

Ancient Greece



THE GREEK WORLD

Introduction

YOU KNOW MORE THAN YOU THINK

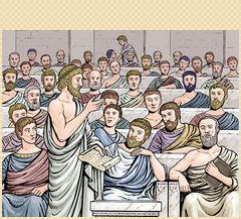
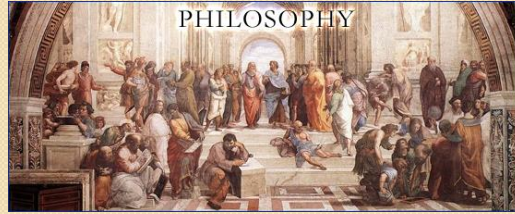
MOVIES:

- TROY
- HERCULES
- 300
- ALEXANDER THE GREAT
- PERCY JACKSON



AN ENORMOUS INFLUENCE ON THE MODERN WORLD

- **Architecture:** are copied or imitated.
 - They invented most kinds of **literature, Science, Philosophy**
 - **The Olympic Games.**
 - A lot of the **words** we use in English, Spanish and other languages come from Greek.
 - **Democracy**, invented by ancient greeks, is now used in most of the world.



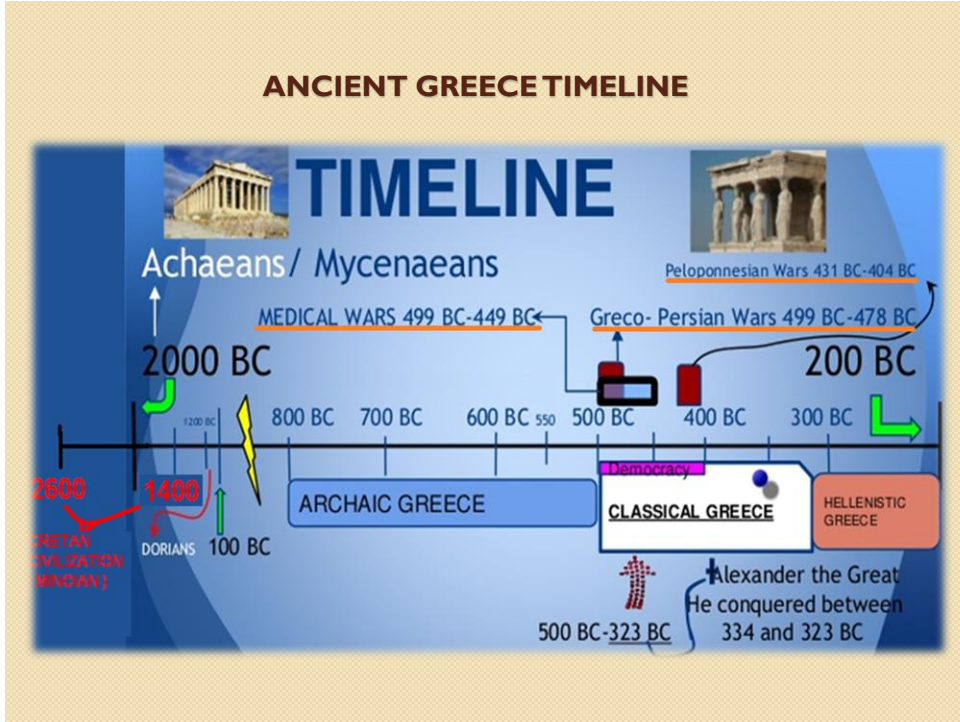
ANCIENT GREECE: WHERE?

MAIN FEATURES:

- Greece is a peninsula, which means that it is surrounded on three sides by water.
 - Greece is also covered with mountains. They are not huge mountains but it was difficult to go from place to place by walking. It is easier to travel by ship.



ANCIENT GREECE TIMELINE

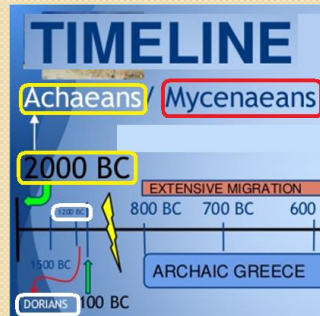


PRE-GREEK CIVILIZATIONS

-Cretan Civilization: also called Minoan civilization. They had an important impact on Greek civilization and culture (myths, pottery, writing, and painting styles).

-Achaean or Mycenaean: From 2000 to 1200 b. C. with the city Mycenae.

-Dorians: They arrived to Greece around 1200 b. C.



Cretan dolphins in Knossos



Lions gate in Mycenae

HISTORICAL PERIODS

-Archaic period (VIII-VI b.C):

- FIRST POLEIS
- COLONISATION

-Classical period (V-IV b.C) The splendour for the poleis but with some CONFLICTS:

- **Median Wars (490-480 b.C.):** Persians tried to invade Greece. Greek poleis formed the Delian League to defend themselves.
- **Peloponnesian War (431-404 b.C):** The poleis fought against each other, in two bands:
 - **- ATHENS and its allies VS SPARTA and its allies**

-Hellenistic period (IV-I b.C):

- Greek poleis were dominated by King Philip II of Macedon.
- **Alexander the Great** (his son) created a great empire from Greece to the indian frontier.



© Reuters

Trailer Alexander

ANCIENT GREEK: THE POLEIS

One economy, one culture:

-Same economy:

- Agriculture: wheat, vineyards and olives
- Farming: goats and sheeps
- Fishing
- Trade: throughout the Mediterranean

-Same culture:

- Same language: ancient greek (*ILIAD*)
- Same religion: was polytheistic, they believed in many gods
- Same culture

- **Politically different: Polis** (independent city-states) like Athens or Sparta



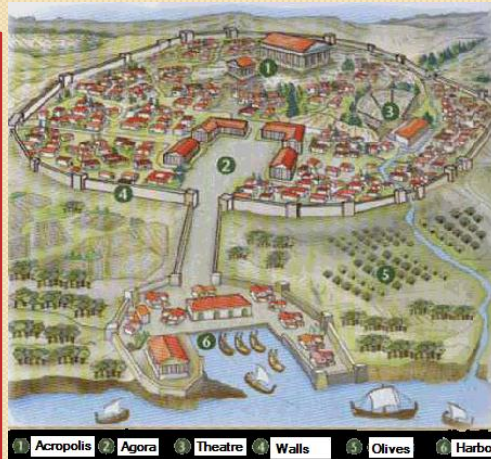
Α	Β	Γ	Δ	Ε	Ζ
Alpha	Beta	Gamma	Delta	Epsilon	Zeta
(α)	(β)	(γ)	(δ)	(ε)	(ζ)
Η	Θ	Ι	Κ	Λ	Μ
Eta	Theta	Iota	Kappa	Lambda	Mu
(η)	(θ)	(ι)	(κ)	(λ)	(μ)
Ν	Ξ	Ο	Π	Ρ	Σ
Nu	Xi	Omicron	Pi	Rho	Sigma
(ν)	(ξ)	(ο)	(π)	(ρ)	(σ)
Τ	Υ	Φ	Χ	Ψ	Ω
Tau	Upsilon	Phi	Chi	Psi	Omega
(τ)	(υ)	(φ)	(χ)	(ψ)	(ω)

ANCIENT GREEK: THE POLIS

-Definition: "city-state" in Ancient Greece with its own laws, currency and army.

-Parts:

- **ACROPOLIS:** (upper part) citadel containing the main religious buildings.
- **ASTY:** (lower part) an area with housin, buildings, shops and a square or AGORA
- **CHORA:** the field that surround the polis



Α	Β	Γ	Δ	Ε	Ζ
Alpha	Beta	Gamma	Delta	Epsilon	Zeta
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Ν	Ξ	Ο	Π	Ρ	Σ
Nu	Xi	Omicron	Pi	Rho	Sigma
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GREEK SAILORS

-It was easy to get from place to place by ship.

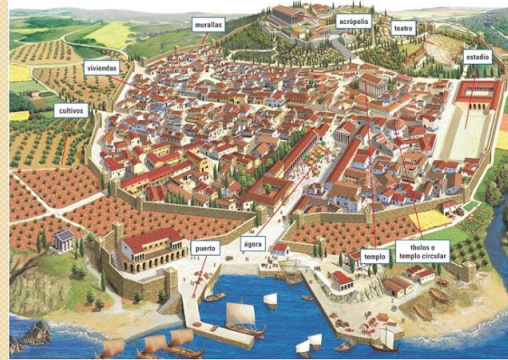
-In the ancient world, the Greeks became known as great sailors. They explored much of the Mediterranean Sea.



- GREEK COLONIES

- Taking advantage they knew navigation they established New Greek cities called COLONIES.
 - The city of origin was the **Metropolis**

- When? Between the 8th and the 6th many Greeks migrated to coastal areas of the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea.



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.

