



Greece - Review before the Fall

# Early Years

The Minoan - Legend of the Minotaur and Labyrinth and Fall of Minoa, Bronze Age

The Mycenaeans - Established monarchies to rule their city states, The Trojan War and Mycenaeans

The Dark Ages - myths and why they were written, myths assignment, Dorians and Ionians. Oligarchies begin to form. By 400, only 1 oligarchy remained in the province of Sparta.

# Early and Classical Greece - Rise of City State

Polis - recap Polis assignment, geography and their identity

Athens and Sparta and Government Systems

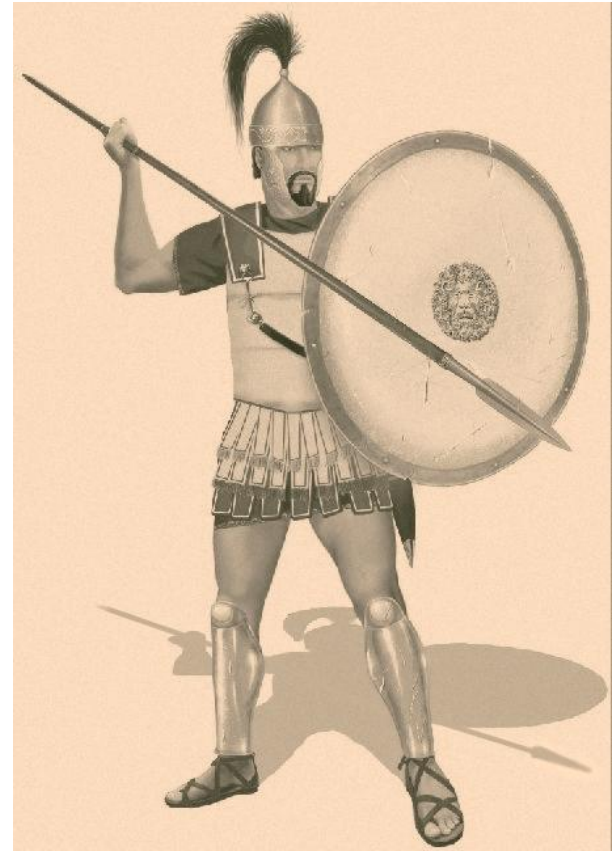
- Education System
- Religion - The Greeks worshipped individually and as a collective at the temples and with festivals. Polytheistic but many focused on the 12 Olympian gods and goddesses. Hundreds of years into their civilization they began to question the morality of the gods and wondered if they should be blindly following the laws outlined in myth
- Philosophers - Aristotle, Socrates, Plato
- Government System - Readings and Simulation of Democracy and Oligarchy
- Debate

Peloponnesian War between Athens and Sparta breaks out (431 - 404)

# Oligarchies to Democracy - A Time to Question Leadership

Overtime, **oligarchies** began to disappear. The people eventually overthrew the oligarchies as they gained in power.

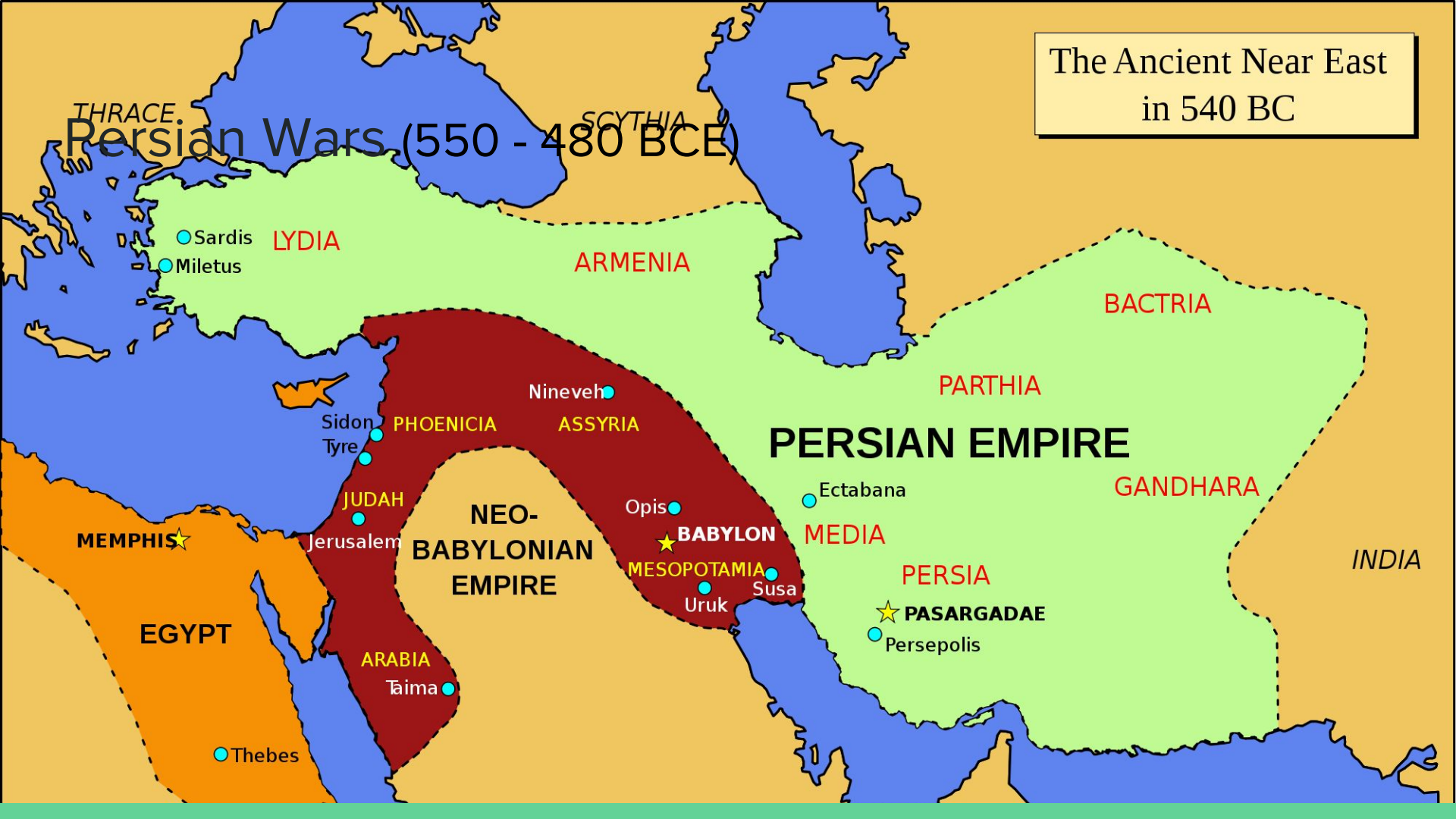
1. Athens and many city states turned to **tyranny** (holding onto power by cruel and abusive means) before developing a **democracy** as their population increased and food shortages became common
2. In many parts they assembled hired warriors called **hoplites** and used them to intimidate political leaders. Use the Hoplite Phalanx





The Ancient Near East  
in 540 BC

Persian Wars (550 - 480 BCE)



# Readings - 114 - 117 - Questions #2, 3, 4

- Persian Empire gains control of Greece
- The Eve of War....
  - In 491 BCE, Darius (The Great King of Persia) sent ambassadors to the Greek City States to accept their surrender to the Persian Empire, all Greek states surrender except Athens and Sparta who executed the Persian ambassadors...
  - The Battle of Marathon - the Persian army arrives at Marathon, 26 miles north of Athens. Athenians hoplites pushed out the Persians. Pheidippides runs from Marathon to Sparta to get help against the Persians. He runs 250km in 2 days and back. When he arrives he collapses saying that Sparta will help but could not come until later. Athenians win by attacking at wings of the army. Persians put all their strong men in the center.

# 300 - The Rise of An Empire

The Persian leader , Xerxes plans to invade Greece.

Because of a religious celebration and a Greek traitor who led the Persians to victory, only 300 Spartans were left to defend Thermopylae. They put up an excellent defence but unfortunately lost.

The Athenians threaten Sparta claiming that if they do not help them, Athens will surrender to Persia. Sparta then sends a large army and is able to push the Persians out of Greece.

**Significance - First War of West (Democracy) vs East (Monarchy)**

# The Peloponnesian War - 431 - 404 BCE

Tensions mount between the two city states.

Athens takes over control of the Delian League (Like the United Nations) and ask Sparta for help.

Plague strikes Athens and Sparta wins.

Both Athens and Sparta were unable to regain the power they achieved prior to the war

The old ideal of a city state was lost, opening the way for invasion.



# The Battle of Thermopylae

