THE GREEK WORLD

Introduction

YOU KNOW MORE THAN YOU THINK

MOVIES:
- TROY
- HERCULES
- 300
- ALEXANDER THE GREAT
- PERCY JACKSON
AN ENORMOUS INFLUENCE ON THE MODERN WORLD

**Architecture:** are copied or imitated.
- They invented most kinds of literature, Science, Philosophy
- The Olympic Games.
- A lot of the words we use in English, Spanish and other languages come from Greek.
- Democracy, invented by ancient Greeks, is now used in most of the world.

ANCIENT GREECE: WHERE?

**MAIN FEATURES:**

- Greece is a peninsula, which means that it is surrounded on three sides by water.
- Greece is also covered with mountains. They are not huge mountains but it was difficult to go from place to place by walking. It is easier to travel by ship.
ANCIENT GREECE TIMELINE

PRE-GREEK CIVILIZATIONS

- **Cretan Civilization**: also called Minoan civilization. They had an important impact on Greek civilization and culture (myths, pottery, writing, and painting styles).
- **Achaeans** or **Mycenaeans**: From 2000 to 1200 b.C. with the city Mycenae.
- **Dorians**: They arrived to Greece around 1200 b.C.
HISTORICAL PERIODS

Archaic period (VIII-VI b.C):
- FIRST POLEIS
- COLONISATION

Classical period (V-IV b.C) The splendour for the poleis but with some CONFLICTS:
- Median Wars (490-480 b.C.): Persians tried to invade Greece. Greek poleis formed the Delian League to defend themselves.
- Peloponnesian War (431-404 b.C): The poleis fought against each other, in two bands:
  - ATHENS and its allies VS SPARTA and its allies

Hellenistic period (IV-I b.C):
- Greek poleis were dominated by King Philip II of Macedon.
- Alexander the Great (his son) created a great empire from Greece to the Indian frontier.

ANCIENT GREEK: THE POLEIS

One economy, one culture:

Same economy:
- Agriculture: wheat, vineyards and olives
- Farming: goats and sheeps
- Fishing
- Trade: throughout the Mediterranean

Same culture:
- Same language: ancient greek (Iliad)
- Same religion: was polytheistic, they believed in many gods
- Same culture

Politically different: Polis (independent city-states) like Athens or Sparta
ANCIENT GREEK: THE POLIS

- **Definition:** “city-state” in Ancient Greece with its own laws, currency and army.

- **Parts:**
  - **ACROPOLIS:** (upper part) citadel containing the main religious buildings.
  - **ASTY:** (lower part) an area with houses, buildings, shops and a square or AGORA
  - **CHORA:** the field that surround the polis

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GREEK SAILORS

- It was easy to get from place to place by ship.

- In the ancient world, the Greeks became known as great sailors. They explored much of the Mediterranean Sea.
GREEK COLONIES

- Taking advantage they knew navigation they established New Greek cities called COLONIES.
- The city of origin was the Metropolis
- When? Between the 8th and the 6th many Greeks migrated to coastal areas of the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea.

GREEK COLONIES

- Southern Italy, Sicily (Magna Grecia)
- On the Iberian Peninsula: Rhode, Emporiae, Hemeroscopium and Menace.
  The used to trade with the local people, introducing pottery, ironworking, currency, writing, vineyards and olives.