**ANCIENT GREECE G.R.A.P.E.S. NOTES**

GEOGRAPHY—

* Greece is 75-80% mountains which provide natural barriers between the various city-states and forced many to settle along the coast.
* Greece is also a **peninsula**- surrounded by water (the Aegean Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Ionian Sea) which many people used for trade and travel.
* Balkan Peninsula created isolation and protection.

RELIGION—

* The Greeks were polytheistic- believed in many gods and goddesses.
* The stories (**myths**) about the gods and goddesses explained many of the phenomenon that occurred in nature.
* Some of the most popular gods/goddesses:
  + Zeus
  + Poseidon
  + Hades
  + Hera
  + Demeter
  + Apollo; twin sister Artemis
  + Athena- the city of Athens named after her
  + Aphrodite; Brothers- Hephaestus and Ares

ACHIEVEMENTS—

* Greece contributed many ideas, materials, and architecture to the world.
* Beginning with materials:
  + The pulley- a simple machine
  + Ships built out of necessity for the Greek Navy
  + Modern dice
  + Crane
  + Catapult for the Greek Army
  + Watermill- a mill that used water for grinding grain
  + Invented the yo-yo (second oldest toy in the world)
* Architecture-
  + Created and built arcs and columns (used a lot of math)
  + Built most of their buildings and temples in one of three (3) styles:
    - Doric- simplest; thicker; no decoration at base or top; wider at base than at the top
    - Ionic- thinner than Doric; scrolls at the top
    - Corinthian- most decorative; used mainly scrolls and leaves of the acanthus plant; came in later and adopted by the Romans
* Ideas-
  + **Democracy**- government by the people
  + **Philosophy**- study and analyze the world using reason and logic (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle)
  + Mathematics- studied math and how it applies to the real world (Thales, Pythagoras, Euclid)
  + Medicine- studied in a scientific way to cure illnesses (Hippocrates)
* Philosophers-
  + SOCRATES: (@470 B.C.-399B.C.)
    - Developed Socratic questioning- answering a question with a question
    - Self-analysis
    - Step-by-step conclusions
    - Power of reason
    - Logical thinking
    - “Human wisdom begins with the recognition of one’s own ignorance”
  + PLATO: (@428 B.C.-348 B.C.)
    - Student of Socrates
    - Founded Academy in Athens - first university in the world
    - Perfect world by applying reason
    - Believed a small group of wise men should run the government
    - Wrote “The Republic”- a conversation book about what a model society should be.
  + ARISTOTLE: (@384 B.C.-322 B.C.)
    - Student of Plato
    - Taught Alexander the Great
    - Wrote 170 books on astronomy, physics, politics, and art
    - Wrote “Ethics”- major works on behavior and judgment that constitute “good living”
    - Made detailed observations of nature and physical world-groundwork of modern biology
    - Created school that was the model for modern universities
  + PYTHAGORAS: (@570 B.C.-475 B.C.)
    - Pythagorean Theorem (triangles)
    - Mystical view of numbers and their relationship to nature
    - Theories about numbers and music
    - Geometry
  + ARCHIMEDES: (@287 B.C.-212 B.C)
    - Use of machines, levers
    - Archimedes screw
    - Pi (3.14…) the circumference of a circle
    - Objects displace weight (area and volume of solids) Story of the Golden Crown
  + PHILIP II OF MACEDONIA: (382 B.C.-336 B.C.)
    - King of Macedonia
    - Conquered and united the Greek city-states
    - Father of Alexander the Great
  + ALEXANDER THE GREAT: (356 B.C.-323 B.C.)
    - Spread Greek ideas and culture throughout his empire
    - Hellenistic period: cultural diffusion or blending of Greek culture with Asian cultures
    - Empire expanded into Africa and Central and Southern Asia - all the way to the Indus River

POLITICS—

* Divided into city-states- independent from each other but shared the same culture.
* **Assembly**- law making group
* Public debates
* Limited citizenship
* The city-state of Athens was a **democracy**- government by the people.
  + Athens was a direct democracy where the people (men born in Athens) voted on everything.
  + The United States is a representative democracy where the people vote for representatives to vote for them.
* However, all of Greece was not a democracy.
* Most of Greece was part of a monarchy- ruled by a king or queen.

ECONOMICS—

* All Greek villages and cities had **agoras**- large marketplaces where many activities of daily life took place.
* Greek soil was very poor so grain crop farming was difficult; therefore trade was necessary.
* Grew/raised:
  + olives, grapes, sheep, and goats
* Exported:
  + Olive oil, wine, wool, and pottery
* Imported:
  + Copper, tin, gold, and food (wheat and other grains)
* Many Greeks were sailors who traveled the ancient world, trading goods or were fishermen.
* Many Greeks were also soldiers.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE—

* There were four basic classes:
  + Upper class- (Aristocracy; also Free **Citizens**)
    - Independently wealthy (no job)
    - Available to debate government, war, philosophy, and literature
  + Middle class (Free **Citizens**- only adult males born in a city-state)
    - Merchants. Craftsmen, Tradesmen
  + Lower class
    - Mostly free people who were once slaves
  + Slaves
    - Foreigners and people who were conquered by Greeks