

# ***ANCIENT GREECE & ROME***

**\*take notes on your notebook paper in the order they appear on these slides.**



# I. ANCIENT GREECE

## A. Geographic Setting:

1. Isolation due to geography:  
mts., seas

2. Greeks became skilled  
sailors=trade

a. Trade of goods, technology & ideas

3. Ports\*: cities on waterways  
vital to trade & transportation



## B. Early Civilizations

1. Minoans\* = 1750BC on Crete
  - a. 1st Greek civilization
2. Mycenaeans\* = 1400BC  
conquered Crete



## C. Rise of City-States

1. Many different polis\* due to isolation

a. Polis has 2 parts:

i. Acropolis: temples, on hilltop

ii. Main city: on flatter ground, market





## 2. First Govt:

- a. Aristocracy\* = govt of landholding elite
- b. Most powerful: Athens & Sparta



## **D. Militarism in Sparta (movie "The 300")**

- 1. Boys: from age 7, moved into barracks**
- 2. Girls: role was to keep in shape, grow up to give birth to boys for the army**

***"Spartan Warriors" video clip***



## E. Limited Democracy in Athens

1. Direct Democracy\*: male citizens only (Pericles most famous ruler)

a. =excluded women & slaves



## Athens

- limited democracy
- laws made by all-male society Assembly
- trade w/ city-states
- education for boys
- women inferior

## Sparta

- monarchy (king)
- military
- trade/travel not allowed
- military training for boys
- women obey men



- common language
- shared heroes/culture
- Olympic Games
- Same Gods/religious beliefs

\*Peloponesian Wars (431-404BC):

Athens vs. Sparta=both weakened & set stage for Macedonian invasion by Phillip II



# Phoenician to Greek to English Alphabet

PHOENICIAN		GREEK/ROMAN		PHOENICIAN		GREEK/ROMAN			
ALEPH	𐤀	ALPHA	Α	A	AYIN	𐤀	OMICRON	Ο	Ο
BETH	𐤁	BETA	Β	B	PE	𐤂	PI	Π	Ρ
GIMEL	𐤂	GAMMA	Γ	Ɔ	SADE	𐤃			
DALETH	𐤃	DELTA	Δ	D	KOPH	𐤄			Q
HE	𐤄	EPSILON	Ε	E	RESH	𐤅	RHO	Ρ	Ρ
VAV	𐤅			F	SHIN	𐤆	SIGMA	Σ	Σ
				G	TAW	𐤇	TAU	Τ	Τ
HETH	𐤆	ETA	Η	H			UPSILON	Υ	Υ
TETH	𐤇	THETA	Θ				PHI	Φ	
YOD	𐤈	IOTA	Ι	I			CHI	Χ	Χ
KAPH	𐤉	KAPPA	Κ	K			PSI	Ψ	
LAMED	𐤊	LAMBDA	Λ	L					Υ
MEM	𐤋	MU	Μ	M	ZAYIN	𐤌	ZETA	Ζ	Ζ
NUN	𐤌	NU	Ν	N			OMEGA	Ω	
SAMEK	𐤍	XI	Ξ						

## F. Alexander the Great & the Hellenistic Age\*

1. Philip of Macedonia=conquered Greece, was murdered
2. Alexander (his son)
  - a. Expanded Greece: Egypt to India (old Persian empire)
  - b. Spread culture with him = Hellenistic\* =mix of Greek, Persian, Egyptian & Indian life





WORLD HISTORY

# Alexander the Great

(5:38)

# G. Greek & Hellenistic Contributions

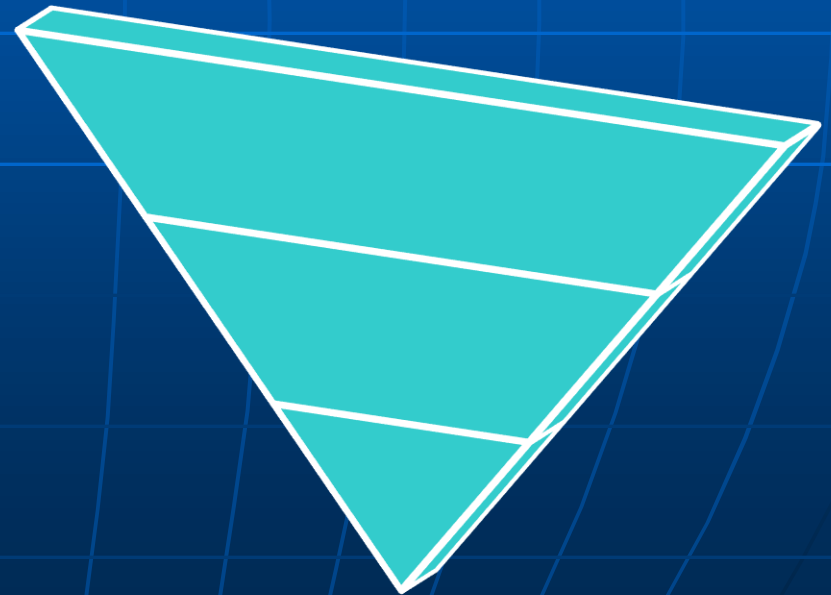
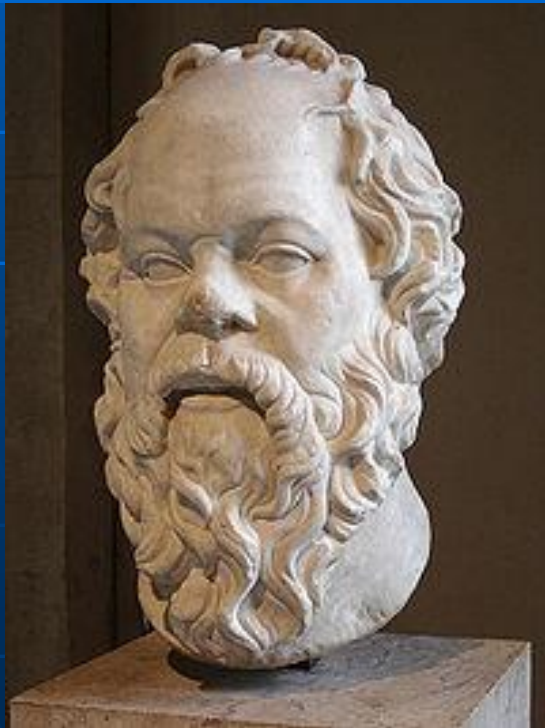
## 1. Philosophy (3 Great Philosophers)

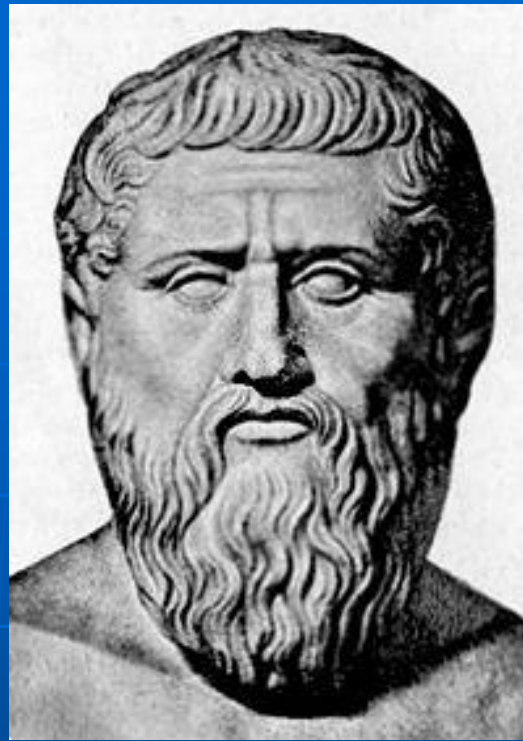
### a. Socrates:

#### i. Socratic Method

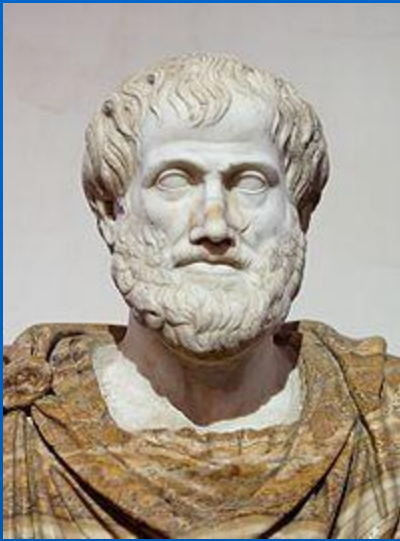
Example: (going from large to small by asking questions)  
=Deductive Reasoning

#### ii. Executed by govt





- b. **Plato** (Socrates' student)
  - i. Believed govt should control citizens' lives
  - ii. Divided people into 3 classes: workers, philosophers, soldiers



- c. **Aristotle**: (Plato's student)
  - i. Wanted one strong/good ruler
  - ii. Thought people learned through reason  
= Inductive Reasoning
  - iii. Teacher of Alexander the Great



***Socrates***



***Plato***



***Aristotle***



## 2. Literature:

a. Plays: tragedies, comedies in outdoor theaters



b. Epic poems: Homer's *Odyssey* & *Iliad*

c. Herodotus=the 1<sup>st</sup> Historian



### 3. Art & Architecture:

a. Lifelike paintings & statues

b. Greek columns style: the Parthenon



## 4. Science:

- a. Aristarchus: astronomer, earth revolves
- b. Hippocrates: doctor, Hippocratic oath  
(for modern Drs...“first do no harm.”)



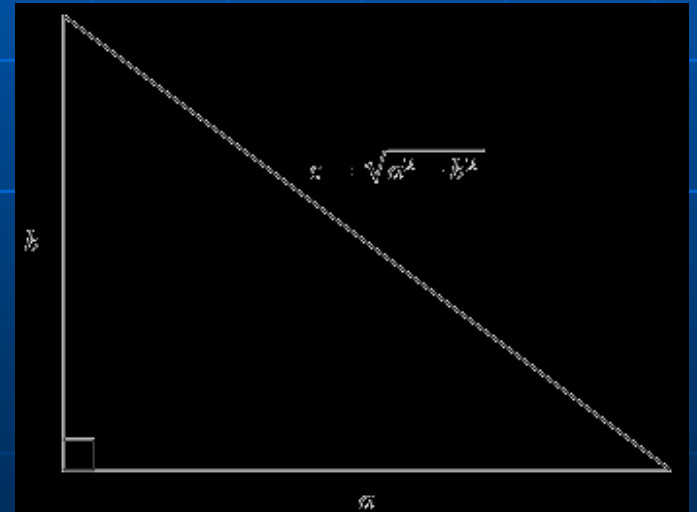
## 5. Math:

a. Pythagoras: geometric theorem  
*=The square on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides.*

### The Pythagorean theorem:

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

b. Euclid: geometry



# Greek Architecture



**The Parthenon**



**The Lincoln  
Memorial**

# II. ANCIENT ROME

## A. Geographic Setting:

1. Italy: a peninsula
2. Mountains
3. Fertile farmland



## ***B. The Roman Republic***

1. Founding of Rome: 539BC (legend of twins Romulus & Remus & the she-wolf)



2. Rome a Port\* city=a city located on a waterway vital to trade & transportation  
a. Athens also



### 3. =the Roman Republic\*: officials chosen by the people

i. Senate\* = most powerful govt body

- Senators = Patricians\* only = land-owning upper class

ii. Plebeians\* = farmers, merchants = little power





## C. The Roman Empire

1. Expansion led to widening gap between rich & poor

2. **Julius Caesar**: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julius\\_caesar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julius_caesar)

a. General who rose to power in 48BC

b. Made reforms that angered Senate, upper class

c. =he was murdered by fellow Senators





***The Death of Caesar***, by **Jean-Léon Gérôme** (1867). On March 15, 44 BC, (date known as the *Ides of March*) Octavius's adoptive father Julius Caesar was assassinated by a conspiracy led by **Marcus Junius Brutus** and **Gaius Cassius Longinus**



***"The Life & Time of Julius Caesar" movie clip:***

3. **Augustus (Octavian)**—took power after Julius Caesar (his uncle & adoptive father)
- a. Ruled w/ absolute power=end of the Roman Republic, beginning of Roman Empire
  - b. Took title of Caesar (=Emperor)
  - c. =200 years of peace=Pax Romana\*
    - i. Empire: Europe to Africa to SW Asia



***Roman currency with Augustus' face***



*Extent of the Roman Empire under Augustus*

## D. Roman Contributions:

### 1. Laws:

- a. System of laws throughout empire=stability
- b. Equality, right of the accused to face accusers, innocent until proven guilty
- c. Laws of the 12 Tables\*  
=displayed for all to see
- d. Plebeians eventually won right to elect own officials & hold govt jobs, not just the Patricians





***"Octavian Leads" video clip***

## 2. Art & Architecture:

a. Borrowed Greek ideas: columns, statues



b. Latin language=united empire



### 3. Engineering:

a. Aqueducts\*: running water indoors through pipe system=possible lead poisoning?



*The water-carrying channel of the Aqueduct*



## b. Bridges, roads, canals, bath houses



***Roman  
road***



***Roma  
n  
bridge***



***Roman baths  
in England—  
main bath  
pool***

c. The Colosseum:  
i. Gladiator games for entertainment





***"Games of Ancient Rome" movie clip***

### THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN 125 AD

- IMPERIAL BORDER
- LEGIONARY BASE
- VII CLAUDIA LEGION DEPLOYED (125 AD)
- MAJOR NAVAL BASE
- GALATIA ROMAN PROVINCE
- ROMAN CITY
- MAIN ROAD
- ROMAN CLIENT STATE
- BARBARIAN NATION/TRIBAL GROUP

0 250 500 750 1000 kilometers



**PROBABLE BARBARIAN LINGUISTIC GROUPS:**

GERMANIC	FINNO-UGRIC
BALTO-SLAVIC	CELTIC
DACIAN	HAMITO-SEMITIC
IRANIC	

<b>Au</b> GOLD DEPOSITS	1. ALPES GRAIAE
<b>Ag</b> SILVER DEPOSITS	2. ALPES COTTIAE
	3. ALPES MARITIMAE
	4. GERMANIA INFERIOR

# E. The Roman Empire II

## 1. Military Power:

a. Well-disciplined army

b. Treated conquered peoples well=tolerance

i. Required to serve in army & pay taxes

c. Roman Legions (infantry):

i. Guarded borders & maintained roads



Rome ballista of  
1/2 talent caliber



**Roman catapult**



**Roman armor**



**Infantry  
Shields**



**Roman fort**

## 2. Govt:

- a. **Augustus (Octavian)**: ruled 31BC-14AD
  - i. Created civil service system based on merit & qualifications/education  
=well-trained & govt workers & officials





### 3. Economy & Trade:

a. Mediterranean=natural trade highway



b. Built more roads=more trade=more tax money

i. Slavery

c. Tax reform by Augustus

d. New coinage system=united economy



***"Roman Army" video clip***