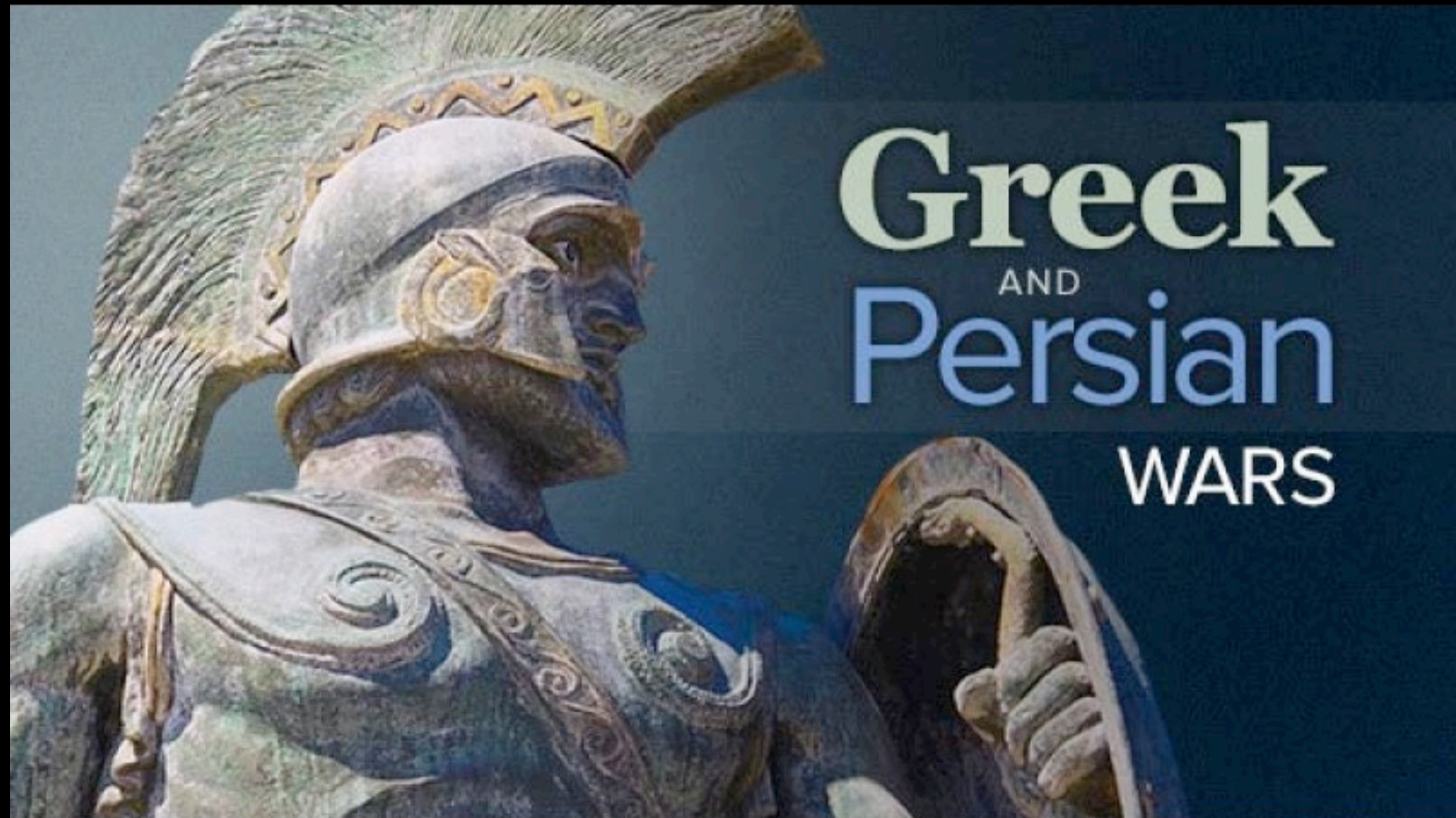


History of Ancient Greece
Institute for the Study of Western Civilization
Week 12: January 15, 2020





Friday January 17, 2020

BY 2000 BC (Time of Abraham)

1. LANGUAGE EVOLUTION 4000-3000 BC

2. THE WHEEL, wagons, animals 3000 BC

3. THE HORSE domesticated by 3700 BC

**4. INDO EUROPEANS SPREAD OUT
CARRY LANGUAGE WITH THEM**

5. CHARIOTS (Bronze Age)

Jericho, Oldest continuously occupied city 8000 BC





JERICHO, WEST BANK, PALESTINE
The oldest continually occupied city in the world



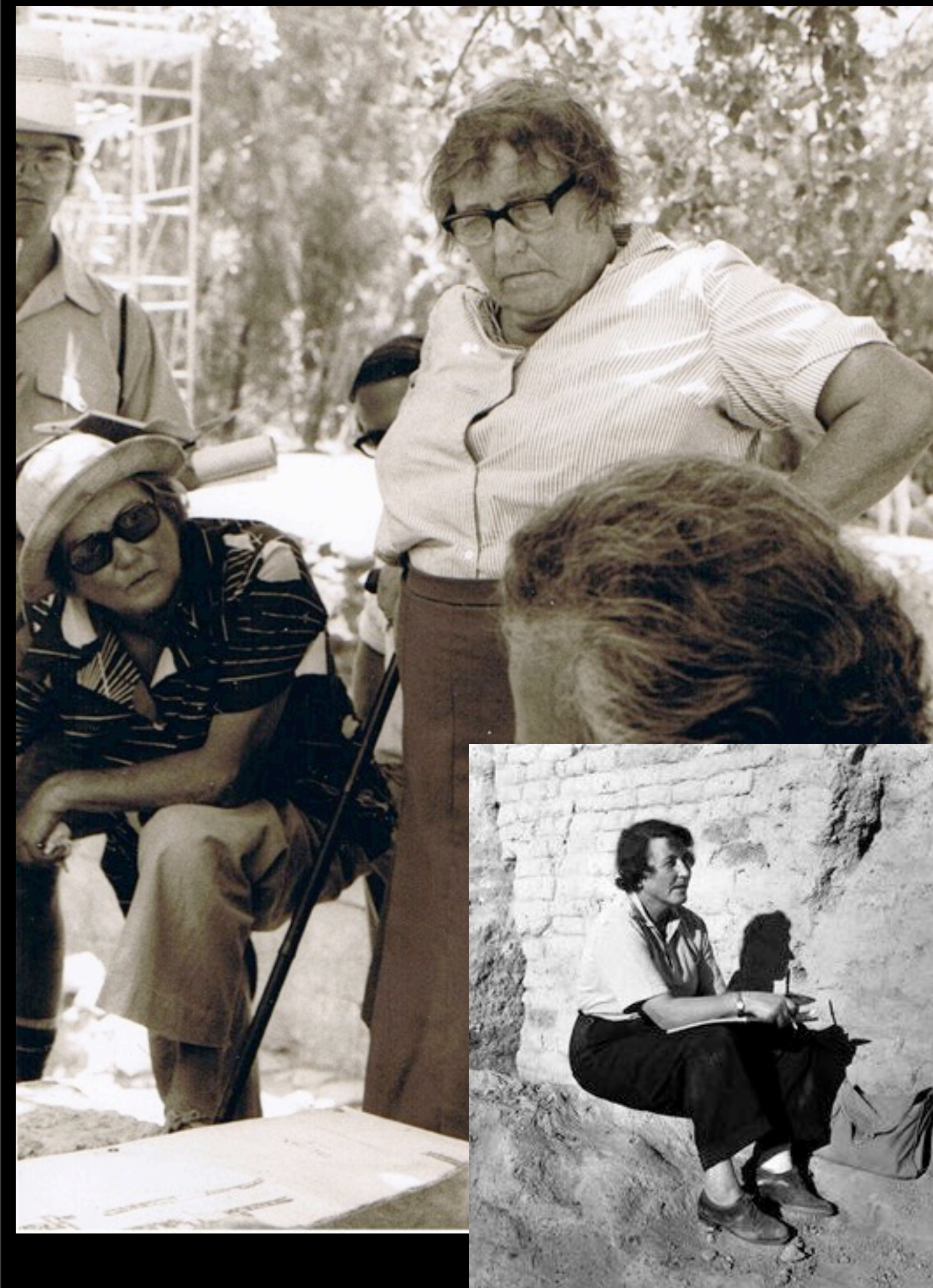
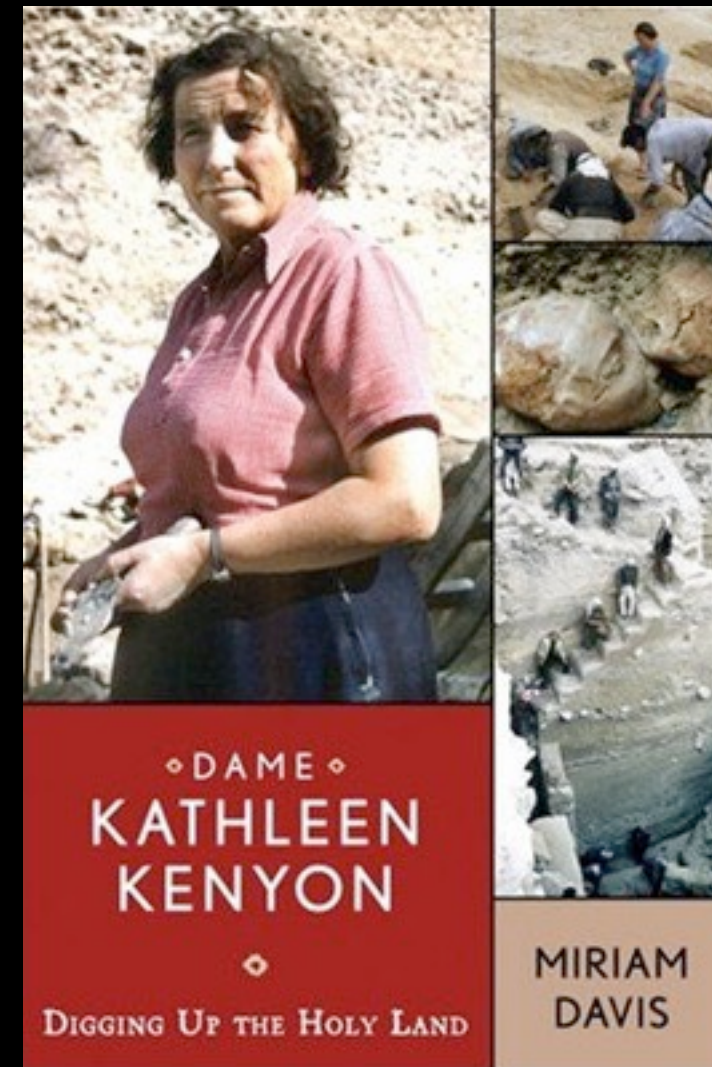


Friday January 17, 2020



Kathleen Kenyon

1906-1978

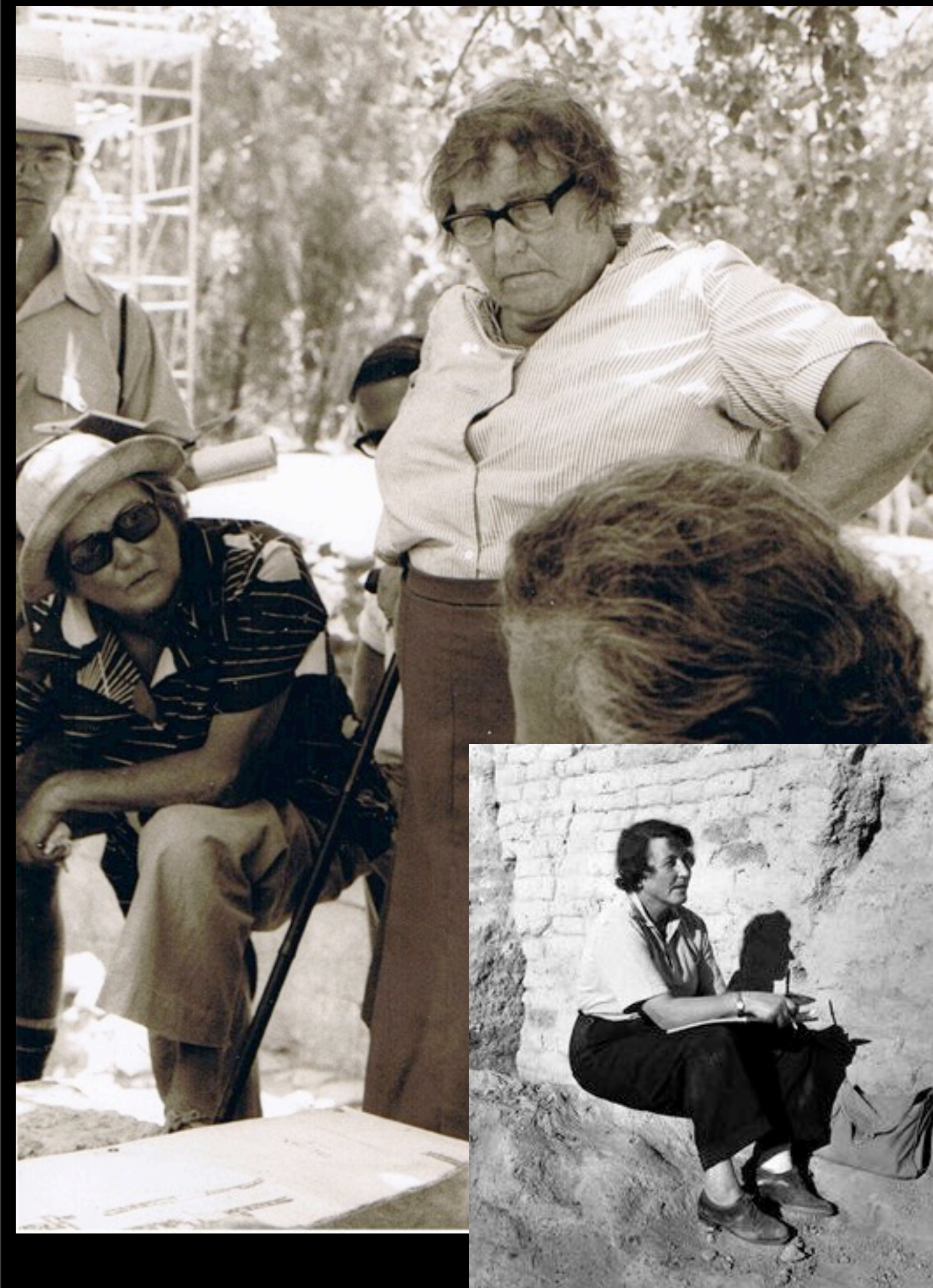
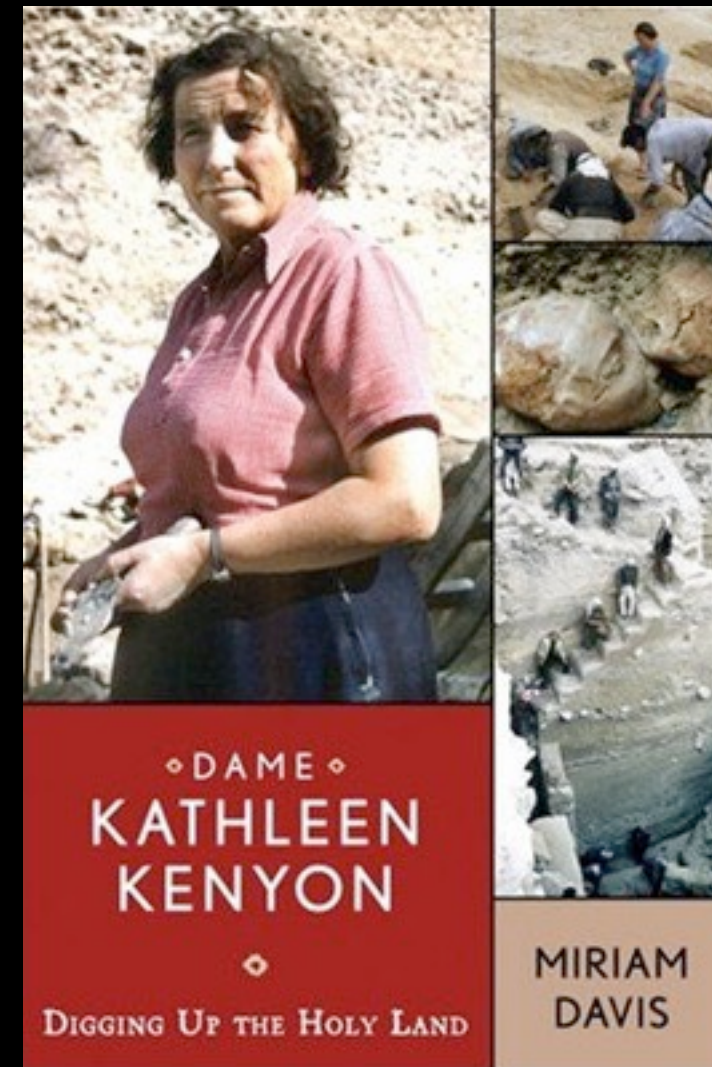




Sir Frederick Kenyon

Kathleen Kenyon

1906-1978





Friday January 17, 2020



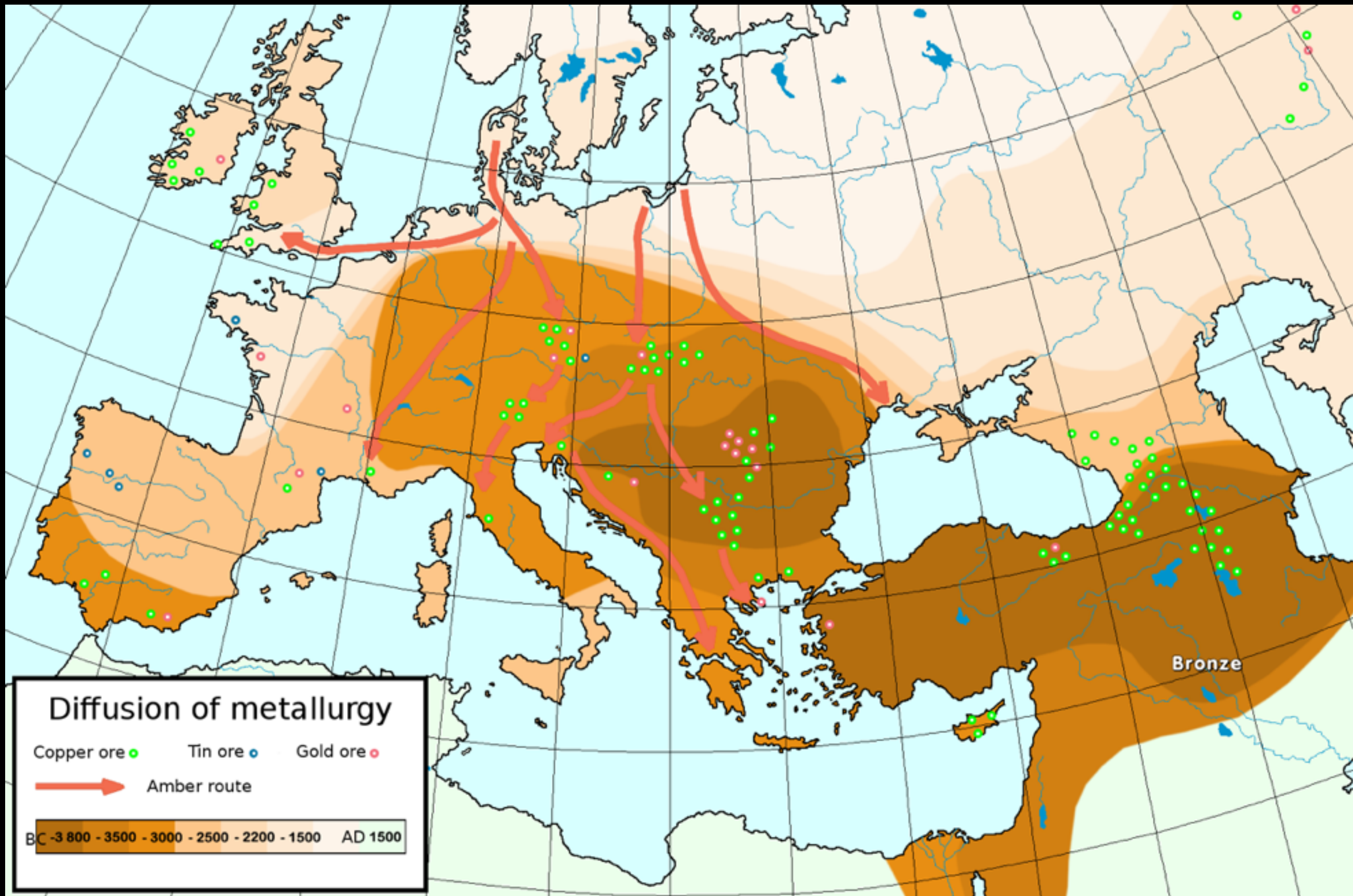
**Bronze Age
Charioteers**

Sumeria 3000 BC

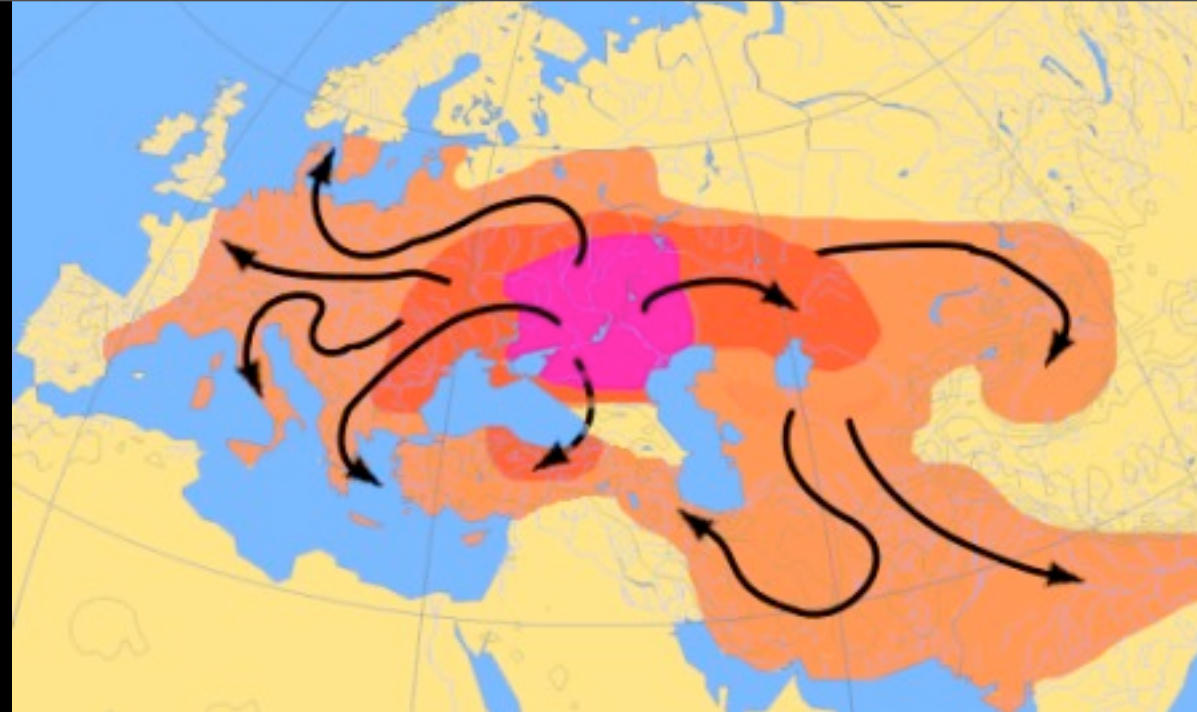
Europe	Egypt	Israel	Iran-Iraq	India	
3500 B.C.					
Neolithic grain farming.	Earliest Egyptian dynasty:Menes. (Old Kingdom)	INVENTION OF GRAIN AGRI. in the Middle east before 3500 B.C. Spreads east and west.	Emergence of cities in Tigris-Euphrates Valley.Irrigation systems, surplus food.		
3000 B.C.					
Creation of Minoan civilization on island of Crete.	Egyptians develop the solar calendar.	Small tribal communities.	Sumerian civilization. City of Sumer.Cuneiform writing.	Creation of oldest Indian civ in Indus river valley.	
2500 B.C.					
Minoan Civ on Crete: great city of Knossos.	The Middle Kingdom	Small tribal communities.Canaanites.	Sargon. Akkadian Empire.	Ancient Indus River valley civilization,pre-Aryan invasions.	
2000 B.C.					

2000 BC Abraham

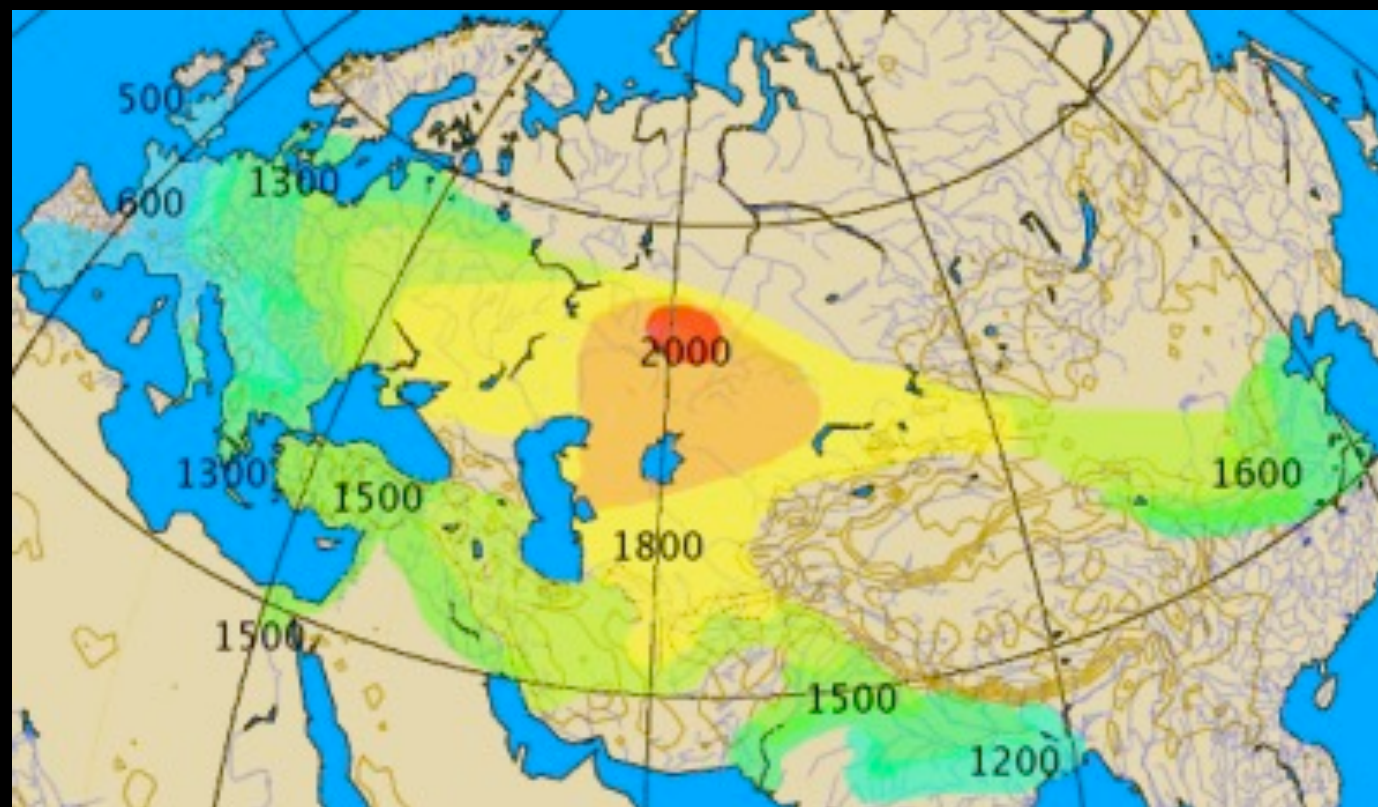
1000 BC David



The Bronze Age, 3000 BC



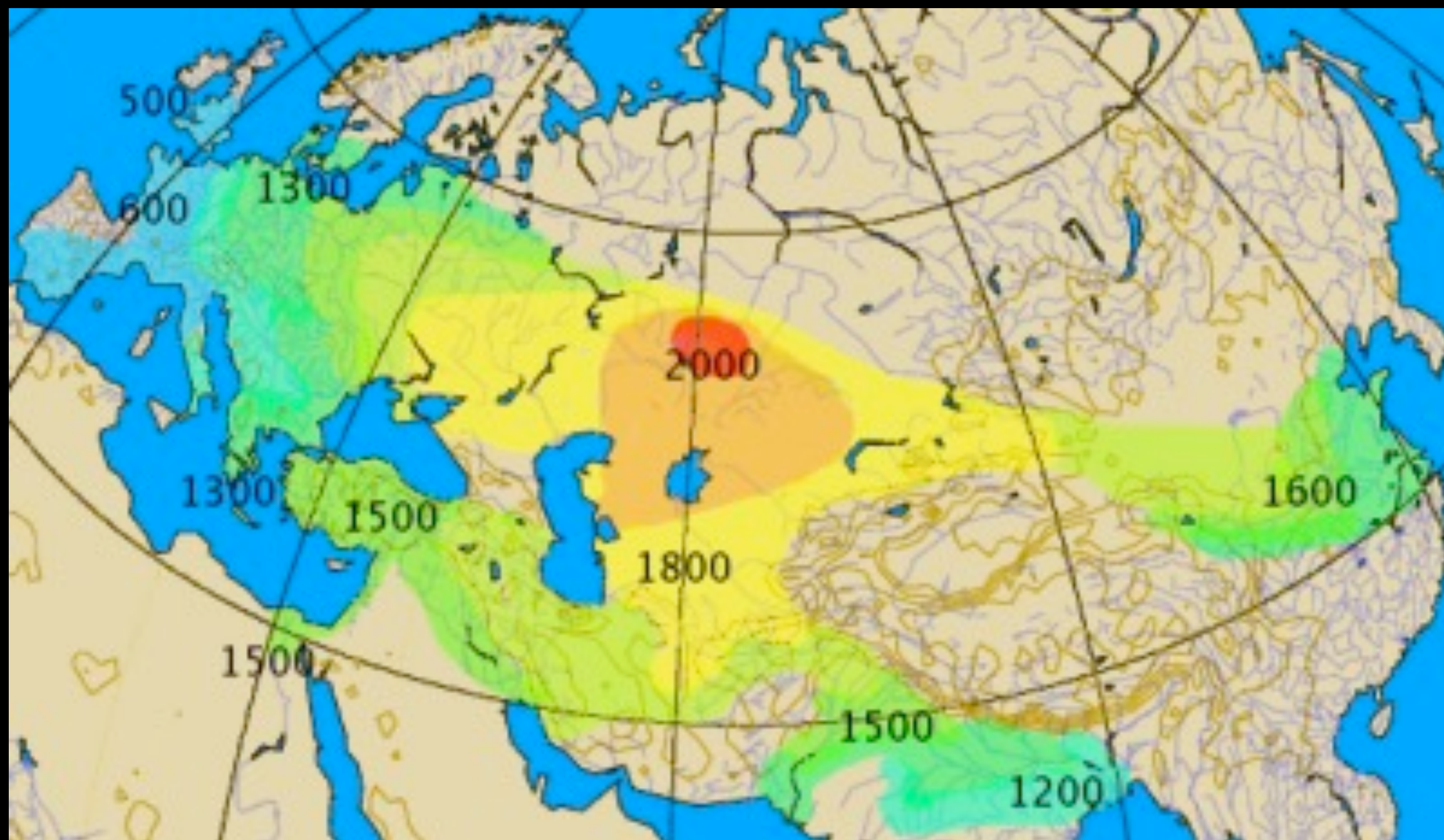
Origin and Diffusion of Indo-European Language



Charioteers

The Bronze Age Charioteers





**Bronze Age
Charioteers**

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2000 B.C.					

2000 BC Abraham

1000 BC David

Mesopotamia

"Land between two rivers"

Cradle of Civilization

Tigris and Euphrates River Valley



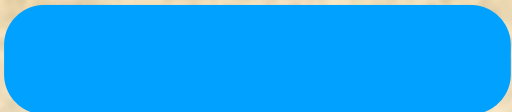




Geography

- Fertile Crescent
- Not many, if any natural barriers
- Unpredictable flooding



- Sumerians
 - City-State Political Organization
 - Similar cultures, but each ruled itself
 - Smelting of Metals (Bronze and Iron Age)
 - First to use bronze
 - Invented  Sail, and Plow
 - Ziggurats – enormous, religious pyramid type buildings
 - Cuneiform writing
 - Organized land development and irrigation canals
 - Numerical system in base 60
 - Ex. 60 minutes in an hour; 360 degrees in a circle

Decline of Sumer

- Sumerian city-states were weakened due to fighting one another
- Conquered by Sargon the Akkadian from the North in 2350 B.C.
- This created the first empire (more than one previously independent nation or people coming under the same control)



Sumerian Prince Gudea of Lagash,
Southern Mesopotamia



Colo, prince de Lagash
Statue en bronze
du musée de Louvre



Sumerian
Cuneiform
writing

3000 BC	2800 BC	2500 BC	1800 BC	600 BC	
					an (god, heaven)
					ki (earth)
					lu (man)
					munus (woman) sal (fine, thin, delicate)
					kur (mountain, land)
					geme (female slave)
					sag (head)
					ka (mouth)
					ninda (bread)



Sumerian
Cuneiform
writing





He commissioned a large number of votive statues to be placed in temples as offerings to the gods

Statue of Gudea, c. 2120 BCE
Louvre



Sumerian God: Billuk of Bubbiana



**Bronze Age
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2000 B.C.				

AKKADIANS

Babylon

2000 BC Abraham

1000 BC David



AKKADIAN EMPIRE

Sargon of Akkad (2334–2279 BCE)



Stele of Naram-Sin: This stele commemorates Naram-Sin's victory against the Lullubi from Zagros in 2260 BC. Naram-Sin is depicted to be wearing a horned helmet, a symbol of divinity, and is also portrayed in a larger scale in comparison to others to emphasize his superiority. AKKADIAN EMPIRE

Hammurabi's Code

- Around 2000 B.C. Amorites take over Mesopotamia, and set up at Babylon
- Hammurabi rules from 1792 B.C. to 1750 B.C. (this is the height of their empire)
- He created the code, which is the first set of laws to be written down
 - Uniform laws for all
 - Idea the government has duty to people





The Fall of Troy, 1184 BC

The Bronze Age Collapse,

The **Bronze Age collapse** is a transition in the Aegean Region, and the Eastern Mediterranean from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age that historians, such as M. Liverani, S. Richard, Robert Drews, Frank J. Yurco, Amos Nur, Leonard R. Palmer, and others, believe was violent, sudden and culturally disruptive. The palace economy of the Aegean Region and Anatolia which characterised the Late Bronze Age was replaced, after a hiatus, by the isolated village cultures of the Greek Dark Ages. In the first phase of this period, almost every city between Pylos and Gaza was violently destroyed, and often left unoccupied thereafter: examples include Hattusa, Mycenae, and Ugarit.

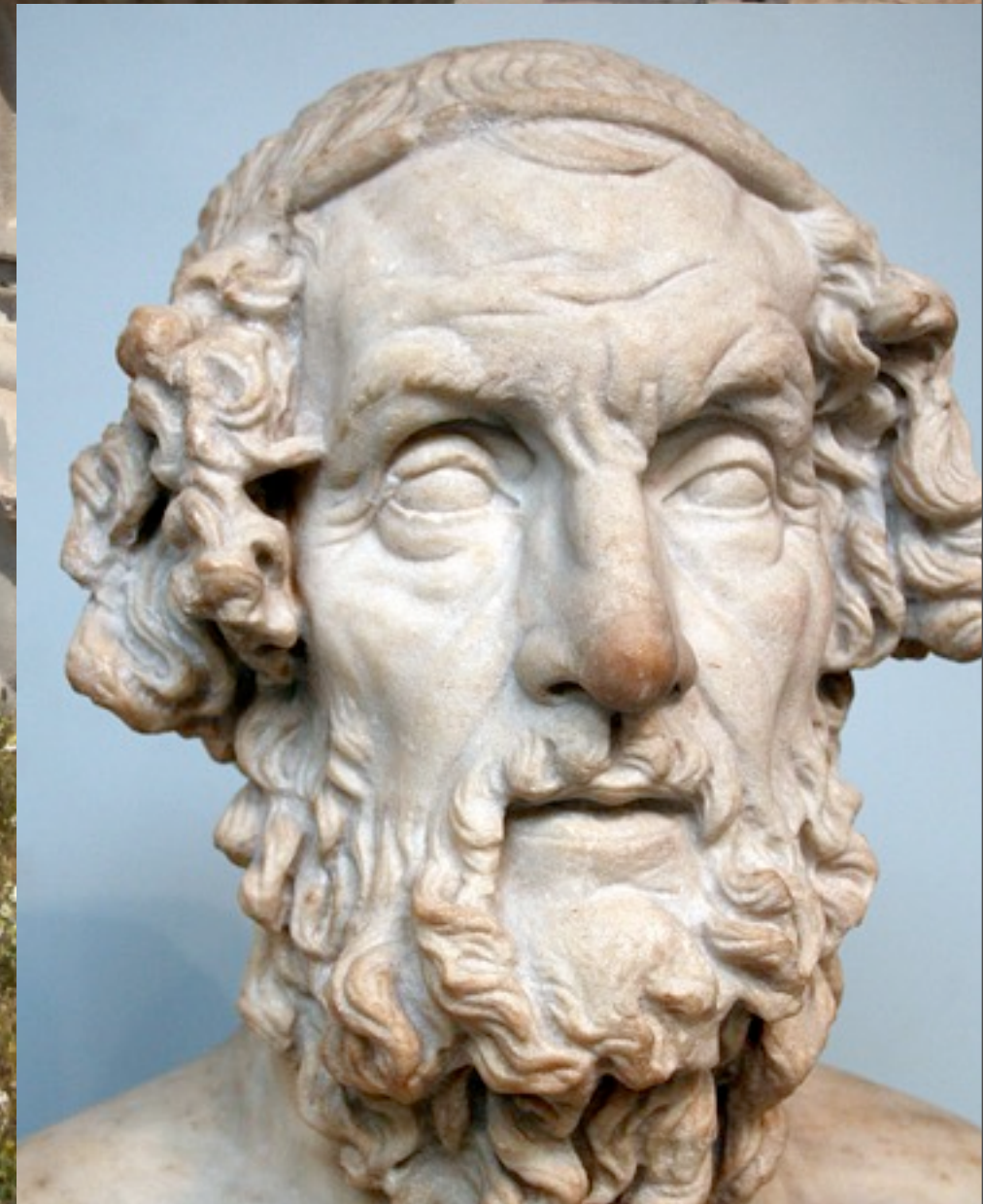
ASSYRIAN EMPIRE, 1000-c. 600 (Persians)

770 BC
Homer

1000 BC
David



Homer in Smyrna, 770-700 BC



ASSYRIAN EMPIRE, 1000-c. 600 (Persians)

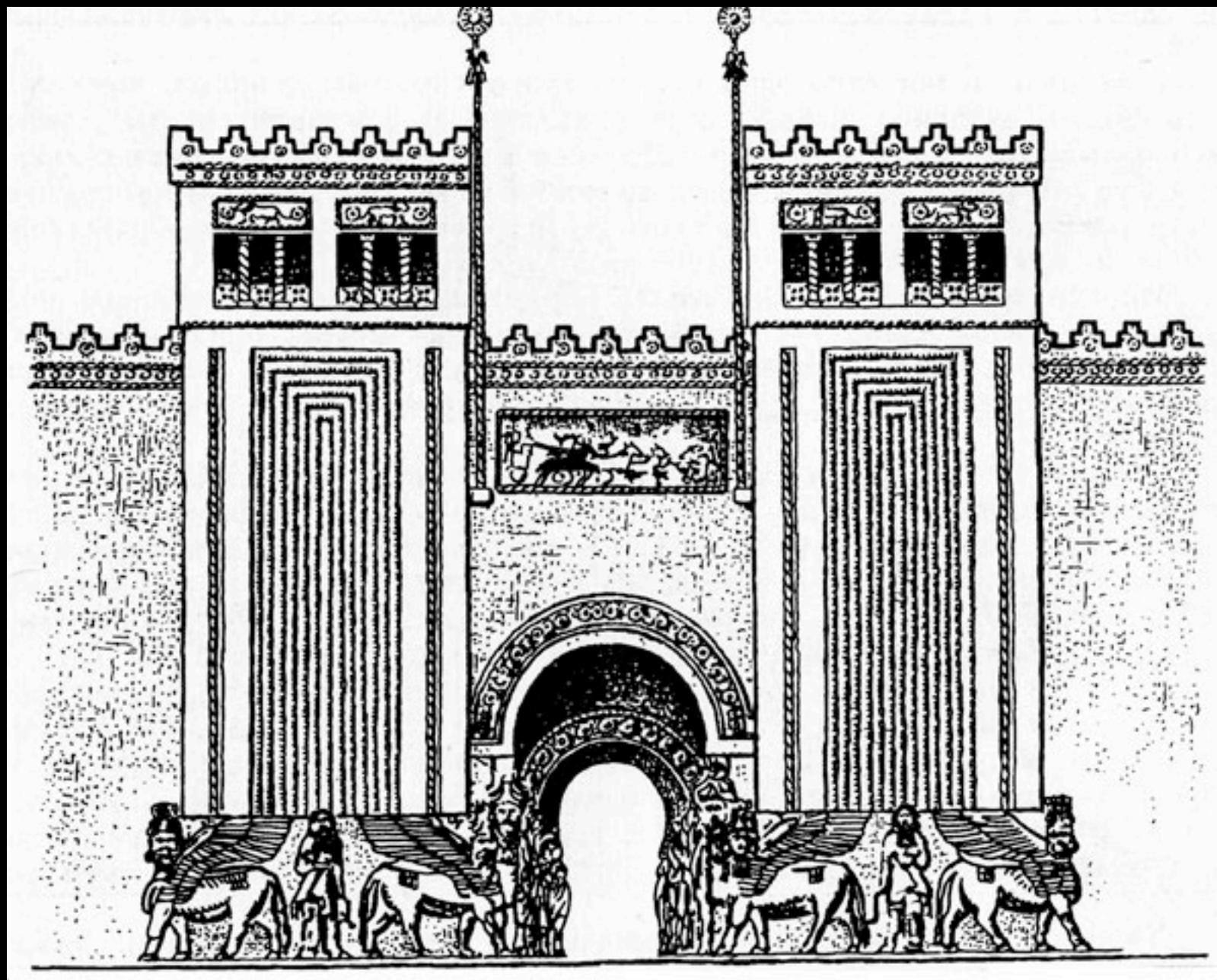
770 BC
Homer

1000 BC
David



THE ASSYRIAN EMPIRE 700 BC



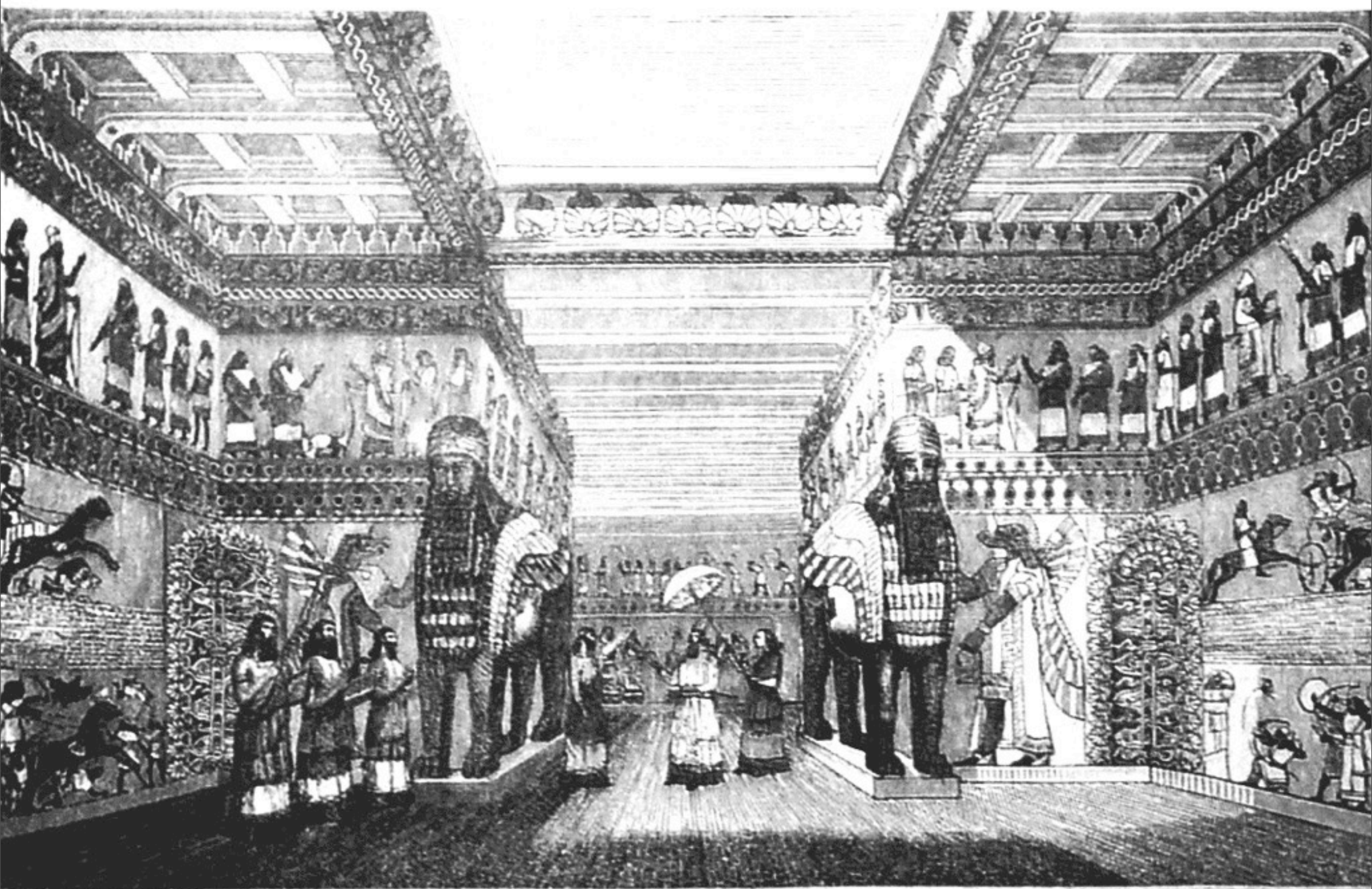


Sculpted images from the Palace of Sargon II (705 BC) of the Assyrian Empire at Khorsabad discovered by French archaeologists in the 1840's

Khorsabad, Mosul, Iraq







7. Festsaal im Palast zu Chorsabad. (Restaurierungsversuch.)



































ASSYRIAN EMPIRE, 1000-c. 600 (Persians)

770 BC
Homer

1000 BC
David







1220–1200

Joshua and the Battle of Jericho.

Israelites come out of the desert. Invade the land of Canaan and occupy the hillsides around Jerusalem.

1200

Begin the period of the Judges (to 1025).

Contemporary with the flourishing of Troy.

1030–1010

King Saul.

Rules a confederation of the Israelites.

1000

King David.

David conquers Jerusalem and makes it his capital. David's reign is extremely important for all of later Jewish history. During his reign the first attempts are made to bring together and write down the tales of the patriarchs that have been preserved through an oral tradition exactly like the oral tradition that has preserved the tales of the Trojan war in Greece. The writer of this first compilation is usually referred to as "J."

970–931

King Solomon.

Rules Israel.

Israel of King David, 1000 BC (1st & 2nd Book of Samuel)



TEL DAN STELE ABRAHAM BIRAN 1993

Tel Dan Stele^{9th-8th century BC}

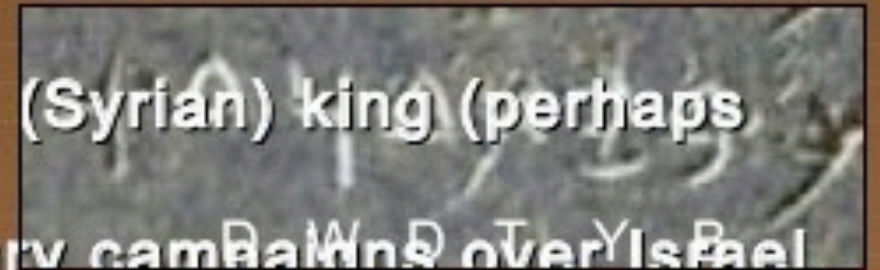
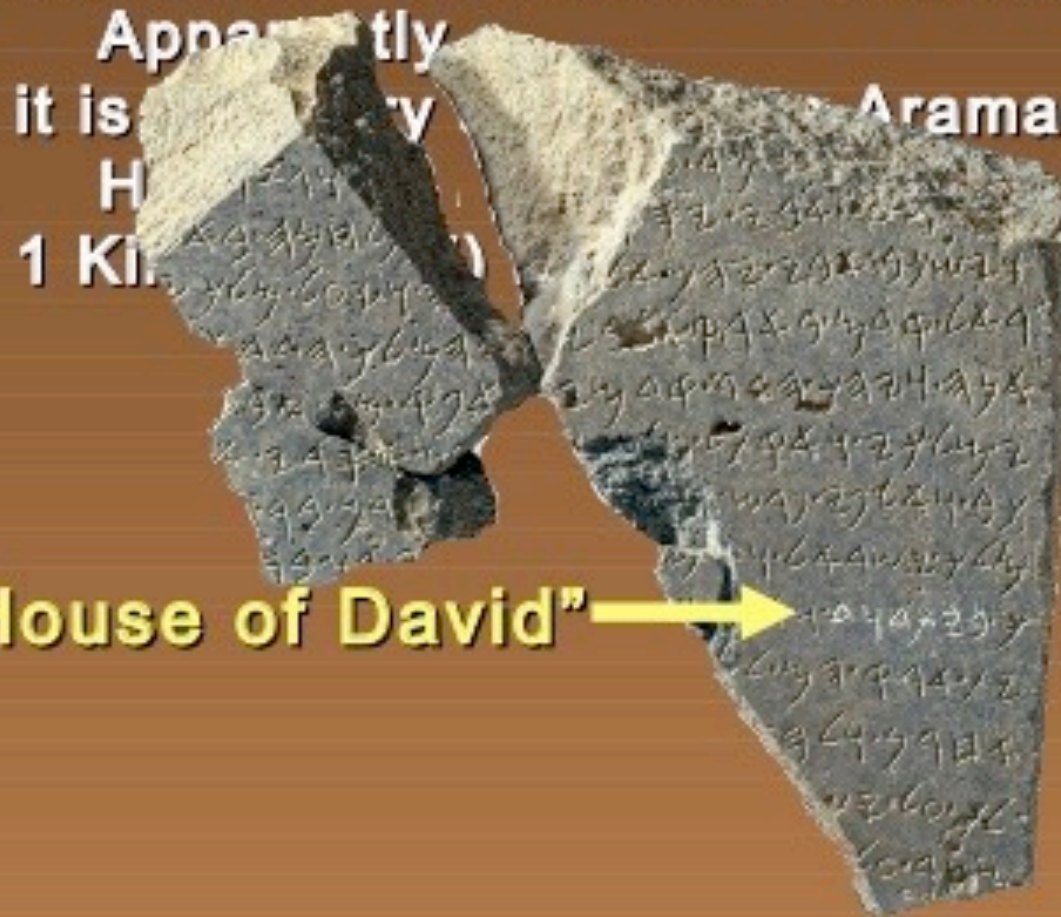
For decades many Bible critics believed David was a mythological figure due to the lack of historical confirmation. However, this changed when this Aramaic inscription, which reads **"house of David"** (lit. *bytdwd*), was discovered by Avraham Biran in 1993 by accident in the northern Israel territory known as Dan.

Apparently it is the work of an Aramaean (Syrian) king (perhaps Hazael) who was waging military campaigns over Israel.

- **First extra biblical mention** to the Davidic line. Mesha Stele could contain a *second* Davidic inscription

- Mentions **biblical figures** Joram, Ahab, Ahaz and Hadad (1 Kings 15:20; 2 Kings 8:16)

"House of David" →



900-600 BC THE AGE OF COLONIZATION



587, Destruction of Jerusalem by the Assyrians and the Babylonian Captivity





605

The prophet **Jeremiah**.

Jeremiah often viewed as one of the three great voices of the early Jewish tradition with Isaiah and Moses. Jeremiah warns that idolatry and corruption will bring down the wrath of God on his people. Our record of the words of Jeremiah unusually accurate: he dictated his own words to a scribe. In 587 all his prophecies come true.

587

Conquest and destruction of Jerusalem by Babylonian troops of **Nebuchadnezzar**.

Jerusalem is razed and the people are all take off into exile. (The Babylonian Captivity)

550

The Exile and the Book.

The period of the Babylonian exile is extremely important for the creation of the final text of the Jewish Bible. During the exile, the need for authoritative texts to preserve the tradition compels the Jewish community to produce the beginning of the present first five books of the Jewish Bible.

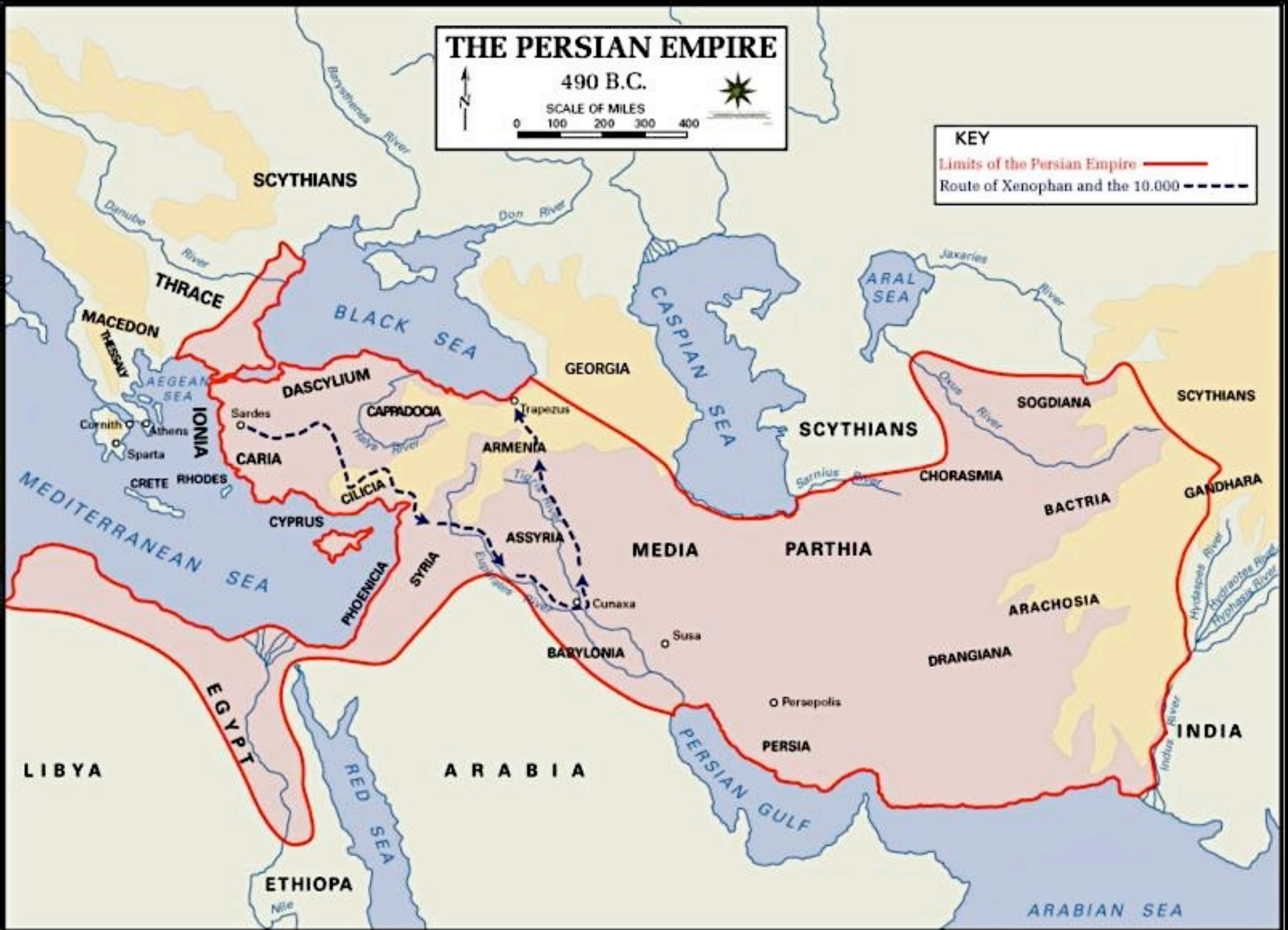
539

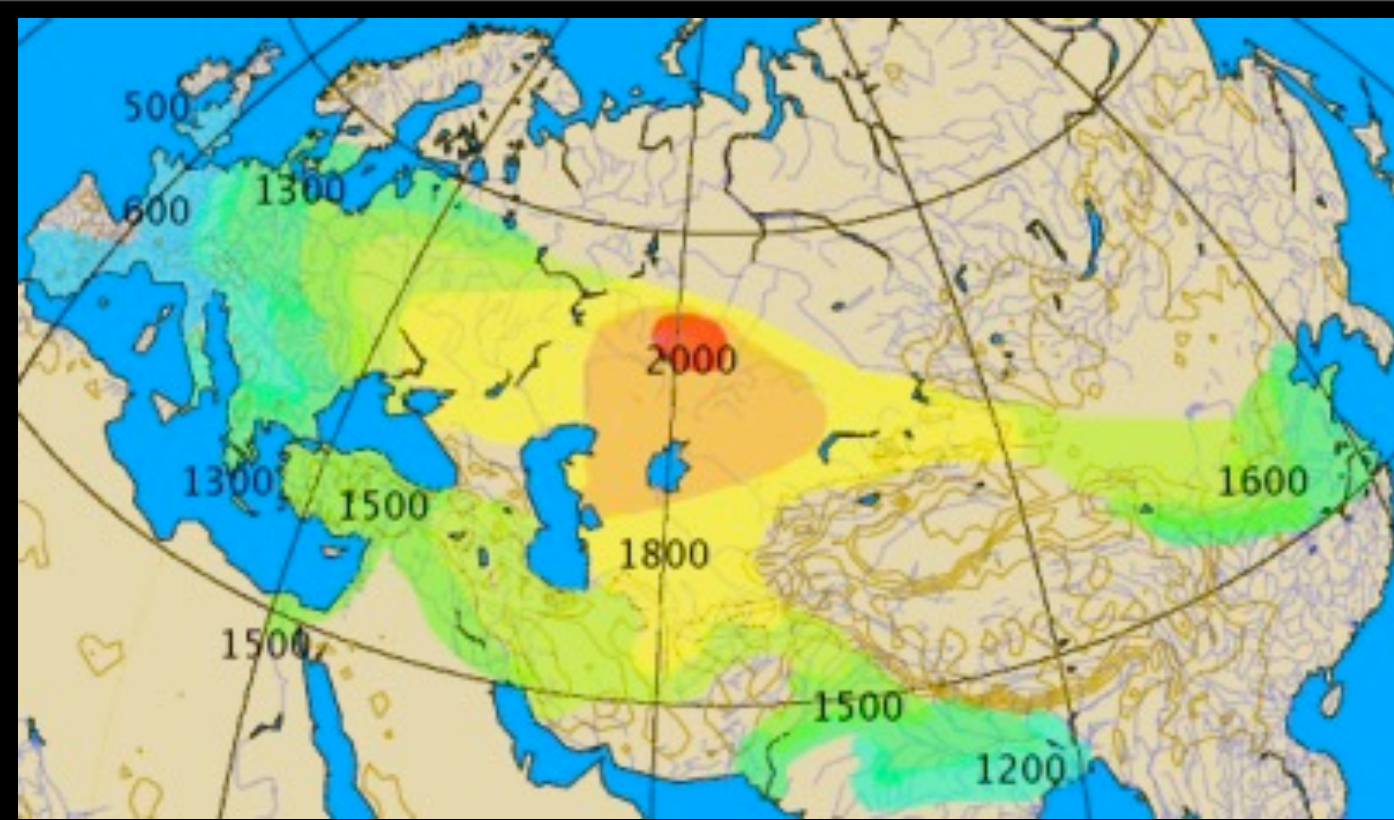
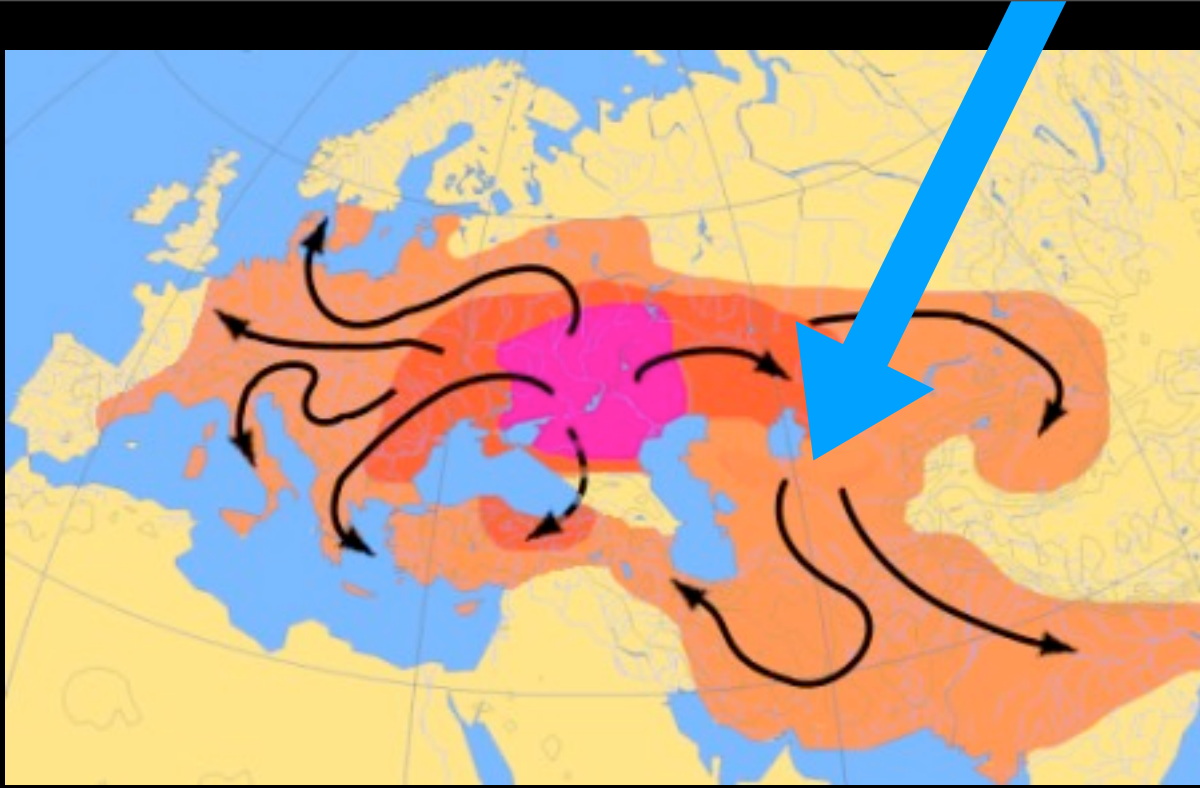
Persian emperor **Cyrus** conquers Babylonia.

Soon allows Jews to return to their homeland.

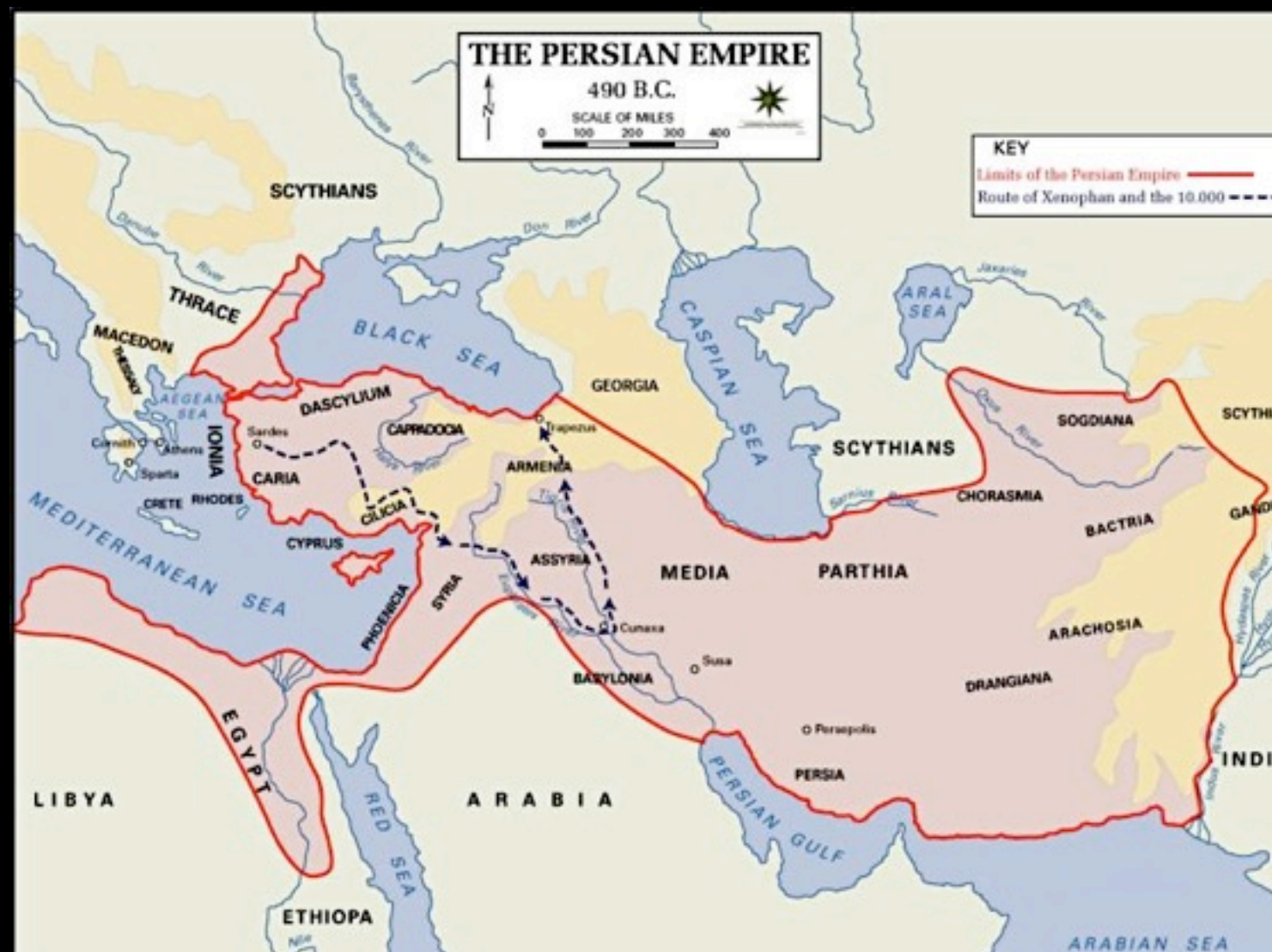
Successors to the: ASSYRIAN EMPIRE; the Persians







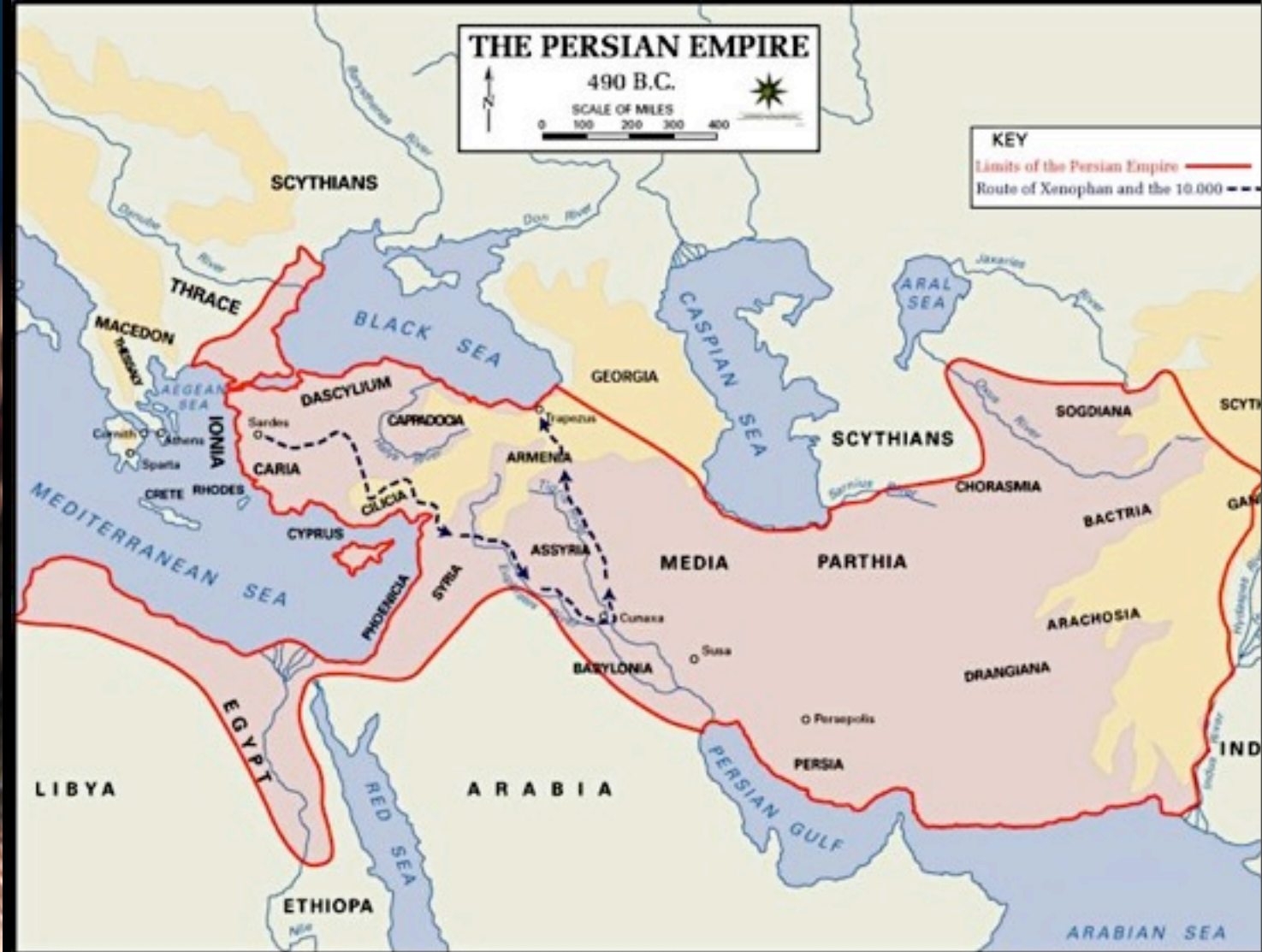
BRONZE AGE CHARIOTEERS...a little late



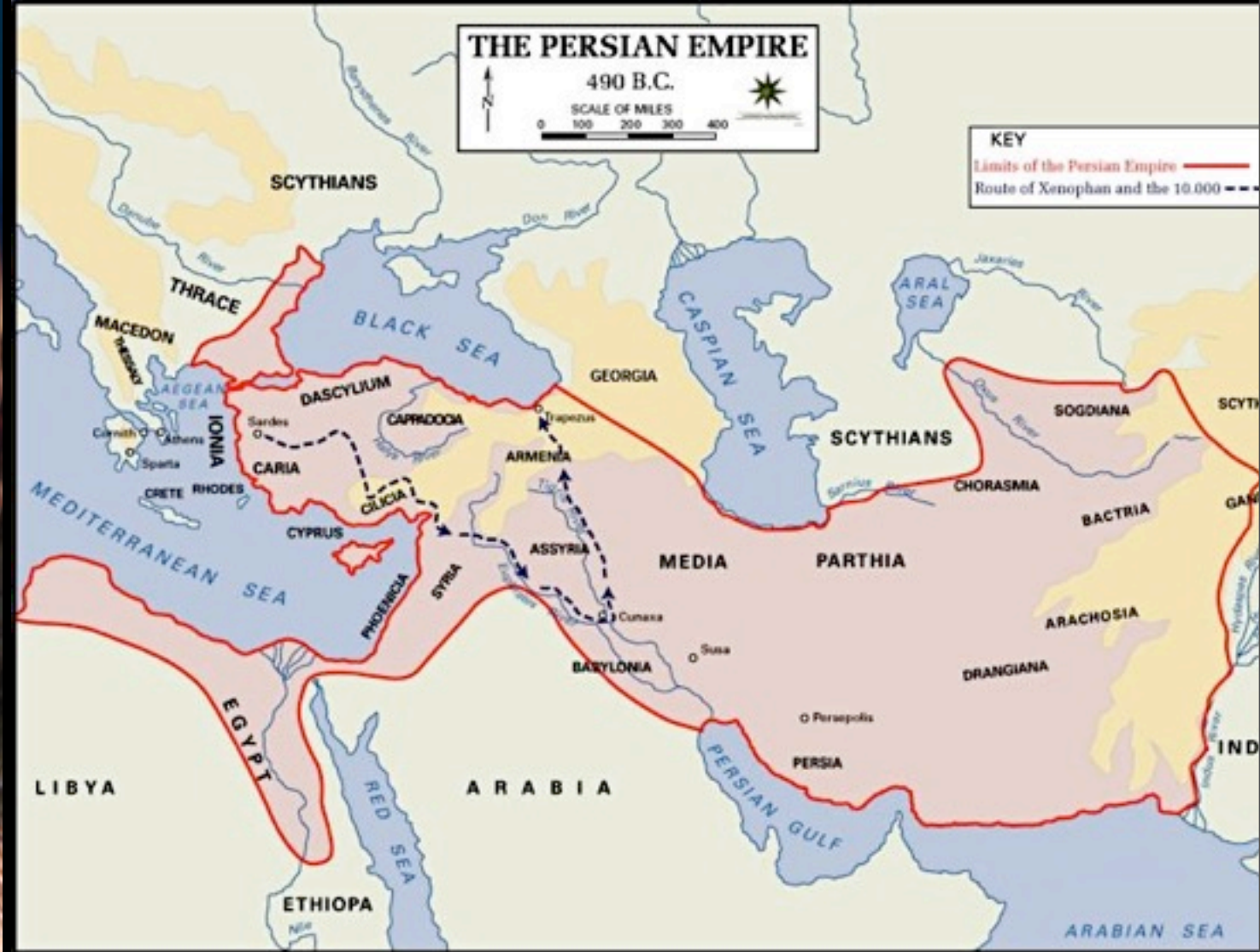
CYRUS THE GREAT 576-530 BC



WHY THE SUCCESS OF THE PERSIAN EMPIRE ?

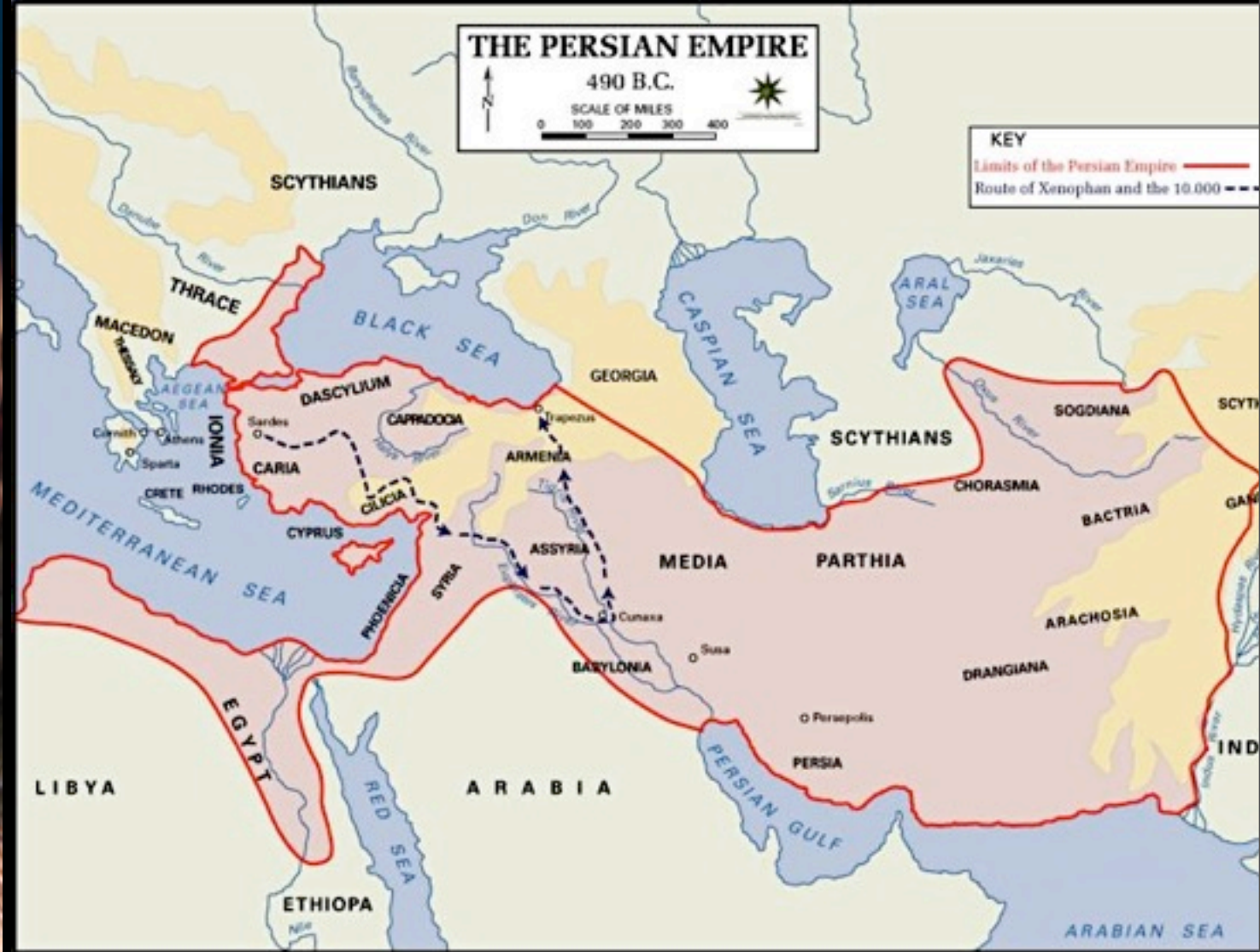


WHY THE SUCCESS OF THE PERSIAN EMPIRE ?



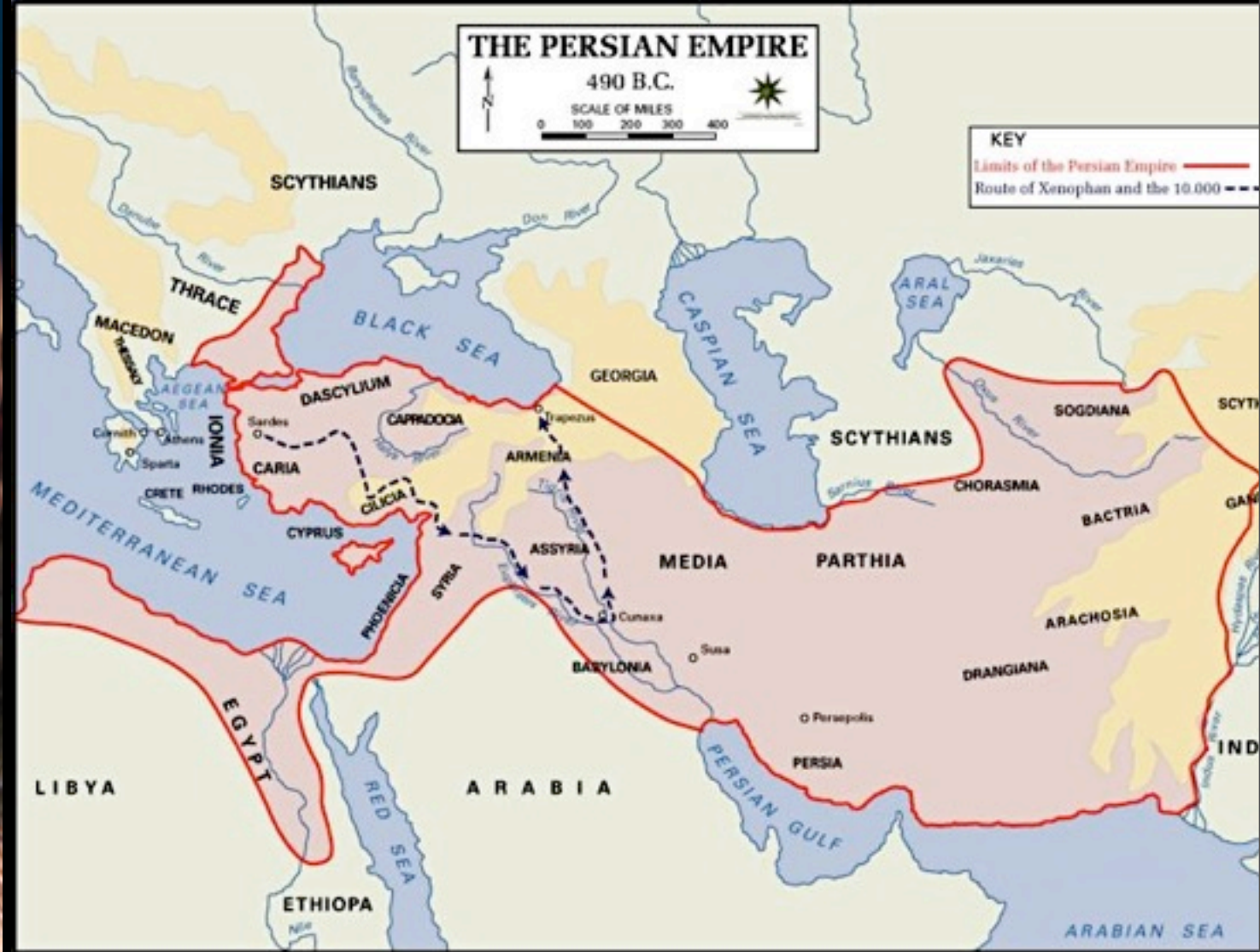
The Persian Empire consisted of a multitude of different languages, races, religions and cultures. It was the largest empire the ancient world had known, stretched in three continents and twenty-five nations. It made possible the first significant and continuous contact between East and West.

WHY THE SUCCESS OF THE PERSIAN EMPIRE ?



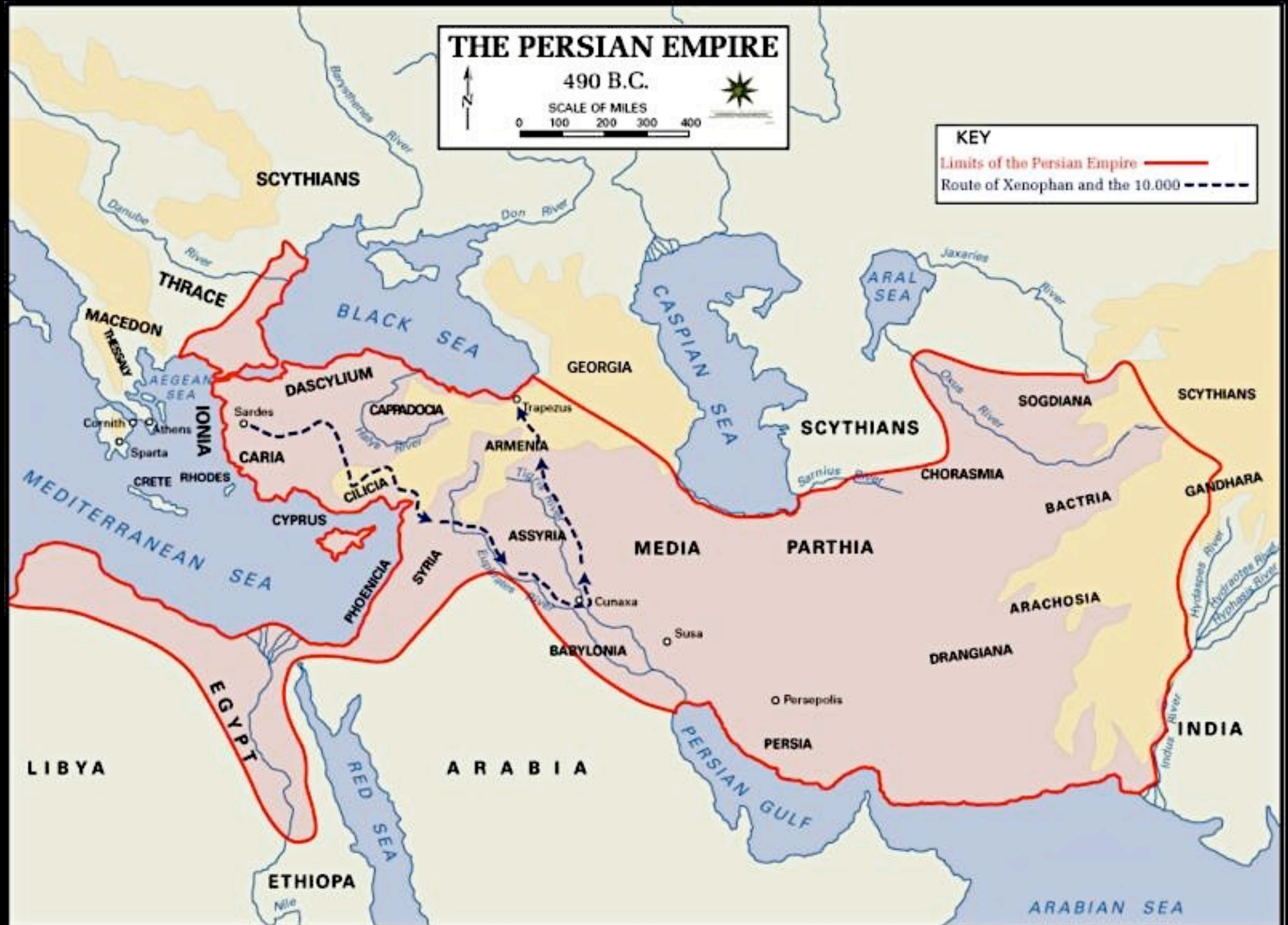
The Persian Empire was also *the first system of "Federal" Governments* in the world! There were many states that were run by smaller kings who were under the great king or Shahan-Shah (King of Kings) and ultimately a courthouse (Kings & Queens could be sued by their own citizens for any wrongdoing).

WHY THE SUCCESS OF THE PERSIAN EMPIRE ?

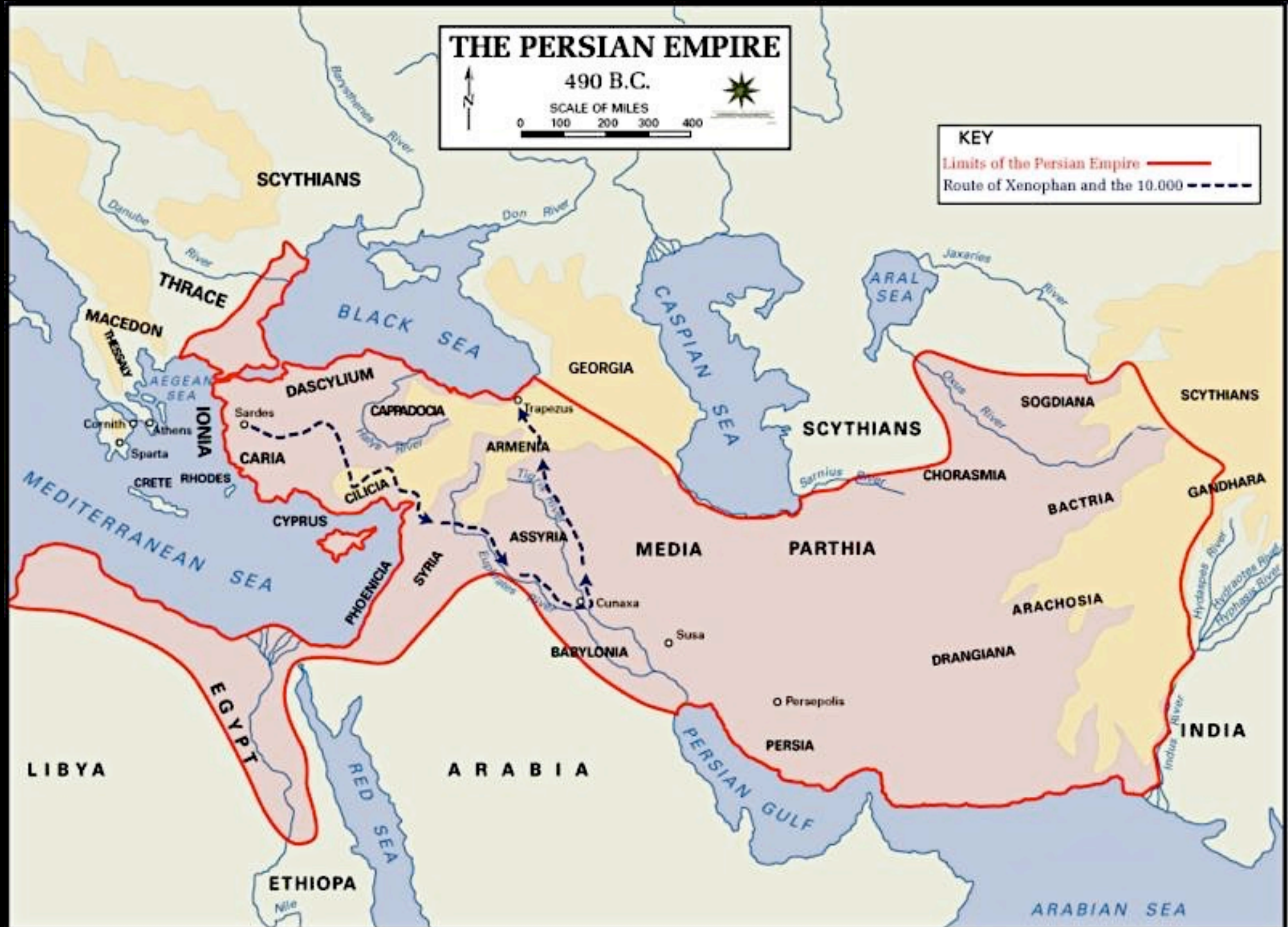


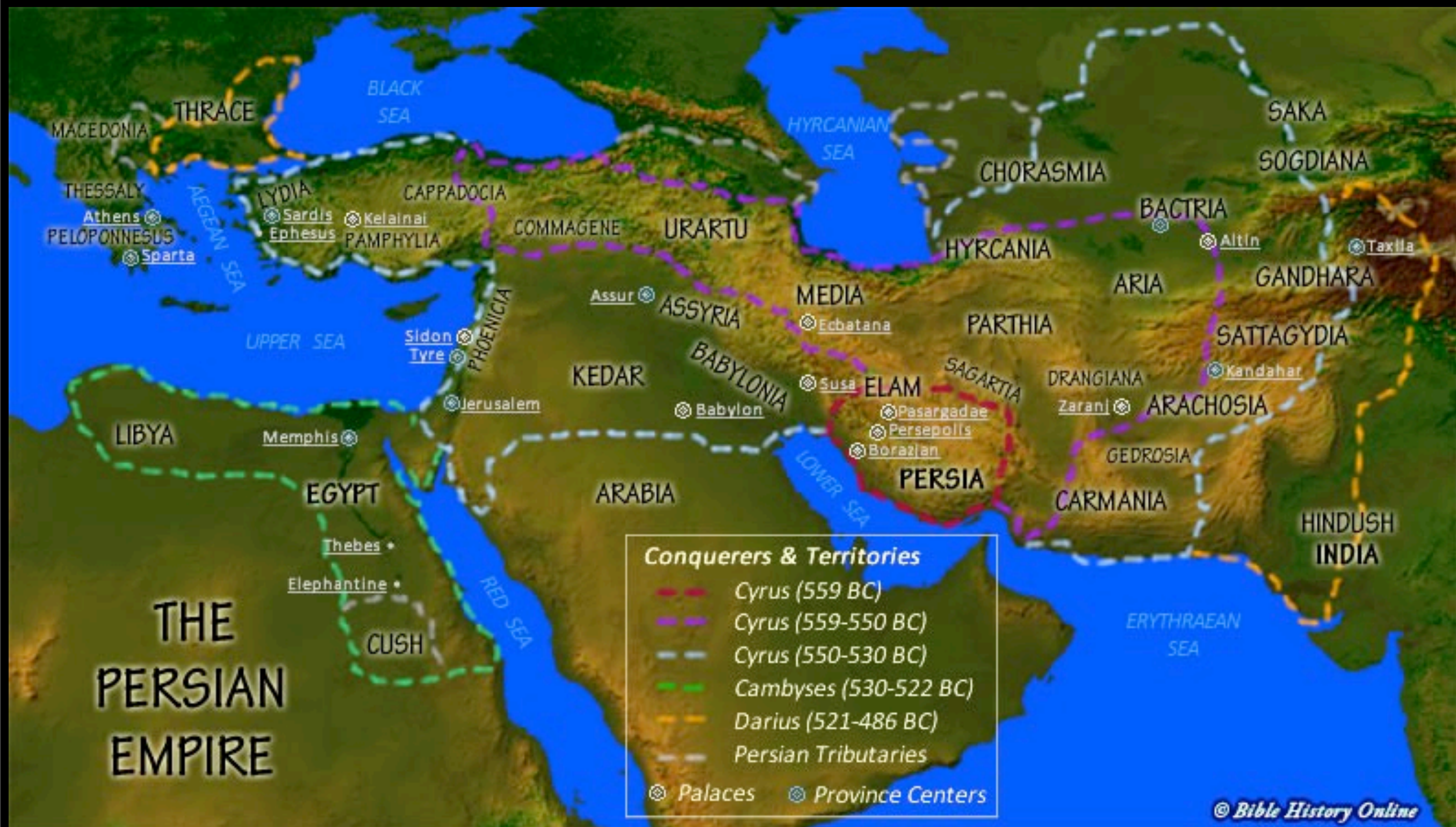
Each State had autonomy to do as they pleased in their own internal affairs., *Persians put an end to slavery* and granted internal "autonomy" to all states. All states had control their educational system, local languages and even their own military forces! The only things that Persepolis required was absolute obedience to central government on international political and military affairs. The states had to provide troops when asked.

THE PERSIAN EMPIRE 550-330 BC



PERSIAN EMPIRE 550-330 BC INHERENTLY EXPANSIONIST



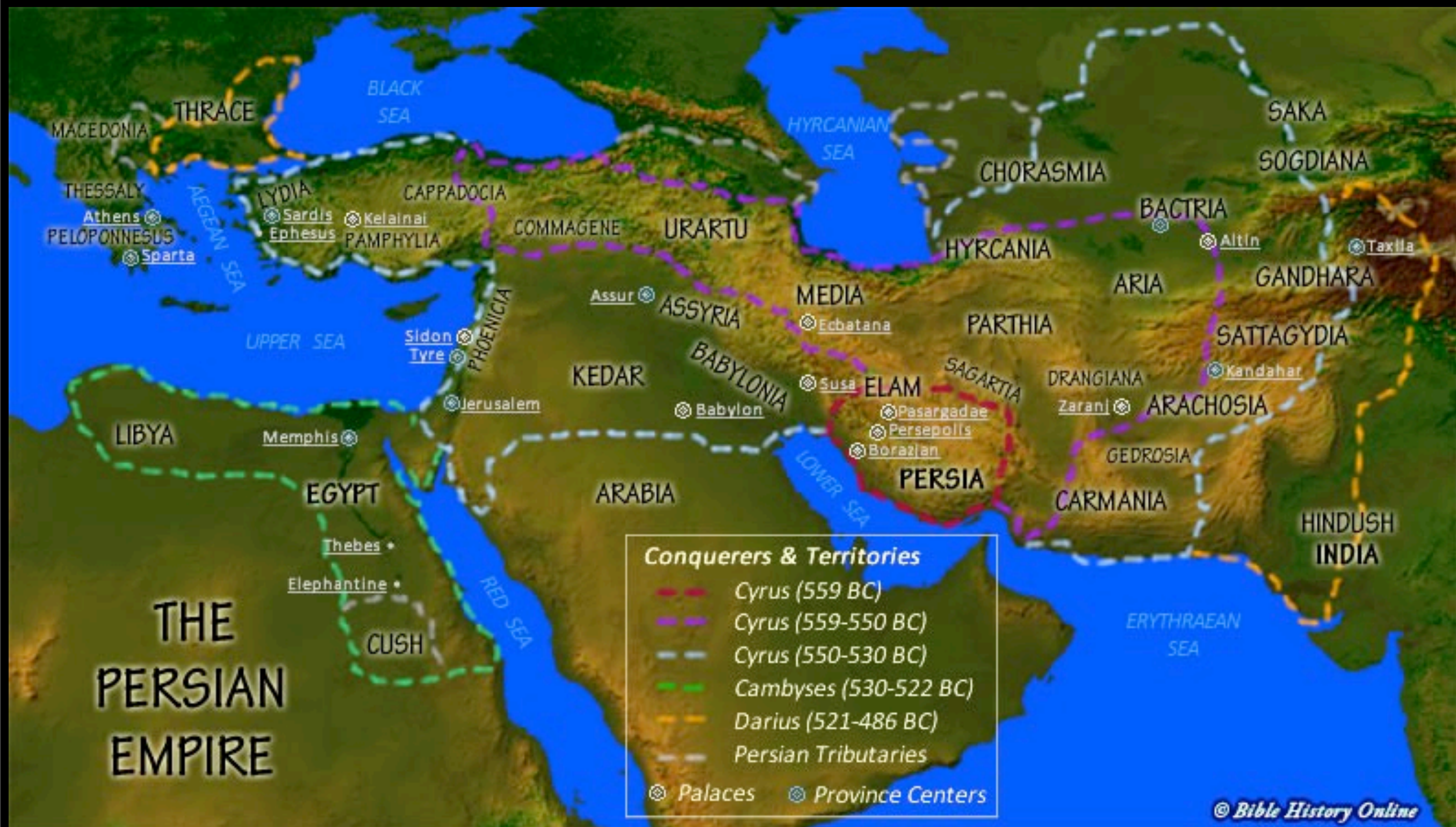




512 BC, When Darius returned to his capitals he had enlarged his realm to embrace Persia, Afghanistan, northern India, Turkestan, Mesopotamia, northern Arabia, Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, the eastern Aegean, Thrace, and Macedonia; the greatest empire that the world had yet seen had overextended itself to include and awaken its future conqueror. Only one important nation remained outside this vast system of government and trade, and that was Greece. By 510 Darius had hardly heard of it outside Ionia. “The Athenians,” he asked—“ who are they?”

PERSEPOLIS CAPITAL OF THE PERSIAN EMPIRE





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THE PERSIAN EMPIRE

490 B.C.

SCALE OF MILES

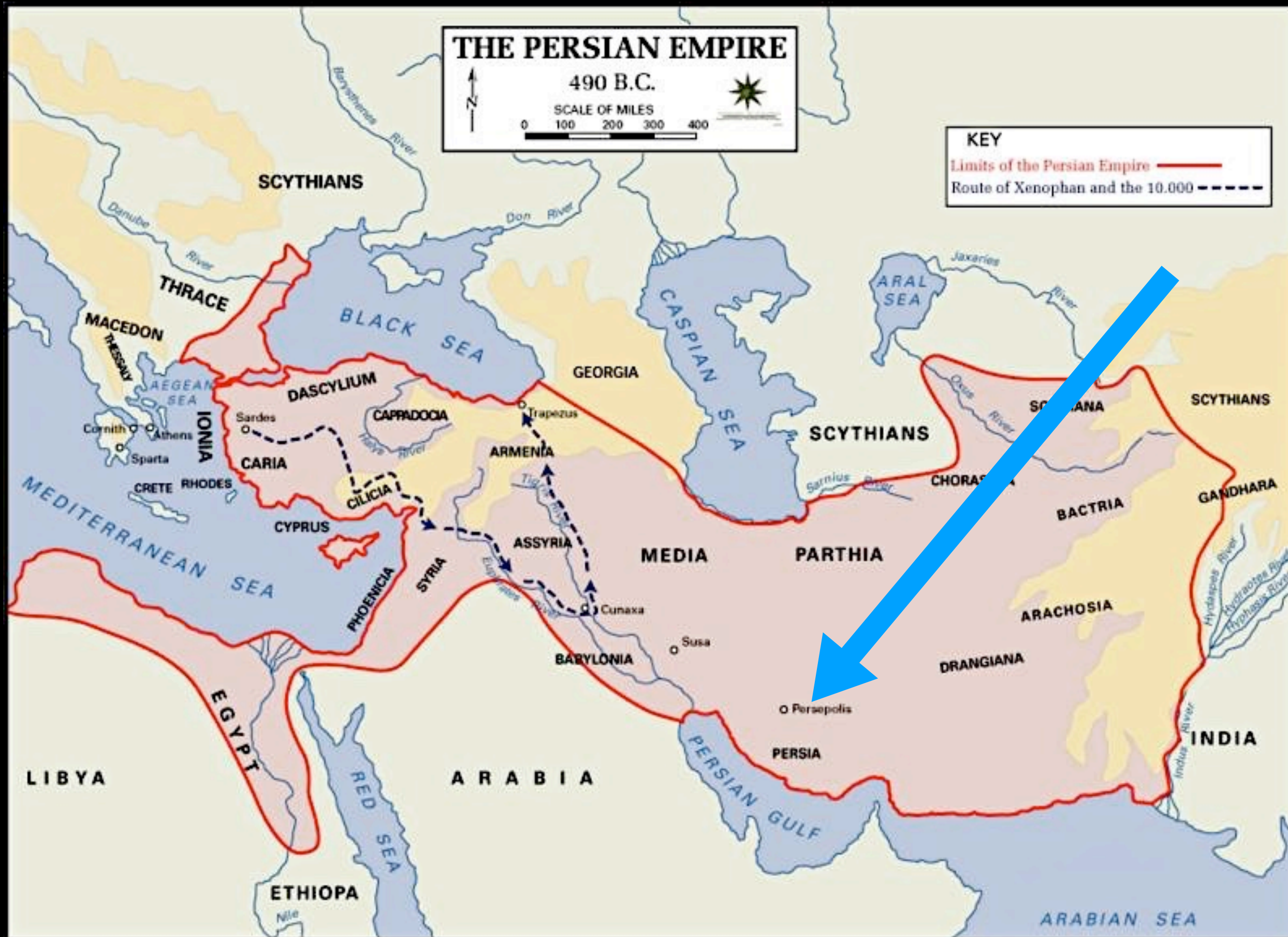
0 100 200 300 400



KEY

Limits of the Persian Empire ———

Route of Xenophon and the 10,000 - - - -



WHO ENDS THE PERSIAN EMPIRE ?





334, Alexander and 100,000 troops cross Hellespont



Battle of Issus, November, 333 BC, Alexander vs. Emperor Darius II of Persia



Battle of Gaugamela, Sept 30, 331, Alexander vs Darius II







Darius flees the battlefield (Charles Le Brun)



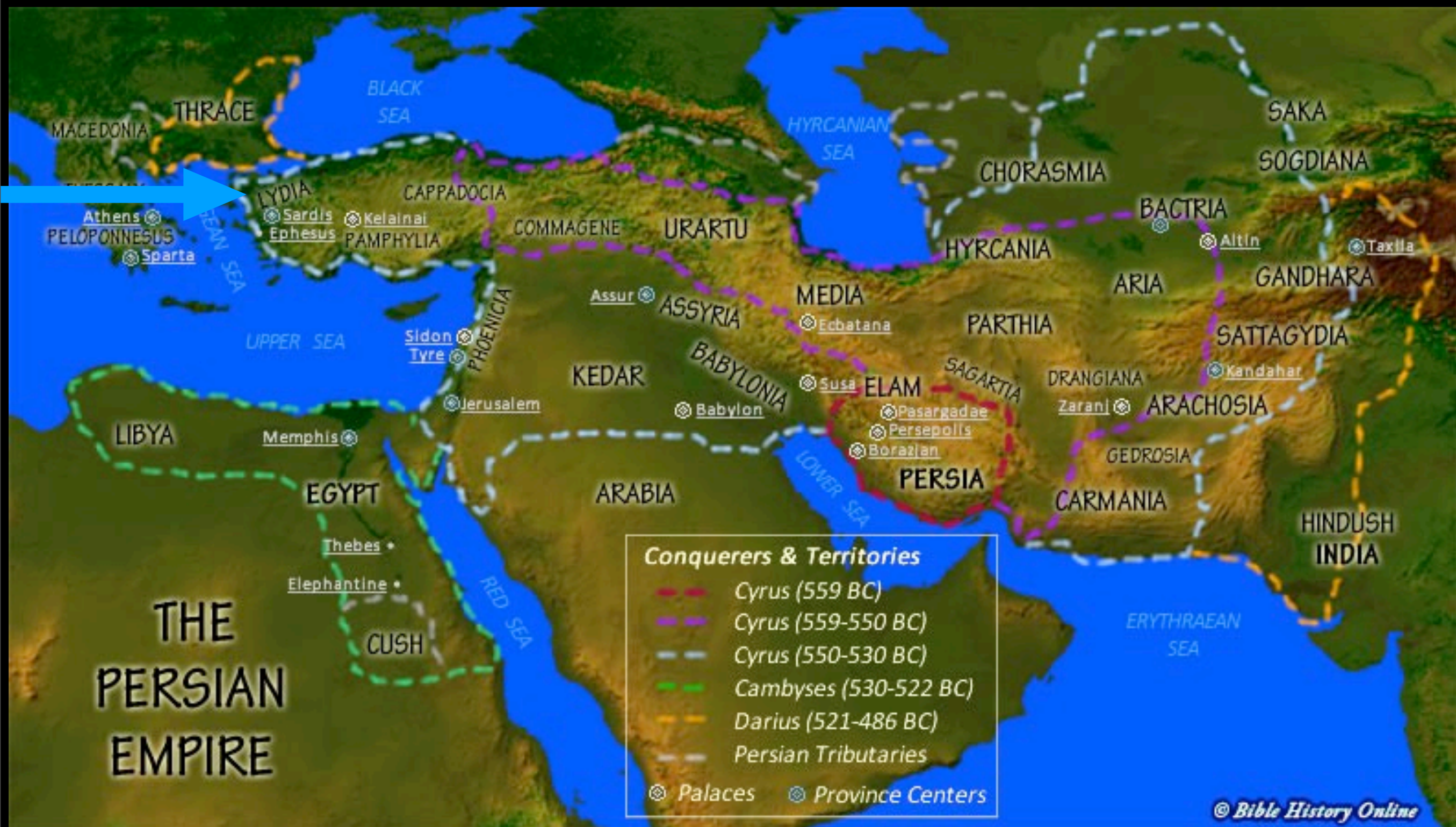
Alexander Enters Babylon, 331 BC



Tomb of Cyrus the Great Visited by Alexander

WHY TROUBLE BETWEEN GREEKS AND PERSIANS?





Homer 770-700 BC

~900 BCE
Greeks settle in
Ionia



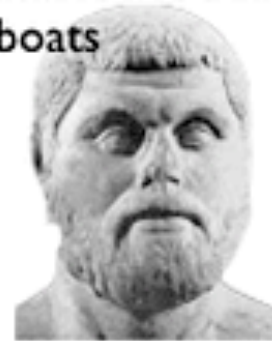
~650 BCE
Ionians conquered
by Lydians



498 BCE
The Ionians burn
Sardis and are
defeated at Ephesus



483 BCE
Themistocles builds
his boats



480 BCE
The Battle of
Salamis



431-404 BCE
Peloponnesian
War



~650 BCE
Ionian League
created



~547 BCE
Cyrus conquers
the Lydians



490 BCE
The Battle of
Marathon



480 BCE
The Battle of
Thermopylae



478 BCE
The Battle of
Mycale



317 BCE
Collapse of Sparta



The Ionian Coast
of Asia Minor
700-500 BC

Smyrna
Colophon
Ephesus
Samos
Miletus
Halicanarsus
(World of Homer)

The Renaissance of the Eighth Century B.C.

Developments in the eighth century B.C. enabled states to reemerge.

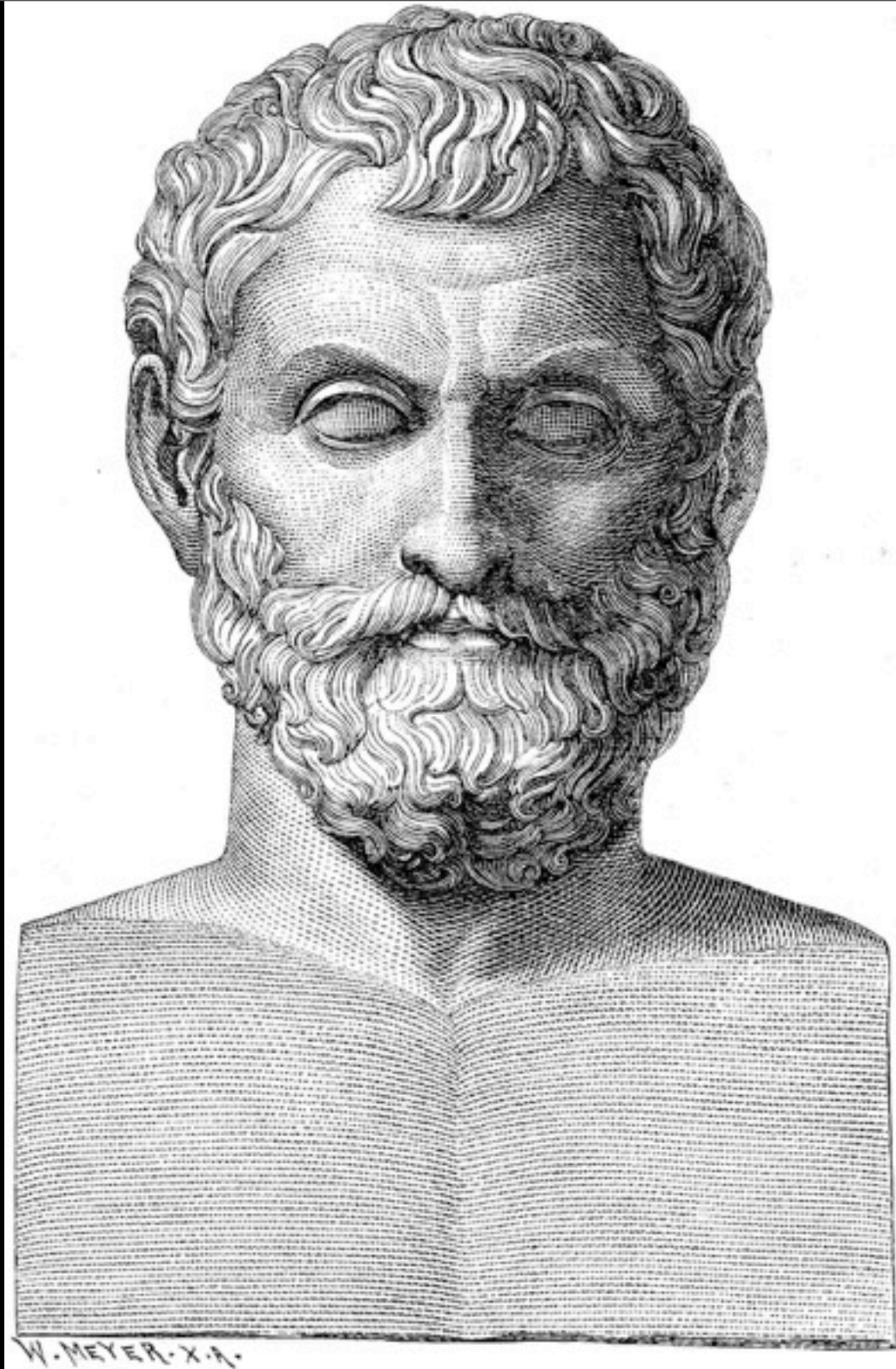
The ports of Argos and Corinth, on the eastern shore of the Peloponnesus, grew very fast, trade with the Near East began to flourish, and increased domestic production enabled a new, wealthy elite to rise.

Commercial activity centered on the acquisition of metals from the Near East for the manufacture of luxury goods.

In this process, the Greeks came in contact with and adopted the alphabet of the Phoenicians, as well as other innovations that accelerated change in Greek civilization.



1. Expanding exploring commercial society.
2. Political Constitutional experimentation
3. Intellectual experimentation. Philosophy.
4. Alphabetic writing and papyrus.



Thales of Miletus, 624 - 546 BC

Bertrand Russell: "Western philosophy begins with Thales."

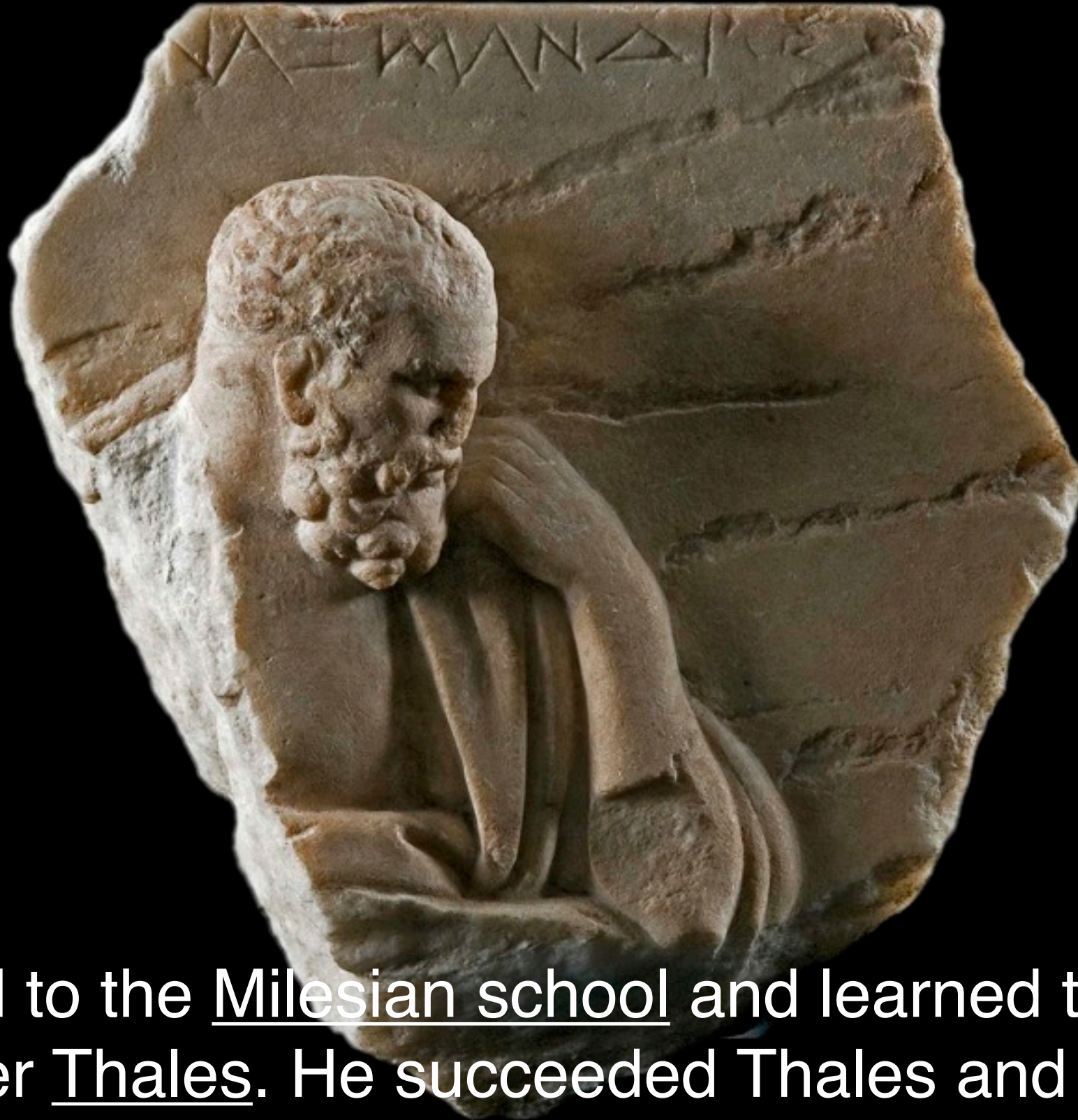
The Presocratic philosophers (Before Socrates) Thales, Anaximander,

rejected traditional mythological explanations of the phenomena they saw around them in favor of more rational explanations.

These philosophers asked questions about "the essence of things":

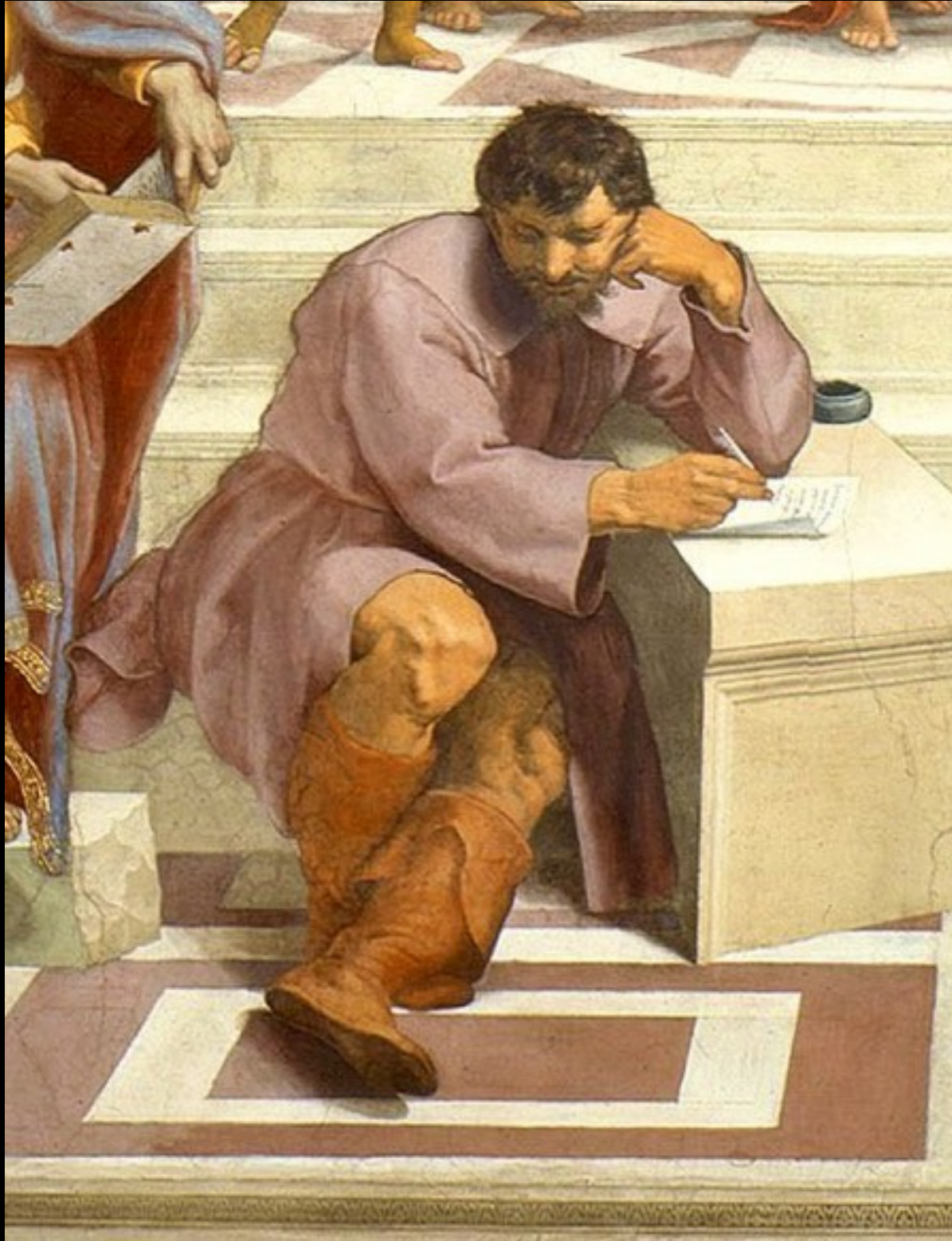
- From where does everything come?
- From what is everything created?
- How do we explain the plurality of things found in nature?
- How might we describe nature mathematically?

Anaximander, 610-546 BC, Miletus



He belonged to the Milesian school and learned the teachings of his master Thales. He succeeded Thales and became the second master of that school where he counted Anaximenes and arguably, Pythagoras amongst his pupils.

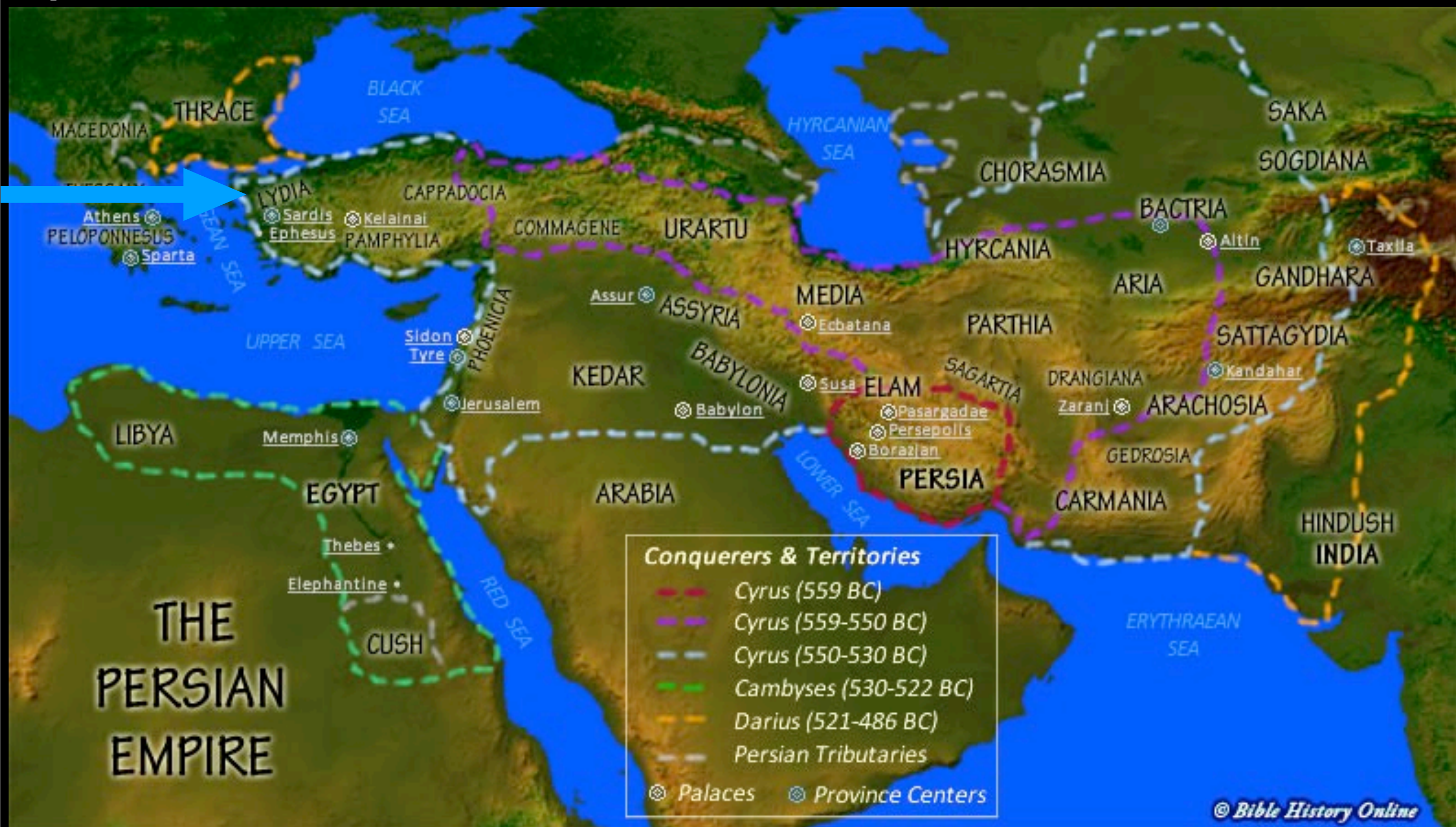
Heraclitus 535-475 BC



Heraclitus of Ephesus 535 – 475 BC was a pre-Socratic Greek philosopher, and a native of the city of Ephesus. He was of distinguished parentage. Little is known about his early life and education. He was called "The Obscure."

Ever-present change is the fundamental essence of the universe

Cyrus, 550-530 BC

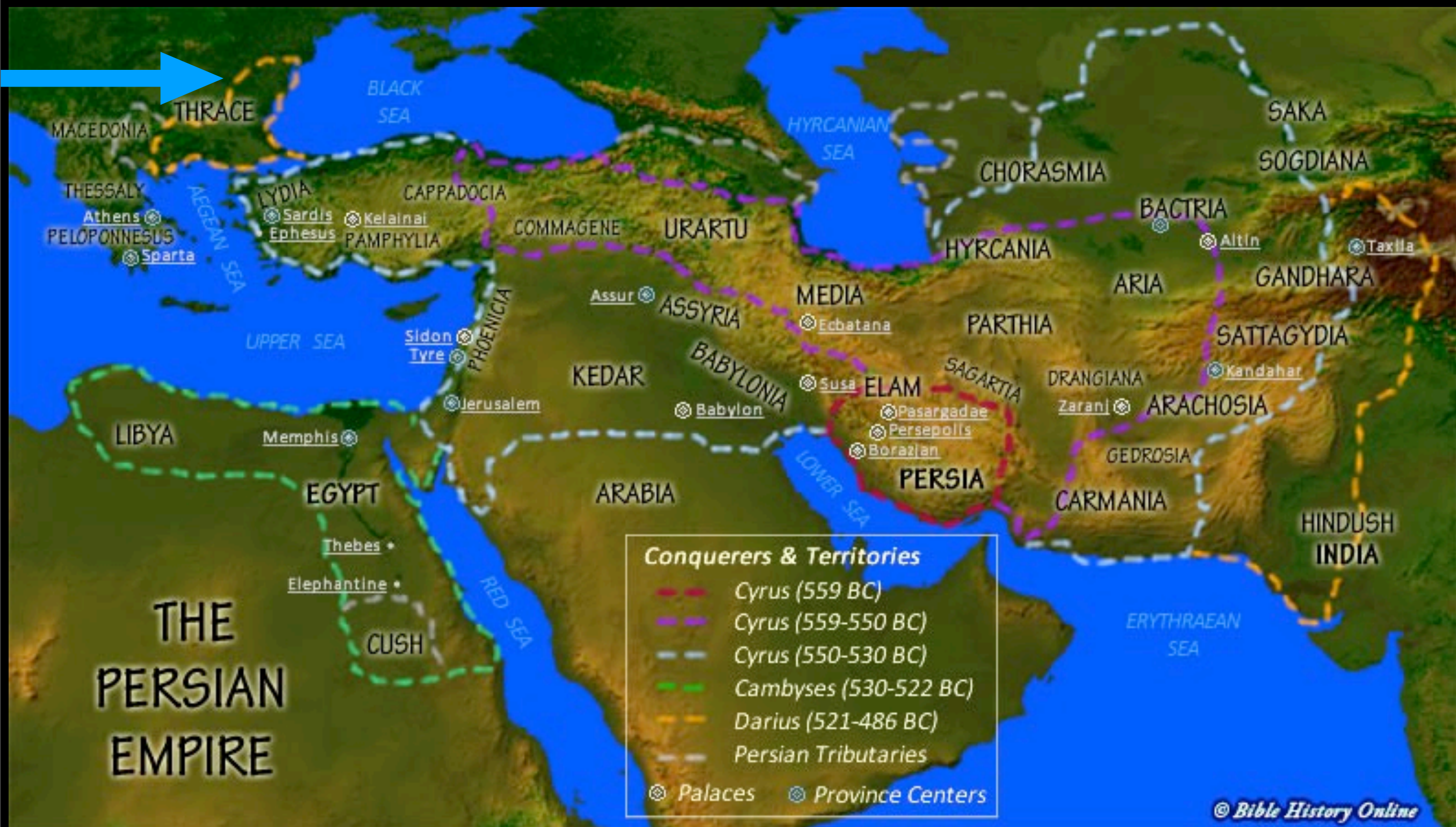


IONIAN REVOLT

- **Persia took control of all Greek city-states along coast of Asia Minor in 547 BC**
 - **Region known as Ionia**
- **Ionian city-states rebelled against Persian rule in 499 BC**
 - **Sought aid from mainland Greece**
 - **Only Athens and Eretria responded**
 - **This aid allowed Ionia city-states to put up fierce resistance to Persians**
 - **But revolt was nonetheless defeated by 494 BC**



Darius, Greece, 490 BC



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DARIUS I



- **Persian emperor Darius I determined to punish Athens and Eretria for aiding Ionian rebellion**
 - **Sent fleet to Greece with goal of conquering both city-states and teaching the entire mainland a lesson it would never forget**

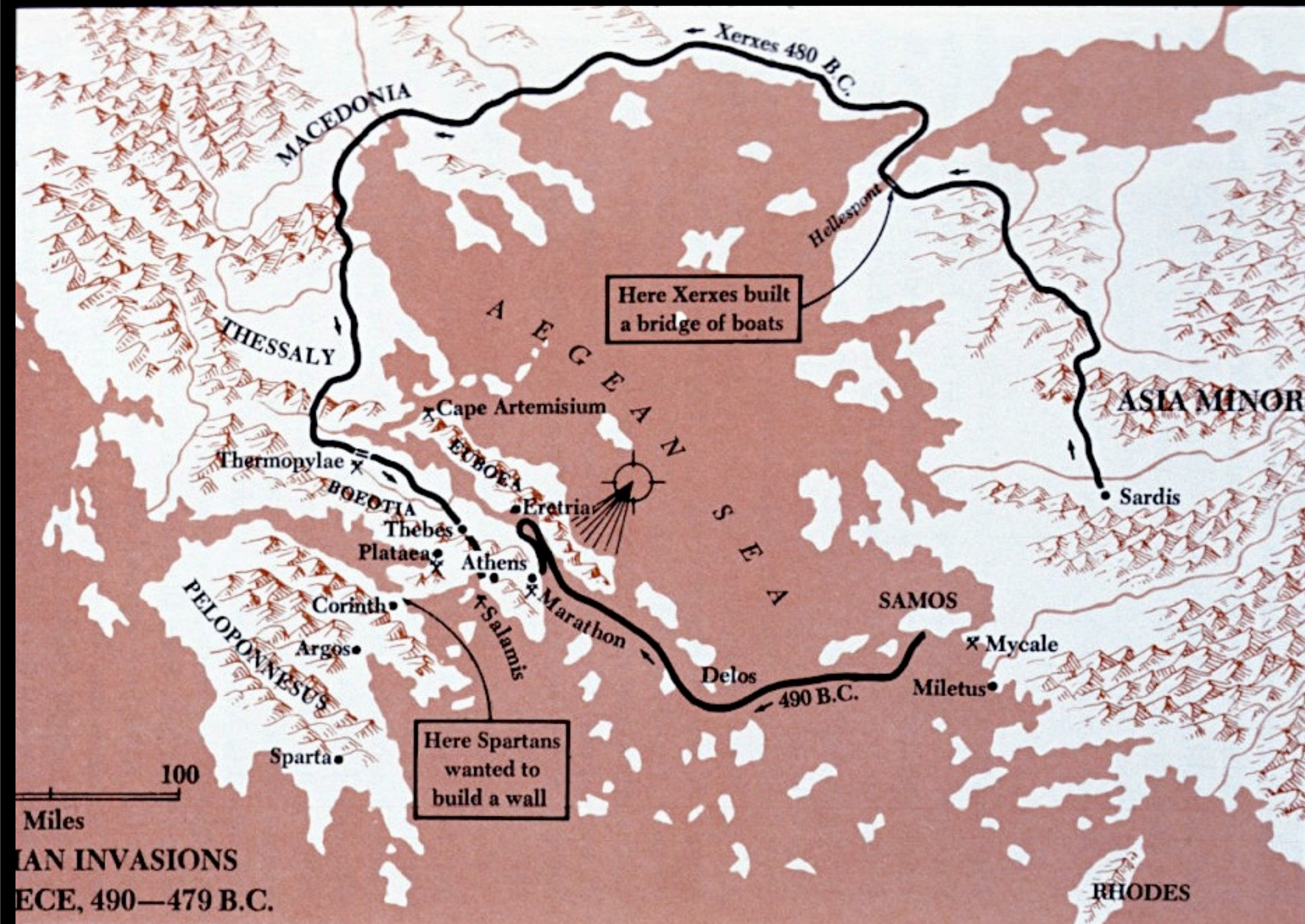
THE PERSIAN EMPIRE

Conquerers & Territories

- Cyrus (559 BC)
- Cyrus (559-550 BC)
- Cyrus (550-530 BC)
- Cambyzes (530-522 BC)
- Darius (521-486 BC)
- Persian Tributaries

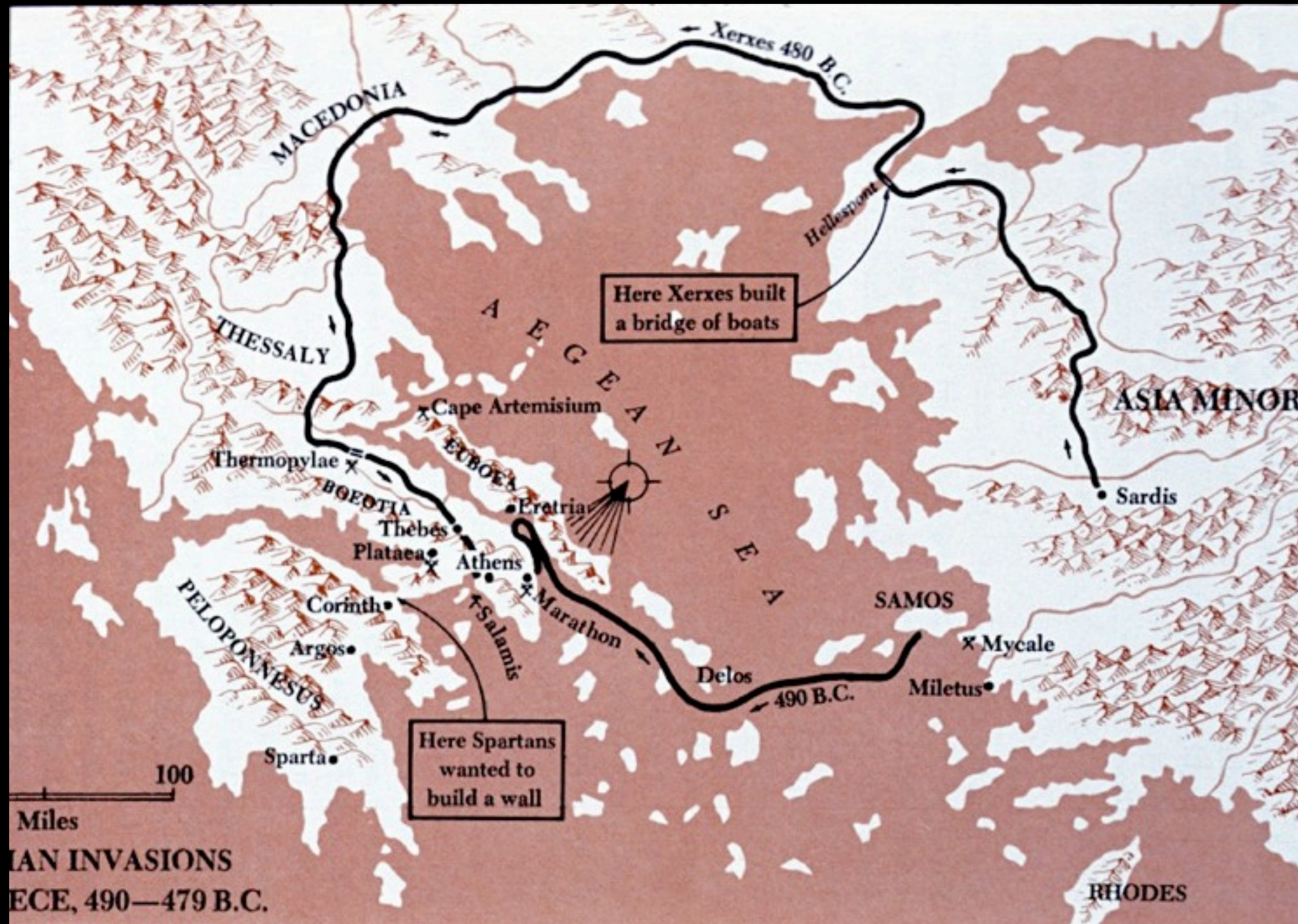
Palaces Province Centers

© Bible History Online



PERSIAN WARS:

The crisis of the Persian invasion created a new alliance among the Greek city states and most esp between Sparta and Athens.



Ancient Sparta, Southeast corner of the Peloponnese





Sparta

- conquest, not colonies
 - 7th cent BC shortage of land
 - Attacked Messenia in west Peloponnese
 - Reduced population to status of *helots* (landless farmers)
- fear of uprising
 - Sparta as military camp
 - Soldiers owned land, helots worked it
 - Best army in Greece through training
 - Huge personal price
- Peloponnesian League
 - Defensive alliances
 - Isolationist, thus no cultural development



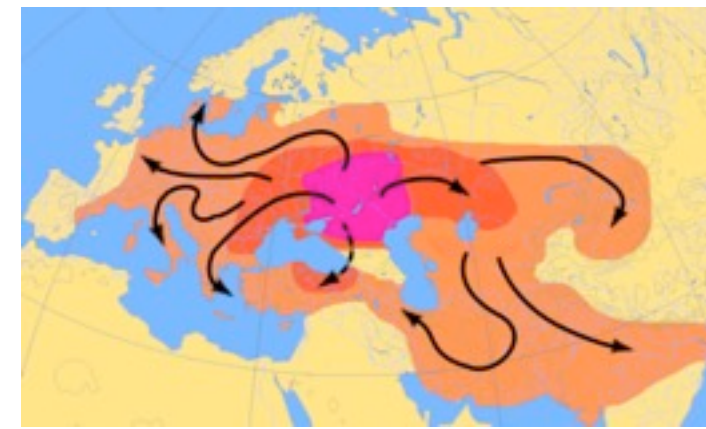
The Peloponnese



Spartan hoplite

1500 BC

Mycenean
Civilisation



1000 BC

Dorians invade and settle
Sparta and Laconia

800 BC

Spartan expansion within
Laconia (5th village)

LYCURGUS Law giver

735 BC

Spartans invade Messenia
(1st Messenian War)

700 BC

670 BC

Messenian Helots revolt
(2nd Messenian War)

650 BC

"Lycurgus" introduces radical
new Spartan system

600 BC

Peloponnesian League

500 BC

Spartan artefacts
'disappear'

490 BC

Persian Wars: Marathon

479 BC

Persian Wars: Thermopylae / Artemisium

Persian Wars: Plataea / Salamis

SEPTEMBER 8, 480 BC THERMOPYLAE



SEPTEMBER 8, 480 BC THERMOPYLAE



SPARTA AGAINST THE PERSIAN INVADERS







KING LEONIDAS OF SPARTA WITH THE SPARTANS





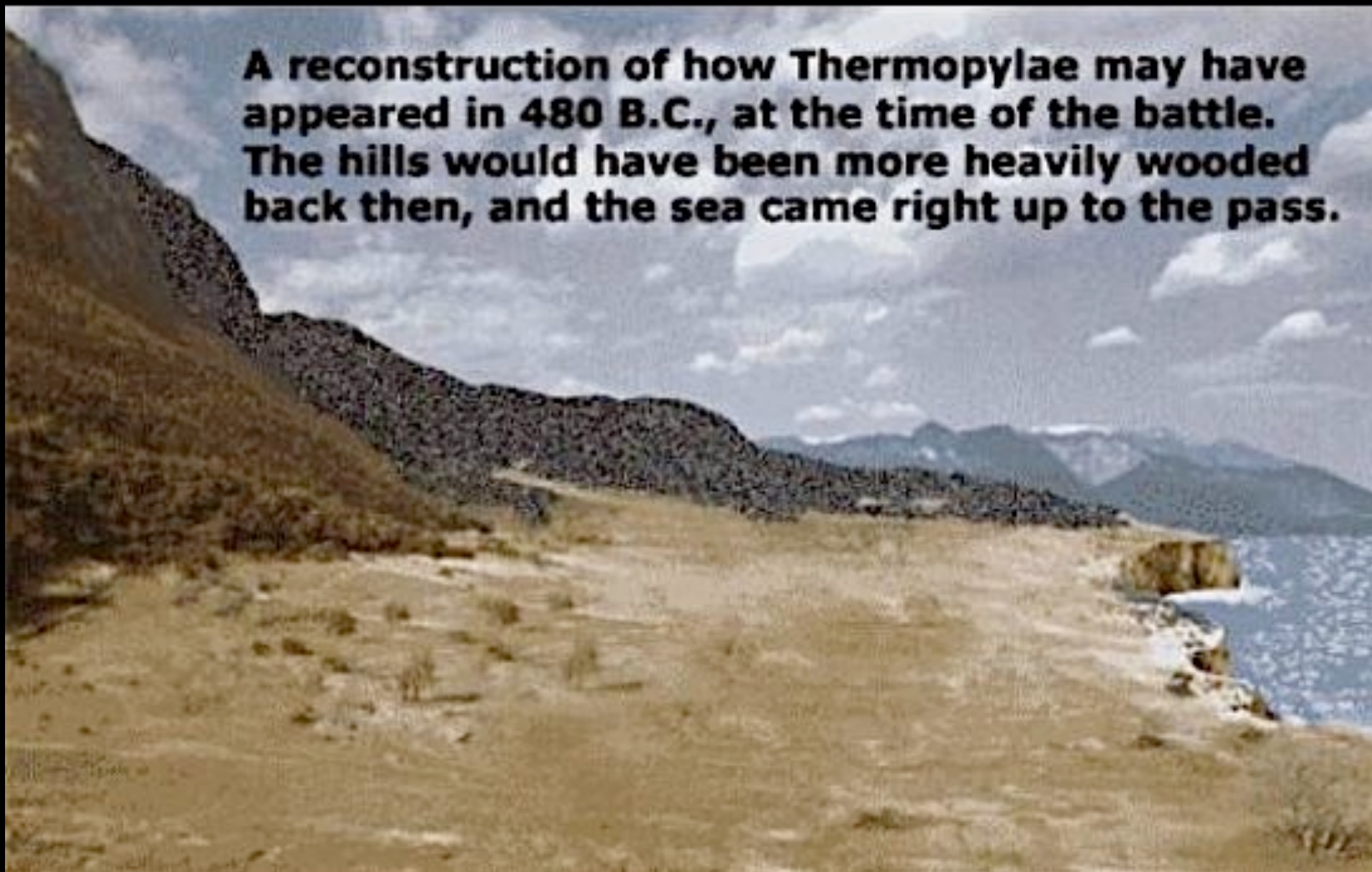
THERMOPYLAE 480 BC







A reconstruction of how Thermopylae may have appeared in 480 B.C., at the time of the battle. The hills would have been more heavily wooded back then, and the sea came right up to the pass.







Battle of Thermopylae
480 BCE

Malic Gulf

**Persian
Camp**

**West
Gate**

**Middle
Gate**

**East
Gate**

• Alpeni

**Last Stand
Hill**

**Phocian
wall**

• Anthela
village

• Hot
Springs

• Trachis Citadel

Cliffs

Cliffs

**Lake dry
in summer**

**Lake dry
in summer**

Mount Anopaea (Kallidromos)

0 3 km
0 3 miles



THE SPARTA HOPLITE SOLDIER (Bronze shield)



SHOULDER TO SHOULDER PHALANX (Bronze shield)



THE PERSIAN ARCHERS





How many men did each side have? Herodotus – the man who claimed that the Persian forces numbered over a million troops, clarified how the Greek side at least had 5,200 men (as opposed to only 300 Spartans). The figure included the over thousand *perioikoi* (the free yet non-citizens of Sparta), Tegeans, Arcadians, Corinthians, Thebans, along with groups of other Peloponnesians. The Persians on the other hand, while undoubtedly having their numerical superiority, would have had logistical constraints to even field half-a-million men, considering the size of their fleet. To that end, modern scholarship suggests that the Persians could have carried forth around 260,000 men in their 1,300 *triremes* – but only a percentage of them were actual soldiers, with others serving the duties of oarsmen, thus the plausible figure range for the Persian army at the Battle of Thermopylae was somewhere around 100,000 men.

SEPTEMBER 8, 480 BC THERMOPYLAE



SPARTA AGAINST THE PERSIAN INVADERS

735 BC	Spartans invade Messenia (1 st Messenian War)
700 BC	Messenian Helots revolt (2 nd Messenian War) "Lycurgus" introduces radical new Spartan system
670 BC	
650 BC	
600 BC	Peloponnesian League

LYCURGUS Law giver

SEP 8, 480 BC THERMOPYLAE

490 BC	Persian Wars: Marathon
479 BC	Persian Wars: Thermopylae / Artemisium Persian Wars: Plataea / Salamis
	Peloponnesian War (vs Athens)
400 BC	Defeat at Leuctra: End





History of Ancient Greece
Institute for the Study of Western Civilization
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