

# PERSIAN Chart for Classical Civilizations

<b>ERA: 600 B.C.E. – 600 C.E.</b>	<b>Greece</b>
<b><u>POLITICAL</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leaders/groups</li> <li>• Forms of government</li> <li>• Empires</li> <li>• State building/expansion</li> <li>• Political structures</li> <li>• Courts/laws</li> <li>• Nationalism/nations</li> <li>• Revolts/revolutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Influenced by the peoples of the island Crete and the city-state Mycenae</li> <li>• No centralized government; concept of <b>polis</b> (city-state), or a fortified site that formed the centers of many city states</li> <li>• Governing styles varied (Sparta a military state, Athens eventually a democracy for adult males)</li> <li>• Creation of strong city-states with own government, typically a tyranny or aristocracy led by a aristocratic council.</li> <li>• Sparta and Athens two leading city-states</li> <li>• Both Athens and Sparta developed strong military organizations and established colonies around the Mediterranean.</li> </ul> <p><b>Athens</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Athens government first dominated by tyrants, or strong rulers who gained power from military prowess; later came to be ruled by an assembly of free men who made political decisions.</li> <li>• Democracy under Pericles in Athens, major decisions were made by general assemblies in which only citizens would participate.</li> <li>• Only a minority of people were citizens in Athens.</li> </ul> <p><b>Sparta</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Militaristic state over a large slave population (helots)</li> <li>• Aristocracy</li> <li>• Sparta theoretically equal; wealth accumulation not allowed</li> </ul> <p><b>Hellenistic Empire</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After the Peloponnesian Wars, Alexander the Great from Macedonia conquered Greece and created an empire that stretched from Greece to India contributing to the spread of Greek culture.</li> </ul>
<b><u>ECONOMIC</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural, pastoral</li> <li>• Economic systems</li> <li>• Labor systems/ organizations</li> <li>• Industrialization</li> <li>• Technology/industry</li> <li>• Capital/money</li> <li>• Business organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade</li> <li>• Great seafaring skills, centered around the Aegean Sea, but traveled around the entire Mediterranean</li> <li>• Most were farmers but soil was unfertile, so the production of olive oil and wine increased.</li> <li>• Most commercial activity required seafaring abilities to trade with Palestine, Egypt, and Carthage exchanging wine and olive products for grains.</li> <li>• During the Hellenistic era, caravan trade flourished from Persia to the West, and sea lanes were widely traveled through the Med, Persian Gulf, and Arabian Sea, causing a cosmopolitan culture.</li> </ul>
<b><u>RELIGIOUS</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Belief systems/ teachings</li> <li>• Philosophy</li> <li>• Holy books</li> <li>• Conversion</li> <li>• Key figures</li> <li>• Deities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Polytheism, with gods having very human characteristics and emotions</li> <li>• Gods and goddesses regulated and interfered with human life.</li> <li>• Celebration of human individual achievement and the ideal human form</li> <li>• Philosophy and science emphasized the use of logic and reason in thinking; Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle were the main philosophers</li> </ul>

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<p><b><u>SOCIAL</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family/ kinship</li> <li>• Gender roles/relations</li> <li>• Social and economic classes</li> <li>• Racial/ ethnic factors</li> <li>• Entertainment</li> <li>• Lifestyles</li> <li>• “Haves” &amp; “have nots”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall, a patriarchal society with fairly strict social divisions.</li> <li>• Slavery widely practiced in Classical Greece; allowed citizens time for art, architecture, drama, debate, etc...</li> </ul> <p><b>Sparta</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Men separated from women in military barracks until age 30; women had relative freedom.</li> <li>• Women in Sparta were encouraged to be physically fit so as to have healthy babies; generally better treated and more equal to men than women in Athens.</li> </ul> <p><b>Athens</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Athens encouraged equality for free males, but women and slaves had little freedom. Neither group was allowed to participate in polis (city-state) affairs.</li> <li>• Valued education, placed emphasis on importance of human effort, human ability to shape future events</li> <li>• Social status dependent on land holdings and cultural sophistication</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>INTERACTIONS</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• War/conflict</li> <li>• Diplomacy/treaties</li> <li>• Alliances</li> <li>• Exchanges between individuals, groups, &amp; empires/nations</li> <li>• Trade/commerce</li> <li>• Globalization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to land being so tight, Greece was always looking to establish colonies abroad to ease overcrowding and gain new raw materials.</li> <li>• Persian Wars led to the uniting of the Greek city states against the Persian Empire (largest empire east of the Mediterranean at the time); Greeks win the war</li> <li>• Delian League was established under the leadership of Pericles after the Persian wars as an alliance against aggression from its common enemies; members paid a tribute that was oversaw by Athens.</li> <li>• Peloponnesian War (Sparta vs. Athens, Sparta wins the Golden Age of Greece comes to an end</li> <li>• Alexander the Great and the spread of Hellenism (Greek, Persian, Egyptian, and Indian cultural blend/diffusion); death resulted in the split of the Hellenistic Empire into three parts: Antigonid (Greece and Macedon), Ptolemaic (Egypt), and the Seleucid (Bactria and Anatolia).</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>ARTS</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Art / Music</li> <li>• Writing/ Literature</li> <li>• Philosophy</li> <li>• Math / Science</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Architecture</li> <li>• Technology/ Innovations</li> <li>• Transportation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Golden Age of Greece led by Pericles following the Persian Wars</li> <li>• Written language deriving from the Phoenician alphabet (encountered when Greeks visited Phoenician city-states around the Mediterranean)</li> <li>• Olympic games</li> <li>• Highly developed form of art, including sculptures, architecture (Parthenon and columns), literature (Homer’s <i>The Illiad</i> and <i>The Odyssey</i>) and drama, math (Euclid and Pythagoras), and medicine (Hippocrates and the Hippocratic Oath)</li> <li>• Important advances in shipbuilding and navigation</li> <li>• Engineering accomplishments of Archimedes (lever &amp; pulley)</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>ENVIRONMENTAL</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location</li> <li>• Physical</li> <li>• Human/environment</li> <li>• Migration/movement</li> <li>• Region</li> <li>• Demography</li> <li>• Neighborhood</li> <li>• Settlement patterns</li> <li>• Disease</li> <li>• Urbanization/ cities (2 major)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cities relatively small and independent due to the geographic isolation caused by the mountains and seas</li> <li>• Mild climate for growing seasons and promoting outdoor events</li> <li>• Athens, Sparta, Alexandria (under Alexander the Great and the Hellenistic empire) are key cities.</li> </ul>