

**TRIMESTER 2
HISTORY OVERVIEW
2009-2010**

Nov 23-Nov 27

E & E; Thanksgiving

Themes Beginning of World Philosophy and Religions
 Beginnings of Law and Government
 Beginning of Trade and Trade Routes
 Literary Traditions of Oral History, Myth and Legends
 Beginning of Scientific Methods

11/30 – 12/4

Etruscans and Their Art

Date c. 700-550 BC (height)
(earliest remains date c1200 BC)

Themes Beginnings of Law and Government
Beginning of Trade and Trade Routes
Literary Traditions of Oral History, Myth and Legends

Readings Ox 220-221
SOTW 212-13 (R 202-204)

Supplemental Readings
Anc Rom World – Ch 2

Topics:

General info:

- As early as 1200 BC, agriculture sophisticated enough to support a larger population
- By 900 BC population grouped in scattered villages
- Etruria roughly located in modern day Tuscany- (Latin “trusci- name means “tower builder”)
- Etruscan society made of clans with its own leader. An Etruscan identified himself with his clan rather than a particular city or an Etruscan ‘nation’. Later, the Romans also followed this practice. (Greeks identified with a person and his city).
- Monogamous marriage, women had power
- 700-500 BC height of Etruscan civilization
- Artists and metal workers made iron plows and polished bronze mirrors, silver bowls, and gold jewelry. Sculptors created masterpieces in bronze and clay.
- An original Etruscan artistic creation is bucchero, a shiny black pottery.

Theme: *Beginning of Trade and Trade Routes*

- Area rich in metals: iron, copper, silver, which the Etruscans used to trade for pottery and finished metalwork
- Trade with Greece influenced Etruscan art and ideas.
- Etruscans adopted Greek alphabet, different language structure
- Trade with early Romans brought Greek ideas/religion to Rome
- Etruscans brilliant architects – invented arch and vault, which the Romans later used to build their enormous arenas
- While most Italic people lived in villages, Etruscans had cities with strong, defensive walls, drained marshy land and paved over it.
- Etruscans’ skills helped Rome later when it laid out its own system of roads and waterways throughout the Empire

- Religious ritual important – created a pantheon of gods from many sources (some local, some Greek) – 2/3 of the Olympian (Greek and later, Roman) gods have Etruscan equivalent.

Themes: *Beginnings of Law and Government*

- Centralized government had power of all chiefs/tribes- were called magistrates (shows up later in Roman government)
- Symbols of state power adopted by the Romans: Toga Palmata, curule chair, fasces (bundle of whipping rods surrounded by double bladed ax) carried by “lictors”

12/4 – 12/10

***Founding of Rome and Early Roman Rulers-
The Age of Kings***

Date c753 BC (traditional date) – 509 BC
(perhaps early as 10th century BC as a scatter of villages)

Themes Beginnings of Law and Government
Beginning of Trade and Trade Routes
Literary Traditions of Oral History, Myth and Legends

Readings Ox 208-15; 218-19; 216-17; 222-23
SOTW 209-11 (R198-202); 215-217(R205-208); (R202-204)
FMG 5-11; 12-23; 27-28;
ACW 42; 155-58

Supplemental Readings

Anc Rom World – Ch 1; Ch 3 p26-28
Story Romans – Ch 2-17
PAW(Rom) – p5-10
Usborne – p184-185
HAW-Ch 49 p358-361; Ch 57

Topics

General Info - Founding of Rome

- Early history of Rome difficult to construct – early records destroyed around 390 BC
- Later Roman historians drew on various legends from both Greek and Roman sources to create their own version of the city's founding:
- Greek influenced story, exploited by Virgil, of Aeneas fleeing from the fall of Troy and settling in Latium, founding a line of Kings at Alba Longa
- Separate legend of Remus and Romulus – the 2 stories were later linked by making Remus and Romulus the children of the daughter of one of the Alban kings and Mars, the god of war.
- Rome grew up on the banks of the Tiber River.
- The city started as a scattering of villages on low-lying hills (the 'seven hills of Rome'); circular hut ruins
- 7 early Roman kings: the 3 groups of early "Italy" represented: 2 were Latin, 2 were Sabine, 3 were Etruscan
- 12 month calendar, Cloaca Maxima, Roman Forum, census, Circus Maximus all created during this time.

Themes: *Beginning of Trade and Trade Routes*

- Founding of Rome on Palatine Hill reminiscent of Etruscan idea of settlements beginning on a hill surrounded by walls that start with a “sacred ditch”
- Salt traded from early times.
- Pottery, olive oil, wine, textiles used for trade later

Themes: *Beginnings of Law and Government*

- Kingship not hereditary, lineage through the female
- Kings chosen by populus- by an assembly of 30 groups of clans (*comitia curiata*).
- King had divine authority (*imperium*) to exercise power in political, military and religious affairs. (The symbol of the *imperium* was the fasces, bundle of rods bound round an axe, which was Etruscan in origin).
- Romulus created Senate (like a cabinet) of 100 Latins.
- Senate later expanded to include 100 Etruscans and 100 Sabines.
- Senate advised, led while new king chosen, approved king.
- Servius Tullius expanded the citizen body by adding local, rural population to the aristocracy. Rome was more open about extending her citizen body than any other city in the ancient world. (Greek citizenship depended on membership of a polis community and was jealously guarded against outsiders).
- The citizen body grew rapidly and the citizen assemblies became so large that democracy on the Athenian level soon became impractical.

1/4 – 1/8

***Ancient India
Hinduism and Buddhism***

Date c 1500 – 500 BC

Themes Beginning of World Philosophy and Religions

Readings SOTW p233-37 (R 222-28); 237-40 (R228-32)
ACW p258-64; 267-72
WR p12-23; 36-47

Supplemental Readings

Usborne – p174-175 PSRWW-Ch 3, Ch 4
PAW(India)-most of book covers Hinduism and this historical era
Kingfisher Anc Atlas – p36-37
HAW-Ch 37; Ch 63 p509-13(Magadha); Ch 71(Mauryan)

General info

- Aryans (Indo European tribes) invade Indus Valley around 1500 B.C.
- Called the Vedic Age (1500-500) after an Aryan sacred literature called the Vedas.
- Late Vedic age had powerful clans that clashed leading to Civil War in 900 B.C.
- Siddhartha Gautama born 563 B.C.
- Rise in followers of Buddha: 560-321B.C.
- Mauryan Empire begins 321 BC by Chandragupta Maurya and is at its greatest under Asoka from 272-231 BC.

Themes: Beginning of World Philosophy and Religions

- Hinduism: Some of the ideas in the Vedas (particularly the oldest: the *Rig-Veda*) and some newer ideas in the *Upanishad* coalesce into Hinduism
- Buddhism: questioning some of the Hindu beliefs, Buddha (the Enlightened one) founded Buddhism

Themes: : *Beginning of Trade and Trade Routes*

- Frankincense and Myrrh came from this region- used in the Greek religious temples/ceremonies as incense
- By begin of Mauryan Empire, India had well established trade links with China, Middle East, Greece, Rome and East Africa.
- Indian exports included: spices, salt, ivory, gold, pearls, fine woods, fabrics, dyes, incense
- Indian imports included: luxury items such as pottery, silver and bronze vessels, glassware, and horses

Beginnings of World Religion

Hinduism

Origins:

Hinduism began in the Indus Valley Civilization (modern day India and Pakistan) between around 1750 BC. As the Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro cities fell into decline, Aryan immigrants arrived from Central Asia. The religious beliefs of the Indus Valley people mingled with the beliefs of the Aryans, forming the foundation for Hinduism.

Significance: One of the oldest living religions.

Major figure(s):

None – Hinduism was not founded by an individual person, and it developed slowly over a long period of time.

Primary Sources:

The Vedas (four Vedas), the Mahabharata (world's longest poem), the Upanishads (philosophical discussions about Brahman) and the Ramayana (life story of Rama and Sita). All are written in the ancient Indian language of Sanskrit.

Central beliefs:

Hindus call their religion “sanatana dharma” which means *eternal teaching* or *eternal law*. There are thousands of gods and goddesses, that are all different aspects of the supreme Brahman. “Brahman” is the unchanging ultimate reality that exists beyond the everyday world.

- The Hindu Trinity: Brahma-creation, Vishnu-preservation, and Shiva-destruction.
- Worship can take place anywhere- in a temple or a house
- *Samsara* – endless cycle of life, death and rebirth for living things. The symbol of this cycle is a wheel, which is kept spinning by *karma* (action).
- *Karma* – a person's actions, good or bad. Good actions lead to a better life the next time, and bad actions can lead to a worse life, even as a non-human.
- All seek *moksha*, a release from the cycle of rebirth and suffering to be with Brahman, the ultimate reality.
- Hinduism very tolerant of other religions.
- Caste system – originally 4 ancient social groups, *varnas*, that people were born into: *Brahmins*-priests/teachers, *Kshatriyas*-rulers/soldiers, *Vaishyas*-merchants/farmers, and *Shudras*-manual workers. Now there are thousands of subgroups in each of the ancient social groups.

Current number practicing and geographical areas:

Approximately 850 million to 1 billion adherents, mainly in India and Nepal.

Top 10 Largest National Hindu Populations

Country	Percent	Number
India	79%	751,000,000
Nepal	89	17,380,000
Bangladesh	11	12,630,000
Indonesia	2.5	4,000,000
Sri Lanka	15	2,800,000
Pakistan	1.5	2,120,000
Malaysia	6	1,400,000
USA	0.2	910,000
Mauritius	52	570,000
South Africa	1.5	420,000
United Kingdom	1	410,000

Beginnings of World Religion Buddhism

Origins:

Hinduism

Significance:

Buddhism came out of Hinduism to answer questions about human suffering (particularly because of many lifetimes of suffering due to the reincarnation cycle).

Major figure(s): Siddhartha Gotama, a Hindu born prince born in 563 BC. He lived a luxurious life, was married and had a son. According to legend, a fortune teller prophesied that he would be a great emperor provided he did not see four specific sights: a sick man, an old man, a dead man or a monk. His father sheltered him from these sights, but at age 29 he went outside the palace and saw those sights. He left the palace, cut off his hair, and became a wandering holy man to search for the answer to the problem of suffering. One evening, he sat down to meditate, and stayed there all night, deep in meditation. As dawn broke, he saw the meaning of all things unfold: he was enlightened. From this point on, he was known as the Buddha.

Sources:

Tipitaka – an important collection of Buddha’s sayings, comments on the sayings, and rules for monks. (Tipitaka means “three baskets”).

Central beliefs:

Universal Truths:

- Everything in life is impermanent and everchanging.
- Impermanence leads to suffering.
- There is no unchanging personal self.

The Noble Truths:

- All life involves suffering.
- Suffering caused by desire and attachment.
- Desire and attachment can be overcome.
- Way to overcome them is to follow the Eightfold Path.

The Eightfold Path:

- Right viewpoint (ie: understanding the Noble Truths)
- Right intention (ie: trying to act considerantly)
- Right speech (ie: avoiding anger, lies, and gossip)
- Right action (ie: living honestly and not harming living things)
- Right work (ie: avoiding jobs which harm anyone)
- Right effort (ie: trying to overcome desire and attachment)
- Right mindfulness (ie: thinking before speech or action)
- Right meditation (ie: freeing the mind of distractions, leading to nirvana)

Nirvana – freedom from the cycle of rebirth and suffering. It cannot be described in words; it lies beyond the definable.

Current number practicing and geographical areas:

There are approximately 376 million Buddhists, mostly in China, Japan and Thailand.

Top 10 Largest National Buddhist Populations

Country	Number of Buddhists
China	102,000,000
Japan	89,650,000
Thailand	55,480,000
Vietnam	49,690,000
Myanmar	41,610,000
Sri Lanka	12,540,000
South Korea	10,920,000
Taiwan	9,150,000
Cambodia	9,130,000
India	7,000,000

1/11 – 1/15

***Ancient China
Taoism and Confucianism***

Date c 1045 – 221 BC

Themes Beginning of World Philosophy and Religions

Readings SOTW Ch 23
ACW p250-57
WR p92-93

Supplemental Readings

Usborne-p165-167
Anc Chinese Wrld- Ch6-11
King Anc Atlas- p38-39
HAW- Ch 42,43,46,53,61(Confucius),67(Tao),72(end of Zhou)

PSRWW-Ch 6,7
PAW(China)-p11-18,Ch 3

General Information

- Zhou Dynasty, longest dynasty in Chinese history, from 1045 to around 221 BCE.
- zenith of Chinese bronze-ware making
- use of iron began at this time
- written script evolves into early modern form
- origins of native Chinese philosophy developed, beginning around 500 BC.

Themes: Beginning of World Philosophy and Religions

- Kong Fuzi (Latin: Confucius), founder of Confucianism Born 551 B.C.
- LaoTsu founder of Taoism ?Born 604 B.C.

Beginnings of World Religion

Confucianism

Origins:

Chinese philosopher named K'ung Fu-tzu, or known as Confucius in the West

Significance:

Some have questioned if Confucianism is a religion since it puts emphasis on becoming a good citizen rather than on spirituality. It is not organized into a religion with priests, and people worship Confucius as a great teacher rather than as a god.

Major figure(s): Confucius

Sources:

The writings of Confucius, intended originally as advice for the rulers of China.

Central beliefs:

- Emphasis on the importance of behaving correctly, “beautiful conduct”
- Worship of ancestors
- Respect for family
- Emphasis on 5 relationships: ruler-subject; father-son; elder brother-younger brother; husband-wife; and two friends
- Rituals very important
- Belief that soul exists after death

Current number practicing and geographical areas:

Approximately 5 million adherents (practicing “Chinese folk religion” which includes Confucianism and Taoism), mostly in China and SE Asia

Beginnings of World Religion

Taoism

Origins:

China, based on teachings written in the *Tao Te Ching*

Significance:

Taoism, Confucianism and Buddhism are often followed alongside each other, and they sometimes share religious festivals.

Major figure(s): Lao-Tzu, born c 500 BC in China

Sources:

Tao Te Ching, generally considered written by Lao-Tzu, but some scholars believe there were several authors

Central beliefs

- The *Tao* often translated as “the Way”
- The Way is the underlying spiritual force of the universe, which is present in all things yet greater than all things
- The *Tao* is constantly changing
- Two opposing forces in the universe: *yin* (darkness & femininity), *yang* (brightness & masculinity)
- Followers need to avoid worldly distractions and live spontaneously

Current number practicing and geographical areas:

Approximately 5 million adherents (practicing “Chinese folk religion” which includes Confucianism and Taoism), in China and SE Asia

1/20 – 1/26

Greek Colonization and City States
Greek Civilization – Life and Trade, Olympics

Date c. 850 – 500 BC (Archaic Age)
(1100 – 800 BC the Greek Dark Ages)

Themes Beginnings of Law and Government
Beginning of Trade and Trade Routes

Readings Ox Ch 8; Ch 9 p130-131, 134-143; p174-175
SOTW Ch 20 p157-165 (R142-152), 166-168 (R152-154)
SOTW Ch 22 (Sparta and Athens life)
FMG 47-49 (Sparta life)

Supplemental Readings

PAW(Greek)-p5-19; Ch3; Ch9
King Anc Atlas- p 22-23; 26-27
Story Grks- Ch 20-26; 29; 32
HAW-Ch 40, 48 p350-53, Ch 49 p354-58

General Info:

- Fall of Troy (1250) left Mycenaean Greece in disarray- Dark Ages
- Homer gives some hints of this time in the Odyssey
- Brief chronology of kings, not well documented
- Archaic Age (850-500) brings beginnings of resurgence of Greek prominence

Colonization (Theme: *Beginning of Trade and Trade Routes*)

- Around 800, mainland Greece goes through period of rapid social, economic, cultural change (iron age)
- Brings rise in population, land being cultivated, rising prosperity brings revival in metalworking,
- Increased shipbuilding reflects growing links with outside world
- Rebirth of literacy with adoption of Phoenician alphabet
- Slavery common
- Trade increased wealth – coinage developed, temples built in successful cities, marble sculptures became popular--growing aristocracy
- Greek colonies spread further as need for land and trade increased. These “poleis” spread all around the Mediterranean, leading to a network of Greek city-states.
- Olympic Games were one competitions between these city states (*poleis*)

Colonization and City States

(Theme: *Beginning of Law and Government*)

- Toward end of Dark Age, beginning of Archaic Age, people no longer ruled by one powerful ruler, but instead ruled by small groups of landowning men=aristocracy or oligarchy.
- Beautiful statues made and poetry written, questions asked regarding society and the best form of government
- Around 550 BC, the Greeks organized into hundreds of little countries, which was called a *polis*
- Each *polis* governed by central town or city
- Due to isolated nature of each *polis*, politically independent. Most *poleis* had an acropolis-a high fortified part of the city, and an agora-an open-air gathering place.
- Spartan state had 2 kings
- Spartan state ruled by strict, unwritten code of laws that governed every aspect of Spartan existence.
- Children did not belong to families but to the state of Sparta

Life and Trade

(Theme: *Beginning of Trade and Trade Routes*)

- Slaves – slavery was common; many were foreigners captured in wars or sailors seized by pirates, criminals condemned to enslavement. Some of the slaves' jobs were dangerous, such as working in the silver mines. Slaves also worked on the farms or in households, were oarsmen on warships, or were craftsmen.
- Family life – children had a high mortality rate (some historians estimate 1/3 of the children died by the age of one). The wealthy boys would attend school, but otherwise children spent most of their time working, usually on farms. Girls learned to spin and weave very early. Many girls married around 14 years old, but men usually had to wait until they could support a family, at about 30 years old.
- Trade increased wealth – coinage developed, temples built in the more successful cities, marble sculptures became popular
- Pottery, textiles, olive oil and wine were traded *for* much needed **grain** and **metals**

Sparta

(Theme: *Beginning of Law and Government*)

- Located in the southern Peloponnese, founded c 600BC
- The defeated Greek Lakonians and Messenians became known as “helots” and were forced to work like slaves for the Spartans.
- The helots hated the Spartans, and the Spartans knew it. Spartans gave up their relaxed drinking-parties, deciding instead to become disciplined soldiers constantly ready to fight the helots.
- The Spartan state had 2 kings – unique in the ancient world. They preferred 2 kings at odds, rather than one directing affairs with unchallenged power.
- The Spartan state was ruled by a strict and unwritten code of laws that governed every aspect of Spartan existence.
- Children did not belong to families but to the state of Sparta.
- Boys were taken at the age of 7 to live with their fathers and the other men. They are kept hungry in order to learn to be clever at stealing; if caught, punishment was not for stealing but for being careless enough to be caught. The boys train constantly and are beaten often. Girls also exercise and train, instead of learning

how to spin and weave. Their goal is to be strong in order to bear strong, healthy boys. Sparta produced few poets or philosophers.

Olympics (Theme: *Beginning of Trade and Trade Routes*)

- Greeks chose the first Olympic Games in 776 BC as the starting point for counting years on their calendar
- The games were a celebration of the strong, healthy Greek male.
- No second or third place medals – you either win or lose.
- Most events were track and field
- During the month that the games took place, all the Greek states were to declare a truce and not war with one another

1/27 – 2/2

Greece and Democracy

Date c. 683 BC – 450 BC

Themes Beginnings of Law and Government

Readings Ox p132-133
FMG 50-52, 53-54

Supplemental Readings

PAW(Greek)- p20-25
HAW- Ch 56

Anc Grk Wrld- Ch 8, 14
Story Grks- Ch 33, 34, 36, 37

Development of Democracy (Theme: *Beginning of Law and Government*)

- By 683 BC, a sort of aristocratic democracy began to unfold in Athens. A board of 9 landowners carried out the job of archon (chief justice). They were elected by other landowners, but an assembly of all Athenians – the *ekklesia* – had to confirm the elections. A more complex and less efficient system than the Spartans.
- In 632 BC, an Olympic champion Cylon tried to seize power and make himself “tyrant” (a technical term in Greek politics referring to a politician who leapfrogged the normal routes to power). Due to the unrest that followed, the Athenians decided to set the law of Athens down in writing. *The good judgement of aristocrats was no longer sufficient to run the city; Athens needed a code.* (In contrast to Sparta, which wanted unwritten codes).
- **Draco** – councilor given the job of taking the most important of the oral traditions and setting them down in writing. Draco’s version of the laws were remarkable for the penalty of death which was attached to so many crimes. (Our English words *draconian* and *drastic* come from his name.)
- **Solon** – around 600 BC, an Athenian named Solon stepped forward to make a second try at establishing a fair law code. He revoked the laws of Draco (except for the penalty for homicide) and tried to right the inequalities of wealth in the city by canceling the debts of the poor and redistributing land so that farmers who had cultivated it for generations now owned it. The aristocracy and the debtors were not pleased.
- **Cleisthenes** – Father of Democracy - In 508/507 BC, he undertook a series of radical reforms and established genuine equality among citizens. By introducing democracy in the countryside, Cleisthenes gave citizens the opportunity to build up administrative experience locally and also ensured that the countryside would be fully integrated into the Athenian democracy.
- **Pericles** – the power of the Assembly was still restricted by a council of former magistrates drawn from the aristocracy. In 461 BC, Pericles emerged as the leader of the democratic party. He watched over the development of democratic institutions within Athens, and was a dedicated imperialist. Pericles gave more power to the poor and less connected citizens, and had broad political views.

- **In the 450's BC** – the structure of Athenian democracy was consolidated. The Assembly could make laws on all subjects, raise taxes, supervise spending and conduct all aspects of foreign policy. Male Athenian citizens over the age of 18 had the right to sit in the Assembly and vote. Assembly carried out its business with a majority vote after listening to speeches. As many as 30,000 citizens were eligible to attend the Assembly.
- **Many government officials** – Appears to be about 100 elected officials and 600 chosen by lot, as well as the 500 councilors. With so many in charge, unlikely that anyone would take over the whole government.

Democracy, in the ancient world, was a radical, new, exciting and even scary idea. Let regular, ordinary people decide things? What if they choose the wrong way? How can you trust them? No wonder most of the world rejected the idea of democracy for a long time.

2/3 – 2/9

Persian Wars

Date c 490 – 480 BC

Themes Beginning of Trade and Trade Routes

Readings Ox Ch 10
SOTW Ch 21; Ch 24 p187-189(R 173-175)
FMG 55-56, 57-58, 59-61

Supplemental Readings

Usborne- p152-155
HAW- Ch 64

Anc Grk World- Ch 13, 15
Story Grks- Ch 42-53

Theme: *Beginning of Trade and Trade Routes*

Large and rich Persian (Archaemenid) Empire lay to the east of Greece. Its empire stretched from shores of the Aegean to India, and from Russia to Egypt. Its wealth and numbers of people were far greater than those of the Greeks. Persia controlled imports from the East, limiting the power of Greece.

Many Greeks in Asia Minor belonged for years to the Persian Empire. In the 490s BC some of them, Ionians led by Miletos, rebelled against Persian power. From across the Aegean, a force of Athenians came to their help. The rebels burnt Sardis, the base of the local Persian governor, but in 494 BC the rebellion was crushed. As punishment, the Persians wrecked Miletos. Milesian boys were mutilated and the prettiest girls taken away to serve King Darius of Persia. Darius then made plans to punish Athens.

The Battle of Marathon – 490 BC

- The Persian invasion force crossed the Aegean, landing troops on the plain of Marathon, near Athens.
- Athenians learned by fire signal that the Persians had landed, and sent a runner at once to Sparta. Sparta responded that it would be a week before they could come, after completion of a religious ceremony.
- Greeks were outnumbered. One of the 10 Greek generals, Miltiades, engineered an agreement that battle would be joined if conditions were especially favorable.
- On September 17 of 490 BC, the favorable conditions were met, and coincidentally Miltiades was in command for that day. He quickly seized the opportunity, drew up the hoplites in a long line and immediately ordered the attack.
- A massacre followed, with 6,400 Persians killed while only 192 Greeks died.
- (The story that Phidippides ran on from Athens to take part in the battle and then ran back to Athens to tell of the victory seems to be a later invention. However, the legend proved powerful enough to create the modern marathon, a run of 42 kilometers, the distance from Marathon to Athens.)

The Battle of Thermopylae – 480 BC

- Twice humiliated by Athens, the Persians led by Darius' son, King Xerxes, organized an invasion that would really settle matters. The army Xerxes gathered may have numbered 10 times the size of that at Marathon. A single city could not defeat them – some unity had to be forged among the Greeks.
- Sparta took the initiative in calling the Greeks together to plan a resistance. Two urgent tasks: coordinate resources under one central leader, and warn off the many cities who looked like submitting to the Persians.
- Athens and over 30 other states agreed to make Sparta supreme commander of both land and sea forces.
- It was finally agreed that the 1st attempt to stop the Persian army would take place at the pass of Thermopylae. By the time that Xerxes arrived at the pass at mid-September many Greeks were being drawn into the Olympic games, while the Spartans were once again constrained by rituals which forbade fighting.
- A small Spartan force led by King Leonidas and his personal guard of 300 did set out, but even when joined by allies, the total defending force was only 5,000.
- Xerxes reached Thermopylae and decided to launch a joint attack on land and sea. A storm arose and wrecked 200 Persian ships. The remaining ships eventually attacked but the battle was inconclusive.
- Meanwhile, Xerxes stormed the entrance to Thermopylae. The Spartans were fighting well, but Xerxes learned of a path through the mountains above the pass. Leonidas knew that saving the pass was hopeless, so he sent his allies away and remained with his guard of 300 to face the inevitable end. A later inscription put at the pass read:
Tell them in Lacedaemon, passer by:
Obedient to their orders, here we lie.
- The Persians entered and sacked Athens.

The Battle of Salamis – 480 BC

- Spartan commander Eurybiades felt the best plan now was to get the Greek fleet safely away from the Isthmus.
- Cunning Themistocles lured Xerxes to bring his fleet up the Salamis Channel where the Greek fleet could trap them and ram them.
- The Greeks won the Battle of Salamis, and Athens claimed the victory since their navy had been a crucial factor in the battle. However, the Persian army was still intact and holding a large part of mainland Greece.

The Battle of Plataea – 479 BC

- Xerxes returned to Persia, but Mardonius stayed behind for the winter with a force of 100,000 men.
- The Spartans' hoplites, perioikoi, and helots were joined by Athenian hoplites, all of whom followed Mardonius to Plataea. By the end of the day, the Persian troops lay dead and the treasures of the Persian headquarters lay in Greek hands. Plataea was overwhelmingly a Spartan victory. The Athenian troops played little part at all – one reason why this battle, the most decisive of all the Persian wars, was never eulogized by the Athenians.

2/10 – 2/18

***Golden Age of Greece
or The Classical Age***

Date c 490 – 323 BC

Themes Beginnings of World Philosophy and Religions
Literary Traditions of Oral History, Myth and Legends
Beginning of Scientific Methods

Readings Ox Ch 11 (wise men listed on p154-155)
SOTW 181-182 (R166-168) Plato
FMG 77-79(Socrates) 69-71(Pericles & Pheidias)
FMG 97-99 (Aristotle & Zeno)
ACW 215-221 (Pythagorus, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle)

Supplemental Readings

Usborne- p156-159 Story Grk- Ch 58-59
PAW(Greece)- Ch 4-7 Anc Grk World- Ch 17, 19, 21-23

Topics

**What is crucial to the development of reasoning is that ideas can be debated without fear of inciting the wrath of the gods. Greek philosophy was remarkable in that it paid little attention to authority figures. While in Egypt and the Near East it was unheard of to criticize earlier work, in Greece it was the norm. If earlier ‘authorities’ were to be challenged then coherent means of doing so had to be elaborated. This placed an emphasis on finding truth and certainty (and an assessment of what ‘truth’ and ‘certainty’ actually were in specific philosophical contexts).*

Classical Greece

- Athens power, influence became dominant in Greece after Persian War victory
- Athens in 5th century BC, pinnacle of the Classical Age
- Athenian narratives, plays, written works, art and architecture flourished
- Most Greek history comes from Classical Grecian writers (Herodotus, Thucydides)
- Athens unchallenged master of the sea, leading commercial power
- Delian League formed by Athens, allies (478 BC), protection against pirates, remaining Persians
- Statesman, orator, general Pericles of Athens most prominent Athenian, associated with Classic Greece
- He used tribute paid by members of the Delian League to build Parthenon, other great monuments of classical Athens.
- Strong influence on all aspects of Roman culture, arts, aspirations
- Much of modern politics, artistic thought, scientific thought, literature and philosophy originated from this ancient society.

Philosophers (Theme: *Beginnings of World Philosophy and Religions*)

- Socrates – conducted debates with his followers on morals and religion. Found guilty of corrupting the youth and sentenced to death.
- Plato – a disciple of Socrates, interested in what affects conduct and character
- Aristotle – studied under Plato, credited with founding of logic

Dramatists (Theme: *Literary Traditions*)

- Aeschylus – author of 70+ tragedies, inc *Persians* and *Prometheus Bound*
- Aristophanes – wrote comedies, inc *The Birds*, *The Wasps*, & *The Frogs*
- Euripides – wrote plays, inc *Media*, *Trojan Women*, *Orestes*, *Bacchae*
- Sophocles – dramatist, famous for *Antigone*, *Oedipus Rex*

Artists

- Praxitelis – sculptor, famous for statue of nude Aphrodite
- Pheidias – Athenian sculptor, statue of Athena, worked on Acropolis
- Myron – sculptor from 5th century, famous for Discus Thrower

Historians (Theme: *Literary Traditions*)

- Herodotus – born in Halicarnassus, traveled and wrote *The Histories*
- Thucydides – Athenian soldier who wrote a history of the Peloponnesian War

Science/Medicine (Theme: *Beginning of Scientific Method*)

- Hippocrates – “Father of Medicine”, physician and surgeon
- Democritus – first to say everything made of atoms
- Archimedes – mathematician and engineer, born c287

2/22 – 2/26

***Peloponnesian War
Athens v Sparta***

Date c 461 – 451 BC (called First Peloponnesian War by some historians)
c 446 – 445 BC Thirty Year Peace signed b/w Athens & Sparta
c 431 – 404 BC Peloponnesian War (or Second Peloponnesian War)

Themes Beginnings of Law and Government
Beginning of Trade and Trade Routes

Readings Ox Ch 13
SOTW p189-191 (R 176-179)

Supplemental Readings

PAW(Greek)- Ch 8 Anc Grk World- Ch 16
HAW- Ch 65 Story of Grks- Ch 60-72

Topics

The Peloponnesian War began with the declaration of war by Sparta on Athens in 431 BC. (Technically, this was the second Peloponnesian War – the first covers the fighting in the 450s and early 440s. Athens builds the Long Walls during this time, in 458 BC.) Almost immediately Athens suffered a devastating blow when plague broke out. It is possible that a quarter of the population died, including a year later, Pericles himself. This is perhaps the turning point in the history of Athens, the moment when the optimism expressed so confidently by Pericles begins to fade.

Thucydides famous for writing about the Peloponnesian War (c431 – 404 BC)

Prelude to the Peloponnesian War of 431 – 404 BC:

- The Delian League had not been easy to hold together, and Athens found itself using more and more force against its own allies. Members of Delian League grew angry over Athens's power and use of League money on Athens.
- Pericles proposed building walls from Athens down to the port of Piraeus so that goods and soldiers could get to the water without fear of attack. In 457 BC, the construction on these "Long Walls", approx 8 miles long, began.
- In 457 BC, Athenian and Spartan armies clashed at Leotia, northwest of Attica. Sparta declared victory, yet 2 months later Athenians went back into the area. The 2 armies were fairly equal.
- In 446 BC, the Athenians proposed a peace. Athens agreed to give up some land they had seized on the Isthmus of Corinth and along the Peloponnesian coast for an end to the fighting. Both cities agreed not to interfere with the other's allies. This arrangement was supposed to hold for 30 years; so the treaty became known as the Thirty Years' Peace.

- Pericles, the commander of Athens, gained popularity and oversaw a blooming of Athens called the Golden Age. Yet the Thirty Year Peace only held for 14 years before it splintered.

Peloponnesian War of 431 – 404 BC

- First fighting broke out between **Athens** and **Corinth, a Spartan ally** in 433 BC. The Thirty Year Peace had ended.
- Minor battles ensued for a year and a half. In **431 BC** Thebes (**a Spartan ally**) attacked Plataea, which was under **Athenian** protection. This was the first attack to actually threaten Athens' city's walls. Athens and Sparta (and her allies) prepared for war at once.
- **Pericles** gave a funeral oration to honor the first Athenians who died in battle. In the speech, he listed the superiorities of Athenian civilization (Athenian freedom, education, ongoing war against poverty), and ended with a patriotic call for loyalty to a concept, to identify themselves as Athenian (*not based on race but on a willing and voluntary association with an **IDEA***).
- In **430 BC**, a plague struck Athens – loss of able-bodied fighting men.
- By **421 BC**, the Athenians and Spartans back to where they were when Thirty Years' Peace was sworn: losing soldiers constantly, facing famine if regular planting and harvesting did not resume soon, and neither with any hope of a decisive victory. They agreed once more to a peace, **Peace of Nicias**, which only lasted for 6 years.
- In **415 BC**, Alcibiades, who wanted fame and glory, convinced the Athenians to send a huge force to Egesta in Sicily. Shortly after, Alcibiades was recalled to Athens to stand trial for the accusation of defacing a series of sacred images (hermes). Angry, **Alcibiades** sailed to Sparta instead, **switched sides**, and offered to help Sparta win the war against Athens.
- The Spartans still couldn't force an Athenian surrender, and the war drug on for 8 more years.
- **Alcibiades** got himself kicked out of Sparta, so he got **Persia** involved in the war. He offered to help Persia work the ongoing war between Athens and Sparta in a way that might bring both cities down.
- **Alcibiades** offered to join **Athens** (again) with Persian gold, as long as they would reinstate him in his previous position. Athens agreed.
- **Alcibiades** went back to Athens in 407 BC with enough money to refurbish the navy. In the fall, he led a fleet of a hundred Athenian ships towards the Spartan navy.
- Meanwhile, **Darius** sent his younger son **Cyrus** to Sardis to put **Persian** reinforcements on the **Spartan** side.
- Outfunded and outmanned, the Athenian navy was doomed. Lysander, the Spartan naval admiral, destroyed the Athenian navy and sailed for Athens in **405 BC**. Lysander besieged **Athens**, starving and forcing a **surrender** in **404 BC**. Lysander ordered the Long Walls knocked down.

Themes: *Beginning of Trade and Trade Routes*

- Grain availability a central force in war
- Athens attempts to protect food coming from port by building 8 miles of walls from port to city (Long Walls)
- Athens surrender comes quickly when these routes are closed by Lysander in 404 B.C.

Themes: *Beginnings of Law and Government*

- Athens, although defeated, still had the freedom to reestablish its own government. Athenians quarreled, Lysander set up interim government: a junta of 30 aristocrats known as The Thirty.
- The Thirty put to death anyone who was suspected of wanting democracy restored.
- The Thirty defeated in 402 B.C.
- 403 BC, was hailed by the Athenians as the start of a new era, in which democracy returned.
- Unfortunately, Athens was broken and bankrupt.

3/1 – 3/2

Philip of Macedonia

Date c359 – 336 BC

Themes Beginnings of Law and Government
Beginning of Trade and Trade Routes

Readings Ox Ch 14 p186-87
FMG p 86-87
SOTW p193-194 (R180-181)

Supplemental Readings

Anc Grk World – Ch 24
Story Grks- Ch 87-90

HAW – Ch 68

Topics

Philip of Macedon

- Macedon, a northern area of Greece, had people who spoke a Greek dialect
- Not considered classical Greek (because they did not share the polis based style of government, had monarchy)
- Participated in the Peloponnesian Wars, alternating sides.
- After the Peloponnesian wars, Greece was left weak, fractured, Athens still a force
- Philip II came to the throne in 359 BC
- As a child, Phillip was a hostage of Illyria and Thebes (city states in Greece) and learned first hand the strategies of war.
- Consolidated his power through a series of marriages, son Alexander born
- Used diplomacy, strategy to establish power
- By 340 BC, Philip was threatening the key port on the Hellespont, which **controlled the Athenian grain supply**. Demosthenes urged Athenians to declare war. Athenian hoplites (with Theban support) faced the new-style Macedonian army (using the Macedonian Phalanx) at the Battle of Chaeronea in Boeotia. *The outcome was to change the nature of the Greek world.*
- The Macedonian army defeated the Athenians. (Alexander, 18 years old, lead a wing of the army). With the exception of Sparta, Philip bullied the greek cities to form an alliance – The League of Corinth, which was packed with pro-Macedonian dependents and forbidden to engage in any independent activity.
- **Philip was supreme in Greece; the era of the independent city state was over.**
- Philip created a new political system – a model of monarchy whose power was based ultimately on the excellence of the monarch and the troops and nobles who gave personal allegiance to him. This type of government was now alien in the greek world. It provided a model for the Roman emperors.
- In 337 BC, Philip married once again. He married a native Macedonian. At the wedding feast, her father Attalus proposed a toast, stating that now the gods could

send to Macedonia a legitimate heir to the throne. Offended, Alexander threw a cup at Attalus. Philip drew a sword to attack Alexander but tripped on it and fell down. Alexander stood over his father, saying “Gentlemen, there lies a man who was getting ready to cross over from Europe to Asia, but who trips on his way over to one couch from another!”

- In 336 BC, Philip was assassinated while hosting a huge festival. Alexander became king. Both ancient and modern historians recognize that without the military and political efforts of Philip, Alexander would have never been as successful as he was. It was Philip who created the powerful Macedonian army and turned Macedonia into a strong nation in arms.

Themes: *Beginnings of Law and Government*

- With the exception of Sparta, Philip bullied the greek cities to form an alliance – The League of Corinth, which forbade any independent activity
- Philip created a new political system – a model of monarchy whose power was based on the prowess of the monarch, personal allegiance of troops, nobles
- Was model for the Roman emperors.

Themes: *Beginning of Trade and Trade Routes*

- Philip recognized value of trade when he gained power in Greece by threatening a key port on the Hellespont, which controlled Athenian grain supply

3/3 – 3/9

Alexander the Great

Date c356 – 323 BC

Themes Beginnings of Law and Government
Beginning of Trade and Trade Routes

Readings Ox CH 14 p186-193
FMG p88-92; 100-101
SOTW p194-97 (R181-85)

Supplemental Readings

Usborne p160-161

Anc Grk World- Ch 25, 26

Story Grks- Ch 91-106

King Anc Atlas- p28-29

HAW- Ch 70

Alexander the Great (Themes: *Beg of Law/Gov; Beg Trade/Routes*)

- Alexander was taught that his heritage on his mother's side came from Achilles and on his father's from Heracles (son of Zeus)
- As a boy, he steeped himself in Homer. Legend has it that he was a student of Aristotle, but some scholars question this.
- When King Philip was assassinated, Alexander won the support of the nobles and the army, becoming King of Macedon
- Alexander marched south to Athens and Thebes to force them to accept him as leader of the League of Corinth in his father's place. When Thebes resisted, he stormed the city, killing 6,000 and enslaving 30,000. (When Alexander reached Athens, Athens gave no resistance). Within 2 months, the rest of the Corinthian League fell into line.
- Now that Alexander controlled Greece, he looked towards Persia.
- 334 BC, spring, Alexander faced his first battle on the River Granicus, near the old site of Troy. Against the advice of his own commander, Alexander drew up his forces and charged across the river at the Persian line. It was a hard fought battle, but Persian infantry massacred – Alexander was victorious. Darius III took his army back to Babylon.
- Victory at Granicus was so decisive that it left the coast of Asia Minor with all the cities of Ionia in Alexander's hands. Alexander marched south. However, after a year of campaigning he was still on the fringes of the Persian Empire.
- Darius led Persian army to meet Alexander at Cilician Plain. Darius' bodyguard disintegrated, forcing Darius to flee, leaving behind dead, the royal baggage train and the princesses.
- Darius offered Alexander his empire west of the Euphrates and an enormous ransom for his family. Alexander's commanders were eager to accept – Alexander refused, forcing Darius to continue the war.
- 331 BC, September, Alexander and Darius met on plain of Gaugamela (on North Tigris River in the foothills of the Zagros Mountains). Alexander was victorious – Darius flees once again.

- Alexander marched south to Babylon, Susa, Perseopolis...riches beyond imagination for the taking.
- Alexander continued to follow Darius, but before he could overtake him, Darius' own men killed him.
- While Alexander's men hoped their tour of duty was over, Alexander continued northeast – he wanted India. Over the next 3 years of campaigning, his men's loyalty slipped.
- 328 BC, while drunk, Alexander argued with and killed the cavalry commander who had earlier saved his life.
- Stresses within Alexander's army:
 - Macedonian kingship was one in which personal loyalty to king persisted alongside rough camaraderie
 - Persian monarchy different – king lived in splendour and treated even senior courtiers as subjects, demanding obeisance
 - Alexander himself started to insist on this for himself, creating resentment
- 326 BC, Alexander crossed Indus River – wealthy Indian kingdoms now within reach. Battle of Hydaspes – Alexander victorious – he forced his men on, but monsoon season and near mutiny of his men forced him to retreat.
- 325 BC – reached mouth of Indus River, then undertook a 60 day crossing of Makram desert, with some report suggesting heavy losses to his army.
- 324 BC – reached Susa – Alexander set himself up in style of Persian kings. He married Darius' daughter and another Persian woman.
- 323 BC – Alexander set up court in Babylon to plan invasion of Arabia. In late May, Alexander became sick and died. (Some allege poisoning). *Revolt in Athens at the news was put down by Macedonian troops – this was moment Athenian democracy was finally extinguished.*

Division of Alexander the Great's Empire (Theme :*Beg Law/Government*)

- Alexander's empire had no administration, bureaucracy, organized tax system, common system of communication, not national identity, no capital city – therefore his empire fell apart.
- Realizing the mood of the army was against any one of them becoming head of the empire, they accepted compromise:
 - Perdiccas became regent – stayed in Babylon
 - Ptolemy – position of satrap, governing Egypt
 - Antigonus – satrap over most of Asia Minor
 - Lysimachus – satrap over Thrace
 - And others named satraps and given control over other parts of empire
- This led to the “Wars of the Successors”. Ultimately,
 - **Ptolemy** controls **Egypt** (Empire lasts until Cleopatra VII)
 - **Seleucus** controls the Seleucid Empire (**Persia**)
 - **Lysimachus** controls **Thrace-Macedonia**

Ptolemaic Egypt

- Ptolemy declared himself king c 305 BC
- Dynasty he established lasted until 30 BC with the death of its final queen Cleopatra VII (Antony's Cleopatra)

Legacy of Alexander

- Not an empire, but a form of monarchy based on absolute power, an aura of divinity, and conspicuous consumption. For later generations, he became the archetype of the world conqueror, a role model for Roman generals.

Hellenistic Age

- 336 BC – 30 BC (Reign of Alexander to conquest by Rome)
- Age of monarchies – atmosphere different than age of the city states
- In the Graeco-Macedonian world, the distinctions between the two cultures faded and a relatively homogenous Greek culture emerged.
- Courts extravagant places

3/10 – 3/11

***Ancient Wonders of the World
(Archimedes)***

Date c2550 – 290 BC

Themes Beginning of World Philosophy and Religions
Beginnings of Law and Government
Beginning of Trade and Trade Routes

Readings

Supplemental Readings

DK Great Wonders of the World by Russel Ash

Seven Wonders of the Ancient World by Mary Hoffman

Topics

c.2550 BC – Great Pyramid of Giza

c. 605 BC – Hanging Gardens of Babylon

c. 550 BC – Temple of Artemus at Ephesus

c. 435 BC – Statue of Zeus at Olympia

c. 292 BC – Colossus of Rhodes

c. 290 BC – Lighthouse of Alexandria

3/15 – 3/19

Culmination Week

Themes

Beginning of World Philosophy and Religions

Beginnings of Law and Government

Beginning of Trade and Trade Routes

Literary Traditions of Oral History, Myth and Legends

Beginning of Scientific Methods

Abbreviations for Resource Books

SOTW	Story of the World, Vol 1: Ancient Times <i>Susan Wise Bauer</i>
OX	Oxford First Ancient History <i>Roy Burrell</i>
WR	The Usborne Encyclopedia of World Religions (Internet Linked) <i>Meredith & Hickman</i>
ACW	Augustus Caesar's World <i>Genevieve Foster</i>
PSRWR	Primary Source Readings in World Religions <i>Jeffrey Brodd</i>
Usborne	Usborne Encyclopedia of World History (Internet Linked) <i>Bingham, Chandler & Taplin</i>
HAW Rome	History of the Ancient World From the Earliest Accounts to the Fall of <i>Susan Wise Bauer</i>
PAW(Rom)	Peoples of the Ancient World Series – The Ancient Romans <i>Allison Lassieur</i>
PAW(India)	Peoples of the Ancient World Series – Ancient India <i>Virginia Schomp</i>
PAW(Greek)	Peoples of the Ancient World Series – The Ancient Greeks <i>Allison Lassieur</i>
PAW(China)	Peoples of the Ancient World Series – The Ancient Chinese <i>Virginia Schomp</i>
King Anc Atlas	Kingfisher Ancient Atlas <i>Simon Adams</i>
Anc Rom World	The World in Ancient Times - The Ancient Roman World <i>Mellor & McGee</i>
Anc China World	The World in Ancient Times - The Ancient Chinese World <i>Kleeman & Barrett</i>
Anc Grk World	The World in Ancient Times Series - The Ancient Greek World <i>Roberts & Barrett</i>
Story Grks	The Story of the Greeks <i>by H A Guerber</i>
Story Rom	The Story of the Romans <i>by H A Guerber</i>