

Global 9 Unit 5 Classical Civilizations: Greece, Rome and the Byzantine Empire

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Classical Civilizations

Civilization is an advanced culture. Classical civilization is an advanced culture that has had a classical age, a time of great achievements, that left a lasting legacy.

Classical Greece

Classic Greece -2000 BC-300 BC

Geography shaped Greek culture especially the seas and mountains.

1. The Aegean, Mediterranean, Ionian, and Black Seas surrounded Greece.
 - a. Greeks became skilled sailors and gained knowledge and products from surrounding cultures by trading at sea
2. 3/4 of Greece is mountains.
 - a. Greeks formed many separate city states called polis in the valleys of the mountains.
 - b. It made it difficult to unite.
 - c. It made trade and seeking new colonies extremely important because Greeks had a scarcity of timber, precious metals and usable farmland.

Many forms of government were developed by the Greeks.

1. Monarchy-rule by king-Mycenae around 2000 BC
2. Aristocracy-rule by nobles (land owners)-Athens-before 594 BC.
3. Oligarchy-rule by a small group of citizens-Sparta around 500 BC.
4. Direct Democracy-rule by citizens based on majority rule-Athens about 500 BC.

Of the many poleis that developed the two greatest were Athens and Sparta.

Athens (mainland on the East)

1. developed a limited democracy only citizens could vote and only men who owned land born in Athens could be citizens
Women, slaves and foreigner had no say in the government and few rights.
2. formal education was for rich young men to prepare them to be good citizens.
3. polytheistic people, Zeus the chief god, Hera his wife, and all the gods and goddesses lived on Mt. Olympus.
4. had many festival to strengthen loyalty to the city state, the most famous sporting festival was the Olympics that started in 776 BC

Sparta 725 BC

Sparta was located about 100 miles from Athens on southern part of Greece called Peloponnesus, a peninsula separated by the Gulf of Corinth.

1. Sparta's government was a military totalitarian dictatorship of a few men, an oligarchy.
2. Spartans had three social classes: citizens (original inhabitants), non citizens and helots(slaves for the fields and the houses)
3. Fearing the helots might revolt, Sparta made itself the most powerful city-state. The military was supreme and there was no time for individual expression: did not value or have time for the arts and artistic expression. Spartans valued duty, strength, and discipline.
4. Boys entered the military at age 7, and were expected to serve in the military until age 60.
5. To keep the society strong weak babies were destroyed. They were put in the wilds to die of exposure rather than be a burden to society.
6. We know much less about the Spartans than the Athenians because of their lack of written records and the arts.

Persian Empire

Ancient Persia is the country of Iran today. Cyrus the Great conquered neighboring kingdoms and created the Persian Empire from 550-539 BC. The Persian Empire controlled 2,000 miles from the Turkey (Anatolia) in the West to the Indus River Valley in the East.

After Cyrus' death and his son Cambyses, **Darius** rose to seize the throne in 522 BC. He brought peace and stability to the empire and then turned to conquering neighboring cultures.

Legacy of the Persian Empire

1. An excellent set of roads so that communication was quick amongst the empire.
2. For the first time coins were used as a means of exchange throughout an empire.
3. **Zoroastrianism**, a religion based on the battle between good and evil developed and the concepts of Satan, and angels can be found in the three great monotheistic religions; Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
4. The Persians respected the cultures they conquered and preserved many ideas from them for the future.

Persia Attempted to Take Over the Greeks.

Darius wanted to add to the Persian Empire. In 546 BC. he took over some Greek areas on Ionia in Turkey. Athens sent ships and soldiers to their aid. Darius defeated the rebels and vowed to destroy Athens.

Persian Wars

1. 490BC. 25,000 Persian soldier land in Marathon and attack Athens. 10,000 Athenian soldiers using the phalanx formation, foot soldiers, side by side, with a spear in one hand and a shield in the other, killed 6,000 Persians and lost on 200 of their own. They won the battle but left Athens unprotected. Pheidippides ran 26 miles to let the Athenians know, "Rejoice, we conquer", and died. The Athenians arrived and saved their city from the Persians.
 2. 10 years later Darius' son Xerxes, invaded again in 480 BC. He took over much of Greece. The Athenians won a naval battle with the Persians near Salamis and then again at the Battle of Plataea.
 3. The Greeks formed the Delian League and alliance and drove the Persian out of Greece.
- Defeating the Persians gave the Athenians the wealth and confidence that led to a golden age for them.

Golden Age of Athens 477-431BC.

The Golden Age was a time of great intellectual and artistic learning for the Athenians. **Pericles** was the leader during this time. He was considered to be wise, honest, fair, a great speaker and respected general.

Three goals of Pericles

1. Strengthen democracy
2. Strengthen the Athenian Empire
3. Glorify Athens

1. Architecture was used to glorify Athens. **The Parthenon**, commissioned by Pericles was a temple of columns built to honor Athena, the goddess of wisdom and protection. Beautiful sculptures were created to adorn the temple and the city.

2. Greeks developed two kinds of drama; the **tragedy** and the **comedy** and wrote epic poems.

3. Greeks began recording their history. They felt that studying the past would guide the future. **Herodotus and Thucydides** were the most famous historians.

Greek Philosophers

Philosophers(lovers of wisdom) searched for the truth based on two principles:

1. The universe was orderly and constant.
2. People can understand the universe using logic and reason.

Famous philosophers were:

Socrates whose method of questioning his students that is used today and called the **Socratic Method**.

His student **Plato** who started a school called the Academy that lasted 900 years and wrote **The Republic**, all about Athenian government.

Aristotle who organized the knowledge of the day into subjects like biology, psychology and physics.

Peloponnesian Wars

Athens and Sparta go to war in 431 BC.

First Peloponnesian War

1. Athens had the best navy/Sparta the best army.
had the best army.
2. Spartans attacked Athens. They barricaded themselves in their city for years. The second year a great plague hit the city, 1/3 died. Weakened they still fought. Both were tired of fighting for so many years and signed a truce.

Athens and Sparta go to war again in 415 BC.

Second Peloponnesian War

1. Athens attacked Syracuse one of Spartan's allies.
2. The Athenian navy was destroyed in a crushing defeat.
3. 404 BC. Athens surrendered.
Athens lost its empire, power and wealth.

Alexander the Great

To the north of Greece, in **Macedonia**, Alexander the Great, son of **Philip II** became a great general and created a huge empire in just 13 years.

In 338 BC. Philip II was able to gain control over the Greek city states. The Greeks retained their ability to self govern but were firmly under the control of the Macedonians.

In Greece under the tutelage of **Aristotle**, and inspiration of the Iliad, Alexander I and his father set out conquer and create a great empire.

Alexander's Empire

1. Alexander conquered Egypt in 332 BC, defeated Darius, gained control of the Persian Empire and may have been responsible for the burning of the capital city, Persespolis, to the ground.
2. Alexander's army continued conquering and reached the Indus valley in 326BC.
3. He founded many cities named Alexandria.
4. After 11 years, Alexander's army turned back, returned to Babylon where he died of an illness shortly there after at age 32.

Hellenistic Culture

A vibrant new culture developed in Alexander's empire. It was a mixture of Greek (Hellenic), Egyptian, Persian and Indian and became known as Hellenistic Culture.

1. The city of Alexandria, Egypt became the center of trade for **Hellenistic Culture**.
2. Royal palaces, lighthouses, museums, libraries, art galleries, zoos and botanical gardens developed.
3. Scholars preserved Greek and Egyptian knowledge on papyrus. (one half million scrolls)
4. **Euclid** developed geometry, Archimedes estimated pi and the ratio for diameter and circumference of a circle.
5. Scientists built the pump, pneumatic machines and the steam engine.
6. The largest known Hellenistic statue was casted, **Colossus of Rhodes**, 100 feet high as well as Nike, the Winged Victory.
7. This Greek style of drama, architecture, sculpture, science math and philosophy preserved through the Romans will become the core of Western civilization.
8. By 150 BC. the Hellenistic world was in decline.

Rome and the Roman Empire

In 509 BC, the city-state of Rome became a republic. A form of government in which political power rests with the citizens who vote for their leaders.

Roman Republic

1. Free born male were citizens.
2. Only citizens could vote.
3. There were two social classes: the **patricians**, wealthy land-owners and **plebeians**, farmers, artisans and merchants.
4. Plebeians could vote but could not hold office, so they formed tribunes, an assembly to protect their rights.
5. In 451 BC, the **Twelve Tables**, a set of laws, were created, carved on tablets and hung in the Forum, became the basis of Roman law. The Senate of 300 members made future laws.
6. Two **consuls** ruled; one consul headed the government and one consul headed the army. In times of crisis, a dictator was appointed to take control and make quick decisions. A dictator could rule only for six months.
7. Large armies made up of units called **legions**(5,000 soldiers) protected the Republic.

Punic Wars

As the republic grew it conquered all of Italy and looked for more territory, Carthage on the coast of North Africa looked to put a stop to this Roman expansion.

First Punic War

1. 264-241 BC.
2. **Carthage** and Rome fought for control of Sicily and the areas around the Western Mediterranean.
3. Carthage was defeated.

Second Punic War

1. 218-216 BC.
2. Hannibal and his elephant army attacked Rome to avenge the first Punic War loss.
3. Hannibal inflicted huge losses on the Roman army, but when the Roman attacked Carthage, **Hannibal** hurried back to defend his city, but was defeated by the Romans.

Third Punic War

1. 149-146 BC.
2. Rome attacked Carthage, burned down the city and sold the people into slavery.

With Carthage out of the way, Rome conquered the western Mediterranean and went on to conquer the eastern Mediterranean by 70. BC. A **Roman Empire** was created.

From Republic to Empire

Rome's large territory made it hard to have a republic. Military forces take over in the first triumvirate.

First Triumvirate(rule by three)

1. 60 BC.

Julius Caesar-general

Pompey-general

Crassus- an aristocrat

2. After many great military victories, Julius Caesar was appointed dictator for life in 44 BC.
3. Many Senate members hated his growing power and stabbed him to death on the Senate steps on the **Ides of March**, March 15, 44 BC.
4. Civil war broke out and that was the end of the Republic.

Second Triumvirate

1. 43 BC.

Octavian -grandnephew and adopted son of Caesar

Mark Antony- general

Lepidus-politician

2. Octavian forced Lepidus to retire. Now he and Mark Antony became rivals
3. Marc Antony fell in love with Cleopatra and committed suicide with her.
4. Octavian became the unchallenged ruler of the Roman Empire and took the name **Augustus**, "exalted one".

Pax Romana (Roman Peace)

Rome was at the peak of its power when Augustus took over in 27 BC. This huge empire (60-80 million people and 3 million square miles) stayed that way for the next 207 years as the golden age of Rome created peace, prosperity and great achievement.

1. Set up **civil service**, a postal system and paid government workers.
2. A common coinage made trade easier.
3. A huge network of roads made trade, communication and protection better.
4. Roman ships traded all over the world including China and India.
5. Slavery was widespread; healthy male slaves became gladiators.
6. Worship of the emperor became part of the official religious beliefs of Romans.
7. Huge divide between rich and poor. Most are poor and can barely get by. **Colosseum** was built to entertain the rich. Held 50,000 people.

As the empire expanded Jews and Christians became notable groups within the empire.

Monotheistic Religions

There are three monotheistic religions and many sects (groups) in each religion. Judaism was the first monotheistic religion and the other two, Christianity and Islam have their roots in Judaism

Judaism

1. The father of Judaism is Abraham. Abraham had two sons Isaac and Ishmael. Descendents of Isaac trace their line to Jesus, the founder of Christianity, the descendents of Ishmael trace their line to Mohammed, the founder of Islam. Ancient followers of Judaism were called Hebrews.

2. They believe in one father God, they call Yahweh.
3. Yahweh promised Abraham land called Canaan or Zion, today Israel around 1800 BC.
3. Their sacred writings are the Torah, the first five books of the bible and the Talmud.
4. Saturday is their day of worship in their temple called a synagogue.
5. A rabbi (teacher) leads the Jews in prayer and scripture readings. Studying scriptures is very important to the Jewish faith.
6. The Ten Commandments were given to the Jews by Yahweh to Moses on their return from Egypt to the promised land.
7. The Star of David is their symbol.

They follow the Ten Commandments

The Romans eventually gained control of the area of Canaan and in 70 AD., destroyed the Jewish temple in Jerusalem. All that is left of the temple is one wall, the Wailing Wall, a sacred place to all Jews today. The Romans also drove the Jews out of the Roman Empire. This was called the Diaspora of the Jews, the dispersal of the Jews. Since that time Jews have been seen as outsiders and discriminated against throughout the world especially in Europe and Russia.

Christianity

Christianity is the second of the monotheistic religions. Jesus, a Jew, was the founder of Christianity.

When Adam and Eve were thrown out of the Garden of Eden. God closed the gates of Heaven. God promised he would send his son, the Savior, the Christ, to one day open the gates of Heaven. This was God's First Covenant with the Jews. Those who believe that Jesus was the Savior, the Christ and not just a prophet are called Christians.

1. Christianity is the world's largest religion with 2 billion followers.
2. There are three groups of Christians: Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox or Protestant.
3. Christians believe that Christ's death on the cross allowed them to have salvation.
4. Christians worship on Sunday. Priests or ministers lead the worship.
5. Christians partake in communion in remembrance of the Last Supper and Christ's death on the cross.
6. The holy scriptures of the Christians is the Bible: the Old and New Testaments.
7. The Ten Commandments are their guide for good behavior.
8. The cross is the symbol of Christianity.

Roman Catholic Church

At first the Romans persecuted Christians, then in 312 AD. Emperor **Constantine** prayed before a battle for God's help. He saw a cross-the symbol of Christianity in his mind. He won his battle. The next year he ended the persecution of the Christians. In the **Edict of Milan** he declared Christianity to be one of the religions approved by the emperor.

In 380 AD Emperor Theodosius made Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire.

The Romans organized the Christian Church.

1. Created a hierarchy.

Pope- the head of the Christian Church and Bishop of Rome

Bishops- the Pope's representative in major cities.

Pastors- the head of individual churches/parishes

Priests-service the people of the parish

2. The Romans set up a single set of beliefs and added the New Testament to the Old Testament creating the Christian Bible.

3. Constantine called the Church leaders together to solidify Church teachings and they created the Nicene Creed, which defined the basic beliefs of Christianity.

As the Roman Empire weakened the Roman Catholic Church gained in strength. **When the Roman Empire divided in 395 AD., the empire became two empires: The Western Roman Empire and The Eastern Roman Empire or Byzantine.** In the Eastern Empire the Catholic Church became the Eastern Orthodox Church with their own Pope.

In 476 AD. Rome was sacked and burned. The Western Roman Empire came to an end. As the Middle Ages began, the Roman Catholic Church provided unity and stability in a time of disorder and chaos. The Roman Catholic Church reached the height of its power during these centuries

Byzantine Empire (Eastern Roman Empire) 395 AD to 1453 AD.

In 395 AD, the Roman Empire was divided into two sections: East and West. In 476 the Western Roman Empire crumbled. The Eastern Empire with its capital of Byzantium (Constantinople) carried on the glory of Rome for the next 1000 years.

1. In 527 AD **Justinian** became emperor of the Byzantine Empire. Justinian went to war with Italy and won nearly all of Italy and parts of Spain. He ruled almost all the territory of the empire before it split. He then established that Byzantine emperors ruled the state and the Church as well with absolute power.
3. Most Byzantines spoke Greek not Latin so it was hard to unite the empire. Justinian created a written law code for all, the **Justinian Code**. This code based on the Twelve Tables and more, decided legal questions on crimes, marriage, slavery, property, inheritance and women's rights.
4. Justinian then rebuilt the capital city and commissioned the cathedral of **Hagia Sophia** (Church of Holy Wisdom)

5. Justinian had baths, aqueducts, schools, courts, hospitals and palaces built.
6. In contrast to the West, the Byzantine Empire preserved Greco-Roman culture, families valued learning, and the great works of Greece and Rome were kept for the future.
7. After Justinian's death The empire was challenged: the plague hit twice and faded away but not without destroying huge numbers of people and many groups outside the empire invaded several times.
8. The Christian Church divided in 1054 AD. This was called the **Great Schism**. The western church was **The Roman Catholic Church** and the eastern church became the **Eastern Orthodox Church**.
9. The empire continued to sink in size and in 1350 it was only on Anatolia (Turkey) and the Balkans. In 1453 AD, the **Ottoman Turks** ended the Byzantine Empire and created their own empire.

Islam

Islam is the third and final monotheistic religion in the world. It was started by Mohammed in Mecca, Saudi Arabia in 622 AD.

What is Islam?

1. Islam means submission to God's will.
2. God's name is Allah.
3. Followers of Islam are called Muslims (Moslems)
4. The Qur'an (Koran) is the holy scriptures of Islam.
5. Shariah is the body of law regulating behavior
6. Mecca is the holy city.
7. Jihad-"holy wars" to spread Islam to non-believers.
8. Commit yourself to the 5 Pillars
9. The crescent moon is the symbol of Islam.

5 Pillars or duties to Allah

1. Recite: "There is no God but Allah and Mohammed is his messenger."
2. Pray 5 times a day facing Mecca.
3. Support the poor by giving alms.(charity)
4. Fast(eat nothing from sun up to sundown) during the month of Ramadan.
5. Make a pilgrimage to Mecca at least once during your lifetime.

Other Practices:

1. Islam has no priests or popes but Iman conduct prayers in the mosque.
2. A mosque is their place of worship.
3. Muslims may not drink alcoholic beverages.
4. Muslims cannot eat pork.
5. Friday is the Muslim day of worship.
6. Women are to be protected by but obedient to the men in their families and women are to cloth and veil themselves in public so they will not be tempting to men.

After Mohammed death Islam divided into two groups: the Sunnis and the Shiites (Shi'a). The split was the result of a dispute over who should succeed Muhammad as the leader of the church. Sunni's believed that any religious leader with deep faith could lead the church. Shiites believed that the new leader must be directly related to Muhammad through his son-in-law Ali.

Sunni=majority	90%
Shiites= the minority	10%

Islam Spread

When Muhammad died in 632 AD. he inspired Muslims to carry the word of Allah to the rest of the world. Muslims differed on how to do that and who should succeed Muhammad.

1. Abu Bakr, a friend of Mohammed took the title **caliph** which meant successor.
2. Abu-Bakr and the next 3 elected caliphs used the Qur'an and Muhammad's actions to guide them. Their rule was called a **caliphate**.
3. Some followers did not want to follow the caliphate so Abu-Bakr invoke the **jihad**; a striving to the inner struggle to do good. It can also mean an armed struggle against non-believers to increase and expand Islam in Arabia.
4. The second caliphate spread to Syria and Egypt. By 750, the third and fourth caliphate spread from the Spain and northern Africa to the Indus River, some 6,000 miles.
5. As the caliphates conquered people they allowed them to follow their religions by not spread them. (Judaism and Christianity)
6. In 656, one of the caliphs, Uthman, was murdered. **Ali**, Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law became the successor.
7. In 661 AD Ali was also assassinated. The Umayyad family came to power and moved the capital of Islam from Mecca to Damascus.

8. A majority is Muslims accepted the rule of the Umayyad. Islam divided into two groups. Those who accepted Umayyad control were Called **Sunni**, those who opposed Umayyad rule were called **Shiites (Shi'a)**.
9. The Muslim Empire controlled much of the silk Roads and developed sea-trading networks in the Mediterranean Sea and Indian Ocean.
10. The cultural blending of the people in this empire lead to great achievements in art and Science

Muslim Golden Age

The Islamic Empire preserved the existing knowledge and produced an enormous body of original learning.

1. Muslim cities were erected from Cordoba, Spain to Cairo and Jerusalem to Damascus and Baghdad.
2. Four classes of people developed
 1. Muslim at birth
 2. Converts to Islam
 3. "Protected People" (Jews, Christians and Zoroastrians)
 4. Non-Muslims and slaves. (The Qur'an said men and women were equal but that men were the managers of women's affairs.)
3. Great advances were made in sciences especially astronomy with the astrolabe which mapped the sky and measures planetary motion and mathematics; algebra
4. Muslim literature began, and great buildings and towers were built and covered with beautiful writing (calligraphy) and arabesques not images because the Qur'an forbid it.
5. Great advances in medicine and essays on smallpox and measles

	and how to recover were created
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