Warm Up! Just write the answer!

- Who developed the first **system of writing**, and what was it called?

- Egyptians saw the pharaoh, who ruled them, as a God. A government based on religion and ruled by a religious leader or leaders is known as

- Which of the following is NOT a belief or practice of Zoroastrianism?
  a. morality during your life determines whether one goes to heaven or hell
  b. humans are born with original sin, and may only be granted salvation by belief in Ahura Mazda
  c. Earth is a battle ground between good and evil
  d. belief that God would send a messiah who would preserve his teaching and guide humans away from sin

- According to Buddhist principles, believers can end personal suffering by
Warm-up

- Describe what you already know about ancient Greece, either from previous classes, movies or books.
- Do you believe things we learned from the Greeks are still used today?
- If you were called to go into battle to fight and protect your country today, would you do it?
Ancient Greece
700-400 B.C.E.
Geography

- Greece is a peninsula about the size of Louisiana in the Mediterranean Sea.

How would this location benefit them? How would this make them susceptible to invasion?
Greece is mountainous
Greek communities often times developed independently because of the mountains, thus they were diverse
As a result, they fought each other a lot.
Terracing saves water and soil in mountainous environments
All cities need fresh water. This is a Greek aqueduct, basically a brick water pipe.
How Aqueducts Work

1. Water flowing from main source
2. Inverted syphon
3. Vertical Air/Inspection shafts
4. Bridge structure for crossing low areas

Aqueducts are ancient engineering marvels that transport water over long distances. They use gravity to channel water from a high source to a lower one, ensuring a constant flow.
Other Greek Inventions...

- The Greeks invented dice.
The Greeks were the original Olympiads. The ancient Olympics honored Zeus and were started in Olympia, Greece.

- Their scientists studied the best way to perform sports.

Dates back to 776 BC

During the Olympics all wars between city-states were halted.
Festivals and Sports
The ancient Greeks believed that strong healthy citizens helped strengthen the city-state. They often included sporting events in the festivals they held to honor their gods. The most famous sports festival was the Olympic games, held every four years. Records of Olympics winners started in 776 B.C. At first, the festival lasted only one day and had only one contest, a race called the stade. Later, many other events were added, including a long-distance race, wrestling, the long jump, the javelin, and the discus throw. The Olympics was expanded to five days in 472 B.C.

Women’s Sports
Women had their own sports festival in ancient Greece. It was the festival devoted to Hera, the wife of Zeus. Like the Olympics, the Hera festival was held every four years. One of the main events was a foot race for unmarried women.

Discus Thrower
Ancient athletes, such as this discus thrower, would be considered amateurs today because they received no pay for competing. However, they trained rigorously for months at a time. Victors were given lavish gifts and were hailed as heroes. Many athletes competed full-time.

Mount Olympus
The ancient Olympics honored Zeus, the father of all Greek gods and goddesses. According to legend, Zeus hurled a thunderbolt from Mount Olympus at a spot in rural Greece. An altar for Zeus was built on that spot. Eventually, many buildings were erected around the altar. This area was called Olympia and became the site for the Olympic games.
Greek Invention

- The Greeks invented the crane.
- What could a crane help with during this time?
Greek Architecture

Greeks invented arches and columns. This obviously took advanced mathematics.
Parthenon In Nashville, TN
Technology results from necessity

- Since Greek coastal cities were sandwiched between the ocean and the sea, they developed a superior navy for trading and fighting.
Greek Military

- This is a catapult, a Greek invention.
- It could throw 300 pound stones at walls and buildings
Greek Military

- This is a hoplite, a Greek infantry soldier.
- Hoplites were middle-class freemen who had to pay for their own weapon and shield.
Greek Military

- This is a phalanx.
- Soldiers get in a tight box. They each have a large shield and a 9 foot long spear.

[video]
Flamethrower!!!!!
City-States

- Development of more formal governments - the city states.
- The city-state or *polis* was the fundamental political unit in ancient Greece. A *polis* was made up of a city and its surrounding countryside, which included numerous villages.
- *When have we heard ‘polis’ before?*
Greek religion was *polytheistic*.

- The Greeks developed a rich set of myths, or traditional stories, about their gods.
- The stories of these myths is known as *mythology*.
  - Through the myths, the Greeks sought to understand the mysteries of nature and the power of human passions.
- Greeks attributed human qualities, such as love, hate, and jealousy, to their gods.
Zeus, the ruler of the gods, lived on Mount Olympus with his wife, Hera.

Hera was often jealous of Zeus’ relationships with other women.

Athena, goddess of wisdom, was Zeus’ daughter and his favorite child.

She is who the city of Athens is named for.
Political: Athens was the first democracy.

- **Democracy**: type of government where people vote.
- Well, actually, Athens was a **direct democracy** where people (wealthy men) vote on everything.
- The U.S. today is a representative democracy, where we vote for people to make decisions for us.
- Some city-states were also ruled by monarchs (kings)
Direct participation was the key to Athenian democracy. In the Assembly, every male citizen was not only entitled to attend as often as he pleased but also had the right to debate, offer amendments, and vote on proposals. Every man had a say in whether to declare war or stay in peace. Basically any thing that required a government decision, all male citizens were allowed to participate in.
Athenian men were tough but were encouraged to be educated and engage in activities like art, philosophy, music.
A Husband’s Advice

In this excerpt from *The Economist*, the Greek historian Xenophon describes how a husband might respond to his wife’s question about how she could remain attractive:

**PRIMARY SOURCE**

I counseled her to oversee the baking woman as she made the bread; to stand beside the housekeeper as she measured out her stores; to go on tours of inspection to see if all things were in order as they should be. For, as it seemed to me, this would at once be walking exercise and supervision. And, as an excellent gymnastic, I recommended her to knead the dough and roll the paste; to shake the coverlets and make the beds; adding, if she trained herself in exercise of this sort she would enjoy her food, grow vigorous in health, and her complexion would in very truth be lovelier. The very look and aspect of the wife.

XENOPHON, *The Economist*, Book 10 (Translated by H. G. Dakyns)

**DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS**

1. **Making Inferences** What is the husband suggesting in his advice to his wife?

2. **Synthesizing** How is the husband’s advice representative of Athenian attitudes toward women?
Athenian Women’s roles

- Athenian girls did not attend school, they were educated at home by their mothers.
- They learned about child-rearing, weaving cloth, preparing meals, managing the household, and other skills that helped them become good wives and mothers.
  - Some women were able to take their education farther and learned to read and write. A few even became accomplished writers.
- Most women had very little to do with Athenian life outside the boundaries of family and home.
Instead of democracy Sparta was a Totalitarian-govt control over every aspect of public and private lives. Oligarchy- a government ruled by a few powerful people
Spartan society was obsessed with war. Boys were sent to military school at a young age.
- Expected to serve in military to age of 60.

Boys who are born deformed are left to die on mountainsides
Spartan Women

- They received some military training, and they also ran, wrestled, and played sports.

- Like boys, girls were taught to put service to Sparta above everything—even love of family.
  - A legend says that Spartan women told husbands and sons going to war to “come back with your shield or on it.”

- As adults, Spartan women had considerable freedom, especially in running the family estates when their husbands were on active military service.
  - Such freedom surprised men from other Greek city-states
Spartan Military

- Sparta had the most powerful army in Greece. However, the Spartan people paid a high price for their military supremacy.

- All forms of individual expression were discouraged. Spartans did not value literature, arts or other artistic and intellectual pursuits. They valued duty, strength and discipline over freedom, individuality, beauty and learning.

- wifeswap
Let’s wrap it up! (don’t use your notes)

- What type of Gov’t did Sparta have?
- What type of Gov’t did Athens have?
- Which city-state was more focused on their citizens expressing their individuality and focuses on the arts?
- List 4 inventions of the Greeks.
- How did the geography of Greece impact the people?
Athens vs. Sparta

Body Bio