

# Ancient Greece



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Sparta



Weapons and armor  
from ancient Sparta

# Geographic influence

- 3 surrounding mountain ranges made it difficult for enemy armies to cross and acted as a natural barrier
- The ocean to the south was difficult to cross and was not appealing to travel through



# Politics

- The Spartans focused on military and training. A group of powerful citizens acted as the government
- All men had to join the military and women became landowners and had more rights than in other city-states





# Economy and trade

- Sparta's economy focused on conquering other people and using slaves to make their goods.. The land was not the best for growing food so Spartans relied on trade



# Religion

- Like many greek city states they were polytheistic. They tried to please all the gods, but their favorite was Ares and Apollo. They had some religious festivals like Hyakinthia, which celebrated the gods Ares and Hyakinthos.



# Social structure

- Men were expected to join the military and start training
- Women took up all the other roles





# Intellectual Advancement

- Since sparta was a militaristic they don't really have any great philosophers. They did educate on the art of war and formations. They only cared about war and any education would have been on war or different strategies for innovation in technology.



# Arts and technology

- Sparta mainly made advancements in military and weapons. New and more efficient war tactics and weapons were made,





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Athens

**An imaginative exhibit that will attract visitors**

# Geographical Influence

The three Geographical influences of Greece were the mountains that split it into smaller parts, Greece was very close to the sea and their Mediterranean climate. Greece was mainly a peninsula which encouraged fishing as a main source of food, while the land was rugged and hard to farm on a lot of the inhabitants were herders rather than farmers. The land that was farmable was only 20 to 30% and what could grow on the rugged land was Grapes and Olives. Grapes could be a food source while having the ability to be a wine. The Olives could be a food source while able to be made into an oil for cooking.





# Politics



The Athenians had a solid form of government that is base of the democracy that we have today. All the men had freedom of speech and thought, equal political rights and had the opportunity to directly affect change in the government. Before this they also had city states within each valley called polis, governed by monarchy, oligarchy and monarchy until they reached democracy.

# Economy and Trade

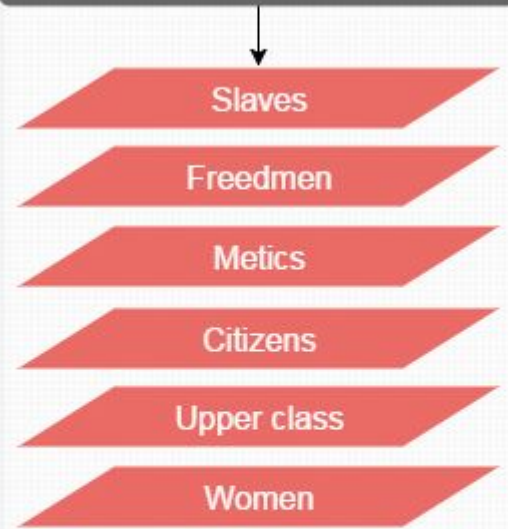
Athens was near the sea, and they had good harbors, so they had plenty of fish. However, they did not have enough food to feed all of their citizens, or natural resources, so they relied heavily on the trade of fish. The currency they used was the greek drachma.



# Social Structure

The Social structure of ancient Athenian Greece was a caste system divided into four basic levels. Starting at the bottom was the slaves, then up one level is the lower class or the freedmen. The freedmen or freedwomen were just freed slaves. Then there was the Metics who free resident aliens who lived in the city permanently. Next were the normal citizens, and then upper class citizens and women. Women weren't really in the social structure and were just shipped in the same class as the father or husband.

## Ancient Athens Social Hierarchy



[www.hierarchystructure.com](http://www.hierarchystructure.com)

# Religion



Religion in Athens was an important part of everyday life, with it being a theocracy government and religion went hand in hand and it was part of almost everything. They believed in many immortal gods with human like qualities, with Zeus being the most important. The most important place of worship was the Parthenon, a temple dedicated to the goddess Athena on top of the Acropolis hill.

# Intellectual Advancement

The Ancient Greeks had many helpful technological advancements that ranged from the jury system to astronomy. One of the most famous inventions the ancient Greeks are known for is philosophy which is aimed at seeking the truth. Philosophy began around in the 6th century and the term was first coined by Pythagoras but the first known elaboration was conducted by Plato. Another famous invention that is still alive and well in modern day is the column. The column was invented by an Athenian named Callimachus. These columns can be used for architectural support or solely for design. Many more inventions were made by the Ancient Greeks that have influenced many more technological advancements.

Plato





# Ancient Artifacts

Ancient pottery from Athens had high levels of iron in it which caused the clay to turn red when it was cooked. Then the Athenians would make amazing pottery from it. On these pots were Gods and Goddess depicted for everyday life. These pots were very important for storage for wheat to wine, from times 700 to 550 BC these pots had a Egyptian influence.



This is a tetradrachm coin from ancient Greece, it is one of the most recognizable coins from the civilization of Greece. It was worth 4 drachma which is way less to 1 USD because about 400 drachmas amounts to 1 USD. These weigh 17.2 grams so around the weight of a 6 to 7 pennies. It was first made by the Greeks in the mid



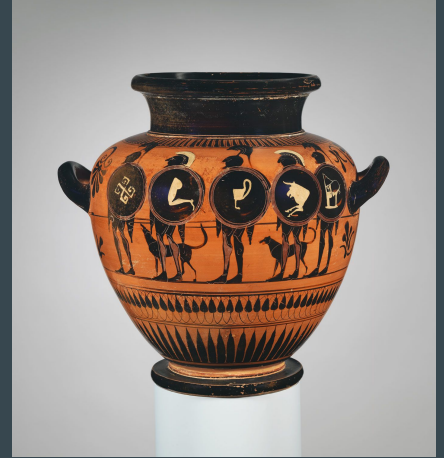
# Ancient Artifacts

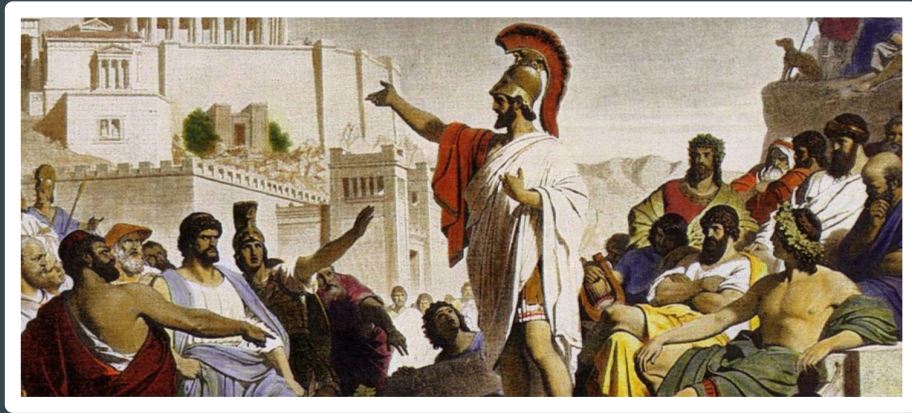
These are pictures of the great temple of Zeus in Athens, the left picture is what the temple looked like back when Athens was a bustling city. It was made out of limestone and then covered with stucco then pentilic made the roof tiles of the temple. The temple of Zeus was started in the 6th century by Peisistratos but either ran out of funding or because his son (Hippais) was overthrown in 610 BC. Then the project was finally finished by the Emperor Hadrian in 310 AD about seven hundred years later.



# Arts and Technology

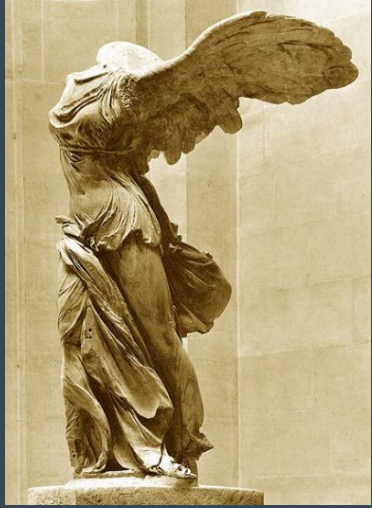
The Athenians all shared one language, based on the phoenician alphabet, this way trade was made easier for all city states. They also put on plays at the Theatre of Dionysus Eleuthereus. Technological advancements included but were not limited to the gear, the screw, rotary mills, bronze casting methods and torsion catapults.





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# Hellenistic- Alexander the Great

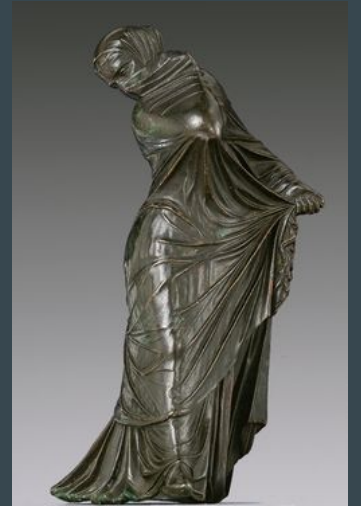


Nike on the Prow of a Ship, called the “Winged Victory of Samothrace”



This masked dancer is a professional entertainer and a mime.

Alexander the Great used these coins as a system of payment to soldiers and pay for supplies





# Geographic influence

Alexander the Great was a Macedonian king who, in a short period of time, was miraculously able to conquer Egypt, the Middle East, the eastern Mediterranean, and portions of Asia. All these battles for power lasted only 10 years and were achievable only due to Alexander's outstanding 47,000 soldier army which never lost a single battle. His Empire greatly changed the cultural ways of those he conquered. This greatly altered the region's history, such as freeing the west from Persian rule, and introducing Greek culture into Egypt and Asia.



Alexander's empire stretched from Greece to northwest India and as far south as Egypt.



# Politics

Alexander the Great ran a Monarchy in Macedonia (his empire). He was of course the king. This lasted until 167 BC when the Romans put an end to it. Written evidence of Alexander's Government is rare and often not originally from Macedonia.



# Economy and Trade

Alexander the Great was able to create more secure. Cities were able to thrive by not having the threat of battle and Alexander was greatly responsible for the excessive spread of Hellenistic culture through trade. His government encouraged and protected which thereby started the main trade pathways for the beginning of the Silk Road.





# Religion

The religion Alexander the Great and his people followed was known as Hellenism. This religion is based on offering gifts for the gods and in return receiving the gods blessing. Hellenic Polytheists are considered to be inspired by Greek values such as moderation, self-control, hospitality, and good karma.



# Intellectual advancement

- Many of the achievements of this time were due to the accomplishments of Alexandria, Syracuse, and Pergamum
- The sciences which received the major attention in the Hellenistic Age were astronomy, mathematics, geography, medicine, and physics
- Long-range catapults, for example, along with pikes called sarissas that were about 16 feet long—long enough for soldiers to use not as projectiles, but as spears. King Philip's generals also pioneered the use of the massive and intimidating infantry formation known as the phalanx



# Arts and Technology

In Hellenistic art and literature, this alienation expressed itself in a rejection of the collective demos and an emphasis on the individual. For example, sculptures and paintings represented actual people rather than idealized “types.”



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