

Ancient Greece



STANDARD WH1.5A

The student will demonstrate knowledge of ancient Greece in terms of its impact on Western civilization by

a) assessing the influence of geography on Greek economic, social, and political development, including the impact of Greek commerce and colonies

Location and place

- Aegean Sea
- Balkan and Peloponnesus peninsulas, Europe, Asia Minor
- Mediterranean Sea
- Black Sea, Dardanelles
- Athens, Sparta, Troy
- Macedonia

Economic and social development

- Agriculture (limited arable land)
- Commerce and the spread of Hellenic culture
- Shift from barter to money economy (coins)

Political development

- Mountainous terrain helped and hindered the development of citystates.
- Greek cities were designed to promote civic and commercial life.
- Colonization related to overpopulation and the search for arable land.

b) describing Greek mythology and religion.

Greek mythology

- Based on polytheistic religion
- Explanations of natural phenomena, human qualities, and life events

Greek gods and goddesses

- Zeus, Hera, Apollo, Artemis, Athena, and Aphrodite
- Symbols and images in Western literature, art, and architecture.

c) identifying the social structure and role of slavery, explaining the significance of citizenship and the development of democracy, and comparing the citystates of Athens and Sparta.

Social structure and citizenship in the Greek polis

- Citizens (free adult males) had political rights and the responsibility of civic participation in government.
- Women and foreigners had no political rights.
- Slaves had no political rights.

Athens

- Stages in evolution of Athenian government: Monarchy, aristocracy, tyranny, democracy
- Tyrants who worked for reform: Draco, Solon
- Origin of democratic principles: Direct democracy, public debate, duties of the citizen

Sparta

- Oligarchy (rule by a small group)
- Rigid social structure
- Militaristic and aggressive society

d) evaluating the significance of the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars.

Importance of Persian Wars (499-449

B.C. (BCE))

- Persian wars united Athens and Sparta against the Persian Empire.
- Athenian victories over the Persians at Marathon and Salamis left Greeks in control of the Aegean Sea.
- Athens preserved its independence and continued innovations in government and culture.

Importance of Peloponnesian War

(431-404 B.C. (BCE))

- Caused in part by competition for control of the Greek world—Athens and the Delian League v. Sparta and the Peloponnesian League
- Resulted in the slowing of cultural advance and the weakening of political power

f) citing contributions in drama, poetry, history, sculpture, architecture, science, mathematics, and philosophy, with emphasis on Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle

Contributions of Greek culture to Western civilization

- Drama: Aeschylus, Sophocles
- Poetry: Homer (*Iliad* and *Odyssey*)
- History: Herodotus, Thucydides
- Sculpture: Phidias
- Architecture: Types of columns included Doric (Parthenon), Ionic, and Corinthian
- Science: Archimedes, Hippocrates
- Mathematics: Euclid, Pythagoras
- Philosophy: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle

g) explaining the conquest of Greece by Macedonia and the formation and spread of Hellenistic culture by Alexander the Great.

Philip II, King of Macedon

- Conquered most of Greece

Alexander the Great

- Established an empire from Greece to Egypt and the margins of India
- Extended Greek cultural influences

Hellenistic Age

- Blend of Greek and oriental elements
- Spread of Hellenistic culture

through trade



Aegean Sea
Black Sea
Dardanelles
(Hellespont)
Allowed Access to
Black Sea
Bosporus
Access to Black Sea
Crete
Knossos
Center Minoan civ.
Attica = Athens
Peloponnesus =
Sparta
Troy
Controlled
Dardanelles
Mycenae
Asia Minor =
Persian Empire

I. Geography

A. Impact of Geography

- rugged terrain led to the development of many different independent city-states.

B. Mountains

- city states formed south of the mountains, or in the valleys between them.

C. Isolation

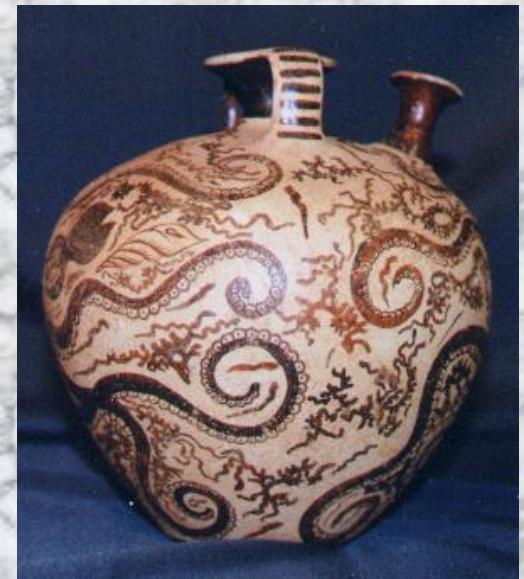
- Distinct culture.
- Prevented unification

D. Seas

- The Greek city-states were located around the Aegean Sea, near the Mediterranean Sea.
- Greek city-states developed trading fleets

E. Agriculture

- 10-15 % of land was arable (farmable)
- Poor soil - led to interdependence and colonies



Section Two The Greek City-States

The Greeks became overcrowded and began to spread out and started new colonies. These eventually became city-states.

A. Polis: A Greek city-state, it was the basic political unit of Greece. The Polis was designed to promote civic and commercial life.

B. Acropolis: The upper part of the city where the temples and public buildings were located.

The Acropolis sat atop the Polis.





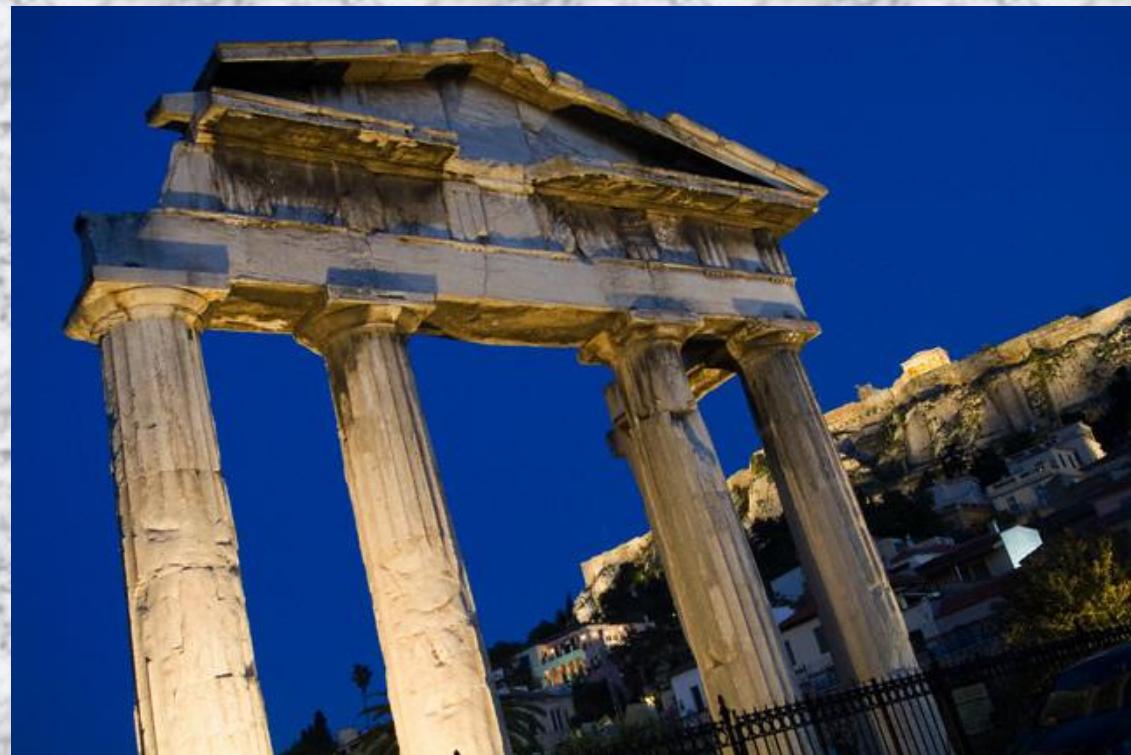
The Acropolis



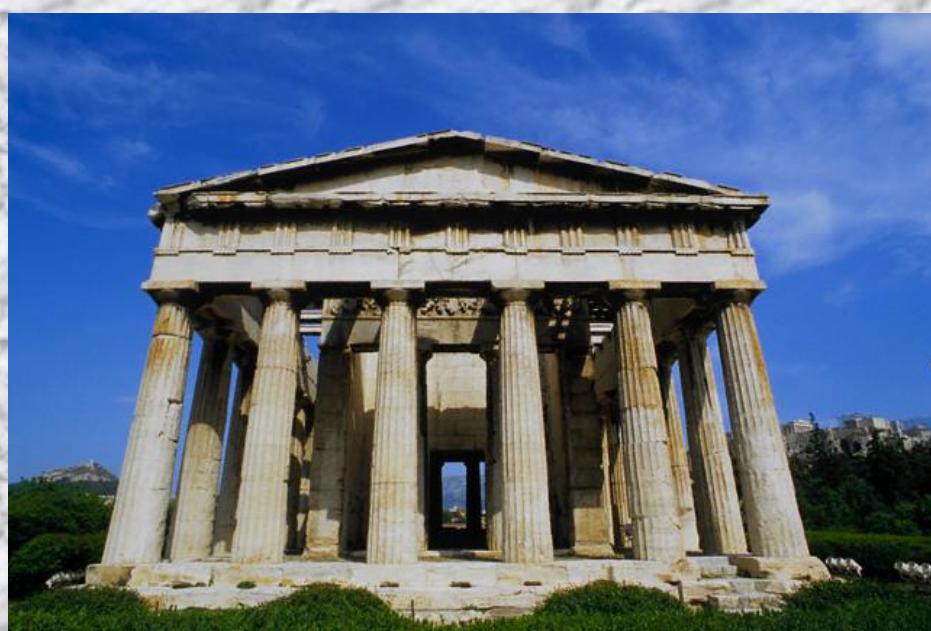
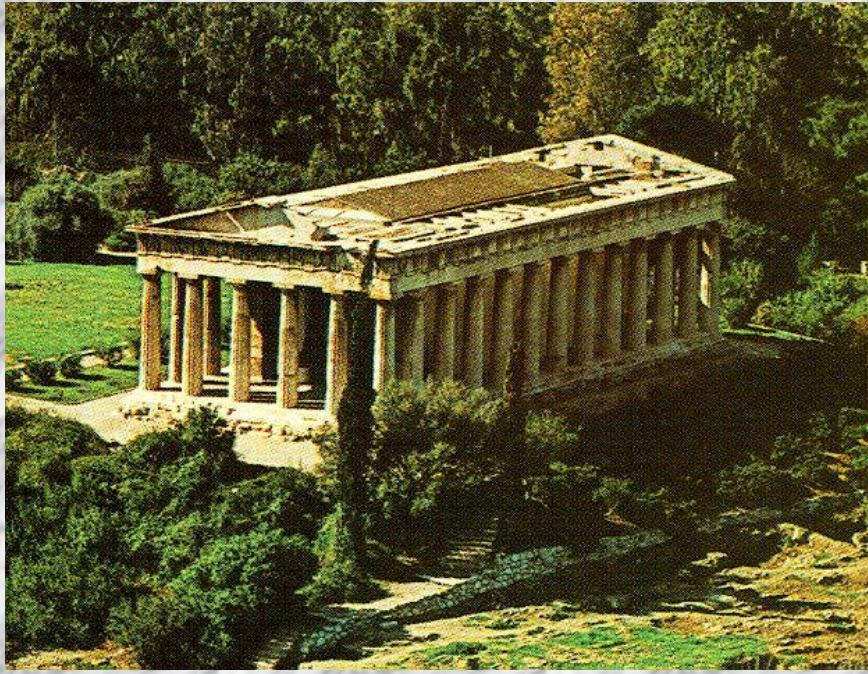
C. Agora

The Agora was the open-air market place of a Greek Polis.
It was usually below the Acropolis.

The nice climate of Greece allowed for people to be outdoors and take an active part in commerce and politics.



Agora



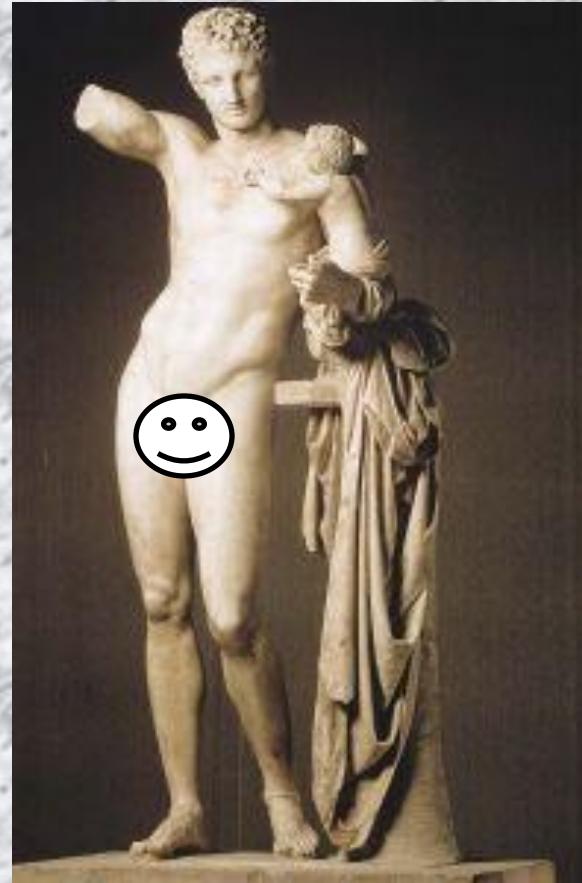
D. Groups within the Polis

Social structure and citizenship in the Greek polis

1. Citizens - (free adult males) had political rights and the responsibility of civic participation in government.

2. Women and foreigners - had no political rights.

3. Slaves - not based on race in ancient Greece. Slaves were prisoners of war or debt slaves who could not repay a debt.



4. Hoplites

Heavily armed infantry, or foot soldiers.

Each carried a round shield, a short sword, and a thrusting spear about nine feet long.



Round shield covered with leather.



Bronze Helmet

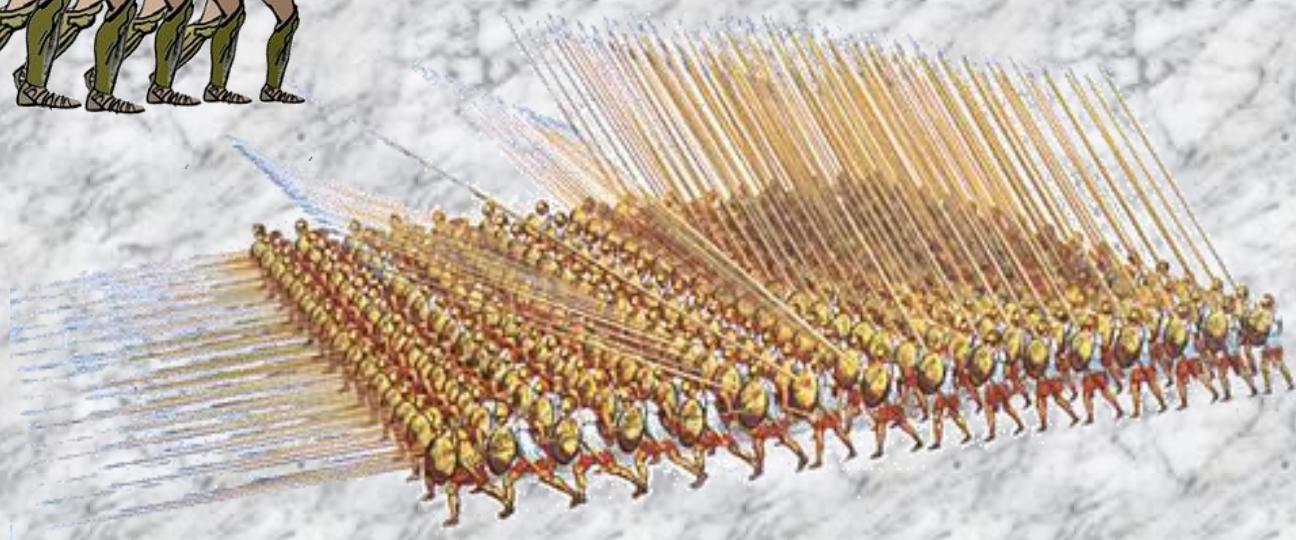


Greaves, or leg armour

Phalanx

Hoplite battle unit, with a close formation that created a wall of shields to protect the soldiers.

Troops were disciplined to hold a line which created a nearly impenetrable forest of points to the front.



E. Greek Colonies

Overcrowding: Lack of arable (fertile) farmland made overcrowding a major problem.

Est. of Colonies: As these areas became too crowded, the Greeks spread out and started new colonies.

Cultural and Economic Diffusion: The spread of colonies spread Hellenic (Greek) culture throughout the Aegean and into the Mediterranean.

Trade: As trade increased Greece shifted from a barter economy based on trade to a money economy with coins.



Sparta, A Patriarchal City of Soldiers

A. Patron god was Ares, the god of war.



B. Territory expansion, unlike other city states, which split up and moved elsewhere when they ran out of land, Sparta simply took over the territory of its neighbors and made them slaves.

C. Helots were the captured people of the Spartans, the name meant capture. They were from the territory of Messenia.

The helots initially revolted, but the Spartans developed such a strong military that they were able to keep them in check.

A Wall of Men: The city-state of Sparta did not have an outer wall, they said that they did not need it because they had a wall of men.

D. Life in Ancient Sparta

Birth: At birth a child was checked
Children seen as defective or too weak
were left on a hillside to die.



If a child passed, they were bathed in wine
and given to a Helot nurse so their mother would not spoil them.

- Childhood: Age 7

At this age a boy would start his military training.

- Military Training

Learning to cheat, lie, and steal

Boys were trained in physical fitness and fighting styles.

They were fed too little on purpose so they would have to learn to be cunning to survive.

- There is a story about a boy who stole a fox and was caught. He allowed the fox to claw him to death rather than admit he had stolen it; this preserved this honor of his family.

- **Military Service** At the age of 20 men started regular military service. They were allowed to marry, but had to live in the barracks with the other men until the age of 30.

At age 30, they were allowed to vote and live at home.

- **Retirement** Men stayed in the military until the age of 60.

- **"Come home carrying your shield or on it"**

Sparta would never surrender or retreat in battle, even if greatly outnumbered.

- **Spartan Women** Women in Sparta had more rights than women in most of the rest of Greece.

Women were trained in physical fitness and expected to exercise and bear strong children, especially sons.

Women were expected to mount a fierce defense of their homes if they were attacked while the men were away.



E. Spartan Government

- Oligarchy: Rule by a small group

- Ephors (And two kings)

There were five Ephors who were elected from the citizenship of Sparta each year. They took an oath to uphold the rule of the kings. The Kings took an oath to uphold the law.

The Ephors may have kept order while the kings were leading armies in battle.

Council of Elders (Gerousia) The law-making body of Sparta. Was only open to people over 60 years old. They prepared laws for the assembly of citizens to vote on.



IV. Athens

Athens went through several stages in its government

It eventually became the world's first democracy.

1. Monarchy: Rule by a king or queen

Athens was traditionally first ruled by kings

As the polis of Athens increased trade and became more wealthy a social class of Aristocrats emerged.

These eventually became an Aristocracy.

2. Aristocracy

A form of Oligarchy, rule by the upper-class landowners.

The upper-class ruled Athens for a period of time, taking advantage of the majority of people, who were poor. These poor people were forced into debt slavery and began to demand reforms.



3. Tyranny: Rule by someone who takes power, not necessarily bad, some were good rulers.

- Draco: Codified the laws of Athens.

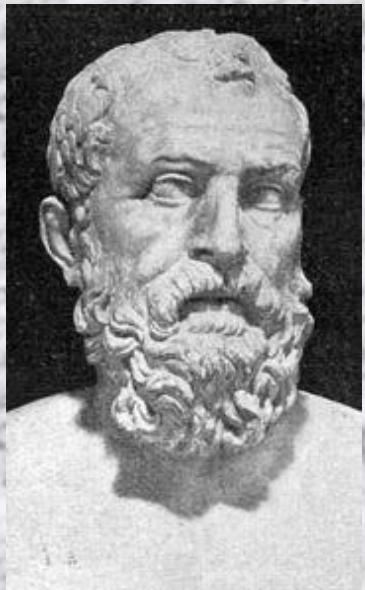
He came up with Athens's first written law code. The laws were very harsh, but did make some advancements

- codified laws allowed for precedent and knowledge of the law.

- the law distinguished between murder and involuntary killing.

The punishment for most things was death.

The term Draconian, which means harsh, comes from his name.



- Solon "so long to debt slavery"

Solon was an aristocrat and reformer.

- cancelled debts for the poor and ended debt slavery.

- did not attempt land reform which still left many of the poor landless.

Pisistratus

Another Athenian Reformer

He instituted land reform by taking land from the rich and giving it to the poor.

Cleisthenes

Created a council of five hundred that ran foreign affairs, and oversaw the treasury. He restructured the entire political system to put more power in the hands of the people and remove it from the aristocrats.

- Athenian Assembly was made up of male citizens was given authority to pass laws after free and open debate.

This created the foundations for democracy in Athens.

4. Democracy: Rule in which people vote and make laws/choose leaders.

- Direct Democracy: When people vote directly on laws.

V. PERSIAN WARS

A. Persian Empire

Located in Asia minor to the east. They took over the area of Ionia in 519 B.C..

B. Ionian Revolt

499 BC - Athens sends warships to Ionian Greeks.



- Darius

The made the Persian King, Darius, very angry with Greece, he vowed to seek revenge against the Athenians for messing in Persian affairs.

C. Battle of Marathon 490 B.C.:

In 490 B.C. Darius sent 600 (according to Herodotus) ships and thousands of soldiers to invade Greece. He wanted to punish the Athenians for helping the rebels.

The Persian army landed at Marathon, north of Athens, in 490 B.C.

The Persians greatly outnumbered the Greeks.

The Persians and Greeks dug into defensive positions and didn't do anything for several days.

- Persia decided to attacked Athens by sea and split their forces to send some to Athens and leave the others there to hold off the land.

While they were loading their ships, the Athenians attacked and defeated them.

The Greeks won the Battle of Marathon





Marathon



Legend says that the Greeks sent their fastest runner **Phidippides** to carry home news of the victory.

He sprinted 26.2 miles from the battle site to the city-state of Athens.

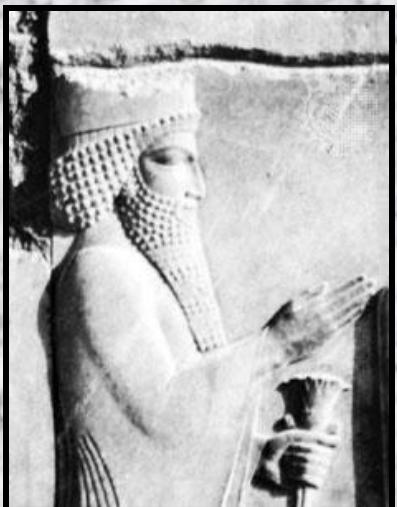
He arrived and said, “Rejoice, we conquer,” (Nike) and died from exhaustion

The Marathon race is named after this event.

D. Themistocles

He encouraged the Athenians to build up their fleet and prepare for battle with the Persians.

-In 480 B.C. Darius' son Xerxes sent a larger force to conquer Greece.



He sent 200,000 soldiers and nearly 1,000 ships. By this time Athens had convinced Sparta to join them in battle. The Persian War united the city-states of Greece for the first time.

-Twenty Greek city-states joined together to meet the Persian invaders.

Sparta took charge of the army.

THERMOPYLAE

E. Spartan Bravery

An alliance of Greek states joined together to fight the Persian Empire.

The Persians greatly outnumbered the Greek army, but the Greeks held them off for 3 days.

When defeat was imminent the Spartans ordered the other Greeks to leave.

Only 700 Thespiae volunteers agreed to stay and fight with the Spartans.

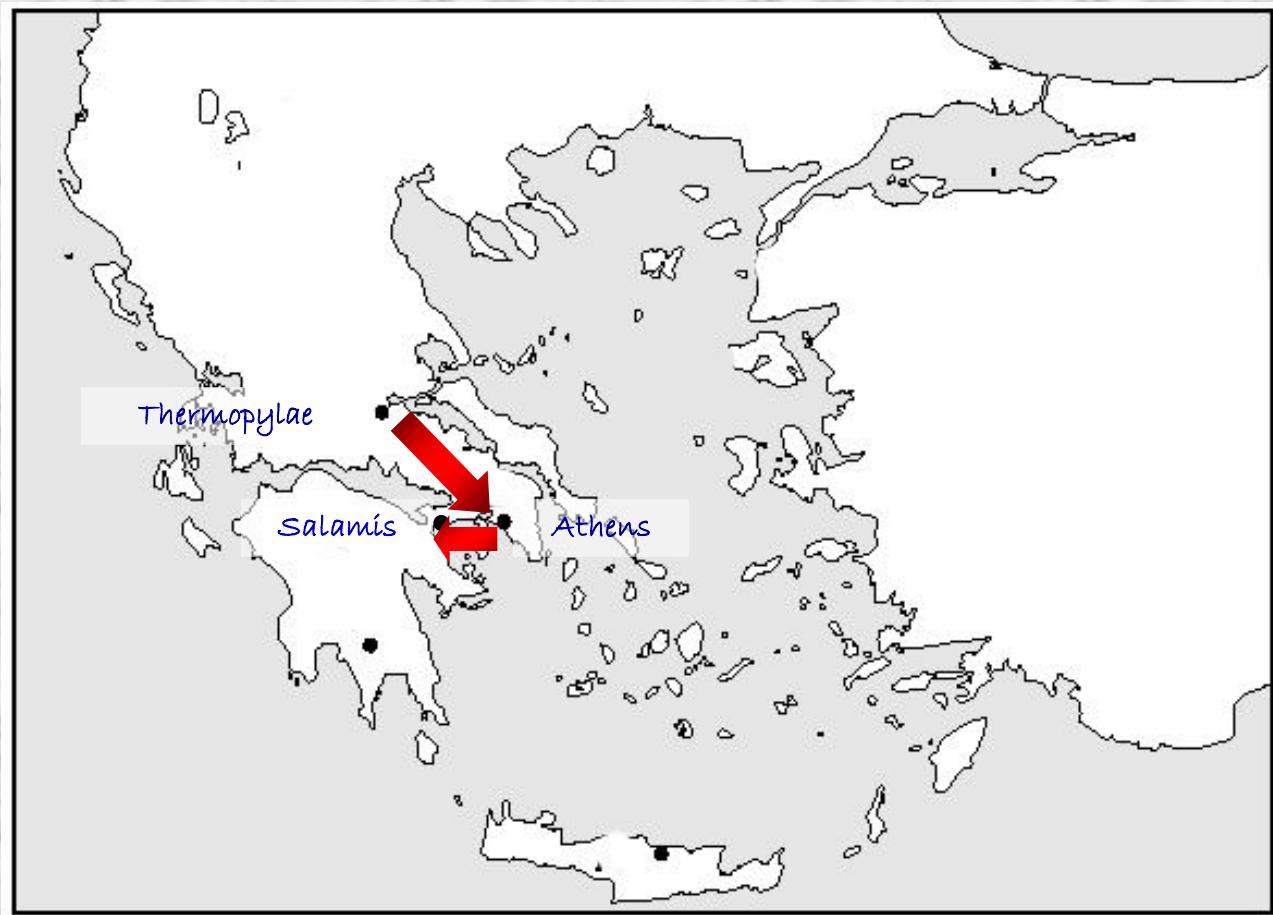
There were 300 Spartan forces and 700 others to take on a Persian army speculated to have been over 1 million (but was closer to 200,000).

F. Destruction of Athens: The Persians marched south after their victory at Thermopylae and destroyed the city of Athens, burning it to the ground.

G. Salamis

The Athenians had already moved to Salamis, a small nearby island.

More than 800 Persian ships attacked the Athenian navy near the island.



The large Persian ships could not maneuver in the water. The smaller Greek ships destroyed them by ramming their ships.

Plataea: Final battle of the Persian Wars, the Greeks won.

VI. Growth of the Athenian Empire

A. Delian League: After the Persian War the Greek sense of uniqueness and culture was increased.

The Greeks formed a military alliance called the Delian League.

- Athens was the head of the Delian League.



The Delian League eliminated the Persian Empire from Greek territory.

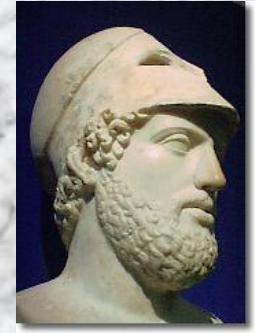
Athens used the league to assert power and build an Athenian Empire.

They moved the treasury to Athens and forced people to stay in the league against their will.

This led to resentment from some of the other city-states.

B. Pericles brought about a Golden age in Athens.

This was from about 460 to 429 B.C. and is often called the Age of Pericles.



- All male citizens, should take part in government, regardless of wealth or social class,

- Paid salaries for public office.

enabled the poor to serve in the government.

This

Pericles stated, "We alone, regard a man who takes no interest in public affairs, not as harmless, but as a useless character.

- Construction Projects: Pericles rebuilt the city of Athens after its destruction in the Persian wars.

The Parthenon



Built on the Acropolis in Athens.

It was dedicated to their patron goddess, Athena, the goddess of wisdom.

It had 46 Doric columns, was 237 feet long and 110 feet wide.

During construction, the builders knew the columns appeared to bend when viewed from a distance. Each column has a slight curve so it appears straight.

VII. The Peloponnesian War

A. Many Greeks resented the Athenian domination.

The Greek world split into rival camps.

B. Peloponnesian League Formed by Sparta and other enemies of Athens

- A 27 year war broke out in 431 B.C. engulfing all of Greece



Athens faced a serious geographic disadvantage from the start.

Sparta was located inland; the Athenian navy was no good against them.

When Sparta invaded Athens, Pericles allowed people from the countryside to move inside the city.

Overcrowding led to a plague that killed a third of the people.

Internal struggles undermined the Democratic government of Athens.

Sparta even allied with Persia, their old enemy, against the Delian League.

C. 404 B.C., with the help of the Persian navy, the Spartans captured Athens and stripped it of its fleet and empire.

VII. Effects of the Peloponnesian War

1. Ended Golden Age of Athens.
2. Democracy suffered replaced by corruption and self-interest.
3. Sparta (weakened) suffered defeat at the hands of Thebes, another Greek city-state.
4. Greece was left vulnerable to invasion.
5. Cultural development was arrested.

Characteristics of the Greek gods

The gods and goddesses of ancient Greece had human characteristics.



Mt. Olympus: Traditional home of the Greek gods.

Rituals

The Greeks wanted to win favor with the gods so they made offerings and practiced prayers and rituals frequently.

They believed the gods played a role in their daily lives.

Oracles: Sacred shrine where priest or priestess made predictions.

Delphi: Home of the Oracle of Apollo, the most famous of the oracles.

IX. Greek Culture



The Greeks began the practice of performing plays in outdoor amphitheaters.

A. **Theatre** began as a festival worshipping **Dionysus**, the god of wine and fertility, but evolved into the art form we are familiar with today.

A group of actors, called the chorus, stood on stage and talked about what was happening in the play.

Only men were allowed to be actors.

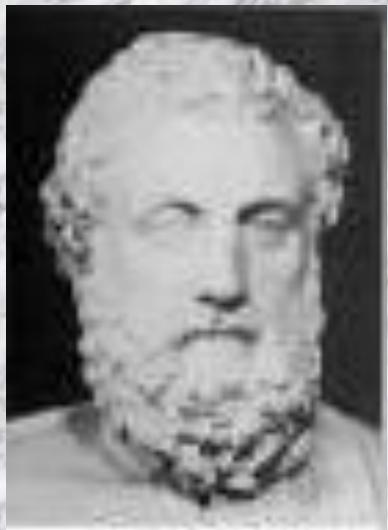
The actors wore large masks, perhaps with amplification devices in them, perhaps so that it was easy to tell the emotion of the actor by looking at their mask.

- Tragedy and Comedy were the two areas of Greek theatre

Playwrights

There were two types of Greek plays, Comedy and Tragedy.

Two of the fathers of Greek Tragedy were Aeschylus and Sophocles

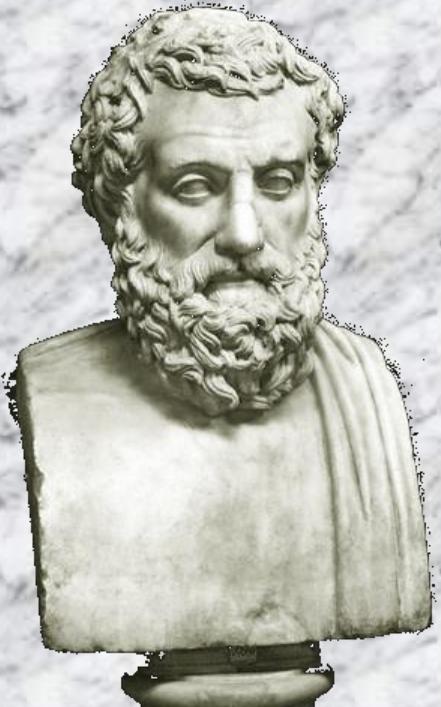


1. Aeschylus

(c525-456 BC)

“Greek playwright whose tragedies are the first known plays. He was a soldier in the Athenian army, and fought at the historic battle of Marathon in 490 BC. The war was the subject of his play *Persians* (472), the earliest known play by any playwright.”

2. Sophocles



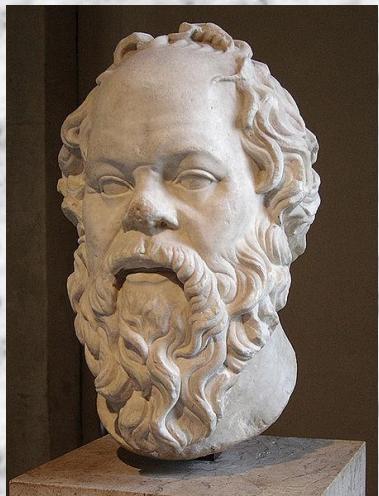
Greek Tragic playwright.

His most famous play is Oedipus Rex, or
Oedipus the King.



B. Greek Philosophy

- Philosophy: An organized system of thought.
- A Philosopher was a Lover of Wisdom
- Sophists: Group of traveling teachers in ancient Greece. They argued that it was beyond the human mind to understand the universe and that people should focus on understanding themselves



- Socrates Encouraged people to examine their own beliefs and ideas.

He wrote no books, but questioned fellow citizens about their beliefs and ideas.

- He used a method of questioning now called the Socratic method.

Socrates believed this was the way to seek truth and self-knowledge.

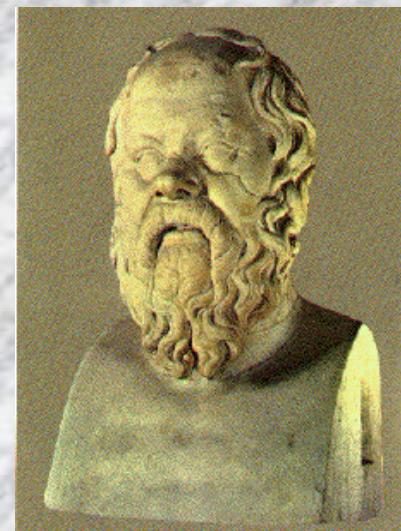
To the people he was an annoyance and a threat to their way of life.

- When Socrates was 70 he was put on trial for "corrupting the city's youth and failing to respect the gods." He spoke out in his own defense,

- He was loyal to the laws of Athens, and accepted his death penalty and drank a glass of Hemlock, a deadly poison.

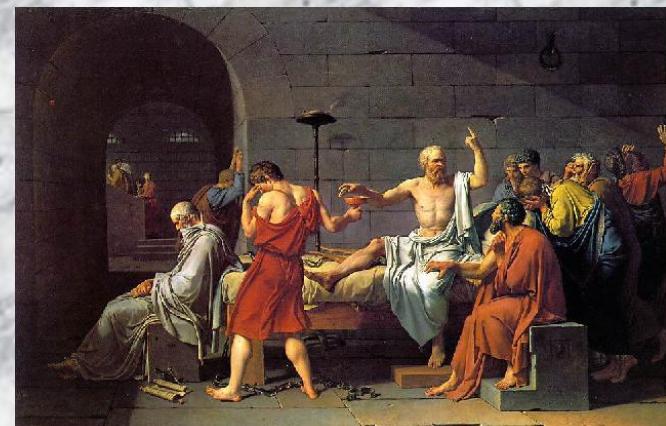
1. Socrates

c. 469-399 B.C.



"The unexamined life is not worth living."

"Know Thyself"





2. PLATO

c. 427-347 B.C.

Plato was shocked by the death of his teacher Socrates. He stayed away from Athens for 10 years.

When he returned, he established the Academy, a school that lasted for the next 900 years.

Plato emphasized the importance of reason.

He believed that through rational thought, people could recognize perfect beauty, and learn to organize an ideal society.

He believed in a world of "forms" where the perfect form of everything on earth existed.

He wrote The Republic, a book that describes an ideal state. He felt the state should regulate every aspect of citizens' lives. He believed society should be made up of three groups:

Workers: to produce necessities of life.

Soldiers: to defend the state

Philosophers: to rule

He thought that women could rank among the elite. In general, he felt that men surpassed women in mental and physical tasks, but some women were better than some men.

He believed that talented women should be educated and all people should take military training and raise children in communal centers for the good of the republic.

3. Aristotle

c. 384-322 B.C.

Plato's most famous student, Aristotle, developed his own ideas about the best kind of government.

He found good and bad examples of all types of government.
He was suspicious of democracy, he thought it led to mob rule.
He supported rule by a single strong and virtuous leader.

He addressed the question of how people should live. He felt people should pursue the "golden mean," a moderate course between extremes.

He believed that reason should be the guiding force for learning.
He set up a school, the Lyceum.

He left behind many writings which became the basis for later educational systems in Europe.

Was the tutor of Alexander the Great.



C. History

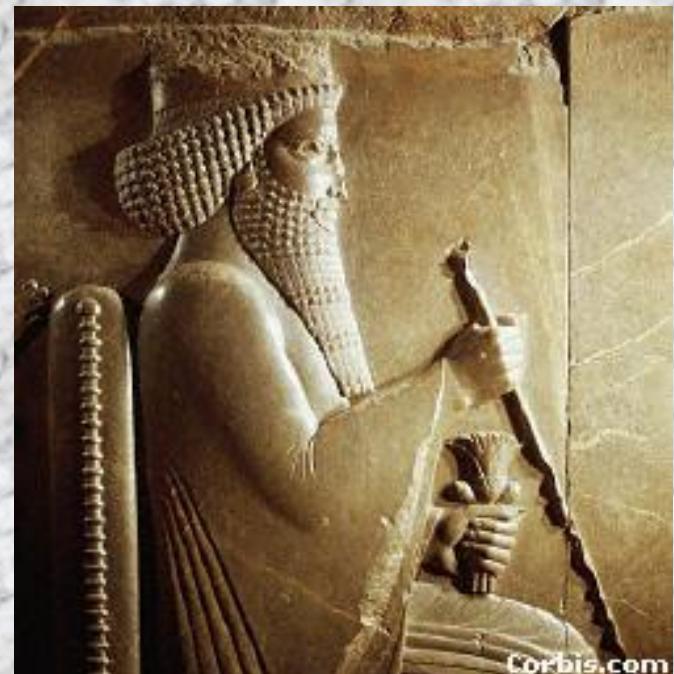
1. Herodotus c. 480-430 B.C.

Herodotus is known as the “Father of History.”

His book *History* contains two main parts.

The first, a description of the population of the Persian Empire, a guide to their customs and geography.

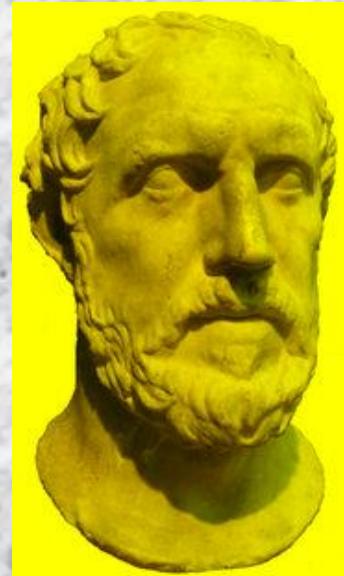
The second, the history of the wars between Persia and Greece.



The Persian king Xerxes

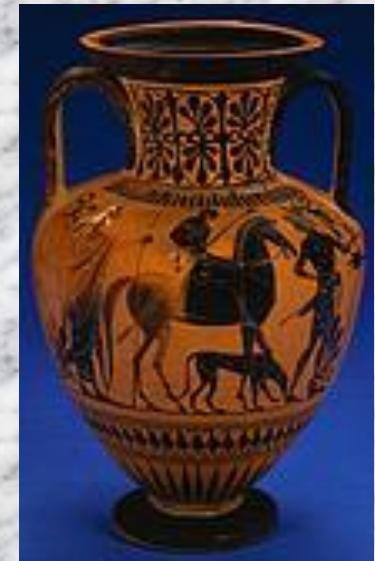
2. Thucydides

Wrote the first work of scientific history, describing the human world as produced by men acting from ordinary motives, without the intervention of the gods.



Greek Art

The Greeks left a lot of pottery.
This is a valuable tool for us to better understand their culture.



D. Greek Sculpture

Ideal

Greek sculpture emphasized that everything should look perfect.

This was reflected in their statues and buildings.

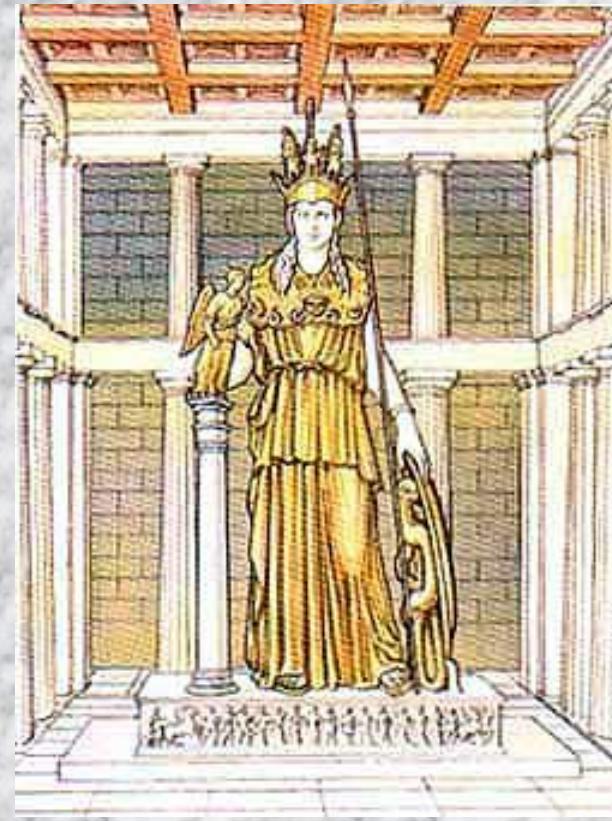


1. Phidias

c. 450 B.C. - ?



Little is known about Phidias' life. When Pericles rose to power in 449, he initiated a great building program in Athens and placed Phidias in charge of all artistic undertakings. Among works for which Phidias is famous are three monuments to Athena on the Athenian Acropolis (and the colossal seated Zeus for the Temple of Zeus at Olympia; none of these survive in the original).



It is believed that Phidias started the idealized style
of sculpture in ancient Greece.

"Phidias." Encyclopedia Britannica: Britannica.com. 4 February, 2001.
<www.britannica.com>

The Parthenon

Pericles ordered the building of the Parthenon after the destruction of Athens by the Persians.



It was designed by the sculptor Phidias. It originally had a large statue of the goddess Athena inside called the Athena Parthenos.

The statue was made of ivory and gold and stood 39 feet high.



2. Architecture

- Greek Columns



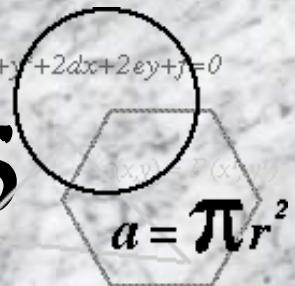
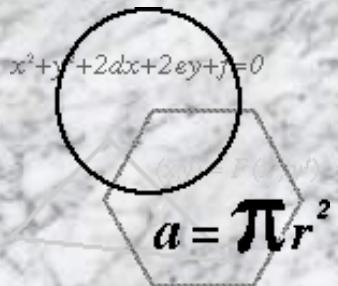
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Ionic



Corínthian

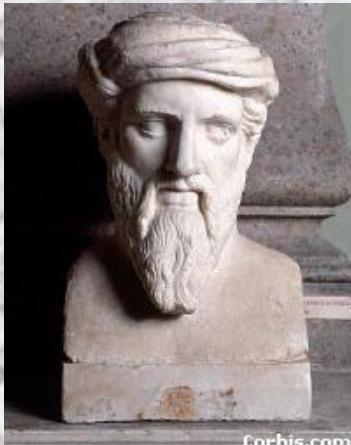


E. Mathematics



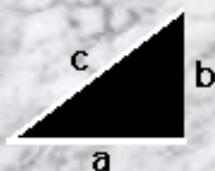
1. Euclid c. 365 B.C. - 300 B.C.

Often called the "Father of Geometry," Euclid wrote the book *The Elements*, which became the foundation for Geometry.



2. Pythagoras c. 580 B.C.-500 B.C.

The Pythagorean Theorem is attributed to Pythagoras and his followers $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

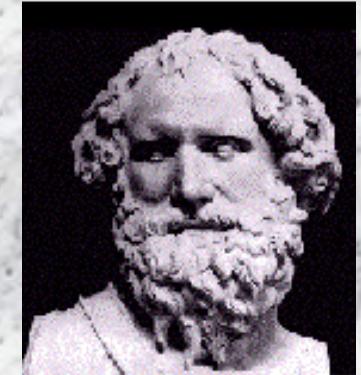




F. Science

Archimedes

c. 287 B.C. to 212 B.C.



A Greek mathematician and scientist, he was most likely educated in Alexandria, Egypt.

Legend says that while trying to solve a problem of measuring volume, he discovered the principle of the up-thrust on a floating body. He did this by getting into the bathtub and noticing the water overflow onto the floor at which time he shouted “Eureka,” meaning “I have found it.”

His major contributions to mathematics include discovering the formulae for the areas and volumes of spheres, cylinders, parabolas, and other geometric figures.

He was killed by a Roman soldier during the siege of the city of Syracuse because he ignored the soldier’s challenge while he was engaged in a math problem.



G. Medicine



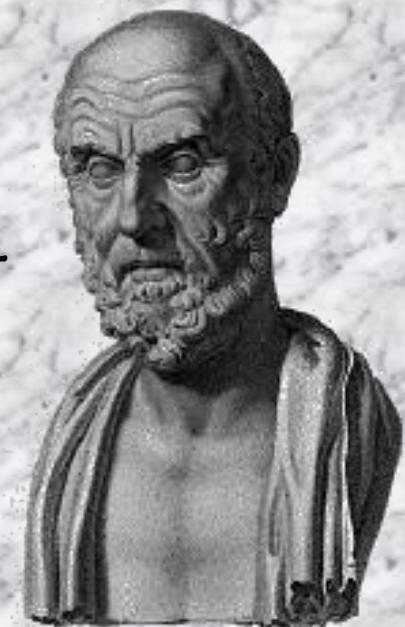
Hippocrates c. 460 B.C.-337 B.C.

Hippocrates is known as the “Father of Medicine.”

Very little is known about his personal life.

He was a philosophic doctor collecting information on the various parts of the body and seeing the body as the sum of its parts, not as all of the parts individually.

The Hippocratic oath, which doctors take today promising that they will deny no one medical attention, is associated with him, although he most likely did not write it.



H. Epic Poetry

Homer wrote great stories about heroes and wars.
These included the Iliad and Odyssey

Arete

The Greek ideal of courage and Honor

Greek Heroism

Won through a struggle or contest. Willingness
to fight to protect family and friends to preserve
honor for yourself and your family.



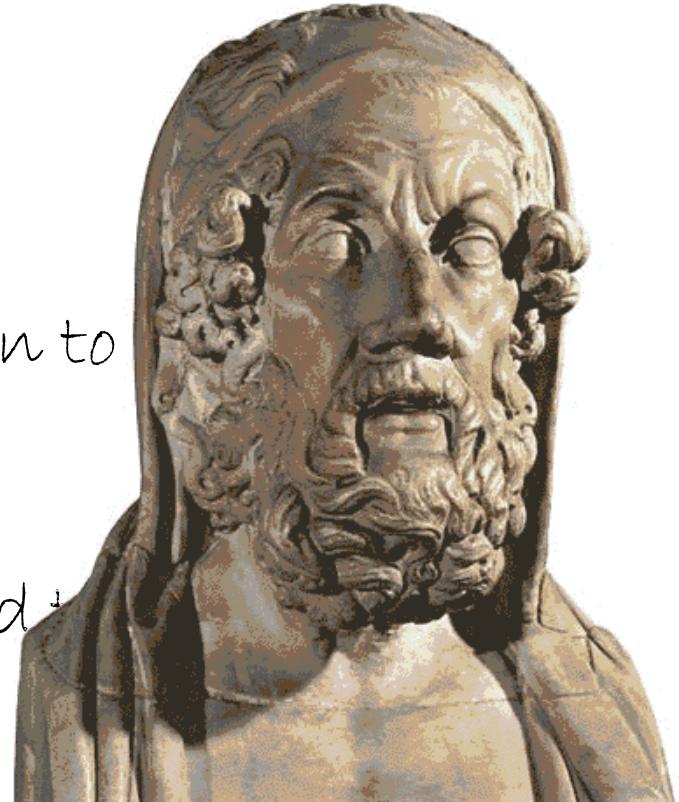
1. The Iliad and Odyssey

Homer

Greek Poet.

It is said that he was a blind storyteller who wandered from town to town.

Two great Epic poems are attributed to Homer.



The Iliad and The Odyssey

A detailed mosaic portrait of Alexander the Great, showing him from the waist up. He is wearing a lion's skin cloak over a red tunic and a golden chain necklace. He has a determined expression and is looking slightly to his left. His right arm is raised, holding a long spear or staff. In the background, a horse's head and neck are visible, also adorned with a golden chain. The entire portrait is set against a light-colored, textured background.

Alexander the Great

And the Hellenistic World

GREECE UNDER THEBAN HEGEMONY

(371 BC - 362 BC, 362 BC Status)

THEBES AND ALLIED STATES



ATHENS AND ALLIED STATES



SPARTA AND ALLIED STATES



OTHER GREEK STATES



X: Alexander and the Hellenistic Kingdoms

-Macedonia region to the north of Greece

-Greece city-states weakened and vulnerable after years of war

A. Philip II: King of Macedonia - Father of Alexander the Great.

- Conquered the city-states of Greece and united them. He then prepared to invade the Persian Empire.

Death of Philip

Was assassinated at the wedding of his daughter.



B. Alexander's ascension to Power

After the death of his father Alexander took the throne of Macedonia.

- Age: He was only 20-21 years old.

Preparation

As a teenager Alexander had been a general in his father's army. His father had hired the philosopher Aristotle as his tutor.

The army declared him general after his father's death. Many in Macedonia did not consider him a legitimate heir to the throne because his mother, Olympia, was not a Macedonian.



Alexander's Conquests

Alexander had to suppress Greek revolts after his father's death, he then turned toward conquering the Persian Empire.

1. Defeated the Persian Empire

- Final defeat of Darius.

Alexander had already defeated Darius at the battle of Issus, where Darius had abandoned his wife, mother, and children.

Sisygambis, Darius' mother, disowned her son and pledged her loyalty to Alexander. It is said that when Alexander died she sealed herself in room and died of grief and hunger.



2. Conquers Egypt

After defeating the Persians Alexander marched to Egypt to claim his newly acquired territory.

In Egypt he was proclaimed the son of Zeus and made Pharaoh.

The Egyptians considered him to be a god.

- Founded the city Alexandria in Egypt.
- Spread Greek culture throughout the region.



3. Pushes on to Indus River Valley

- Expanded his empire to the Indus river in India-eastern border of empire.

He adopted many Persian and Egyptian customs along the way.

This may have bred resentment in his men, because they refused to advance any further into India and he was forced to head back.



EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Death of Alexander

Alexander never lost a battle.

He died shortly after he turned back from India.

It was most likely from Malaria, or another tropical disease.

Babylon

This city is the traditional site for his death.

He never appointed a successor, it is said that he left his kingdom to "the strongest"

Legacy

Alexander is considered one of the great military leaders of all time.

He assimilated the cultures of his conquered regions into a common culture.

Hellenistic Culture

This culture was Hellenistic Culture.

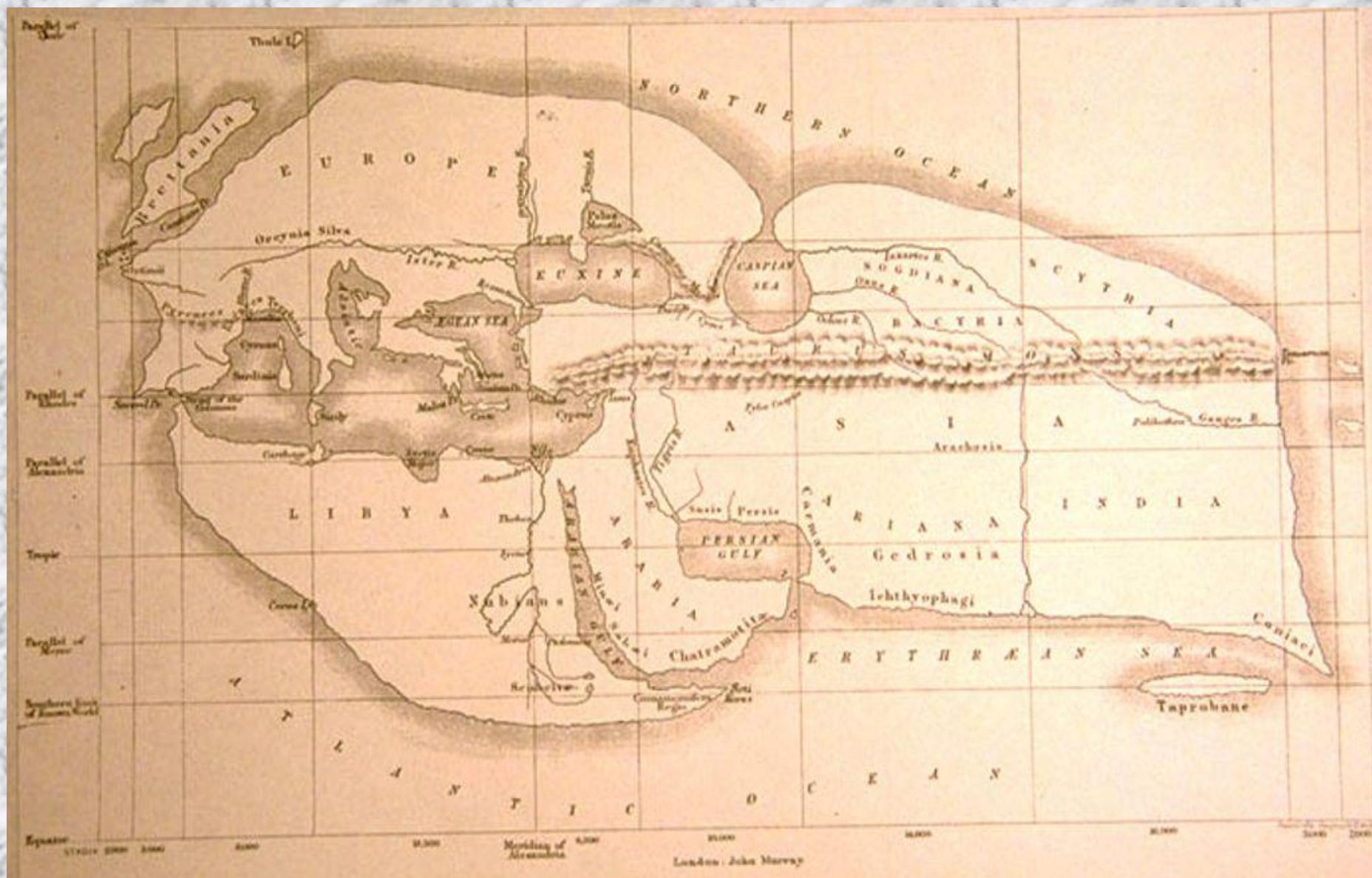
Was a combination of Greek, Egyptian, Persian, and Indian culture.

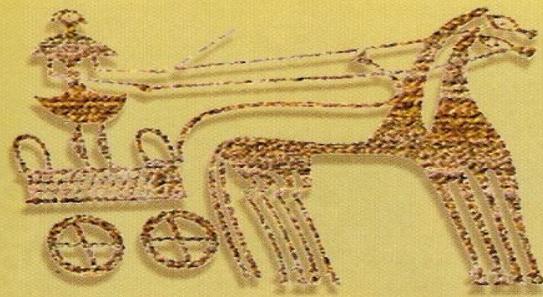
This culture was spread by trade

Language

The language spread by Alexander was Greek

Eratosthenes' Map





ANCIENT GREECE

