

PREPARED BY  
ENVELOPES

Yoshimi Ido  
L-10-HISTORY  
REV. 4

FX  
The book material  
turned in.

Thank you for  
this excellent work  
H. Bond 3/15

CREEK  
CIVILIZATION

Yoshini Ido  
L-10 History  
PER 4

---

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### Geopgraphy

The Divisions of Greece	1-3
The Mountains of Greece	3
Islands About Greece	4
Climate and Productions	5
The Rivers and Lakes	6

### History

Aegean Age	7-8
Hellenes	9
Bonds of Union among the Greeks	10
Athens	11
Sparta	11
Draco	12
Solon and Pisistratus	13
Pericles	14
Persean War	15
The Peloponnesian War	16

### Religion and Language

Religion	17
Language	18

### Greek Art-Literature, Science, and Philosophy

Painting Architecture, and Sculpture	19
Pharthenon	20
Phydias	20
Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian Column	21
Drama and History	22
Homer's Iliad and Odyssey	23
Aeschylus	24
Sophocles	24
Aristophanes	25
Eurípides	25
Herodotus	26
Thucydides	27
Science and Philosophy	28
Thales	29
Phythagoras	29
Hippocrates	29
Socrates	30
Plato	30
Aristotle	31

---

---

Geography

## THE DIVISIONS OF GREECE

The Greek peninsula contains about twenty five thousands square miles of land. It is everywhere cut up by mountains and inlets of the sea into small plains and peninsulas, separated from each other either by sea or the mountains ridges. No less than five hundred islands are scattered along its deeply indented eastern shores. For this reason the Greek states are called "city states". It is surrounded by water, so the people living there make their living by fishing.

Long arms of sea divide the Grecian peninsula into three parts, called Northern, Central, and Southern Greece. Northern Greece included the ancient districts of Thessaly and Epirus. There are large and beautiful valleys and many rugged mountains in Thessaly. There are also a great lake which was formed by an earthquake and many harbors. The Epirus stretched along the Ionian Sea on the west.

The divisions of Central Greece were Acarnania, Aetolia, Phocis, Boeotia, Attica, and Megaris. Within the borders of Phocis, was Delphi, the renowned seat of an oracle of Apollo. Boeotia was a badly drained land, with fog-laden atmosphere. Thebes is the chief city of Boeotia. Attica was the region which formed the setting of the brilliant city of Athens. Attica's soil is thin and poor,

but its air is clear and transparent.

The Southern Greece joined to the mainland by the Isthmus of Corinth and now it is known as the Morea. The chief districts of Southern Greece were Corinthia, Arcadia, Achaia, Argolis, Laconia, Messenia, and Elis. The main part of Corinthia formed the Isthmus uniting the Peloponnesus to continental Greece. Its chief city was Corinth, the gateway of the peninsula. Arcadia formed the heart of the peninsula. It is surrounded by irregular mountain walls. Achaia was a strip of land lying upon the Corinthian Gulf. Argolis formed a tongue of land jutting out into the Aegean. Its chief city was Argos. A prominent feature of the physical geography of Laconia is a deep river valley, the valley of the Eurotas. Messenia was a rich and fruitful region lying to the west of Laconia. Elis is on the western side of Peloponnesus. It is chiefly noted for the land held Olympia, the great assembling place of Greek.

## THE MOUNTAINS OF GREECE

The Olympian and Cambunian mountains form a wall along the northern frontier of Greece, they shut out the cold winds of the north. Branching off at right angles to the Cambunian mountains, is the Pindus range, which runs between Thessaly and Epirus, and then continues on through Central Greece. Mt. Olympus is the most celebrated mountain of Greece. It is only 9,750 feet in height, but the ancient Greeks thought it the highest mountain in the world, and believed that its cloudy summit was the assembling place of the gods. South of Mt. Olympus, close by the sea, are Ossa and Pelion.

Mounts Parnassus, Helicon, and Cithaeron are located in Central Greece.

The Peloponnesus is rugged with mountains which spread all directions from the central region of Arcadia. Taygetus range forms a wall on the west to Hollow Lacedaemon. It reaches a height of about 8,000 feet.

## ISLANDS ABOUT GREECE

Cyclades, located on the east of mainland, in the Aegean Sea, form an irregular circle round the island of Delos. Between the Cyclades and Asia Minor lie the Sporades. Just off the coast of Attica is a large island called by the ancients Euboea, but now known as Negropont. Close to the Asian shores are the large islands of Lemnos, Lesbos, Chios, Samos, and Rhodes. In Mediterranean between Greece and Egypt, is the large island of Crete. Ionian Islands lie at the west of Greece. Cythera is located just wouth of Peloponnesus, near the shore of Attic is the island of Aegina and in the same gulf is Salamis.

## CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS

In the north and uplands of Greece, the climate is temperate, in the south semi-tropical. Along the slopes of mountains in Northern Greece and in Arcadia are the forests of beech, oak, and pine. The southern districts of Peloponnesus support the date-palm, the citron, and orange and Attica support the olive and the fig. The vine grows in almost every part of the land. Wheat, barley, wine, and oil are the chief products of the country. Flax, honey, and the products of herds of cattle and sheep are the economic wealth of the land.

The hills of Greece supplied many of the useful metals. The ranges of the Taygetus gives iron with which the inhabitants of Laconia became skilful workers. Euboea and Cyprus furnished copper, which created a great industry. The hills of southern Attica contained silver mines, which helped the Athenians to build their earliest navy. Mountains near Athens and hills of the island of Paros afford beautiful marbles, which made possible the work of sculptor. Thrace and certain districts of Asia Minor yielded supply of gold.

## THE RIVERS AND LAKES

Greece has no rivers large enough to be used for commerce. Most of the streams are only a winter torrents. The most important streams are Peneus which drain the Thessalian plain through the gorge between Ossa and Olympus; the Achelous is the largest river in Greece, which rising in Epirus, runs southward, separating Acarnania from Aetolia, the Ilissus and Cephissus are little streams of Attica.

The Acheron is a river of Epirus, which flows through a deep gloomy gorge and it forms the entrance to Hades. The Cocytus is also a river of Epirus. The Styx is a small stream of Arcadia.

The lakes of Greece are just an motionless pools. The hills of Greece are composed largely of limestone, so the water easily make a passage through it and escape from the valleys.

History  
2

## AEGEAN AGE

The first excavations for civilization before the Greek started in 1870 A D by a wealthy German merchant named Heinrich Schliemann. He started at a hill called Hissarlik, on the western coast of Asia Minor and he found that there was at least nine successive cities at Hissarlik and it passed away. In one of the cities was found powerful walls protected by towers, well fortified gates, and places of stone. At Cnossus, the ancient capital of the island of Crete were found the remains of a splendid royal palace with many courts, passages, and rooms, a great number of brilliant pictures, a grand staircase of several flights, huge jars, bathtubs and water drains, and about one thousand clay-tablet records, which no one has been able to read. At Mycenae, a prehistoric city of Argolis in Greece were found graves with skeletons of men, women, and children whose faces was covered with thin masks of gold and their body had gold diadems, bracelets and pendants. There was also gold rings, silver vases, a variety of bronze weapons and many costly objects in amber and ivory. At Tiryns was found ruins of an extensive structure with gateways, open courts, and closed apartments. By excavation, it was found out that as early as 3000BC, the primitive Aegean were using Bronze for the use of tools and weapons and the five centuries between 1,600 and 11,000 BC, the civilization of the Aegean

Age reached its highest development. Aegean artists made beautiful pottery of many shapes and they decorated it the forms of plant and animal. The products of Aegean arts was found in Sicily, Italy, and Spain and also in Egypt. Aegean civilization didnot moved out of the shores of Asia Minor, the islands, and the coasts of Continental Greece and they didn't learned to built cities, to Create beautiful objects of art, or to traffic on the seas.

## HELLENES

About 1400 B. C. a light-haired people , related in language and race to the Persians and the Hindus, came down from the north and they imposed the rule and language on the Aegean peoples. They were the original Hellenes. The Hellenes and Aegeans, became through inter-marriage one people, and it was this people of mixed Hellenic and Aegean that created the civilization of Greece.

Most of the Greeks were shepherds and farmers. Every freeman owned a little plot of land on which he cultivated grain and cared for his orchard and vineyard. There were few skilled workmen, for almost everything was made at home. The Greeks depended on Phoenician sailors to bring to their shores the things they could not produce themselves.

The princes tended flocks and built houses; princesses carried water and washed clothes. Men bought their wives by making gifts of cattle to the parents.

## BONDS OF UNION AMONG THE GREEKS

The Greek colonies were free and independent. Although the city-states were scattered, they were united by the language, religious beliefs and customs.

Everywhere the people used the same beautiful and expressive language.

Everywhere the Greeks worshiped the same gods and performed the same sacred rites.

## ATHENS

The Athenians belonged the Ionian branch of the Greek people. The district of Attica was smaller than our smallest American commonwealth.

At first they were governed by a king and a council made up of wealthy landowning nobles. The king lost power, and the nobles gained control. But the reforms of Solon weaken the power of nobles. Many other reforms and changes in government and law was made by Pisistratus, and Clisthenes.

## SPARTA

The Spartans belonged to the Dorian branch of the Greek race. Spartans was an warlike people, and they were democratic government. They were ruled by a Council of thirty members, including the kings

At the age of seven a boy was taken from his parents and placed in a military school, and trained by the state. At the age of twenty, he will be a warrior and at thirty the young Spartan became a full citizen and a member of the popular assembly.

Sparta contributed a solid, unadorned architectural style (the Doric), and two phrases ("Spartan fare" and "laconic speech"); its army was best in Greece.

## DRACO

The people of Athens thought some important changes were needed in the constitution and the laws. Athenian named Draco was employed for the job. The most important changes made by Draco was the election of magistrates.

Beside making the reforms in constitution, Draco wrote out a code of law, which was very severe, that Athenians used to declare that the code had been written "not in ink, but in blood".

## SOLON AND PISISTRATUS

Solon was an Athenian, who was the wisest man of his age. The people held him in high honor. His economic reforms were very wise and beneficent. At the time of Solon, the Attic peasants who failed to pay their rent to the wealthy landowners were sold into slavery. Solon made a reform, the slavery for debts were abolished. He also limited the amount of land which noble may own and he gave the common people a greater share in government. By other laws, he made an alien the citizen of Athens. Solon's reforms satisfied neither the noble or common and two classes continued their rivalry until an ambitious politician, Pisistratus, nephew of Solon make himself a Tyrant of Athens, who gain supreme power. He fostered agriculture by dividing the lands of banished nobles among the peasants. He also invited architects and sculptors from all parts of Greece to build handsome buildings for Attic and by his alliances with neighboring cities encouraged the rising commerce of Athens, but before long tyranny came to an end.

## PERICLES

Pericles was a politician. He was a man of studious habit. He never appeared on streets unless he is walking between his house and popular assembly or market place and he spoke in assembly only when on a very important matters.

Pericles described qualities of Athens and they under Pericles ruled more than two hundred towns and cities in Asia Minor and the islands of Aegeans Sea. Athens at this time was also the center of Greek intellectual life.

## PERSIAN WAR

After the Marathon, Greece heard the Persian king Xerxes was preparing to invade Greece, so thirty-nine Greek states sent their representatives to Corinth to plan a common defense. They decided to combine their forces under Sparta and the Greek was prepared to meet the Persians.

Early in the year 480, Persian army of about 150,000 soldiers, led by king Xerxes, crossed the Hellespont and moved along the coast into Thessaly and tried to force into central Greece, but it was held by few thousand Greeks under the Spartan king, Leonidas. At last Xerxes and the Persian army was able to pass and they swept down through Boeotia into Attica, occupied Athens.

The battle of Salamis was a victory for Greeks. The water was too narrow for the large ships of Persians, so most of the Persian ships were sunk or wrecked.

King Xerxes returned to Asia Minor. Mardonius, who was left with major part of army invaded Attica a second time, but Mardonius was killed. It left the Greeks free to develop their own type of civilization and after the Persian War Greek civilization reached its highest level.

## THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR

In 431 B. C. Athens and Spartan were rather friendly, but in 432 B. C. Athens has a quarrel with Corinth, the allies of Sparta. Spartan try to stop the war, but the Athens won't listen, so all the Peloponnesian states joined Corinth to fight Athens.

After twenty-seven years of war Athens as a political power were over and the Sparta became dominant power in Greece, but they were defeated by Thebes.

For a time Thebes was leading city in Greece, but after Epaminondas died, the Thebes loses their power, for they had depend their power upon Epaminondas.

Next the two famous kings of Macedonia, Philip and Alexander the Great conquered the Great Persian Empire.

Religion  
and  
Language

## RELIGION

Greeks had many gods, Zeus, god of sky; Apollo, the sun-god, patron of the fine arts and symbol of beauty; Athena, goddess of the air, patroness of the useful arts, goddess of wisdom; Poseidon, god of the sea; Aphrodite, capricious goddess of love. The Greek god is more human like than any other ancient gods.

The Greeks believed that communications from the gods were received from certain inspired persons at place called oracles. The oracle of Apollo is at Delphi in Phocis. The Pythia, the prophetess of Apollo, sat on a tripod over the steaming cleft and inhaled the gas. She uttered some words which supposed to come from the god and the word is taken down by the attendant priests, which is delivered to the suppliants.

The most famous games were held in honor of Zeus at Olympia in Elis. The Olympian festival was religious, because the display of manly strength was thought to be a spectacle most pleasing to the gods. They took place every fourth year, in midsummer. The winning athlete received gifts from his fellow-citizens. Poets celebrate his victories in noble odes, and sculptors reproduced his triumphs in stone and bronze. He remained a distinguished man to the end of his days.

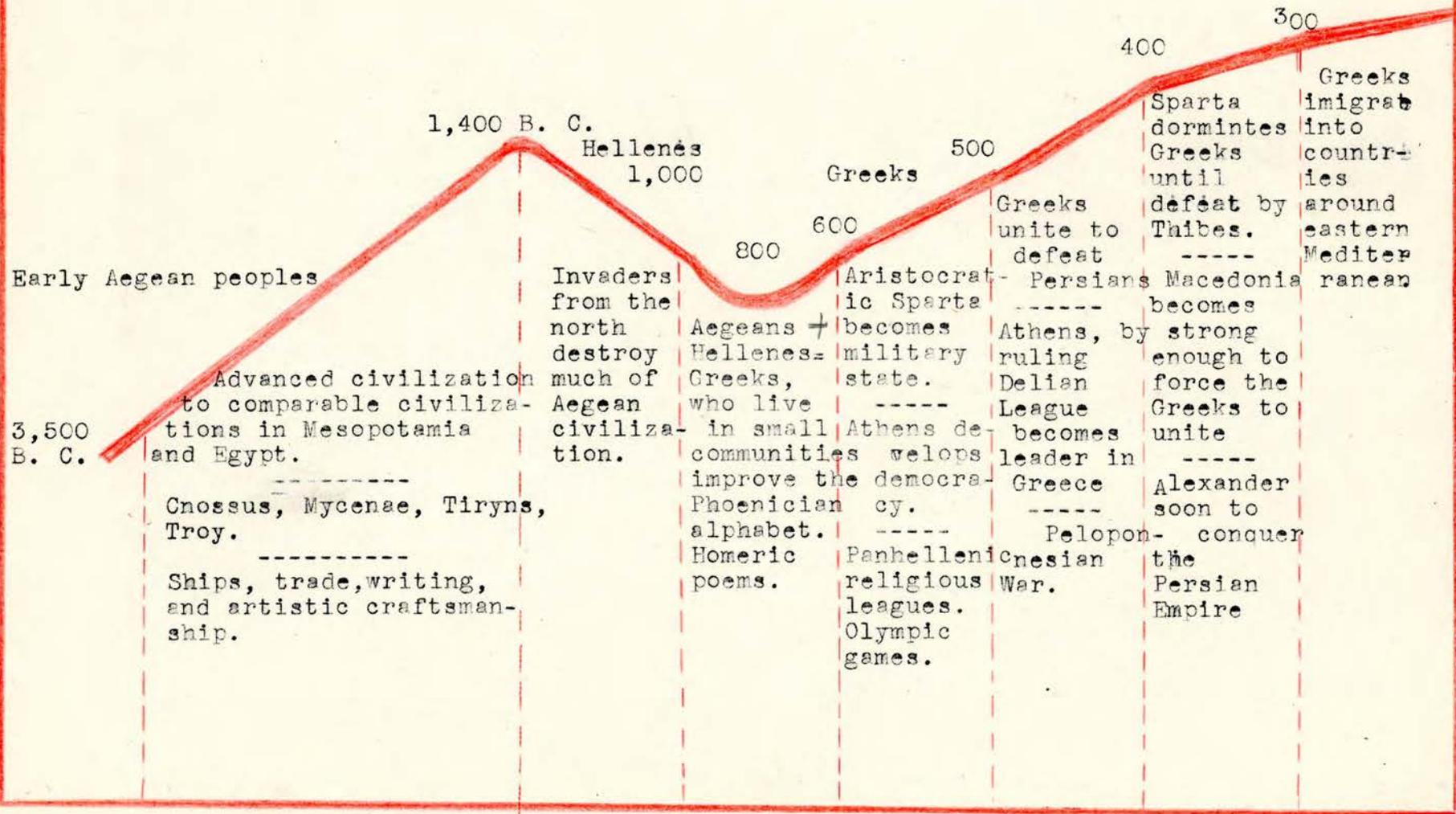
## LANGUAGE

The greeks didnt speak exactly alike, there were many different dialects that made the language little different. But there was a literary Greek which all educated Greeks could understand. The Greeks borrowed litters from Phoenician and in time modified and improved them. Greeks called the Phoenician alphabet which they borrowed, alpha and beta. They wrote the latters in many different dialects, but the form used in Attica came to be the most widely used.

Phoenician	Early Greek	Later Greek	Latin	English
			A	A
			B	B

English alphabet developed  
from the Phoenician.

THE GREEKS, WHO WERE ONE PEOPLE IN CULTURE,  
BUT COULD NOT UNITE IN LARGE STATES



## Greek Art

1. Literature
2. science
3. Philosophy

## GREEK ART

We donot know much about the Greek art of painting because the painting was lost, but the Greek public building were found half ruing in Greece. Though the building is large, they are well balanced. It is not too long or too heavy for the structure, it covers. and because it stands finished and self contains, we know it was constructed with infinite attention and patience.

Modern architects still copy the old Greek temples in many way.

Some of the buildings of Greek served a practical purpose and some of the statues in Greece were likenesses of real persons, but most Greek artists of Greece were interested in the ideal like Aphrodite of Cnidius is not the figure of any real woman ever seen by artist, but the artist imagined the ideal of beautiful woman might be and the Empire State Building represents the Greek ideal of perfect building.

Praxiteles is a sculptor of fourth century who make the statue of god, the size of the human body. He constructed them with bronze or marble. One of these is the Hermes of Praxiteles and other is the Aphrodite of Cnidus.

## PARTHENON

The Greek didn't care much to build a beautiful building to live in, but they built many public buildings.

Parthenon is the central building of all the public buildings, it is constructed on the hill of rock, Acropolis. Parthenon is a religious temple dedicated to the Greek goddess, Aallar Athena. The Athen was named after this goddess

The Parthenon is built of white marble. It is a rectangular building with flat roof and Parthenon like most other temple in Greece, it has in the center a room for the statue of god for whom the temple is dedicated to and another room has the belongings of the god. Parthenon was built in the Doric style of pillars.

Parthenon represent the Greek ideal of the good life.

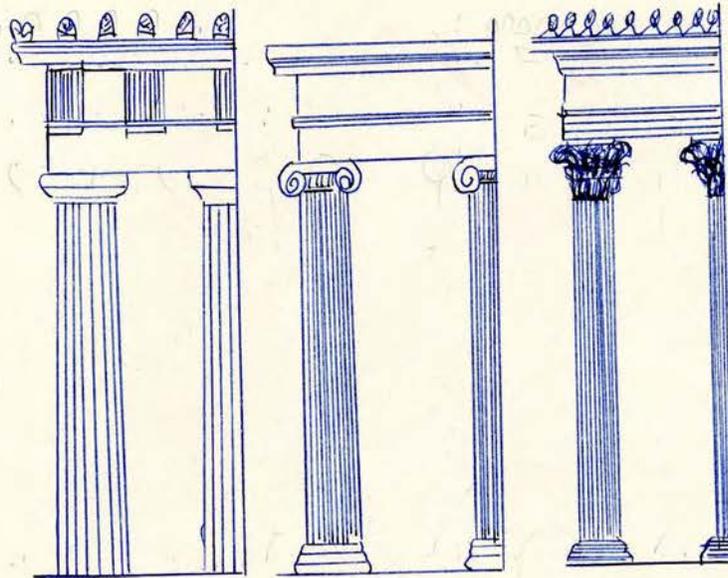
## PHYDIAS

Phydias was the most famous Greek sculptor of the 5th century. He help to build the Parthenon.

Phydias was also the one of the sculptor who made the statue of Athena that stood in the Parthenon and the statue of Zeus in the temple of Zeus at Olympea.

The both statue were made of gold and ivory.

## DORIC, IONIC, AND CORINTHIAN COLUMN



Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian column are the three styles of pillars which Greek used for the building the support its roof and the porch.

The Doric column was sturdy, severe, and unadorned. Ionic pillar was slender graceful and its top is decorated with scrolls. Corinthian column had the carving of flowers and leaves on the top (capital).

## DRAMA AND HISTORY

*Very poor English*

Greek didn't know the difference between two literature history and fiction until they learn to write. The history is the story of events that has happened and fiction is the story that are imagined. In the fifth and fourth, the Greek had these two forms of literature. The Greek forms of fiction is drama-tragdies or comedies performed in the theater and their chief writers of drama were Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes.

The Greek drama, a tragedy and comedy, grew out of the songs and dances in honor of the god of wine Dionysers. Tragedy arise from the carnifise of a goat from the graver songs. Comedy (village song) sprang from the lighter and more farcial ones and one by one recial and déalogue was added to the song and it became to be drama.

## HOMERS' ILIAD AND ODYSSEY

Homer is one of the Greek<sup>s</sup> who wrote Illiad and Odyssey. He lived about at 800 B. C.

The Illiad tell the stroy of the war between the Greek and the Trojans, for the captue<sup>s</sup> of Troy was and event which the Greeks did not forget. The story was told over and over, and by different people, so it got better and better as times past, but we don't know if the stort is true or false. The Odyssey tells the adventures of Odyssey Ulysses.

After the Greek learn to write, they began the

## AESCHYLUS

Aeschylus lived during the heroic age of the Persian wars (480-406 B. C.). He is said to be the founder of Greek drama. The plot of the drama wrote by him is religious, for it is about the conflicts between god and men. There are only few character in the drama and almost no action. If you see of the play by Aeschylus, you will think, it is unreal and it is more like religious ceremony, because you don't believe in Greek god and the character recite verses most of the time in the play.

One of his drama is about Prometheus, who angered Zeus by stealing fire from heaven for the use of men and was punished.

## SOPHOCLES

Sophocles lived during the great age of Pericles. The plots of his drama are taken from the epic stories of Homer and the character of his drama are mostly men and women. Like the drama wrote by Aeschyles, Sophocles drama is the conflict between men and fate or destiny, but his his play's fate or destiny acts not through gods but through the effect of inherited weakness of character. The tragedy

## EURIPIDES

Eurides lived about 480-406 B. C. He was sixteen years younger than Sophodes.

His drama is modern, so it is more real and interesting to us than those of Aeschylus or Sophocles. The plots are more thrilling and romantic and characters speak more like ordinary men and women. In Euripides dramas, mostly the tragedy upon the character arises from the character's lack of adjustment to social and political customs. Some of the dramas wrote by him are Medea, Andromache, and Iphigenia.

## ARISTOPHANES

Aristophanes lived about the time 448-388 B. C. He wrote his plays at a time when the Greeks were questioning and renouncing all their old ideas of morality, religion and social organization and when they were ready to see the comic than the tragic side of life. His plays is brilliant comedies which poke fun at some person or things.

## HERODOTUS

The time of Herodotus was about 484-425 B. C. and he was known as the father of history.

His idea about history is that historian should find out all about the past event and tell what he thinks is true about them, so history by him is mostly false. He start as a historian by telling the story of ware between Greeks and Barbarians.

He had travelled and lived in many Aegean and Asiatic countries and had heard many stories about the history and customs of the Barbarian peoples-Lydians, Persians, Egyptians, Scythians, that he stop telling the history of war and tell about it. His fishy story was more interesting then the history of war, so the Greek listen to him with interest.

## THUCYDIDES

Thucydides was a Aegean historian. He lived about 471-399 B. C. His idea about the history was different from Herodotus. He spent more time in gathering information for history than in writing it. He won't wrote anything unless he prove that it is right and he didn't choose a subject and stick to it not turning aside the subject and tell about another subject. His subject was on war, so he didn't tell about the interesting stories of customs of people. His writing has less charm than that of Herodotus, but it has orderly staement of facts.

Another difference of Rhucydides and Herodotus' history is that Thucydides keep himself out of story, he does not mention himself or give his view.

One of his history is "History of the Peloponnesion War". It took him 30 years to write it.

## SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY

The Greeks did not first find of true and useful things about the outer world of nature, but they were the first to be curious about it.

The Greek scientist did not know much more than the modern scientist, but they had adopted the "scientific attitude" towards man and nature which give the modern scientist the idea of science.

In Greece there were three philosophers whose ideas have had a profound influence on the history of western civilization down to our own time. Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.

## THALES

He lived during sixth century B. C. He was called father of Greek science. He was mostly interested in astronomy, that sometime he get so interesting in looking up at stars that he stumbles into the wells.

According to Herodotus, Thales learned enough about the heavens to predict and eclipse of the sun in the year 585 B. C.

## PYTHAGORAS

He was a famous Greek who lived in the sixth century He was the first one in Greece who teach that the earth is round. He was also the one who said that you can get square from anything.

## HIPPOCRATES

Hippocrates is another early Greek scientist. He was born in Cos about 400 B. C. He is known as the father of medicine. Before his time, it was thought that diseases were cause by the gods or by evil spirits, and the people try to cure it by wearing charms or else went to god for the cure. Hippocrates was first to teach that all disease is cause naturally and can be cured by finding the cause and by applying proper care.

## SOCRATES

He lived in 470-399 B. C. He was known as the wisest of men. His wife, thought he was not wisest men, but lazy because he never brought home much money for housegold expenses.

He teach the men the meaning of truth, justice, virue happiness, and morality. His method of teaching was to ask questions and answer them, but he never said he knew the right anser. His main teaching was to make the men to think.

His teaching was opposed by the other men, and he was condemned to death, by drinkin a cup of hemlock (poison).

## PLATO

He lived in 427- 347 B. C. and he was a devoted disciples of Softrates. He was a profound thinker and a literary artist of first rank.

In writing and teaching he used the Socratic dialogue" so the philosophy of Plato are same with Socrates'. Their philosophy is "idealistic". Plato taught that the idea of things is more real than the thins themselves, and he think that men are not created equal, so they should follow his natural bent.

## ARISTOTLE

He lived in 384-322 B. C. and he was born in Stagirus, a Greek city in Greece. At twenty, he was first pupil in Plato's academy in Athens and later he became teacher in there. In 343, he went to Macedonia to become tutor of Alexander, son of King Philip of Macedon. After Alexander became king He returned to Athens and established his own school (Lyceum) He died in 322 B. C. at the age of sixty-two.

Though Aristotle learned much from Plato's teaching, his philosophy was different from that of Plato. He think the real things are more real than the idea of it.

Aristotle teach the foundation of all true knowledge by reducing all correct thinking to the form known as the syllogism, consisting of a major and a minor premise and a conclusion. It is known as the Organon.

Example:

Major premise: All men are mortal;

Minor premise: Socrates is a man;

Conclusion: Therefore Socrates is mortal.

CREATIVE GENIUS IN THE  
GREAT AGE OF GREECE

500 B. C.	Persian Wars	Age of Pericles	Peloponnesian War	Sparta dominates 400 B. C.	Thebes	Macedonia 322 B. C.
-----------	--------------	-----------------	-------------------	-------------------------------	--------	------------------------

Drama	Aeschylus Euripides	Sophocles Aristophanes				
History	Herodotus Thucydides					
Art	Phidias Parthenon			Praxiteles		
Science	Leucippus Anaxagoras Hippocrates	Democritus				
Philosophy		Socrates	Plato	Aristotle		

