

World History

Mr.
Gazdik

The Rise of Democratic Ideas



The Legacy of Ancient Greece and Rome



Ancient Greece

- Greek Civilization began 2000 B.C.
 - each city-state had its own government



Geography of Greece

- Ancient Greece was a mountainous peninsula in the Mediterranean Sea, and it included thousands of islands
- The Mediterranean Sea: transportation, connection to other societies, and trade routes
- Greeks lacked many natural resources: so they had to trade for timber, metals and usable farmland
- Mountains divided Greece into many regions, which helped to create small, independent communities

Topography of Greece



Geography: Greece

- the Land was rocky or dry -- only 20% could be used for farmland
- So Greece was unable to support a large population
- Mild climate helped to support outdoor life and public events



Rule and Order in Greek City-States

1. Polis: city-state, or political unit
1. Monarchy: Ruled by a King
1. Aristocracy: A government ruled by a small group of nobles (families that owned land)
1. Oligarchy: A government ruled by a few powerful people
1. Tyrant: Powerful individuals who gained control by force
1. Democracy: Rule by the people

Technology in Ancient Greece

- **Iron replaced bronze**, so now everyone could afford to arm themselves (it was cheap and available)
- **Hoplite Phalanx**:
 - Hoplite was a heavily armed infantry man with spear and shield
 - Soldiers fought as one single unit called a Phalanx. This type of warfare required discipline and courage

Aristocrats and farmers fought side by side (created bonds and muted conflict between social classes)



Sparta

- Other city-states build colonies, while Sparta conquered its neighbors (Messenia).
 - Sparta had a very strong army
- The people that Sparta conquered became helots, or peasants forced to stay on the land and work.

GOVERNMENT:

1. assembly of free males and elected officials voted on issues
2. Council of Elders: proposed laws and voted on them
3. Ephors: elected officials who carried out the law
4. King was the leader of the military

Sparta Society and Education

loyalty to Sparta was the most important virtue

BOYS

- at birth infants were determined to be fit or unfit to survive
- at 7yrs old boys were taken away from their mothers
 - taught to fight and endure pain
- Spartan men would serve until 30 years old when they became a full citizen

GIRLS

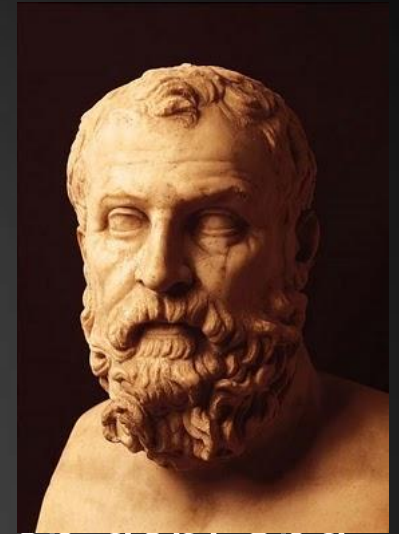
- girls did not receive any military training
- girls did receive gymnastic, running, wrestling training
- trained to read and write, protect themselves and their families

Athens Builds a Limited Democracy

- democracy - “rule of the people”
- Athens was the largest and most powerful city-state
 - citizens were adult male residents ONLY
 - monarchy until 683 B.C.E.
 - afterwards ruled by an ASSEMBLY of three elected nobles (aka aristocracy) ruled Athens
 - after their service they became part of a larger council of advisors

Reforms of Solon

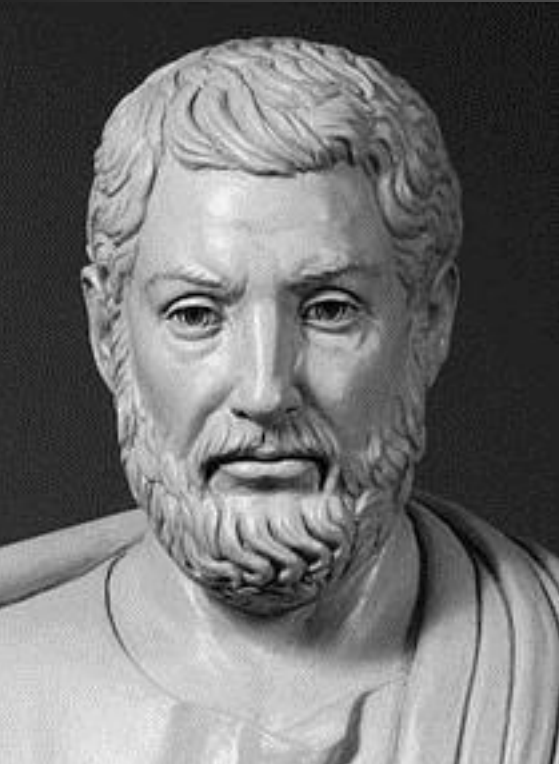
- By 600 B.C. Athens was suffering economic problems
- Solon, passed laws outlawing slavery based on debt and canceled the farmers' debts
- Established four classes of citizenship based on wealth (not heredity)
- Only 3 highest classes could hold office
 - but ALL could vote in the New Council of 400
 - this group prepared business for the existing council



Reforms of Solon

- Athens was a limited democracy
 - ARISTOCRACY = ruled by noble class
- Only Citizens could participate in government
 - 1/10th of population was a citizen
 - (adult male resident only)
- Athenian law denied citizenship to women, slaves and foreign residents
- Solon's reforms included:
 - fairer codes of law
 - the specific rights of citizens to charge wrongdoers
 - encouraged the export of grapes and olives

Reforms of Cleisthenes

- Considered the father of democracy in Athens
 - Worked toward making Athens a FULL democracy
- 
- A marble bust of Cleisthenes, an ancient Greek statesman. He is depicted with a full, curly beard and hair, wearing a draped garment. The bust is shown from the chest up, facing slightly to the right.
- Wanted to break up the power of the nobility
 - Allowed citizens to submit laws for debate and passage
 - Created council of 500
 - chosen at random
 - proposed laws and counseled the assembly

Changes in Greek Democracy

In 500 B.C. Persian Empire was rapidly expanding into Greece

- 490 B.C. Darius the Great sent an army of 25,000 to invade Athens
- 480 B.C. Xerxes sent another massive army to crush Greece
- Greek city states fought side by side and defeated Xerxes army in 479 B.C.



Delian League

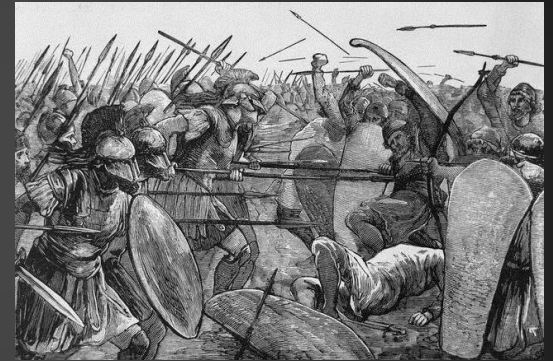
- The threat of Persia was ended!
- Athens played a major role in Persian defeat
 - became the leader of a massive Greek Alliance
 - 140 city states called the Delian League
 - drove the Persians from the area surrounding Greece
- Soon Athens began to use its navy to control other league members

Pericles Strengthens Democracy

- Pericles led Athens from 461 to 429 B.C. (32 years)
 - wise statesman
- Known as the Golden Age of Greece
 - lasted 50 years
- Increased the number of paid public officials and payed jurors which allowed poorer citizens to participate
- This was the beginning of Direct Democracy where citizens ruled directly

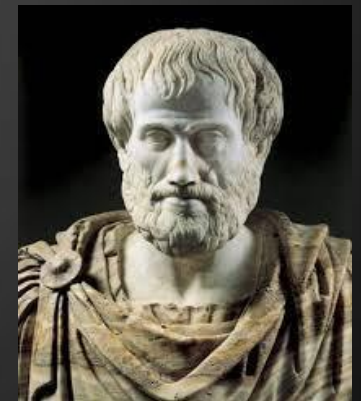
End of Democracy in Greece

- Tensions grew between Athens and Sparta
- Peloponnesian War (431-404 B.C)
- Sparta Defeated Athens
 - disbanded the Delian League
 - Greece was weak
- 338 B.C. Philip II of Macedon invaded Greece and defeated the weak city-states
 - ended democracy
 - ruled by monarchy = rule of one person



Legacy of the Greeks

- Natural Law = used reason and intelligence to discover predictable patterns
- Philosophers: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle
- First to think of three branches of government
 - legislative branch -- pass laws
 - executive branch to carry out laws
 - judicial branch to settle disputes





PERSIAN EMPIRE

THRACE (343-342 BC)

MACEDON

THESSALY (352 BC)

MOLOSSIA (343-342 BC)

ADRIATIC SEA

AEGEAN SEA

CYCLADES

DORIS

Byzantium

Perinthus

Maronea

Abdera

Philippi

Amphipolis (356 BC)

Thasos

Pella

Methoni (355 BC)

Pydna (356 BC)

Dion

Olynthus (348 BC)

Polideia (356 BC)

Lesbos

Magnesia

Smyrna

Dodona

Corfu

Larissa

Pherae

Field of Crocus 352 BC

Euboea

Thermopylae

Elatea

Chalcis

Eretria

Ephesus

Miletus

Ambracia

Amphissa

Thermon

Delphi

Cheronea (338 BC)

Thebes

Athens

Megara

Corinth

Olympia

Messenia

Sparta

Rhodes

Rhodes

Crete

King Philip II of Macedonia

- Kingdom of Macedonia was independent kingdom
- After Philip conquered Greece he created the League of Corinth to gather various city states together to fight against the Persian Empire
 - 1st Time all Greek City State were merged together as one entity
- With the exception of Sparta!!!

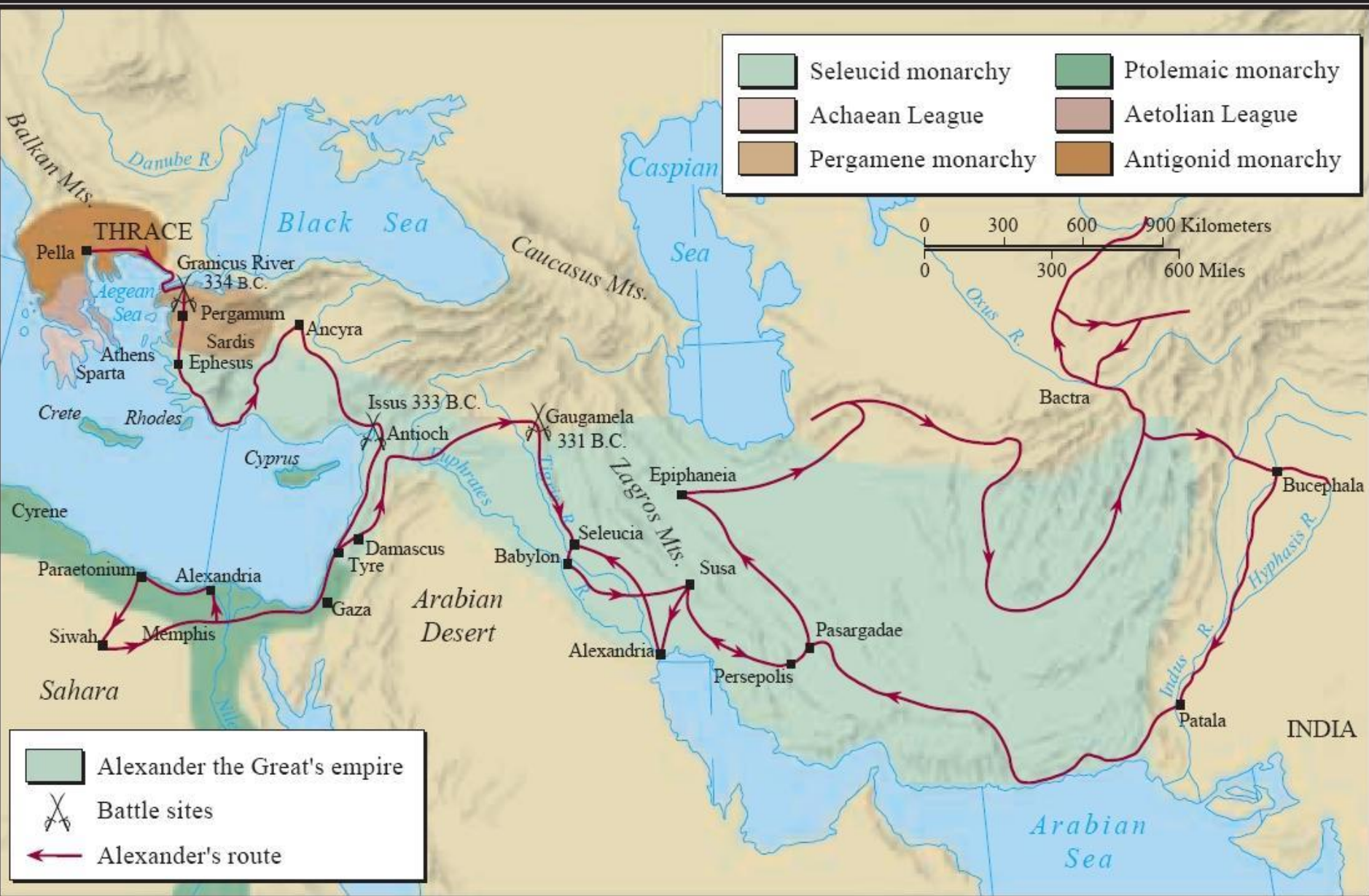
Alexander the Great

- King of Macedonia at 20 years old
 - son of King Philip II of Macedonia
 - had an excellent education (Aristotle was his tutor)
 - brilliant military strategist
- Took control of Thrace in 335 B.C.
- Declared war on Persia in 334 B.C.
 - chased King Darius II and the Persian Army
- Captured Egypt and established the Library of Alexandria

Alexander the Great



- in 331 B.C. Alexander defeated Darius II at Babylon
- in 326 B.C. he invade Punjab (India)
 - his army refused to go any further
 - he died on his way home at the age of 33
 - he died of a fever



MAP

/// The Conquests of Alexander the Great and the Hellenistic Kingdoms ///

Why was Alexander so important??

- Because his empire spread the Greek Language across the ancient world!!!
- Greek culture, literature and science was available to many different people

Greek became the common (academic) language of all people in the Ancient Middle East

CRASH COURSE: World History

Alexander the Great



What do you think about Alexander the Great?
Should he be embellished as a hero?

Or was he just another Egotistical and Power
Hungry leader taking total advantage of his
army and his fellow man?

Perhaps history has remembered him too much
or too kindly?

Ancient Rome

The Founding of Rome



IT IS SAID that after the fall of Troy, Aeneas fled from the ruins. Guided by the stars he landed on the shores of Italy. There his descendants ruled for 300 years until the throne was usurped. The wicked king caused the two young princes (descendants of Aeneas) to be thrown into the Tiber river. But they were found and nursed by a she-wolf, and adopted by a neighboring shepherd. When they grew to manhood, the two brothers, Romulus and Remus, founded the City of ROME in 753 B.C.E.

Journey of Aeneas



Rome Develops a Republic

- While Greece was in decline, Rome was gaining power
- from 1000 to 500 B.C. Romans struggled against Greeks (and Etruscans) for power of Italian Peninsula
- From 600 to 509 B.C a series of Etruscan Kings ruled Rome
- 509 B.C a group of aristocrats overthrew the Roman king and established a republic

The Republic



- a republic is a form of government in which power rests with citizens who have the right to elect the leaders who make government decisions.
 - (this is an indirect democracy)
- two groups struggled for power
 - Patricians= aristocratic land owners
 - Plebians = common farmers, artisans, merchants

Republican Government Falls

- In Rome, citizenship and the right to vote, was given to free born males
- For hundreds of years Rome expanded its territories through conquest and trade
 - This caused major problems for the republic
 - Eventually the **Republic collapsed** and Augustus became emperor of Rome in 27 B.C

The Roman Empire



Roman Law

- Rome brought conquered lands and people into the empire
 - created a system of law that applied to everyone
 1. All citizens had the right to equal treatment under the law
 2. A person was considered innocent until proven guilty
 3. The burden of proof rested with the accuser rather than the accused
 4. Any law that seemed unreasonable or unfair could be set aside
- In 451B.C. officials collected laws called The Twelve Tables
 - laws were written down for everyones benefit

The Code of Justinian

- 1000 years later Emperor Justinian ordered all Roman laws be compiled since Twelve Tables

The Code = 5000 Roman Laws

The Digest = summary of legal opinions

The Novellae = laws passed after 534

- Helped to “establish a government of laws, not of men”
- **Became the foundation for the American Democratic system**

The Roman Empire



The Fall of the Roman Empire



Judeo-Christian Tradition



Judiasm

Torah = first five books of Hebrew Scriptures
(Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy)

- History of early Hebrew people
- God chose Abraham to be the “father” of Hebrews
- God commanded Abraham to move his people to Canaan, in Palestine (in 2000 B.C.)

Created in God's Image

- Ancient Hebrews were monotheistic = believe in one God
 - God was perfect, all knowing, all powerful and eternal
- Hebrews believed that they were created in God's image and therefore each human had "divine" dignity
- God had given human beings moral freedom -- the capacity to choose between good and evil
 - each person was responsible for their choices

Jewish Laws teach Morality

- written code of laws = the Scriptures
- God gave this code to Moses in 1200 B.C. in the form of the 10 Commandments
 - focused on morality and ethics
 - did NOT focus on politics
- The prophets were leaders and teachers who were believed to be messengers from God
 - brought the will of God to the Hebrew people

Christianity

- As Rome was expanding it took control of Judea, the homeland of the Jews in 63 B.C.
- Jesus of Nazareth was born between 6 and 4 B.C.
 - He was both a Jew and a Roman subject
- He was believed by some to be the **Messiah** or savior of the Jewish people
 - He began his public ministry at the age of 30 yrs.
 - His ministry emphasized a personal relationship with God.



Christianity



- In 29 A.D. Jesus visited Jerusalem
 - was considered a threat to Jewish Religious Leaders and Roman government as well
 - was crucified as punishment
- According to his followers he was risen from the dead three days later and ascended into heaven

Spread of Christianity

- The apostle Paul (follower of Jesus) traveled the Mediterranean preaching that Jesus was the Son of God
- Paul also preached that Christianity was a universal religion
 - stressed the equality of all human beings
- Jews began to rebel against Romans and were then exiled from their homeland in 70 A.D.
 - DIASPORA
- Jews fled to many parts of the world and took their