Geography of Greece

Greece os on the Balkan Peninsula. The Aegean Sea is to the east. The
Adriatic Sea is to the west. The Cyclades is the major island group in the Aegean
(includes Delos, Paros, Naxos, Thera, Melos). The Dodecanese is the group of 12
islands off the coast of Asia Minor (includes Rhodes).

The Peloponneseus is the island-like area of Southern Greece (Sparta,
Olympia, Mycenae, Argos, are located here). The Corinthian Gulf is to the north of
the Isthmus of Corinth. The Saronic Gulf is to the south.

The Greeks called Greece Hellas. They called themselves Hellenes.

The southwestern coast of Asia Minor was Called Ionia.

Bronze Age

Bronze Age was influenced by the Minoan civilization on Crete centered on
Knossos. The palace at Knossos was called the Labyrinth and was excavated by
Sir Arthur Evans - 1901?. [other palaces are Malia, Zakro, & Phaistos] It was
destroyed by the eruption of Thera [Santorini]. Minoan writing is called Linear A.
Minoans worship snake goddess and pillars.

Bronze Age civilization in Greece is called Mycenaen (Helladic). It was
centered at Mycenae [excavated by Schliemann]. Mycenae is famous for the Lion
Gate and Tholos [Beehive] tombs. Other important Mycenaen Sites are at Tiryns
[excavated by Schliemann] and Pylos [excavated by Blegen]. Mycenaen writing is
called Linear B and is Greek [deciphered by Michael Ventris in 1952]. John
Chadwick is other decipherer?]. Troy was excavated by Schliemann in 1870. The
Troy of the Trojan war is VII-a.

Mycenaeans called themselves Acheaneans. Hittites called them Akiwaha.
wana - Mycenean King
Anaximenes 1184 B.C. Circumference of the world - Eratotheses

The Mycenaen Period is ended by the dorian invasion [ca. 1100 B.C.] This
begins the Iron [Dark] age. 1184 B.C. - fall of Troy

Dark Ages

The Dark Ages are also called the Homeric or the Age of Kings. Its dates are ca.
1100 to ca. 750 B.C. [800] Areas are ruled by kings [called a basileus] who are
considered to be Primus Interpares ["first among equals"].

Dorians take over the peloponneseus and Crete. The Ionian migrations are
sent from Athens to Ionia [southwest coast of Asia Minor]. There are also the
Aedian migrations to the northwest coast of Asia Minor.
During this period Homer composes the Iliad [750 B.C.] and the Odyssey (700 B.C.). He is perhaps from Chios - in Ionia. The Olympic Games begin in 776 B.C. at Olympia - in Elis.

three dialects of Greek were Doric, Ionic, and Aeolic.
1050 - 950 is Ionian Expansion

Archaic Period

Also called the Age of Colonization, the Age of Tyrants, the Age of Nobles, or the Age of Aristocrats [750 to 550 B.C.]. This period sees the development of the Polis, or city-state. The principal author is Hesiod (ca. 675 B.C.) who is from Ascr in Boetia and who writes the Works and Days.

A metropolis is a 'mother-city' which founds a colony after obtaining the sanction of the Delphic oracle

776 bc - Coroekus - 1st winner of Olympics
The area of Greek colonies in Southern Italy is called Magna Graecia. The 1st permanent Greek Colony in Italy is Cumae (founded by Chalcis of Euboea). 1st Greek settlement is Pithecusae [7500 bc]

Apoeika - planting of a colony
The major colonies and their metropolis:

(colony) (founding city & or person) (reasons for colonizing)

1. Syracuse Corinth (Archias 734 bc) slavery
2. Tarentum Sparta (only colony) Phalanthus increase in population
4. Massilia Phocaea racial bitterness
5. Byzantium and Chakedon Megara
6. Himera and Rhegium and Zancle Chalcis
7. Sybaris Achaeans
8. Croton Achaeans

major colonizing cities
Chalcis and Eretria (in Euboea)
Corinth
Miletus (in Ionia) founds 80 colonies in Black Sea

Naucrotis - trading post in Egypt founded by Greeks
Cyrene - only important Greek colony in North Africa

Tyrant - Ruler who does not come from one of the ruling families. He often seizes power by violent means.

major tyrants:
Thrasylulus from Miletus (the tyrant) rose due to Lydian danger
Cyspsellus from Corinth (655 - 625 bc)
Periander [son] founds Potidaea (625 - 520 bc)
Cleisthenes from Sicyon [near Corinth] (600 - 560) frees city from Argos
Polycrates from Samos (in Ionia)
Orthagoras from Sicyon (ancestor of Cleisthenes)
The royal road stretched 1500 miles from Susa to Sardis [in Asia Minor]. Satraps were governors of a Persian satrapy [provinces]. The Persian Empire was created by Cyrus the Great, who conquered the Medes.

Festivals:
Dionysia - tragedy (Mar.)
Lenaea - Jan. comedies
Rural Dionysia - Dec.

The Ionian revolt of 499 BC was led by Miletus in Asia Minor. The revolt was aided by the Athenians, who help burn Sardis. Darius I, of the family Achaemenid, took Persian empire to greatest extent. Darius I, sacks Miletus and decides to attack mainland Greece. Aristagoras leads Ionian revolt. Final battle of revolt - Lade, 494 BC.

The 1st invasion of Greece fails when Mardonius' fleet wrecks at Mt. Athos. Most Greeks medize, except Sparta and Athens. Medize - surrender to the Persians.

The battle of Marathon in 490 BC is fought in Attica. Before the Battle, Pheidippides runs to Sparta for help, but they are celebrating a religious festival and do not come. The Athenians are aided by the Plataeans. The Athenians win, losing 192 men. Miltiades is later fined and dies of wounds because of an unsuccessful expedition. Meanwhile, Themistocles concentrates on building up the fleet.

The Persians return 10 years later under Xerxes [Darius has died]. He bridges the Hellespont and cuts through the isthmus of Mt. Athos.

Battles: Artemesia - aided Xerxes
Thermopylae - 480 BC - The pass is held by Leonidas and his body guard of 300 Spartans until the Persians find a way around. Ephialtes tells Persians the way around.

Salamis - 480 BC - naval battle - Themistocles wins for the Athenians while Xerxes watches the battle. Fought on the same day as the battle of Himera [in Sicily] where Syracuse defeats the Carthaginians. Themistocles persuades Athenians to flee from Athens.

Plataea - 479 BC - Athenians destroy Persians [lead by Mardontes] at sea (traditionally fought on the same day as Plataea).

Athens and Sparta are now chief cities in Greece.

Pausanias is recalled to Sparta for behaving royally. Athens creates Delian League [477 BC] against the Persian threat. It is base at the island of Delos. Aristides is nicknamed the Just for his assessment of the 1st tribute.

Cimon, the son of Miltiades, eclipses Themistocles as Athenian leader, destroys the Persian naval power in Aegean at the Battle of the Eurymedon River 468 BC. Cimon's political downfall is brought about by his support of the abortive agreement with Sparta over the 3rd Messenian War [against the helots].

Pausanias dies after plotting a helot rebellion, has implicated Themistocles in treason with Persia: Themistocles flees to Persia.

546 BC - battle of Champions - Sparta defeats Argos

Athenian Empire

Athens east - Ionic columns west - doric
Doric frieze - triglyphs and metopes (masc.)
Ionic " - continuous (fem.)

The Pentecontaetia is the 50 year period between 478 and 431 bc. Second of the Persian wars to beginning of Peloponnesian war. Ephialtes removed all power of the Aeropagus except in homicide cases. Pericles, an Alcmeonid and great-nephew of Cleisthenes, takes power after Ephialtes' assassination. He rules during the Golden Age of Athens. He is elected repeatedly as strategos (general).
Pericles' companion is Aspasia, a hetaera from Miletus.
Pericles' parents are Xantheppus and Agariste.
Pericles builds the long walls connecting Athens and Piraeus. He gets pay for the 6000 jurors of the Heliaea. In 451 bc he gets the franchise limited to those who could claim citizenship through native birth of both parents.
Pericles creates the Athenian empire by moving the treasury of the Delian League from Delos to Athens for safe-keeping.
The peace of Callias in 449 bc with Persia ends the reason for the Delian League. The Delian League becomes the Athenian empire.
A clerunchy is an Athenian colony whose members remain Athenian citizens. Metics are resident aliens in Athens.
In 445 bc, the Thirty Year's Peace is signed between Athens and Sparta. It lasts 14 years.
Philip II comes to power in 359 B.C. Makes Macedonia a power. Philip as a youth was a hostage in the court of Epaminondas. His gold comes from Mt. Pangeus (Amphiapolis).

In the Social War many states revolt and win independence from Athen's confederacy.

Sacred War
Thebes vs. Phocias, which had seized the Delphic treasury.
Alcmaeon - commanded Athenians in 1st Sacred War
Philip II was invited to defeat the Phocians.
War ends with the Peace of Philocrates (an Athenian)

Demosthenes [an Athenian and greatest of the ancient orators] is violently anti-Philip.
He prosecutes famous trial of Aeschines, whom he accuses of collaborating with Philip (is narrowly acquitted).
He delivers 4 Philippics - speeches against Philip
Amazagoras - friend of Pericles [a philosopher]

Battle of Chaeronea (338 B.C.), Philip II devastates Athens and Thebes.
This ends the Greek city state as a political power. Demosthenes runs from the battle. Alexander commands the left wing which annihilates the Sacred Band of Thebes.

 Corinthian League - alliance between Philip II and the Greek states [except Sparta]
Thucydides, s. of Meletias - Philip's last serious political rival
Philip II is assassinated in 336 B.C., perhaps at the instigation of his wife Olympias (Alexander's mother)
Alexander [3rd the Great (356-323 B.C.)

Alexander commands right wing of the army
Persian army [special units]
Immortals - royal guard
Hephaestion - Alexander's 'Peproclus'
Bucephalus - Alexander's horse

Alexander fights Darlux III of Persia [last king] - Achaemenid dynasty

Asia Minor and Syria:
Alexander visits Troy (believes himself to be descendend of Achilles)
Granicus River (334 B.C.) - 'Black' Clistus saves Alexander's life
Alexander unites knot at Gordium by cutting it with his sword [whoever unites the Gordian knot will rule Asia]

Issus (333 B.C.) in Syria
Alexander meets Darlux in battle - Alexander breaks Persian power - Darlux III escapes

Tyre and Egypt:
Alexander besieges Tyre and takes the city after 7 months. Egypt surrenders without a fight
Alexander founds Alexandria
Alexander takes a hazardous trip to the oracle of Zeus Ammon.

Persia:
Gaugamela [Arbeia] (331 B.C.)
Darlux uses Scythed chariots against Alexander and Darlux escapes again.
This battle ends the Persian empire
330 B.C. - Alexander burns palace at Persepolis

Eastern Iran:
Bassus [king of Bactria] murders Darlux III
Alexander founds over 60 cities, most called Alexandria.
Alexander murders 'Black' Clistus in a drunken brawl.
Alexander marries Roxana [Bactrian Princess]

India:
Alexander is welcomed by Taxilides and goes Against Taxilides' enemy Porus at the Hydaspes river. Porus uses elephants. It is a hard fought victory for Alexander, who founds Bucaphalus an site.
Alexander's army mauls and refuses to go any further east.

return:
Alexander returns by the Indus river (boundary of trevels) and Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf.
Alexander marries Barsine (daughter of Darius III) at great wedding feast with 80 officers marrying daughters of Persian nobility. Alexander dies of a fever at Babylon in 323 B.C. at the age of 32. He is buried at Alexandria in Egypt. He was planning an expedition into Arabia.

fight for succession:
- Diadochi - successors of Alexander
- Roxana and her son are murdered
- Ptolemy gets Egypt
- Seleucus gets Syria (Persian empire)
- Antigonus gets Macedonia

this starts the Hellenistic age.
- Koiné becomes the Greek dialect of the Hellenistic world
- Greece during Alexander's absence:
  - Antipater is Alexander's regent in Europe.
  - Demosthenes again prosecutes Aeschines and forces him into exile
  - 'On the Crown' - name of the speech
  - letters of Greece - Chalcis, Demetrias, Acrocorinth
- Cape Sunium - temple to Poseidon

Fourth Century Culture

art:
- Mausoleum - tomb of Mausolus of Caria - one of the seven ancient wonders of the world
- Praxiteles - most famous sculptor - sculpts the statue of Hermes and the statue of Aphrodite of Cnidus (1st nude goddess)

literature:
- Solon wrote poetry
- historical
  1. Xenophon from Athens - student of Socrates
     Anabasis - "March of the Ten Thousand"
     Hellenica - chief historical work - continuation of Thucydides [411-362 B.C.]
     Cyropaedia - "Education of Cyrus" - model education

oratorical
- 1. Isocrates from Athens - great school of oratory and writings
- 2. Demosthenes from Athens - spoke against sea with pebbles in his mouth - wrote Olynthiac Orations
- 3. Aeschines from Athens - defends Philip II
- 4. Eubulus - in favour of Philip II's leadership; an Athenian

philosophical