ANCIENT MEDITERRANEAN

GREECE

Essential Knowledge from the AP World History Course Description:
Greek Plays, Distinct Architectural styles, Greek City-states and Colonies, Hellenistic Empire, Athens, Slavery, Elites, Patriarchy, Greek Philosophy

Classical Mediterranean Impact

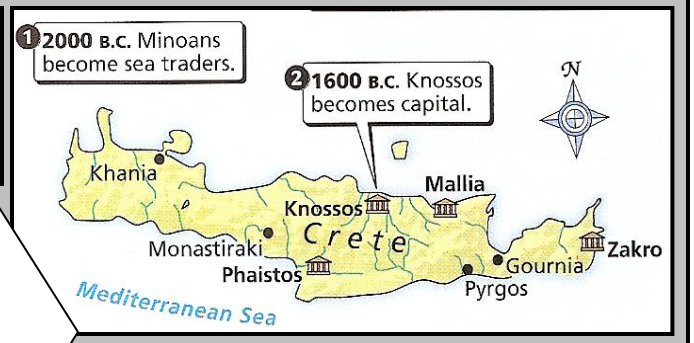
- Lasts to this day
- Most Americans see this is their "Classical Past"
- Examples:
  - US Constitution
  - American architecture (Ex. Downtown)
  - Traditionally, western education has involved a greater focus on this era of history.
- Greco-Roman history is one third of the classical world
- Complicated by having two foci (Greece & Rome)

EARLY PHASES OF ANCIENT GREECE

ME & African river valley civilizations spread to the islands of the Med.

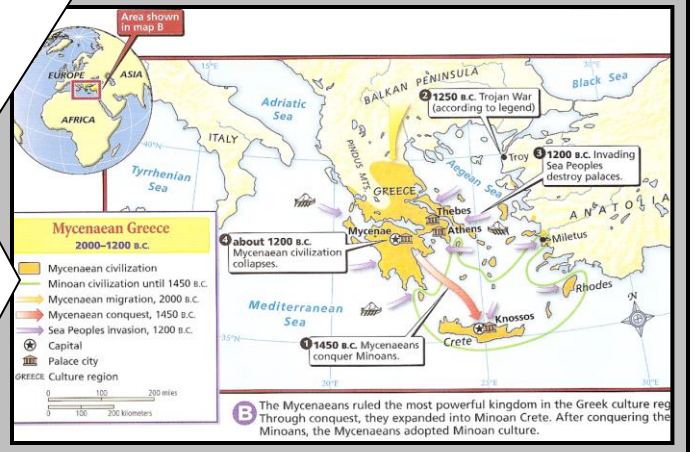
Minoan Crete (3000-1450 BCE)

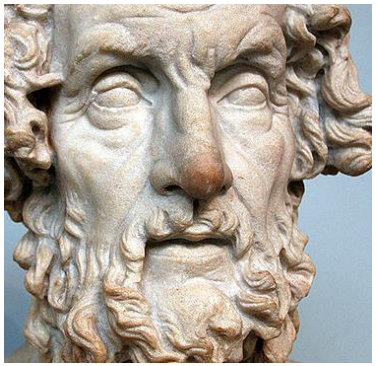
- **2800 BCE**: Bronze age civilization
- Sea travel played a HUGE role here
- Little defenses; Strong navy
- Probably the center of a large "sea empire"
- Traded with the more advanced EGYPTIANS
- Civilization collapsed around 1450 BCE



Mycenaean Greece (1700-800 BCE)

- Early kingdom in Southern Greece
- Strongly influenced by Minoan Crete
- Loose confederacy of states centered in Mycenae
- Warring people; Large commercial network
- Homer wrote of the Mycenaeans' attack on Troy
- Later, conquered by waves of Indo-European conquerors around 800 BCE





HOMER (12th -8th Century BCE???)

- Author of the epics the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* →
  - *Iliad*
    - Oldest work in Western Literature
    - Epic about the Trojan War
    - Paris from Troy kidnaps Helen (Wife of the Greek King from Sparta)
    - King's brother Agamemnon leads an attack on Troy
  - *Odyssey*
    - Epic of Odysseus
    - His adventure as he returns to his wife after Troy
- Later used as the basis for Greek history by the Greeks

GREEK CITY-STATES

800-338 BCE

ATHENS
SPARTA
MACEDONIA

In the Greek City-States, each city had its own government, most living under the tyranny of one ruler. City-states emerged as a result of Greek geographical conditions. Mountains naturally separated the different areas of the peninsula. Trade between the city-states quickly established. They all shared a common culture, language, religion, celebrations, etc.

ATHENS

"We do not imitate, but are a model to others"- Pericles

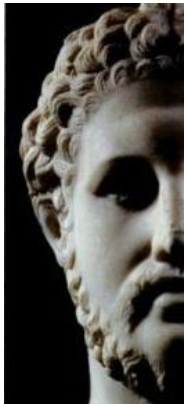
- One of the oldest named cities in the world (7000 years old)
- Major trading center of Mycenaean world (Fortress on the Acropolis)
- Large Social hierarchy (Rich landowners = top; Slaves = bottom)
- Athens under Pericles
  - Dominant figure in Athenian Politics
    - **Delian League**
      - Confederation led by Athens against Persia
  - Helped eliminate the Persian threat
- Athens creates an empire through control of the Delian League
- Pericles takes power in 461BCE
- Oversaw society in which each citizen could participate in assemblies to select officials and pass laws
- Spreads the ideals of Democracy
- Male citizens over 18 could vote on every matter (rarely did)
- Art, architecture, & Phil. Flourish
  - Influence could not deter the Peloponnesian War

SPARTA

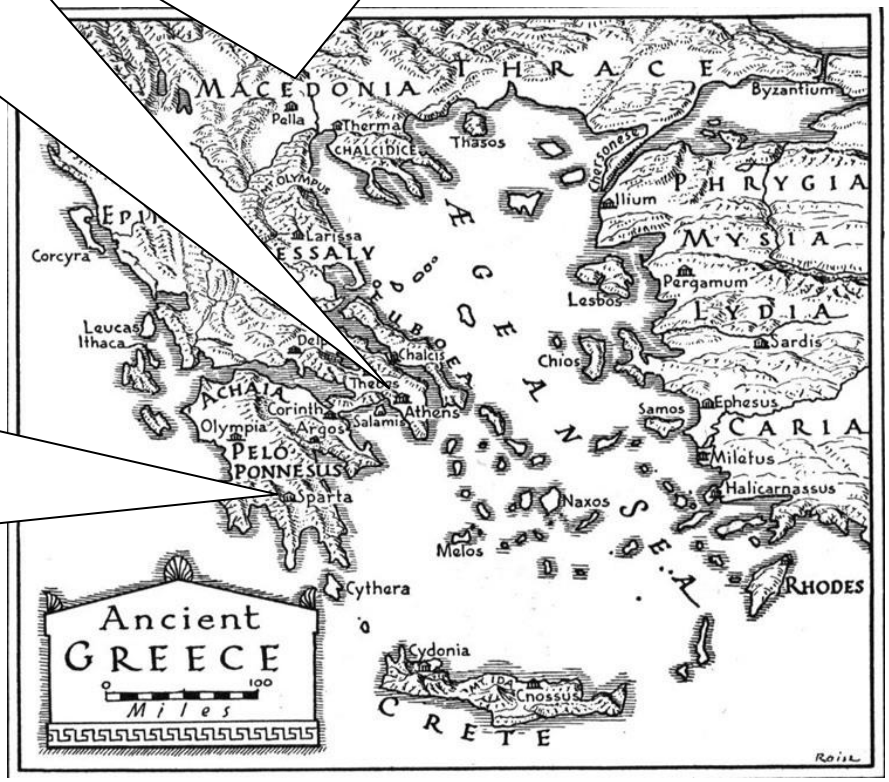
"This is Sparta!" - Leonidas

- Militaristic city-state in southern Greece
- Led the Peloponnesian League against Persian invasion of Darius
- Later fought against Athens Delian League in the <u>Peloponnesian Wars</u>
  - Athens bunkered behind city walls & relied on their Navy
  - Sparta invaded destroyed area around Athens
    - Plague ended up killing 1/3 of Athens
  - Truce; followed by renewed fighting

MACEDONIA

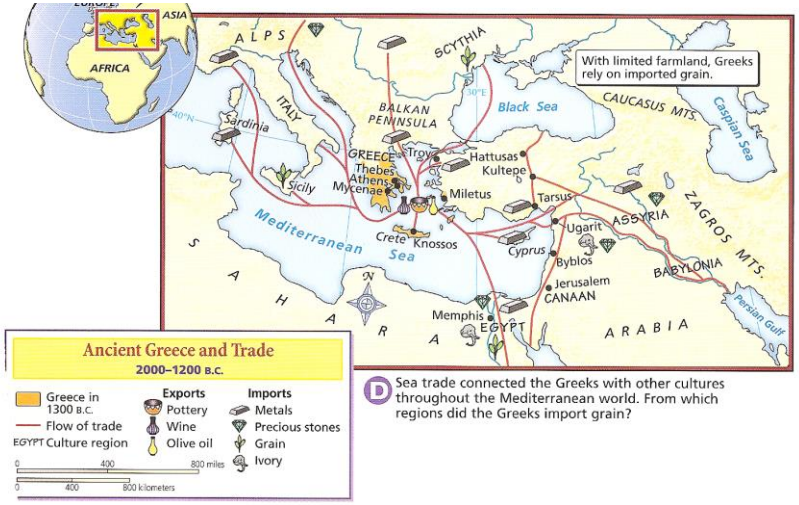


- Considered Barbarians by other Greeks
- Organized in Tribes (not City States)
- Philip II built a large army→
- Turned Macedonia into top power in Greece
- Athens et al join to fight against Macedonia
  - <u>FAIL</u>= Macedonia dominates
- Forms the Corinthian League
  - Alliance under Macedonia
  - Autonomous= Domestic Affairs
  - Philip Controls= Foreign Affairs
  - Had to end all rivalries to join

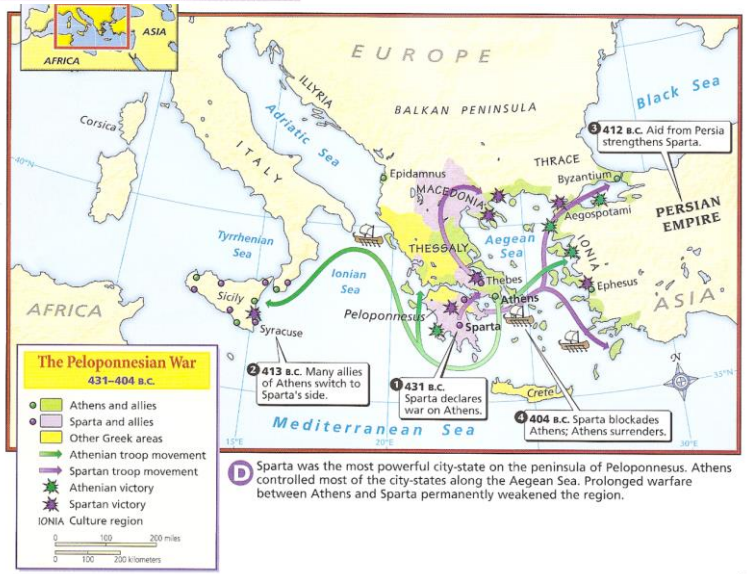


KEY EVENTS OF THE GREEK CITY-STATE ERA (800-338 BCE)

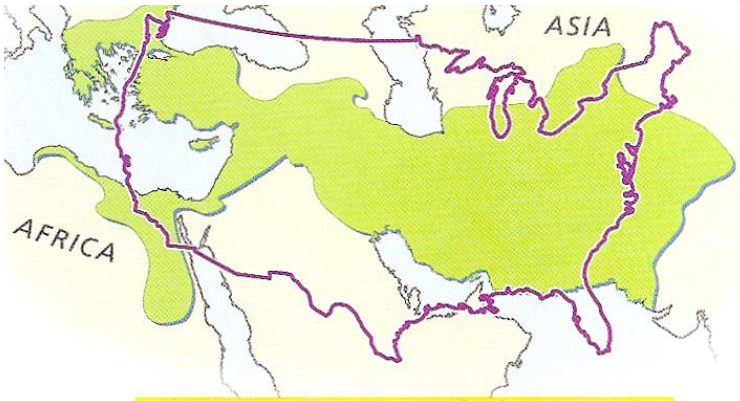
- Darius Attacks 490 BCE
- Battle of Thermop. 480 BCE
- Delian League formed 478 BCE
- Peloponnesian War Begins 431 BCE
- Athens Defeated 404 BCE
- Macedonians Conquer Greece 338 BCE



D Sea trade connected the Greeks with other cultures throughout the Mediterranean world. From which regions did the Greeks import grain?



D Sparta was the most powerful city-state on the peninsula of Peloponnesus. Athens controlled most of the city-states along the Aegean Sea. Prolonged warfare between Athens and Sparta permanently weakened the region.



How Big Was Alexander's Empire?

"I swear by Zeus, Earth, Sun, Poseidon, Athena, Ares, and all the gods and goddesses. I will abide by the peace, and I will not break the agreements with Philip the Macedonian, nor will I take up arms with hostile intent against any one of those who abide by the oaths either by land or by sea."

Corinthian Oath

ALEXANDER THE GREAT (356-323 BCE)

- Takes over for assassinated father @ 20
  - Puts down a Greek Rebellion
  - Fulfills Father's Dream: INVADE PERSIA
  - Macedonians are were outnumbered and under financed
- Arrives in the ME with 37,ooo men
- Within 2 years he conquered western Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine and Egypt (where he becomes Pharaoh & founds Alexandria)
- After Egypt, Alexander moved EAST to MESOPOTAMIA
- Defeated Persia
  - Took possession of the Persian treasures
  - Went after the Persian King (Darius III)
- Darius is killed by his own men (becomes King of Persia)
- By 327 BCE, ALEXANDER was in INDIA
- Troops were exhausted; mutinied and refused to push onward
- Turned back towards Greece
  - June 323 BCE: ALEXANDER dies @ 33

HELLENISTIC CIVILIZATION (323-146 BCE)

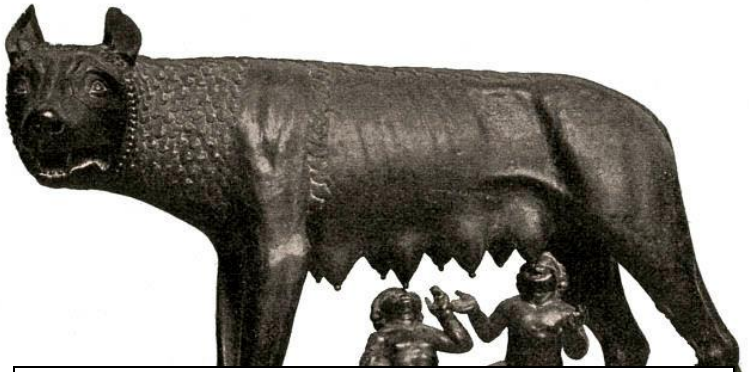
- Peak of Greek Influence in the Ancient World
  - Followed by Roman Rule
- Exported Greek culture, language and Greeks themselves
  - Also adopted local customs (Syncretism)
- Led by Autocratic Hellenistic kings
- Trade FLOURISHED

Today part of

- Afghanistan
- Albania
- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Bulgaria
- Cyprus
- Egypt
- Greece
- Georgia
- Iran
- Iraq
- India
- Israel
- Italy
- Jordan
- Kuwait
- Lebanon
- Libya
- Macedonia
- Pakistan
- Palestinian territories
- Romania
- Syria
- Tajikistan
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Uzbekistan

ROME

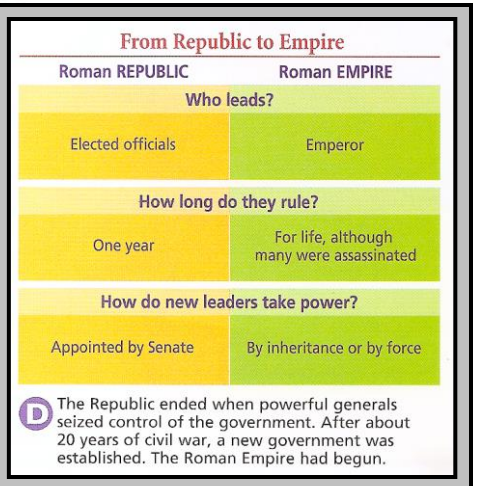
Essential Knowledge from the AP World History Course Description:
Roman Empire as a key state, Administrative Institutions, City of Rome, Social hierarchy, Roman Slavery, Decline and Fall of Rome, Romans and their northern neighbors and Invasions, Effects of Disease on the Roman Empire, Christianity



Rome was founded in 753 BCE by Romulus and Remus. They were cast into the Tiber River, rescued by a female wolf, and raised alongside her cubs. Later, they were found by a shepherd and taken home. Romulus later killed Remus and named the city after himself…

ROMAN REPUBLIC

- Rome began as a kingdom in Central Italy; overthrown
- Early Romans quickly conquered their neighbors
  - Heavy influence from Greek colonizers centuries before
  - These colonists were also later defeated by the Romans
- 264 BCE: Rome controlled ALL of Italy
- Former enemies allowed stake in Rome's Success
  - Incentives like Citizenship, Domestic Autonomy offered;
- Settled in conquered lands; Built roads to- and from-



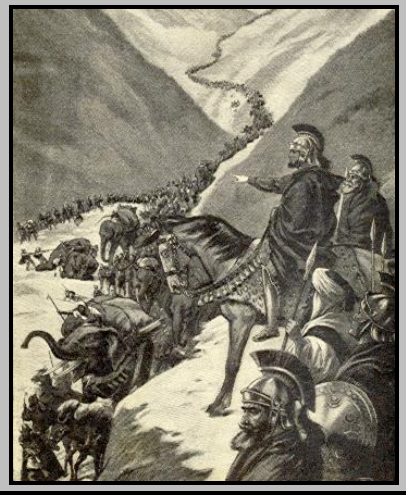
From Republic to Empire

Roman REPUBLIC	Roman EMPIRE
Who leads?	
Elected officials	Emperor
How long do they rule?	
One year	For life, although many were assassinated
How do new leaders take power?	
Appointed by Senate	By inheritance or by force

D The Republic ended when powerful generals seized control of the government. After about 20 years of civil war, a new government was established. The Roman Empire had begun.

FIRST PUNIC WAR

- Carthage was the richest state in the area (See Map)
- 264 BCE: War Begins
  - Dispute in Sicily leads Roman Army in to settle the dispute
  - To Carthage: This is War
- Rome's Navy defeats Carthage
  - Sicily= 1st Roman Colony



SECOND PUNIC WAR

- Carthage retaliates by adding land holdings in Spain
- Rome encourages Spanish revolt
- Hannibal brings the war to Rome
  - Crosses the Alps
  - Rome loses ground
- Rome regains losses to Hannibal
- BATTLE OF ZAMA (202 BCE)
  - Rome takes the fight to Carth.
  - Carthage loses

THIRD PUNIC WAR

- Carthage breaks treaty with Rome
- Only one battle…
- BATTLE OF CARTHAGE
  - Complete destruction of Carthage by the Romans
  - "Salt the earth…"
- City Destroyed
- 50,000 residents sold into slavery

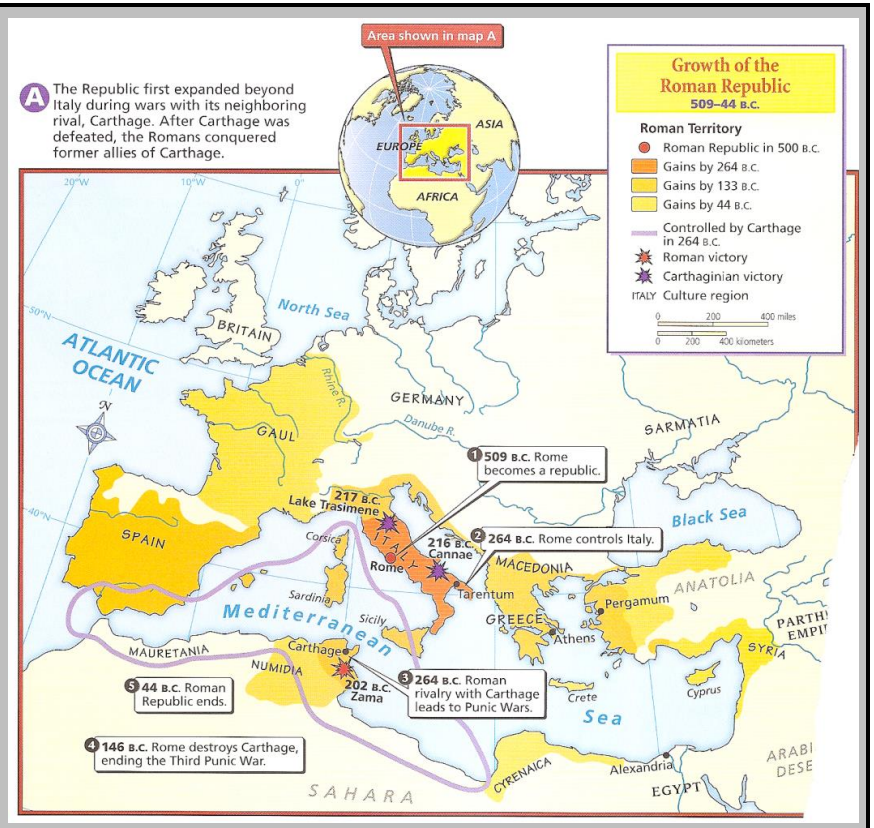
“Ceterum censeo Carthaginem esse delendam”

Roman Statesman Cato

(Furthermore, it is my opinion that Carthage must be destroyed)

Latin Origins of Modern Languages

LATIN	MODERN ROMANCE LANGUAGES					MODERN ENGLISH
	Portuguese	Spanish	French	Italian	Romanian	
tres	tres	tres	trois	tre	trei	three
nota	nota	nota	note	notazione	nota	note
ferrum	ferro	hierro	fer	ferro	fier	iron



DECLINE & FALL OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

SENATE became the governing body of Rome

- 300 Land owning men (life term)
- Ruled by NOBILES
  - Group of 26 families
  - 80% of Consuls were Nobiles

Landed Aristocracy built Latifundia

- Huge, slave labor estates
- Led to large amounts of landless poor

Roman Army

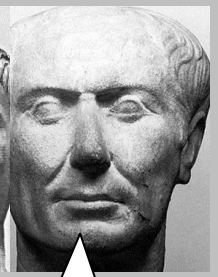
- General Marius changed recruitment
- Old Way: Conscription of Landowner
- New Way: Volunteers from the Poor
- Swear allegiance to the General
  - Not Rome
- Great power in the hands of these generals

GENERAL CRASSUS

- Richest man in Rome
- Put down Spartacus et al

GENERAL POMPEY

- Known as “The Great”
- Backed by the Senate



GENERAL CAESAR

- General of Gaul (France)
- Populist; Returns to R.
- “Crosses the Rubicon”

THE FIRST TRIUMVERATE

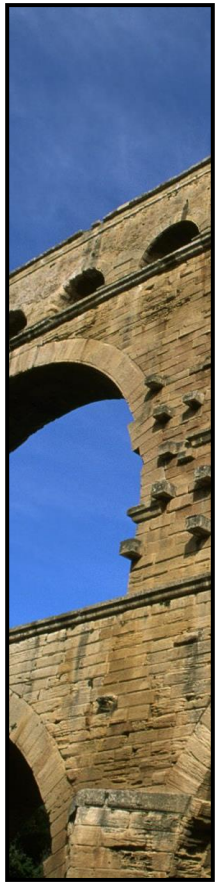
- Crassus wanted to be a great military hero
  - Died in Syria →
- Pompey and Caesar fought for power
- Caesar returns to Rome with his army
- Defeats Pompey
  - Pompey flees to Egypt (assassinated)
- Caesar made dictator for life in 44 BCE
  - Killed the same year; Senators wanted the Republic back…

AUGUSTUS

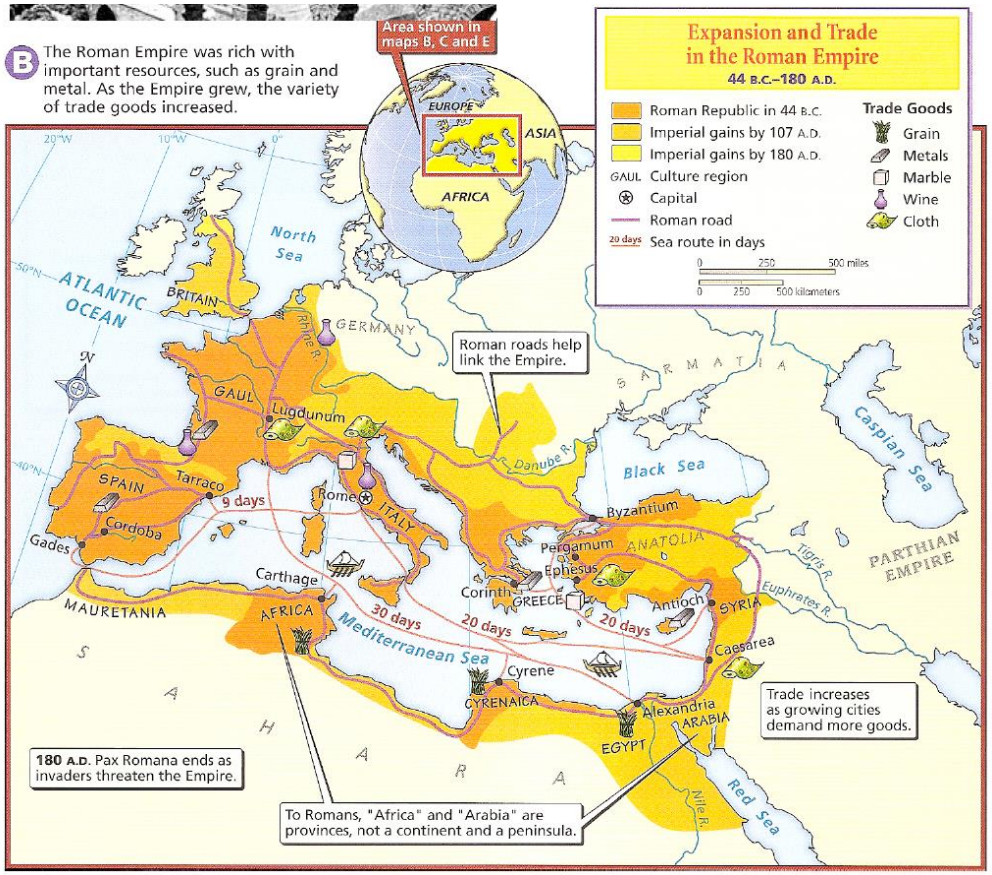
BORN GAIUS OCTAVIUS THURINU IN 63 BCE, HE WAS LATER ADOPTED BY JULIUS CAESAR AND HANDPICKED TO SUCCEED HIM. HE IS THE FIRST EMPEROR OF ROME AND THE FIRST EMPEROR TO EARN THE TITLE AUGUSTUS, *THE REVERED ONE*

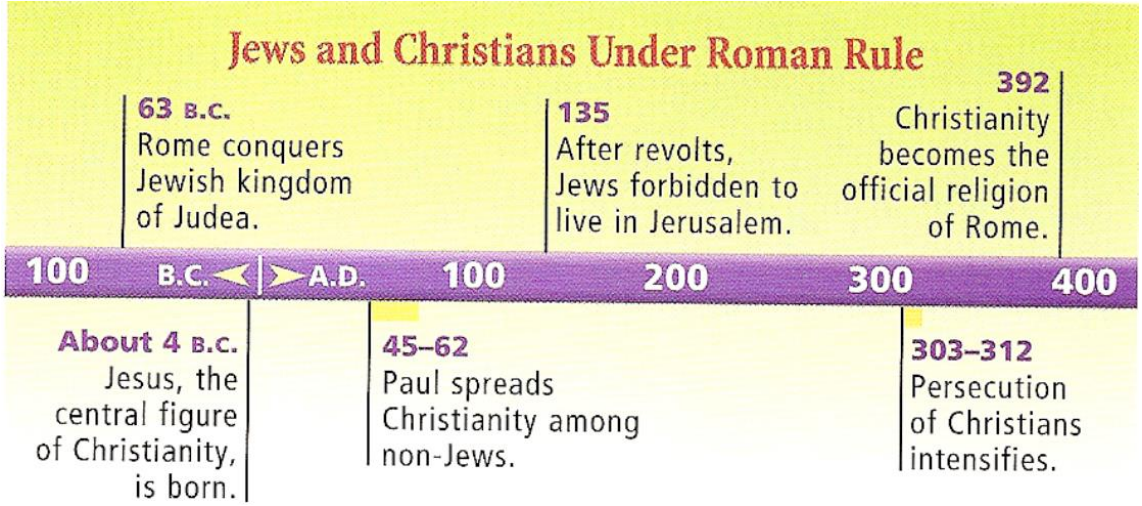
- Joined with two others to form the Second Triumvirate after Caesar's assassination
- Civil war divided the Second Triumvirate with Octavian becoming Augustus
- Never gave power back to the Senate
- Ruled during the era known as the *Pax Romana* (200 years of peace)
- Maintained power via control of the military
  - Standing army of 150,000 (28 Legions)
- Created the Praetorian Guard (9,000 men)→
  - Ended up killing at least 10 Emperors
- Created a better road system, postal system, fire & police service
- Provinces assigned to Augustus were given Legates (deputies) to govern
- Failed to conquer Germany (lost 3 legions)
- Expanded territory (see map)
- Afterwards, all emperors took the title Augustus Caesar; renamed 6th month for him

LAST PUBLIC WORDS: "Behold, I found Rome of clay, and leave her to you of marble"



- Emperor's power grew; Senate declined
- Extensive building programs
  - Aqueducts, Bridges, Roads, Walls
- Empire reached its greatest borders under Trajan
- Overextended, later "retrenched"
  - Vulnerability
- Troops were deployed along the borders
- If one area were attacked, then troops from other areas would be deployed leaving that area vulnerable
- Lacked a strategic reserve of troops
- Roman Empire was one of the greatest the world had ever seen
  - 3 ½ million square miles
  - 50 million + People (similar to Han)
  - By 212, every person in the empire was granted citizenship
- Latin spoken in the West; Greek in the East
- Long period of Peace = Unprecedented Trade
- Huge importation of Grain for Rome (city)
- Huge importation of Luxury Items
- Led to depletion of Gold & silver
- Manufacturing Increased
- Agriculture remained the chief job of Romans





JEWISH BACKGROUND IN ROME

- Judea was a province of Rome
- Many different sects of Judaism (Infighting amongst them)

RISE OF CHRISTIANITY

- Jesus of Nazareth (6 BCE- 29 CE) taught in Galilee
  - 1. Love God with all your heart and soul
  - 2. Love your neighbor as your self
- Many groups felt threatened by his teachings
  - Radicals, Conservatives, Romans, etc.
- Crucified, "Resurrected", Goes to Heaven (Deemed "anointed one" (Christos))
- Christianity began as a movement within Judaism
  - Spread by disciples (Peter, Paul, etc.)
  - Jesus becomes savior-god, Son of God who came to earth to save all humans and atone for their sins
- Spread slowly at first; Rome paid little attention
  - Began to threaten the Roman State
  - Refused to accept Roman State Gods
  - Refused to participate in State festivals
  - Sporadically persecuted by the Romans
- Later, ignored as harmless (2nd Century CE)

"To divide the Barbarians from the Romans" Hadrian's Wall was the most expensive building project ever undertaken by Rome to that point, most likely because of the stone that had to be imported to build the fortifications. The Wall stretches seventy miles from the Irish Sea at Solway Firth in the West to the Eastern shore of England at Tyne. Its dimensions were enormous- 10 ft. broad and 14 feet high- and being made of stone, the Wall must have been an imposing structure to the Northern tribes. Using cut stone and a clay and rubber core, the completed Wall was whitewashed and could be seen for miles

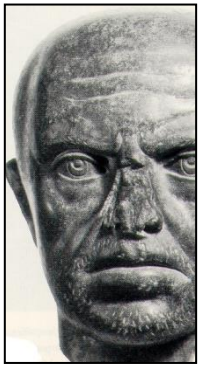
Christian persecution and martyrdom added to the spread of the religion. With the promise of salvation, human figures, no painful initiation, and egalitarian nature, Christianity was an attractive religion to many Romans. Pictured, Constantine converted to Christianity after having a vision before a battle. Later, he passed the **Edict of Milan** legalizing Christianity.

(235-284 CE) ROME HAD 22 EMPERORS…

KEY: ASSASSINATED · DIED IN BATTLE · DIED IN A PLAGUE · MURDERED · LIGHTNING STRIKE

	Western Rome
Time of Fall	476 CE
Economic Reasons	The rich landowning class often resisted paying their taxes and when the tax collectors did approach, they were driven away by the landowners private armies. Also the church land was not taxable. As the empire declined, so did the trade because of unsafe roads and because it relied on economic interdependence. The drop in tax revenue and inflation crippled Rome's economy.
Political Reasons	The government had trouble finding bureaucrats who could enforce the laws. Power struggles for the throne plagued the empire. From 235 to 284 CE, 25 out of 26 emperors died a violent death. The division of the empire into two sections allowed the eastern portion to remain stronger, while the western portion weakened.
Social Reasons	Plagues dramatically reduced the population, in particular the farming population.
Role of Nomadic Invasions	The Roman army could not defend against the movement of such nomadic groups as the Ostrogoths, Huns, and Visigoths. Rome was sacked by the Visigoths in 476 CE.

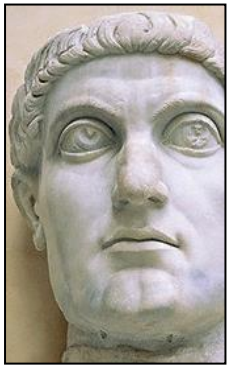
BUT, THERE WERE TWO GOOD EMPERORS LEFT FOR ROME: DIOCLETIAN & CONSTANTINE



DIOCLETIAN

286-305 CE

- Saved the Empire (see above)
- Divided the Empire into 4 units
  - Co or Jr. Emperors ruled each
- Defeated Rome's border enemies
  - Secured a lasting peace
- Built the largest Bur. In Roman Hist.
- Streamlined the tax code (higher reven.)
- Only emperor to retire peacefully



CONSTANTINE

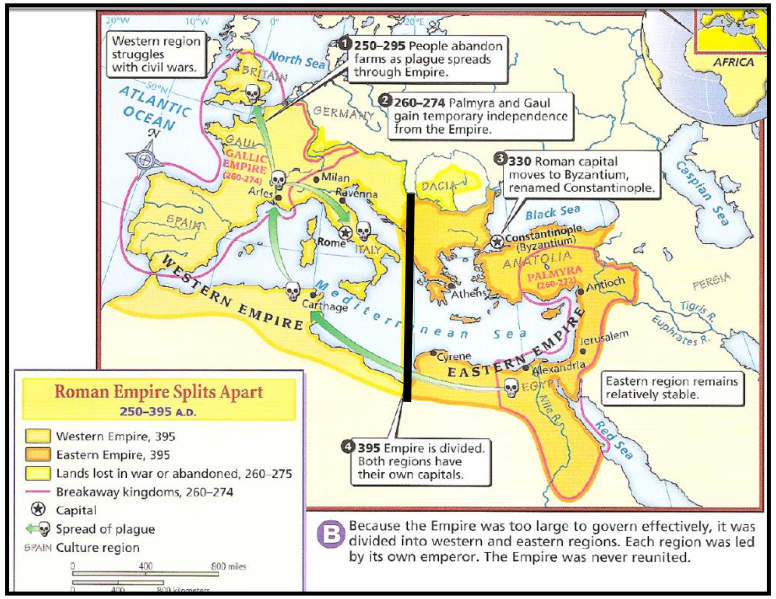
306-337 CE

- First Christian emperor (see above)
- Edict of Milan (313)
  - Religious Tolerance in Rome
- Defeated all of Rome's border enemies (Great General)
- Reunited Rome under one emperor
- Founder of Eastern Roman Empire
  - As claimed by Byzantines later

"THE MOTHER OF THE WORLD HAS BEEN KILLED"

EFFECT OF PLAGUE ON THE ROMAN EMPIRE

- Plagues killed 1/3 of the population of Rome
- Several emperors even died from these plagues
- Plagues could start in faraway places
  - Ex. Egypt 251 CE
- Drastically reduced the labor force…
  - Cutting down on the amount of food production…
    - Which led to food shortages…
      - Which led to famine…
        - Which led to more death…
- Europe's worst plagues are still to come.

IN THE END…

- Invasions sparked by Huns invasion of Eastern Europe
  - Forces Germanic tribes into Rome
  - Visigoths, Vandals, et al sack Rome
- Romulus Augustulus (last emperor) deposed (9/4/476)
  - West has fallen; East lasts for 1,000 years