The Building of Confidence in Greece

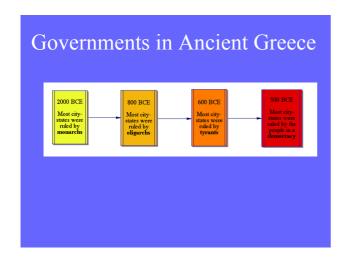


The Geography 1400 Islands off of Ionian and Aegean Seas Liquid Highways Why seafaring? The Land Influence on political life? Sparta and Olympia 60 miles or seven days

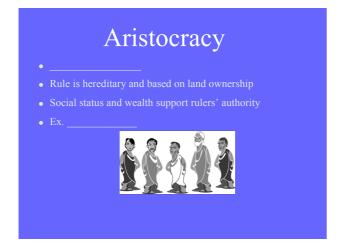


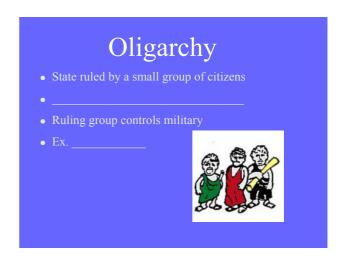


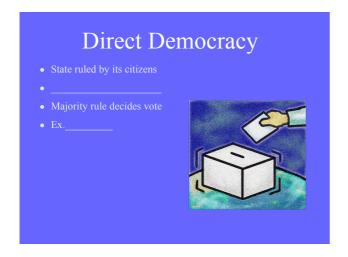














Early Sparta

Helots & Perioeci

Spartan Government

- Legislative Groups 1)The Assembly made up of free males 2) Council of Elders Proposed laws
- Judicial Branch Five elected officials prosecuted court cases
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Spartan Aspirations

- Male to become a great Spartan soldier
- Governmental officials examined newborns
- Taken from family at age 7, sent to military barracks
- Learned to read, write and use weapons
- _



Expectations Continued

- Age 20 sent to frontline armies
- - You were expected to live in military barracks until the age of 60



Athenian Government

- Located on the Eastern side of Greece
- Demograpy rule by the people
- Everyone participated, if you were a free adult male
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A slow evolution

- Tyrant Cylon Establish dictatorship
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- 621 BC Draco makes written code law



Athenian Lower Classes Unite

- In Athens farmers began to fall on hard time with
- Poverty Stricker
- Farmers could not repay
- Aristocrats seized land, farmers slaves to wealth;

Athens

- The two leading City-States in Ancient Greece were Athens and Sparta
- _



Pericles

Athens

- Polis names after Goddess Athena
- Metics free foreigners who could not own land or participate in government.
- 507 constitution changed so that all free men were citizens.





Athens at this time was also an empire. They controlled many other city-states who had no say in the Democracy

Athens Mt. Olympus - Zeus

Persian Wars - Marathon

- Between Greece and Persian Empire
- In 520 B.C. Ionians revolted, mainland Greeks sent aid
- The Persians crushed them both and vowed to destroy the mainland Greeks for helping
- In 490 B.C. a Persian fleet carrying 25,000 men landed in an area known as Marathon
- Foot Soldiers attacked minus horses and archers
- 6400 v. 192
- 26 miles after 280 miles in 4 days
- Persians Retreat



Persian War - Salamis

- Ten years later in 480 B.C. Xerxes Darius's son tried to crush Greece
- 200,000 Persian's
- This campaign is led by Spartan's
- Themistocles Oracle at Delphi "Wooden Wall" Challange them at sea
- Thermopylae
- Sacrifice of Spartans

They (Spartans) defended themselves to the last, such as still had swords using them, and the others resisting with their hands and teeth; till the barbarians (Persians) ... overwhelmed and buried the remnant left beneath showers o



First battle scene from the movie 300(2006). Leonidas, the king of Sparta, motivates his warriors to defend the "Hot Gates", thus blocking the invading Persian forces of Xerxes into the narrow pass between the rocks and the sea. There, their superior numbers count for nothing...

Romanian subtitles

Persian War - Salamis

- Leonidas and the Spartans gave Themistocles enough time to draw in the Persian fleet
- Salamis
- Narrow straight between Athens and the island of Salamis
- Punching Hole
- 479 B.C. The Persians retreat to Asia Monor



-The Greek Golden Ages

- Who was the Athenian leader for 32 of the 50 years of the Golden Ages?
- Three objectives

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• How did the Delian League affect Greece?

Change in the Golden Age

- Pericles a dominant figure in Athenian politics 461- 429 B.C.
- Brought Athens to its height in power and brilliance
- Created a direct democracy
- Voted on all major issues
- Met every 10 days @ hillside east of Acropolis



Change in the Golden Age

- Pericles made it possible for poor citizens to take part in public affairs by paying officeholders
- - 10 generals directed policy and were elected
- Ostracism 6000 names on pot banned for ten years
- Athens the "School of Greece" Pericles



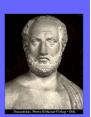
 The person nominated had ten days to leave the city. If he attempted to return, the penalty was Capital punishment. Notably, the property of the man banished was not confiscated and there was no loss of status. After the ten years, he was allowed to

Peloponnesian War

The battle for Greek supremacy

Peloponnesian War

- Peloponnesian War 431 404 B.C.
- Battle between two groups
 - > Peloponnesian League
 - "War is a stern teacher, in depriving them of the power of easily satisfying their daily wants, it brings most people's minds down to the level of their actual circumstances"



Athenians had the superior navy Tensions mounting because of Athens The Parthenon Criminal trials in Athens Athenian coinage Delian League transformed to Athenian Empire Spartans initially have no navy... who would they go to?