

ANCIENT GREECE

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WHY?

The contributions that the civilization of ancient Greece have made to Western culture are almost immeasurable. In government, art, architecture, philosophy, drama, medicine, and countless other fields they were the first to define *perfection* and *virtue*, and they created models that we emulate to this day.

Outcomes: Students will

- A. Identify how early Aegean civilizations influenced later Greek civilization
- B. Analyze how the geography of Greece and the Mediterranean influenced its civilization (4.3.1, 4.3.2)
- C. Comprehend the chronology of Greek civilization and how it changed over time (4.4)
- D. Compare and contrast important aspects of Athenian and Spartan society
- E. Compare Athenian and American systems of democracy (4.5.1)
- F. Comprehend the essential elements of the Greek world view by reading and analyzing examples of Greek mythology
- G. Identify how Greek religion influenced its society, and compare and contrast it with other religions (4.1.2, 4.1.4)
- H. Demonstrate a comprehension of Greek philosophical ideals, and apply the concepts of *arete* and *hubris* to comprehending all aspects of Greek civilization (4.1.2, 4.1.3)
- I. Use artistic terms, as modeled in class discussion and in writing, to analyze, interpret, and appreciate Greek art (4.1.3)
- J. Demonstrate an awareness of current events in classroom discussion (4.6)
- K. Demonstrate the ability to take notes and acquire information from multimedia sources (5.3.1)

Resources

- A. text, chapters 5 and 6, p. 104-147
- B. *Mythology*, by Edith Hamilton

Outline

- I. Introduction to Hellas
 - A. cultural impact
 - B. Geography of Greece & the Aegean
- II. Early Aegean Civilizations
 - A. Crete & Minoan Civilization
 - B. Mycenae
 - C. the Dark Ages
- III. The City States--Athens v. Sparta
 - A. Greece in the Homeric age
 - B. militaristic society of Sparta
 - 1. oligarchy
 - 2. everyday life and social relations
 - C. democratic Athens
 - 1. birth and development of democracy
 - 2. everyday life in Athens
- IV. Expansion & War
 - A. military forces of Greece

- B. the Persian Wars
- C. Age of Pericles: Athens' golden age
- D. Peloponnesian Wars
- V. Culture of Athens' Golden Age
 - A. Religion, Mythology & Ideology
 - 1. Homer
 - 2. Edith Hamilton's *Mythology*
 - B. Economy
 - C. Home, family, & education
 - D. Philosophy
 - 1. Socrates & Plato
 - 2. Aristotle
 - 3. Mathematics, Medicine, Science & Technology
 - E. History
 - F. Mathematics, medicine, and science
 - G. Literature and Theater
 - H. Visual arts
 - 1. architecture
 - 2. painting
 - 3. sculpture
 - 4. pottery
- VI. Alexander and the Hellenistic World
 - A. Philip II & the Rise of Macedonia
 - B. The Empire of Alexander
 - C. Hellenistic Civilization
 - 1. Learning & Commerce
 - 2. Religion & Philosophy
 - 3. Science & Medicine

Vocabulary

acropolis	Knossos	representative	Euripedes
Aegean Sea	linear A	democracy	Herodotus
agora	linear B	rhetoric	Hippocrates
archons	Macedonia	Sappho	Homer
arete	Marathon	Socratic Method	Minos
aristocracy	metics	Sophists	Myron
Athens	Minoans	Sparta	Peisistratus
Attica	Mycenaeans	terracing	Pericles
contrapposto	myths	Thermopylae	Phidias
Delian League	<i>Odyssey</i>	tragedy	Philip II
direct democracy	oligarchy	tyrant	Plato
drama	Olympic Games		Praxiteles
ephors	oracles	Alexander	Pythagoras
ethics	orator	Archimedes	Socrates
export	ostracism	Aristarchus	Solon
fresco	Parthenon	Aristophanes	Sophocles
golden age	pedagogue	Aristotle	Themistocles
Hellenistic	Peloponnesian Wars	Cleisthenes	Zeno
helots	Persian Wars	Demosthenes	
hoplite	phalanx	Draco	
hubris	philosophy	Epicurus	
<i>Iliad</i>	polis	Eratosthenes	
import	popular government	Euclid	