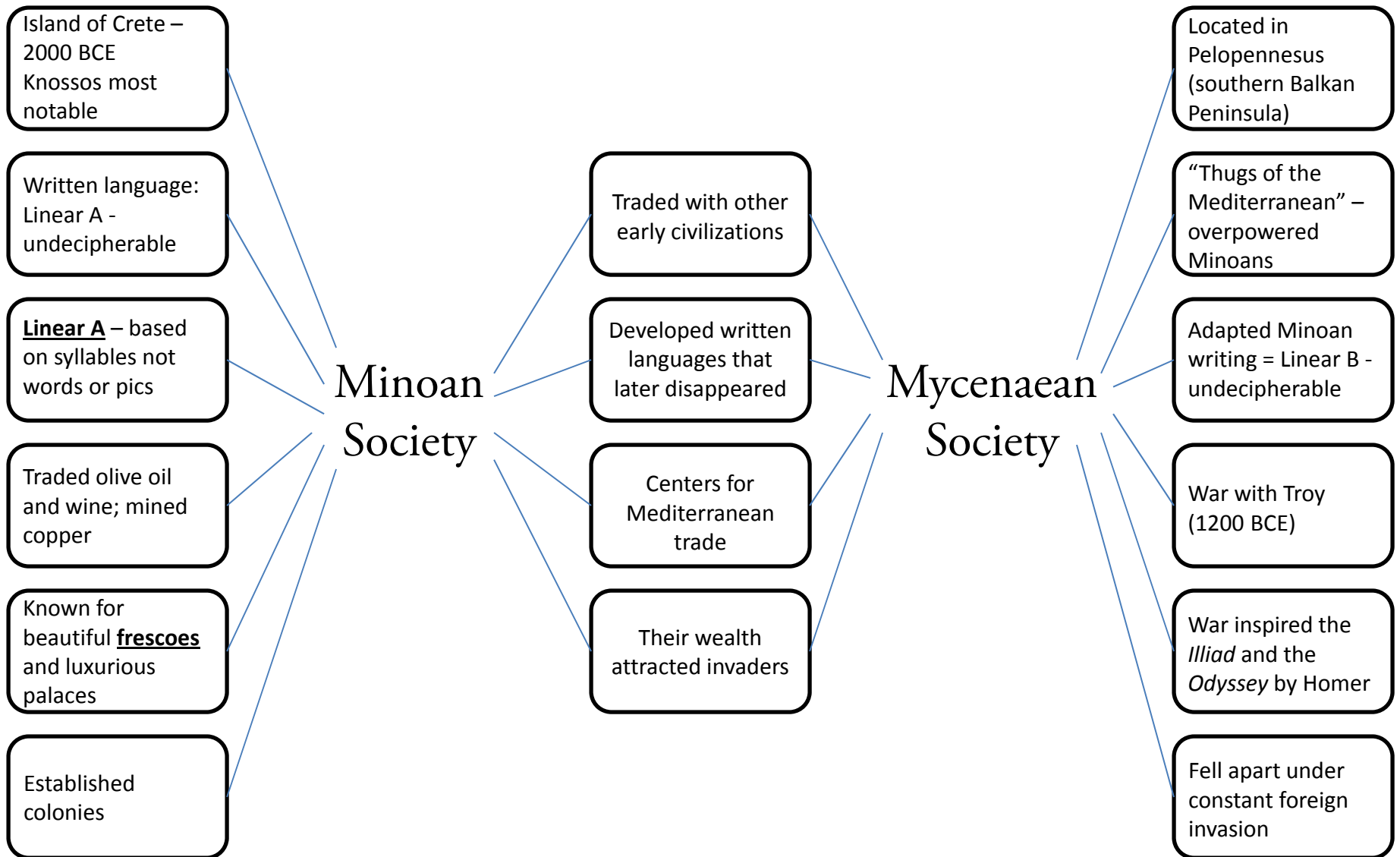


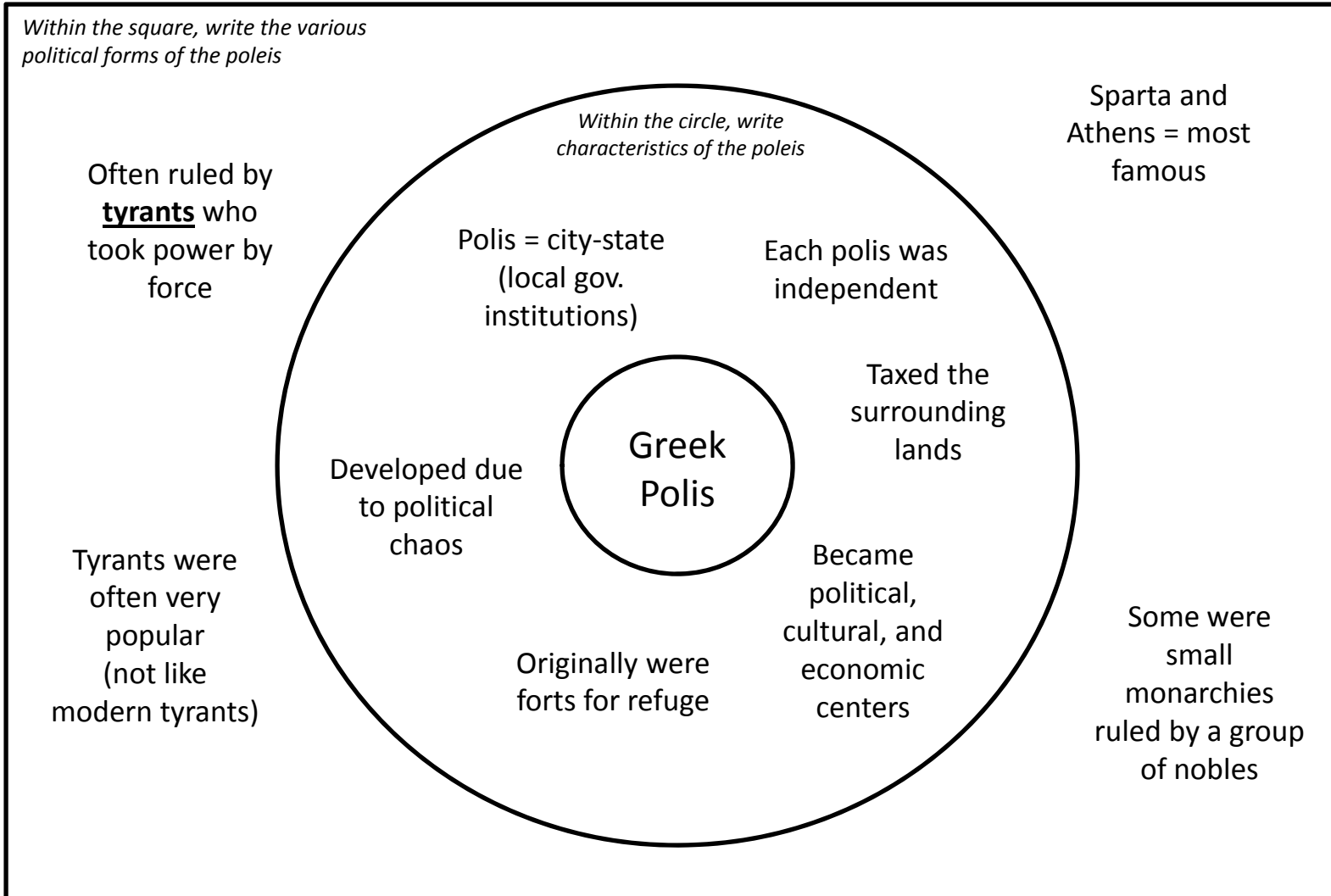
Minoan and Mycenaean Societies

Pages 232-234



The World of the Polis

Pages 234



Athens vs. Sparta

Pages 234-236



- Located in Attica
- Democratic principles
- Citizen participation in decision-making
- Citizens = free adult males only
- Aristocratic landowners became wealthy through trade
- Wealthy soon forced small landowners to sell which created high debts and slavery
- Solon and Pericles worked to reduce tensions and prevent class warfare

Both developed formidable land and sea forces

Neither had an absolute ruler

Women in both societies were involved in athletic activities and worked to impress the men with their beauty

Both had slaves

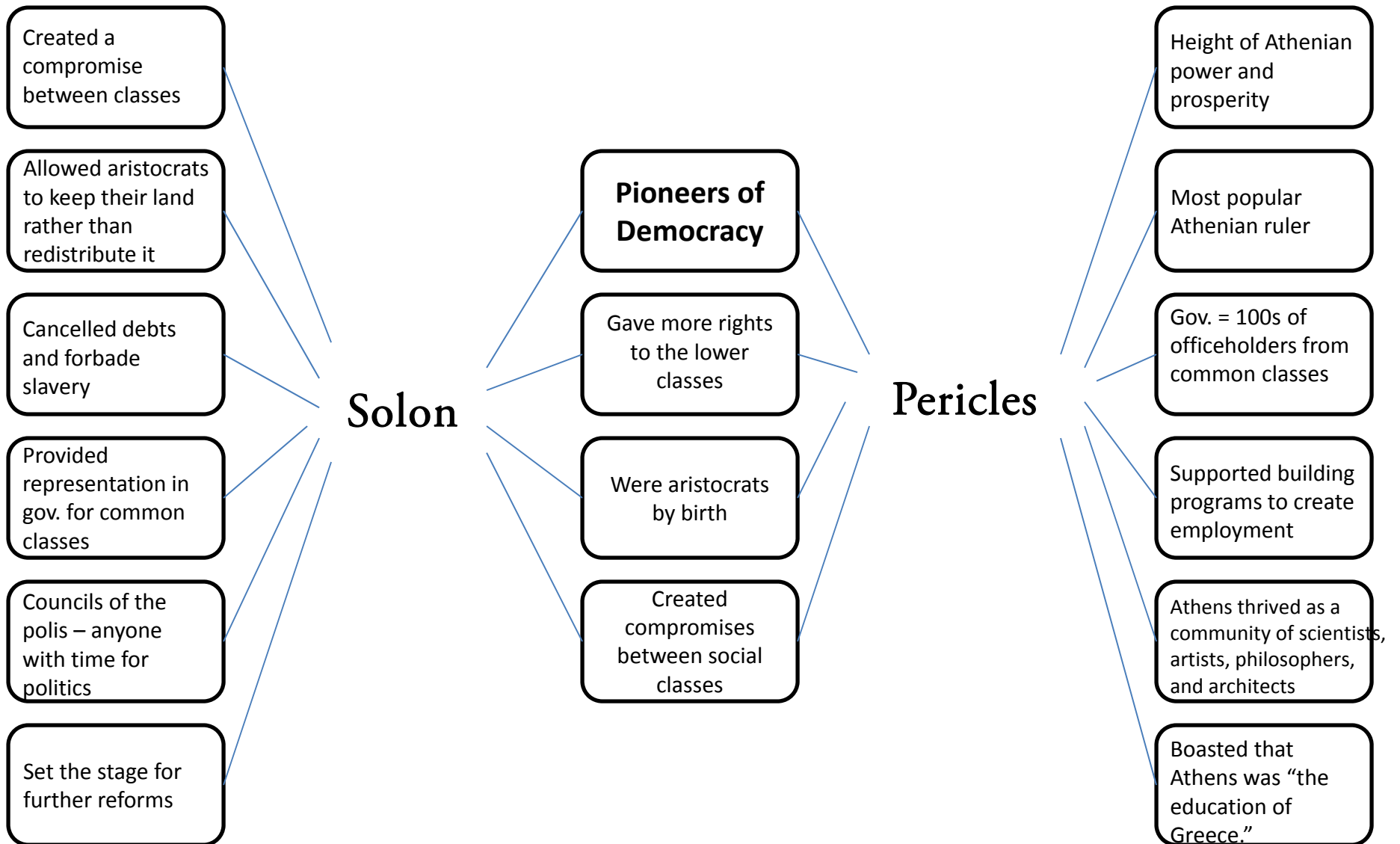
Same lang, religion, and gods



- Located in Peloponnesus
- Military powerhouse
- Used military to control the region and maintain order
- Forced original inhabitants to work as slaves (**helots**) who cultivated the fertile agri. Region
- Helots outnumbered the Spartans - resources used to maintaining power and discipline
- Equality was highly valued
- Led simple, frugal lives
- Distinction earned through physical strength, discipline, & military talent
- Women = strong to produce powerful soldiers

Solon and Pericles


Pages 237



Greek Colonization

Pages 238-239



 *Greek Cities and Colonies of the Archaic Age. Greek civilization was never limited geographically but thrived in trading and agricultural colonies ringing the Mediterranean and Black Seas.*

Effects of Greek Colonization

- Expansion caused conflict with Persians
- Led to contact and eventual domination by Alexander of Macedon
- Resulted in immense commercial and cultural exchange from India to Egypt
- Spread of Greek language and cultural traditions beyond the Greek mainland

Characteristics of Greek Colonization

- Growing populations = expansion
- Colonies along the Mediterranean and Black Seas
- Growth not controlled by a central gov.; based on pop. growth in individual poleis
- Colonies developed independent political, social, and economic structures
- Diverse trading centers for local and regional products
- Fish, fur, metals, honey, gold, amber, and slaves

Conflict

Pages 239-240

The Persian Wars



- Significant international and domestic consequences
- Persia wanted to control Greek cities on the Ionian coast (Anatolia)
- Greek cities revolted in 500 BCE
- Athens sent a fleet of ships to support by ultimately lost in 493 BCE
- Darius = wanted to punish the Greeks for rebellion so he attacked Athens
- Athenians defeated the Persians at Marathon and then returned to hold off the Persian fleet in Athens
 - **FUN FACT:** A marathon is 26.2 miles which is the distance from Marathon to Athens
- Xerxes attacked ten years later ; captured and burned Athens
- Fighting continued on and off for more than 100 years
- Neither side really had the resources for full-on war

The Delian League leads to The Peloponnesian War



- Delian League was an alliance among the poleis to discourage further Persian attacks
- Athens = leader of the alliance; supplied the military force while others gave \$ support
- \$ = vast construction projects and a complex bureaucracy; others felt Athenians were arrogant
- No Persian threat = resentment of others about giving \$
- Peloponnesian War = bitter and decisive civil war (431-404 BCE)
- Poleis divided themselves between Athens and Sparta
- Brutal war tactics used on fellow Greeks
- Athens lost its reputation as the moral and intellectual leader of the Greek people
- Left Greece weak for conquer by Philip of Macedon

Philip and Alexander of Macedon

Pages 240-242



King
Philip II

- Kingdom of Macedon was to the north
- Cultivators and shepherders who traded with Greece
- Philip II built a powerful military of landowners and aristocrats
 - Win-at-all-costs; systematically conquered opposition
- Focused on Greece and Persia after consolidating Macedon
- Greece was in such chaos it could not defend itself
- Killed by an assassin in 336 BCE before moving on to Persia



Alexander
the Great

- Philip's son (20 years old)
- One of the great, complex personalities of history
- Known for brutal ruthlessness but also as a brilliant strategist and inspired leader
- By 330 BCE he had conquered Persia and take the title of Emperor of Persia
- Invaded India and captured the exotically wealthy Punjab region but his army wanted to return home
- His sudden death in 323 BCE during an extended round of feasting and drinking cut short his exploration and expansion plans
- Never developed a system of administration; relied on established institutions

**Alexander drove
the engine his
father built!**

*However, some
historians believe
Alexander played
a role in Philip's
assassination*

The Hellenistic Empires

Pages 242-246

Background Information

- Alexander's generals divided his land after his death
- A time when Greek cultural traditions expanded their influence beyond Greece to a much larger world.
- Cosmopolitan societies
- Integrated economies and societies in distant regions
- Through trade, beliefs, values, and religions spread further than ever before

Ai Khanum

- Ancient Bactria (modern Afghanistan)
- 250 BCE established an independent Greek kingdom
- Greek culture mixed with Persian and central Asia deities

The Antigonid Empire

- General Antigonous ruled Greece and Macedon (smallest)
- Tension between rulers and Greek cities that wanted to keep their independence
- Inequitable distribution of land caused internal social tensions
- Athens and Corinth flourished due to trade
- Large population led to more colonies

The Ptolemaic Empire

- General Ptolemy ruled Egypt (wealthiest)
- Did not interfere in Egyptian society
- Organized agriculture, industry, and tax collection
- Royal monopolies over the most lucrative industries = textiles, salt making, and brewing of beer
- Alexandria = wealthy city on the Med. with many migrants; different ethnic, religious, and cultural traditions in one city
- Alexandria Museum and Library

The Seleucid Empire

- General Seleucus ruled the former Persian empire (largest)
- Brought in many Greeks for administrative roles; created a Mediterranean-style urban society
- Provided the greatest channel for the spread of Greek influence