

GREEK COLONIES

- **Southern Italy, Sicily (Magna Grecia)**

- **On the Iberian Peninsula:** Rhode, Emporiae, Hemeroscopium and Menace.

The used to trade with the local people, introducing pottery, ironworking, currency, writing, vineyards and olives.



SPARTA AND ATHENS

They were the two powerful poleis, but with different forms of government:

- SPARTA:

- **Oligarchy:** only a few govern, or the *aristoi* (the best), they were the warrior elite and landowners. The rest of the population was excluded from government.

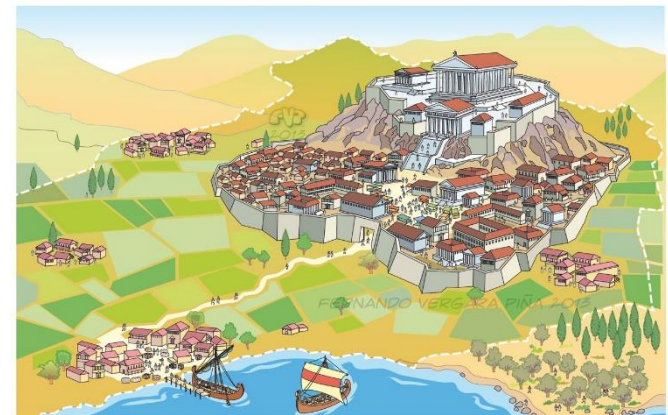
- **ATHENS:** was a **democracy** or "*government of the people*". Their citizens met in assemblies and voted their leaders and laws.

- **OTHER CITIES:** were govern by **tyrants**, who took the power by the force.

DEFENDANTS: The **HOPLITES** (soldiers) defend the poleis. Military service was obligatory for men:

- 2 years in Athens
- 20-60 years in Sparta

HOPLITAS



DEMOCRACY IN ATHENS: 5TH CENTURY BC

Social groups:

- **citizens** ⇒ males over 20 years of age born from an Athenian family. Only citizens had political rights
- **metics** ⇒ foreigners who lived in Athens but were not citizens and had no political rights
- **slaves** ⇒ prisoners of war

PARTS OF THE ATHENIAN DEMOCRACY:

ECCLESIA

Assembly of citizens that vote on laws, war and ostracism

Only male citizens over 20 years old (10% of the population). Women, metics and slaves were excluded

by election

by lottery

MAGISTRATES

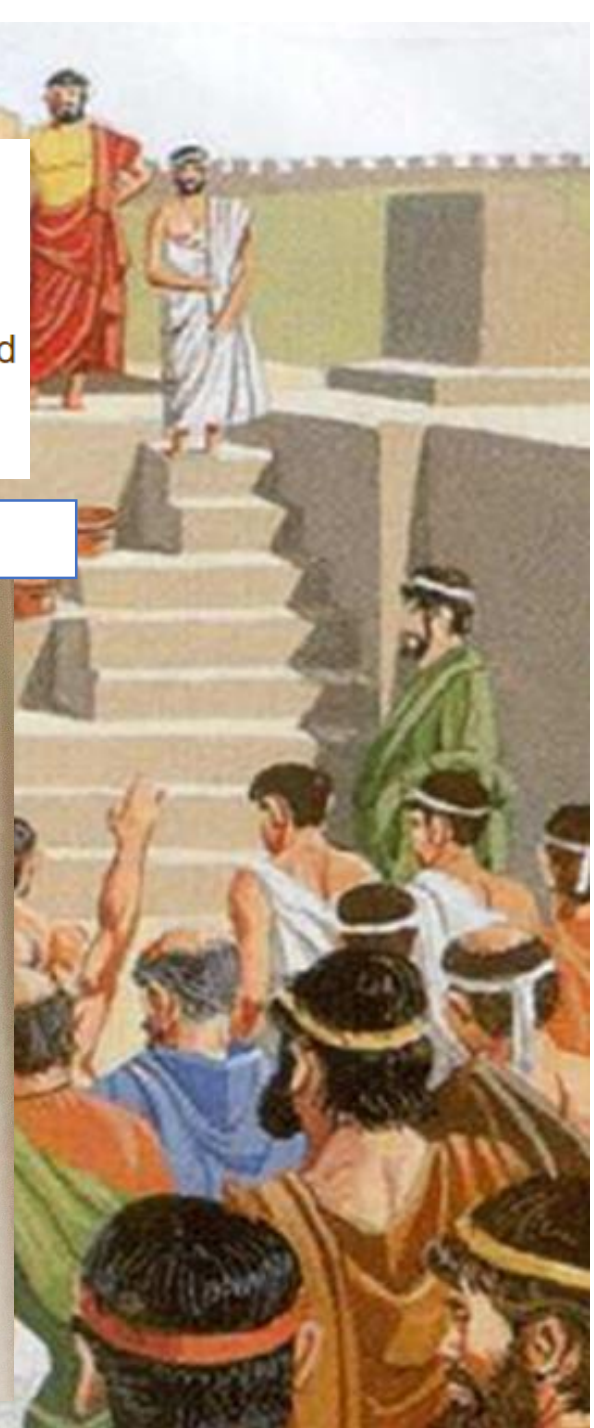
- **Strategists:** directed the army
- **Archons:** governed the city
- **Treasurers:** managed tax collection

HELIE (courts)

- 6 000 judges
- Judged crimes

BOULE (council)

- 500 citizens
- Prepared the laws



HELLENISM AND ALEXANDER “THE GREAT”

MACEDONIA: Was a kingdom in the north of Greece. The wars between the poleis had weakened Greece, and the King of Macedonia took a advantage of this situation.

In the middle of the 4th century BC, King **PHILIP II** of Macedonia conquered the Greek territories but he was assassinated.

His son, **Alexander the Great** continued the conquest between **334 and 323 BC** to the Persian Empire reaching the Indus River.

He founded many cities, including Alexandria, and spread Greek culture to the east. The fusion of the Oriental culture and Greek culture is known as **HELLENISM**.

THE PROBLEM OF SUCCESSION: Alexander the Great died young before he had organized the succession. His generals divided the empire and founded different kingdoms. They were de **Hellenistic monarchies** such as Egypt, Mesopotamia and Macedonia.



GREEK RELIGION

FEATURES:

Polytheistic: they believed in many gods.

Gods were immortals but looked like human beings

Gods lived on Mount Olympus

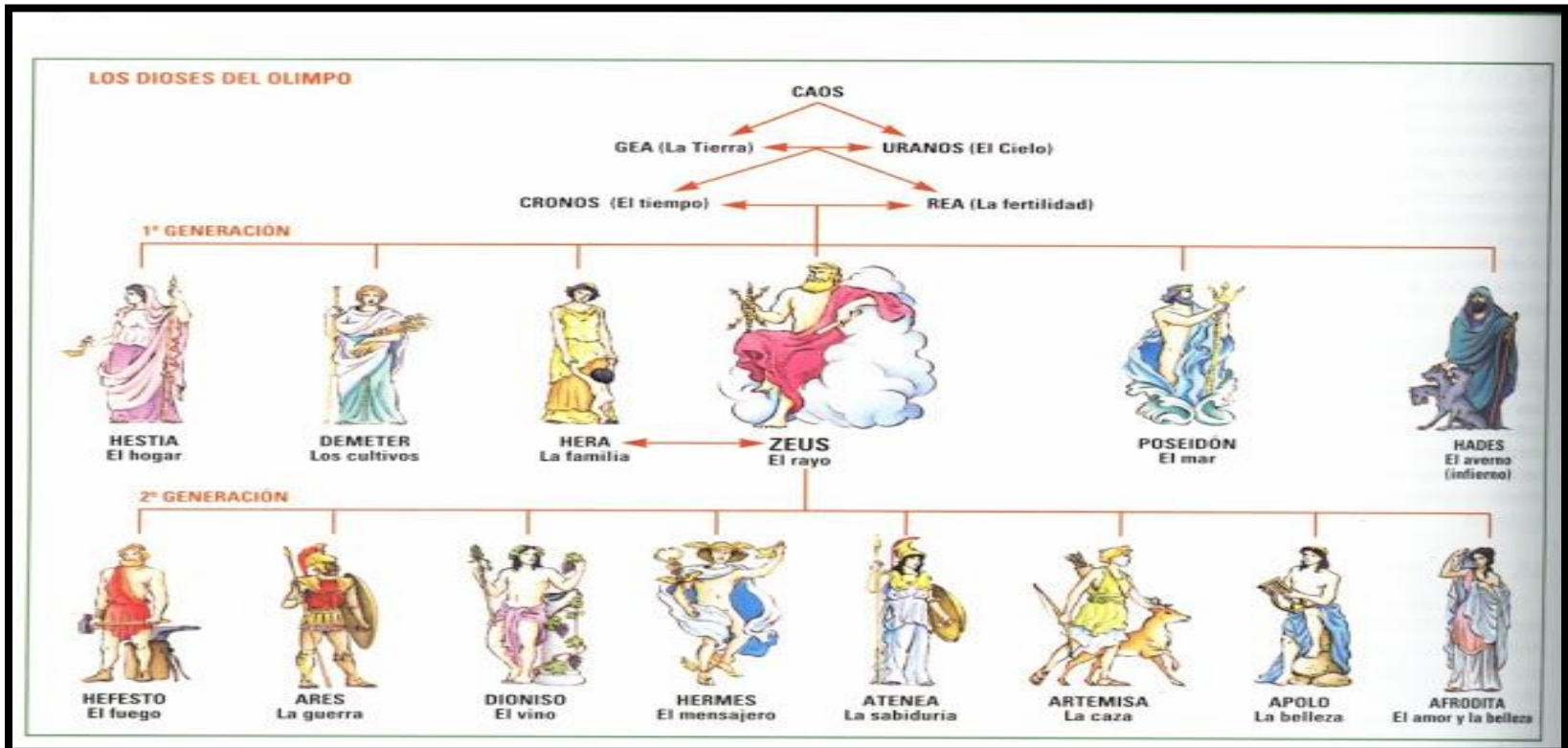
Heroes: Greeks also believed in heroes, sons of gods and humans, such as Achilles, Ulysses or Hercules, powerful but mortals.

Fantastic Creatures:

Cyclopes: one-eyed monsters.

Centaurs: horses with a human head, chest and arms.

Myths: They invented stories about gods and heroes.

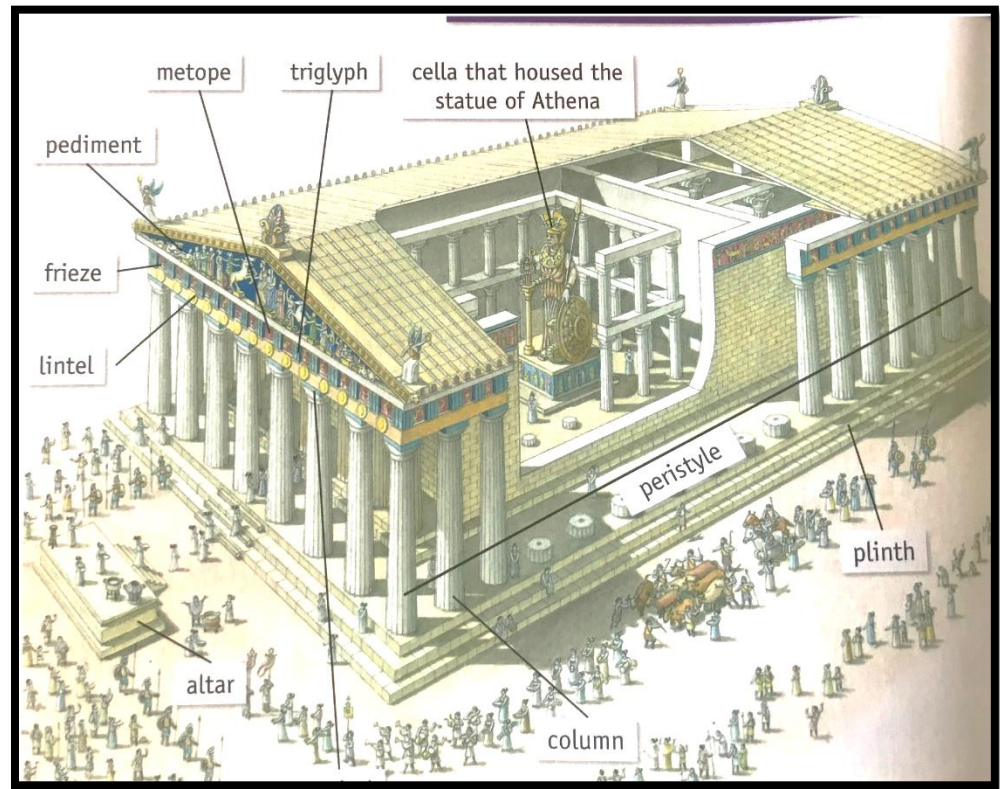
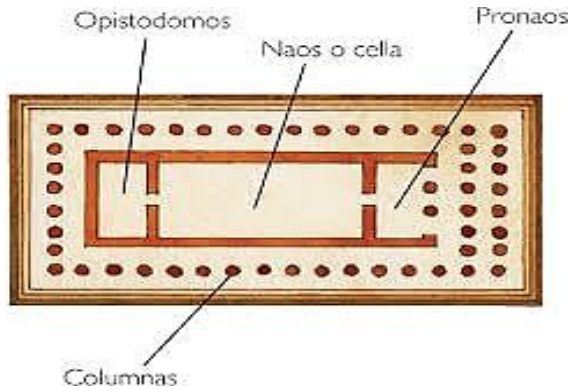


GREEK ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE: Temples

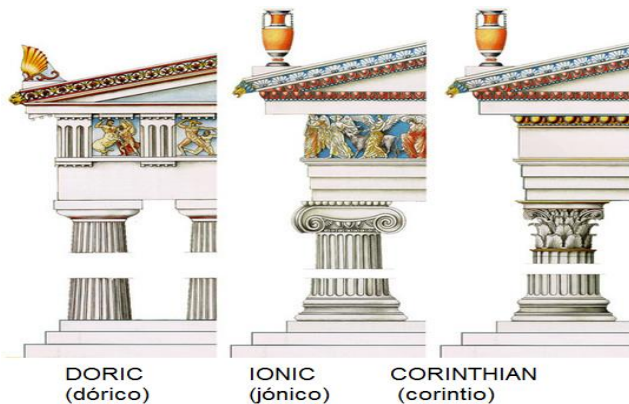
Temples were built in white marble and were painted in different colours. Greek temples were rectangular.

Parts of a temple:



ORDERS: Greeks followed very strict rules to build, called orders.


Three orders in columns:



GREEK SCULPTURE

- **Sculptures and reliefs** represent deities and heroes.
- Sculptors wanted to represent the **beauty** of the naked human body.
- Sculptures were made in **marble and bronze**.

EVOLUTION:

1º Archaic period: <u>Kuros</u> and Kore	2º Classical period. Realistic.	3º Hellenistic period: more movement and expression
 <p>The image shows two Archaic Greek sculptures. On the left is a Kuros, a male figure standing upright with a rigid, stylized form. On the right is a Kore, a female figure standing upright, also with a rigid form, wearing a long, patterned dress. A small vertical watermark '© Ancient-Greece.org' is visible on the right side of the image.</p>	 <p>The image shows a Classical Greek sculpture of a male figure, likely a Krosos, in a dynamic, realistic pose. The figure is shown from the waist up, leaning forward with one arm raised and holding a discus. The musculature is highly detailed and realistic.</p>	 <p>The image shows a Hellenistic Greek sculpture of a group of figures, likely a group of athletes or warriors. The figures are shown in a dynamic, expressive pose, with one figure in the foreground leaning forward and another figure behind him. The musculature is highly detailed and realistic.</p>

GREEK CULTURE

FATHERS OF PHILOSOPHY and SCIENCE:

The Greek were the first to use logic and reasoning to explain natural phenomena. Because of that we consider them the fathers of philosophy and science.

- PHILOSOPHY: with philosophers such as **Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.**
- SCIENCE: with important scientist such as **Pythagoras and Archimedes.**

EDUCATION: was very important.

- **Only for boys**, they started schooling at the age of seven. They learned to read, to write, some mathematics, ethic, traditions, and sports. From 18 to 20 they learned to fight.

GREEK THEATRE:

- They performed **tragedies, comedies and satyr** plays in theatres. Actors were very well considered.
- Today, our theatre has been very influenced by Greek theatre plays.
- **Theatre:** outdoor, in the slope of the mounts



•GRADA

2- ORQUESTA

3- ESCENA