

Ancient Greek Civilization

“You were born in Greece.”

“Greece” – Early Timeline

6500 B.C. – beginning of settled life in Greece (_____ Revolution)

3000 B.C. – moved from Central Europe into the _____ Peninsula

2600 – 2200 B.C. – village/urban development – _____ crops (olives, grains, grapes)

2000 B.C. – Beginning of _____ (Greek) Civilization

1660 B.C. – Conquering of _____ Civilization

1400-1200 B.C. – Highpoint of Mycenaean Civilization (Mycenae, Corinth, Pylos)

* _____ War...1180 B.C.

1200-1100 B.C. – Mycenaens overrun by _____ (illiterate)

1100-850 B.C. – Small _____ civilizations (depopulation, deconstruction)

How we learn about Mycenaens...

1. Writings (“Linear B”)
2. _____ (palaces – Tiryns, Mycenae, Pylos)
3. _____ Poems (Iliad, Odyssey)

Homer – (800 - 700 B.C.)

~ 800 B.C. – orally taught – assembled together

~ 725 B.C. – mythical status

~ 550 B.C. – written / stabilized

Geography

Greece – not a _____ country

Greek speaking various dialects – settled by various Indo-Europeans

*Not a _____ valley civilization

_____ peninsula w/ 1,400 islands in the Aegean/Ionian Seas

Physical geography – directly shaped Greek traditions/customs

- Climate – 50-80 degrees all year round – out-door climate
- Everyone is close to a coastline
- _____ – skilled sailors
- Rocky landforms and limited _____ (timber, precious metals and farmland/grazing land)
 - **Necessitated** _____ / _____ / _____

**Athenian _____ evidence

- Importance of slave labor**
- Mountains – _____ – difficult to unite – hard to get around
- Independent city-states form – loyalty to local communities
- BUT eventually bound by trade, _____, dialects of Greek, similar _____ practices, festivals (Olympics)

Slavery in Ancient Greece

- Widespread
 - Relied upon to produce agricultural _____
 - Created a _____ class (small land owners, artisans, laborers) and an idle class (large landowners)
 - Masters could rely on _____ Greeks to punish rebellious slaves, hunt escapees
 - _____ class – philosophy, art, architecture, poetry, etc.
 - At the expense of the enslaved – essential to _____ life
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- Slavery – limits _____ /incentive
- Rebellions stem from conflict:
 1. Kings: traditional chieftains w/ privileges and obligations to _____vs.
 1. Resentful _____ farmers

Merchant farmers: pattern of overthrow/creation of _____ – taxed others to beneath the poverty line → arrest, conviction in oligarchic courts → _____ slavery

- Slave/lower class upheaval central to the stories of city-states, Athens and Sparta