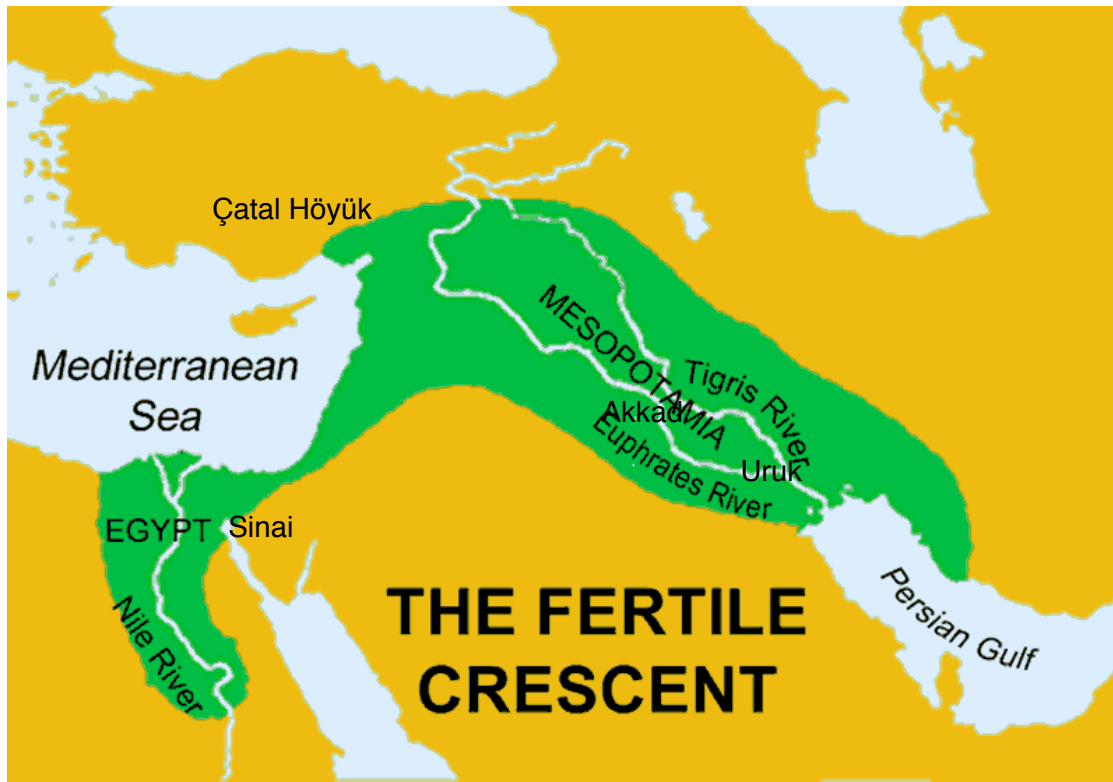


# 1.From Prehistory to Early Societies Big Bang to -10 000 BCE

- 1.1 Anatomically modern humans
  - Were they inferior?
    - Barbaric, but not inferior, they just have lower moral principles
    - “The greatest inventors of all time” -E.H. Gombrich
      - No one to teach them, had no prior knowledge > come up with everything by themselves
      - Our capacity to think is our only evolutionary advantage
  - Inventions
    - Cooking meat > make us preserve meat
    - Controlling fire > early humans didn’t know how to start a fire so they took fire from a forest fire
    - Taming animals > horses=agriculture,transport
    - Making tools > swords, axes
    - Making copper, bronze, iron > metallurgy > stone tools to metal tools
    - Clothing, house, weapons, etc
    - Language
      - A language for every tribe
- 1.2 Agriculture
  - Neolithic Revolution
    - -13 000 to -10 000 years ago
    - Characterized by the domestication of plants that caused sedentary life style
    - All the different regions came up with agriculture at the same time roughly
    - Humans were forced to turn to agriculture because climate permitted it > only way to survive during ice ages > agriculture is harder then hunter gatherer > do it only when you have to
      - “ Civilizations first developed where they did because of pure geographical happenstance (luck), and because of climate events”
        - Only a handful of plants lend themselves to domestication (wheat, barley, rice, corn)> nutritious and can be domestication> societies who turned to agriculture are those who had access to these plants
        - The same goes for animal (cats (eat vermin), dogs(help hunting), horses, cows, sheep, chicken, pigs, etc.)
          - Few animals will be able to be domesticated
          - Many animals won’t let themselves be domesticated
      - “ So, the first civilizations to arise were those who were forced to,and who were lucky enough to have domesticable species in their environment”
        - Mesopotamia had sheep, cows and wheat
    - Corn was popular in the Americas
    - Wheat was popular in the Middle East > domestication of wheat reason cities are created
    - Rice was popular in Asia > so populous since rice is the most nutritive plant
    - Sago (kinda like palm tree) was popular in Papa New Guinea
    - Steps to create a city
      - Start with agriculture > sedentary life style
      - There was a surplus of food so not everyone had to make food
      - People could start having a specialization > more complete societies
- 1.3 The Fertile Crescent
  - Mesopotamia (between the rivers)

- Place Egypt, Fertile crescent and the rivers for exams



- So why do we focus on the fertile crescent at all then? Why not other regions?
  - They are understood as the forerunners of there “Western Civilization”.
    - Then why focus on the Western Civilization?
      - Legacy of the Cold War
      - West is a cultural and economical phenomenon
      - The “real” Europe, the Atlantic world
      - Judeo-Christian values, Greco-Roman humanism (democracy, citizenship)
    - This notion is evolving
  - But why start in the Middle East then?
    - 4 phases of Western Civilization
      - Near East > Middle East and Egypt
      - Mediterranean > Roman Empire
      - European > France, Great Britain
      - Atlantic > Renaissance, The great exploration
    - Mesopotamia and Egypt contributed greatly to the subsequent cultures of Greece and Rome, and to the religious views of the Jews and the Christians
      - The notion of “legacy” > what it left > the knowledge that stayed
- 1.4 The notion of “civilization”
  - Comes from Latin word Civilis
    - What does it mean?
      - Classic definition: **“A large-scale system human political, economic, and social organization; civilizations have cities, laws, states, and often the use of writing”**
      - Fertile Crescent, a “cradle of civilization”?

- Problematic notion

## 2. Mesopotamia 10 000 BCE - 1000 BCE

- 2.1 Geography
    - Fertile Crescent birthplace of western civilization
    - Meso (between) potamia (rivers)
      - Between Tigris River and Euphrates Rivers
      - Uruk first city
  - 2.2 Origins if Mesopotamian
    - First agriculture villages of the Fertile Crescent in the Northern hilly regions
      - Çatal Höyük > first agricultural villages
        - Founded about 10 000 years ago in Southern Anatolia
        - About 5000 inhabitants
        - Founded houses together for security reason > no streets, just adjacent houses
        - Built spontaneously
        - Go in the houses from the roof
        - Signs of a complex religious life > already priest
        - Complex hierarchy > signs of wealth > some rich, some poor
        - Where Turkey is today
    - Sumerian City-states
      - Bigger cities then the ones in the north
      - For several thousands years, agriculture and sedentary lifestyle confined to this region
      - Around 5000 BCE , farmers eventually migrate South and establish villages in the Sumer
        - This region is much more arid
      - Requires river agriculture, large scale irrigation
        - Digging small canals to bring the water to different places
        - Primary incentive for large societies
          - Needed centralized planning to oversee the construction of canals
          - More planning and less spontaneous
          - Needed lots of people to construct canals
      - Many villages appear along the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, thanks to irrigation. But the rivers also supply
        - Fish huge part of they diet > staple element of Sumerian diet
        - Clay (pottery, bricks for construction)
          - Potters wheel which leads to the creation of the wheel for transportation> chariots #wheeling
        - Transport > Major transportation arteries
        - Reeds> Make stylus/quills (to write on clay), for boats, for baskets, for roofs,
      - 3800 BCE: Uruk becomes world's first city
        - More than 50 000 inhabitants
        - Major streets, market place, major monuments, granaries (to collect food)>Taxes that collect food and system of redistribution, large temples
        - Implies very complex hierarchy and organization > kings with political control
    - Over the next 1000 years, over 12 other cities develop > all independent cities
      - Most are heavily fortified, implying regular war > there was walls and guard towers
      - Major monuments in the middle called ziggurats
      - Live in the city and go outside to work in the countryside outside the wall
- 2.3 Political and military history

- Birth of Monarchy (in Sumer)> hereditary power (absolute power) > patriarchal societies > power father to son
- Sumerian city-states are independent cities that govern themselves and the surrounding countryside > each city had a king
  - Religion is everything, priests are early chieftain > religion was everything
  - Priest > Temporary leaders (in time of emergency> make decisions)> permanent leaders> hereditary leaders> kings
    - These were the very first kings in human history
    - Proven through the literature
- The Akkadian Empire (2334-2154 BE)
  - In 2331 BCE, King Sargon of Akkad, a city-state North of Sumer, conquered several city states
    - Probably world's first standing army> permanent army of soldiers that were trained when they were not in war
    - Sargon went on a conquering rampage> taking them one by one
    - Successors further conquered and expanded
      - Thus, **Akkadians created world's first EMPIRE** (large territory that controls many cities)
      - Created a more complex hierarchy/ government > birth of bureaucracy
    - Expanded to almost all of Mesopotamia
- The early-Babylonian empire (1894-1595 BCE)
  - The Akkadian Empire dissolved after a little over 150 years
    - Several smaller kingdoms emerged in its wake
    - Including one that would leave an enormous imprint: Babylon> one of the smaller kingdom that succeeded in expanding
    - Irak > Bagdad is where the ruins of Babylonia are
    - Enormous importance in Holy Scripture
    - Is a major city
    - Hanging gardens of Babylonia> jungle like structure on top of a temple > one of the great wonders of the ancient world
    - Important legacy: First coherent body of law
      - Hammurabi's code of law
      - Sculpture that has the law written on it that was placed in public places> it shows how patriarchal the society was (gender difference for adultery)
- 2.4 Religion=Culture
  - It was science, politics and culture
  - Had no rational explanation for natural phenomenons> when we don't understand we assume supernatural causes
    - Day, night, rain, sun, moon, rainbow, floods, thunders
  - Prayed and sacrificed things
  - Religious rites are omnipresent > dedicated a lot of their life to religion
  - Theocratic societies > Government of the cities were religious > Apply religious law to the society
  - Polytheistic religion> belief in numerous Gods> one God for each thing> families had pertained Gods
  - Religion appears in art (carvings, statues)
- 2.5 Science and Technology
  - Writing invented in Sumerian city-states> first to come up with the first form of writing
    - 9th millennium BCE: clay tokens for accounting

- Know what animals they had, how many died, got sold
- Clay tokens got more and more complex and system became more refined
- 4th millennium BCE: clay tokens impressed or drawn on clay tablets
  - Reused tokens by imprinting them on clay tablets or drew them with reed
- Over the next 2-3 millennia, the drawings evolved into pictograms, then into ideograms (symbol means an idea like day), and finally into phonetic signs (write down like the way people talked > like the alphabet)
- Mathematic
  - Base-60 (modern societies base-10 > mathematical system)
    - Division of time inspired by this
      - 60s/min, 60m/h, 30days/month,
      - Mesopotamia also had 30 days a month
    - 360 degrees in a circle
  - Addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, quadratic functions, fractions
    - Pythagorean theorem before Pythagoras > knew this theorem before Pythagoras established it clearly
    - Pi
- 2.6 Art, architecture and culture
  - Literature
    - Enheduana (2285-2250 BCE), the daughter of Sargon (Akkadian empire), composed many hymns to the goddess Inanna, and is considered to be the world's first author to put her name to a composition
      - Birth of literature
    - The Epic of Gilgamesh
      - Story written by different authors > mass culture everyone knew the story
      - Widely considered to be the first great work of literature in human history
      - Recounts life of Sumerian King Gilgamesh
      - Mixture of reality and fiction
      - Enormous influence on Jewish and Christian Holy Scripture
        - The Garden of Eden, the Great Flood (Noah's arc)
          - Gods hate Gilgamesh > he outsmarts them and build a boat and save humanity
            - Bible is old stories that were rewritten to convey a new message
            - Made Christian that stories in the bible are not all fact
        - Rocked the world of believers when discovered
    - Architecture
      - Great monuments builders
      - Why do we remember the Egyptians more than Mesopotamians for this?
        - Egyptians made monuments with stone while Mesopotamians made them with clay so time destroyed them
      - Mesopotamian grand monument: ziqqurat
        - Serve as a place of worship
        - The Tower of Babel inspired by ziqqurats
      - Trophy architecture
        - Not a unified region so kings used ziqqurats to show their power too intimidate their opponents
  - 2.7 Legacy in Western society
    - Patriarchy
      - Society organized around men
      - Women had no rights

- Power handed down father to son
- Hunter-gatherer nomadic lifestyle (no patriarchy, even matriarchal in some cases)> Agricultural sedentary lifestyle =Development of patriarchy
  - A new premium put on physical strength> societies came to value physical strength
    - 1. Men work in the fields, want to transmit land to their sons (importance of lineage)
      - Men want to know who their sons were, so they wanted to possess women's body> very strong against adultery> want to league their belonging to THEIR sons> men wanted more and more children to work the field with them(can't deny having sex)> women were forced to stay at home so they wouldn't meet other guys
      - Women give birth to more children, becomes source of weakness
    - 2. Rise in militarism
      - Exaltation of warriors, warrior gods, male figures
  - Hunter gather nomadic lifestyle worshipped goddesses>fertility, life, family
  - Agricultural sedentary lifestyle worshipped gods> warriors
  - This theory on the evolution of patriarchy seems to confirm itself, when comparing in the outcomes of Mesopotamian society and Egyptians society
    - Patriarchy took much longer develop in Egypt
    - Agriculture required less physical labour
    - Isolated society, much less militaristic
    - When Egypt started to become militaristic, because of outside pressure, it also became patriarchal
  - Egyptians
    - Women can own land
    - Women can easily divorced their husband
- Birth of codified law
- Code of Hammurabi
  - Babylonian king who lived from 1792-1750 BCE
  - His code is the most complete (not the earliest)
  - 282 laws (jurisprudence)
    - Decisions Hammurabi made becomes a law for other similar cases
  - Clearly illustrates class division and gender relations in Mesopotamian society
  - Written on stone
  - "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth"
  - Implies revenge

### 3. Ancient Egypt 6000 BCE-500 BCE

- 3.1 Geography
  - Built around the Nile river
  - Two great regions Lower Egypt [down stream] (Nile delta) >most densely populated area, Upper Egypt> the length of the Nile going into Africa
  - Lots of wheat> first to make beer
- 3.2 Origins of Egyptian society
  - Agricultural villages along the Nile river since at least 6000 BCE
    - Not surprising! One of the most fertile regions in the entire world!
    - So while the Sumerian city-states were flourishing and fighting each other, a very strong, united and peaceful kingdom was developing in Egypt
  - Cliché: "Egypt is the gift of the Nile"

- But, it's entirely true!
- The Nile floods every year, bringing fresh silt (minerals) to its valley (no danger of soil depletion)> no canals, no irrigation
- The Nile also acts as a highway, linking all parts of Egypt for trade transport, communication, etc
- Literally the most perfect place for establishing a civilization
- Nile provides same advantages as Tigris and Euphrates: clay, reeds, transportation, fish
- Additional advantages of the Nile valley:
  - Large quantities of stone available for construction and sculpture
  - Other materials close by: Copper in Sinai and wood(timber) from Lebanon
  - Isolated valley provides natural isolation from foreign societies ( no enemies)
- 3.3 Political and military history
  - Ancient Egyptian history is traditionally divided into seven distinct periods
    - **Archaic (predynastic) period (6000-2660 BCE)**
      - Development of monarchy (Pharaohs means big house> because they lived in big houses)
      - Much like in Mesopotamia, monarchy develops slowly from religious power to political power
      - Belief that one person is responsible for the rising and falling of the Nile (all life)
      - Gives god-like, divine aspect to power of the Pharaohs
    - Upper and Lower Egypt united under one Pharaoh by the year 3100 BCE (had different pharaohs and different language, religion before)
      - Once unification achieved, Egyptian culture and society develop substantially over next centuries
      - Power given in family not necessary father to son
  - **Old Kingdom (2660 BCE-2180 BCE)**
    - The first golden age of Egypt: remarkable wealth, sophistication, and achievement
    - Period of peace and wealth
    - This is when the Great Pyramids were built
      - Had a sheet of gold on the tip of the pyramid
      - Highest human structure ever built for 4 thousand years
      - Cleopatra is closer to us than to the construction of the pyramid (4500 years ago vs 2000 years ago)
    - So, over one thousand years of peace and prosperity in early Egyptian history!
  - **First intermediate period (2180-2080BCE)**
    - Wars of independence, instability, civil strife
    - Much less propensity and cultural achievement
    - Cause by climate changes
  - **Middle Kingdom (2080-1660 BCE)**
    - 2080: Warrior-pharaohs reunited Egypt, ushering 400 more years of peace and prosperity
    - It is this period that Egypt ceases to exist in complete isolation from the rest of the world!
    - Arrival of the Hyksos
      - Come from other places from the Fertile Crescent > looking for a place to settle down
      - Warring hordes or peaceful settlers?
      - Cultural and technological exchange between both societies
        - Brought the wheel (chariots), composite bow (arrow 3-4 time further), brought bronze (stronger tools and weapons) , brought the horse

- **Second Intermediate (1640-1570 BCE)**
  - Eventually, a series of terrible harvests creates animosity and battle between Egyptians and Hyksos
  - Wars erupted which led to Second Intermediate Period
- **New Kingdom (1570-1069 BCE)**
  - Around 1570, a new dynasty of warring pharaohs arises, chases out Hyksos and extend borders of Egypt to Canaan (Israel) and Nubia (Soudan)
    - First Egyptian empire
    - Thanks to the technology brought by the Hyksos
    - Kingdom became an empire > First Egyptian empire
  - The pharaohs of this era, like Hatshepsut and Amenhotep III entertain extensive and complex links with foreign leaders like Babylonian kings
    - They sent envoys, trade missions, diplomatic missions, gifts, signed treaties
    - Creating of international relationship > birth of diplomacy and international politics
  - This was the time of the greatest power, influence, and expanse of Egyptian civilization
    - However another empire was reaching its peak at this time: The Hittites
      - They were challenging the Egyptian militarily, taking some of their lands in Syria
      - This led to the clash of the Titans
        - Ramses II vs King Hattusili III
        - Battle of Kadesh (1274 BCE)
        - Both empires realized that they were evenly matched, they couldn't defeat each other > a peace treaty got created
          - Very ephemeral peace between both nations
      - Great battle with two warrior kings (Rameses II), both kings were on the battle field
    - Hittites empire
      - In Anotolia > which is Turkey
      - Clashed with Egyptians in Syria
- **Third Intermediate (1069-653)**
  - Also known as "Bronze age Collapse"
  - All civilizations collapsed
  - What is this? "A sudden, violent and culturally disruptive era in the late Bronze Age in which the Mycenaean kingdoms, the Hittite Empire, and the New Kingdom of Egypt suffered cultural collapse"
    - Last time Egypt was an independent society for a long time
  - World trade collapsed over night
  - Reduced literacy
  - Destruction of major cities
  - Famine
  - Incessant wars
  - Caused by a massive volcano eruption in Iceland > caused a global cooling
- 3.4 Religion
  - Like Mesopotamians, polytheistic religion > Traditional Egyptian religion
  - Hundreds of gods worshipped or everything, but some more important then others
  - Over thousands of years of Ancient Egyptian history, some gods come and go, others simply evolve
  - Complex mythology and all are related
  - Evolution of the God of the sun > eagle head, sun/disk on his head from Ra to Amon (no eagle head no disk) to Amon Ra (combination of Ra and Amon) to the God of the sun who didn't have a form



- Death
  - Very interesting and complex notions regarding the afterlife, found in the Book of the Dead
    - Inventors of the notion of the “final judgement” (god:Anubis)
      - Same idea is used in Christianity
      - Anubis will judge your heart> light heart good person, heavy heart bad person > weight it against a feather
      - Good person lives in the land of the Gods
  - Fascinating burial techniques and practice
    - Mummification
    - Enormous tombstones
      - Example of King Tut
    - Mummify pets
    - Spend lots of time and money to plan their journey to their after life
    - Were buried with treasure
    - Organs in jars with the heads of the Gods
    - Can't let the body rot since it will affect the afterlife
    - In Sarcophagus
    - King Tut (Tutankhamun) is famous because his tomb is one of the only ones found untouched
    - Crypts were mazes
  - The Akhenaten “experiment” 1351-1334 BCE
    - Has weird facial features
    - The first appearance of monotheism in history
      - The worship of a single god (Aton, the Sun disk God)
        - No more human like gods
        - Portrayed as a disk
    - New religious approach, practices, architecture, art form> True religious revolution
    - Founded a new religion from scratch that he tried to impose on all
    - No one knows where his inspiration comes from
    - Creation of a new capital, Akhetaton
    - Accepted that his wife Queen Nefertiti rule next to him > co-pharaoh
      - Continued to rule after death of husband
    - Egyptians did not fully adopt new religion, and reverted to old belief after Akhenaton's death
      - Enormous legacy> Inspired the Hebrews to create monotheism religion
        - Key legacy in Hebrew history
- 3.5 Science and Technology
  - Writing
    - Developed independently (not Mesopotamian)
    - Hieroglyphs (holy writing) vs Hieratic (use for everyday purposes)
  - Engineering
    - No wheel until Hyksos (pyramid in Old Kingdom) > paid labour during summer month
    - Fantastic construction projects despite that
  - Medicine
    - Very extensive set of medicine practices, very few which were actually effective
    - Knew a lot about human body but not a lot of how to repair it
    - However, deep anatomical knowledge (mummification)
    - Importance of hygiene > rich people several baths a day
      - Public baths

- 3.6 Legacy in Western Societies \*EXAM QUESTION\*
- Egypt left the first “blueprint” for what a great civilization should be
  - Inspired and in awe of the actions of the Egyptian
  - Pharaohs show the great power a king could have
  - Humans have been fascinated with Egypt culture and society in all subsequent periods of history
  - No one forgot about the Egyptian in following periods> Romans were just as fascinated
- A rigid hierarchy, similar to most subsequent civilizations
  - That’s the way that the social hierarchy should be > natural order to have a rank
- Monotheism (Akhenaton)
  - As well as beliefs regarding the afterlife

## 4. Ancient Greece 3000-31 BCE

- 4.1 Geography
  - Considered to be the true birth of the Western Civilization
  - Athens, the Island of Crete



- 4.2 Origins of Greek societies
  - First sedentary humans in this region (proto-Greeks)
    - Evidence of copper tools in the region as early as 4th millennium BCE (3000s BCE)
    - Most likely brought metal smelting technologies, as well as some form of agricultural knowledge from Anatolia (Northern Mesopotamia)
    - Not a river culture: small scale agriculture (very rocky and not very fertile)
      - Geography very different from fertile crescent

- Tremendous impact on political structures!
  - Societies never became centralized > bunch of small city states
  - Each had their own political system and their own army
- Minoan civilization
  - During the 3th millennium BCE, first advanced civilization develops, on the island of Crete
  - Very little is known about Minoans
    - “Linear A” writing > their language
      - Haven’t decipher it yet
      - No way of translating it
  - Not really greek> not the same religion or language
  - Small-scale agriculture and fishing villages
    - Long distance Mediterranean trade> Products are sent all over the place > received a lot of product
  - Powerful monarchies emerge, as evidence by enormous palaces with advanced technology
    - First occurrence of complete plumbing> running water and bathrooms
    - First to have sidewalks
  - Much less patriarchal than Mesopotamia
    - Artwork of women doing men activities (women athletes)
    - Women are portrayed of being bear breasted
      - Rise of patriarchy> hide their women
  - More peaceful society> traders not fighters
- Mycenaean civilization
  - True ancestors of the Greeks
  - During the 2nd millennium BCE, another advanced civilization develops in mainland Greece
  - “Helladic” or “Proto-Greek” nomadic tribes settle towns at Mycenae, Thebes, Athens
  - “Palace-cities” which show signs of development of monarchy, and war-like society
    - Lots of weapons and fortresses
    - Invented metal body armour
  - Linear B writing, archaic form of Greek which has been deciphered unlike Linear A
- Greek Colonization
  - Throughout early and later Greek history, Greek influence spread throughout Mediterranean basin through colonization.
- Bronze Age Collapse
  - War lead to a massive cultural decline
  - Contact between Minoans and Mycenaeans initially peace (as evidence by trade)
    - Something happened to disrupts all the trade routes
  - Between 1300 and 1100 BCE, savage wars break out (the most famous of which is the Trojan War) that eventually destroy both civilization
  - Part of the same “Bronze Age Collapse” that brought the end of Egypt’s “New Kingdom”, and Hittite civilization
    - Witnessing a period of forty to fifty years at the end of the thirteenth and the beginning of the twelfth century almost every significant city in the eastern Mediterranean world was destroyed, many of them never to be occupied again.
  - In Greek history, this is known as the “Dark Ages”
    - War, civil strife, starvation, reduced literary, destruction of cities, decline of cultural and political institutions, disruption of trade, large-scale population decline
  - Root causes?

- Climate, volcanic eruption
- The ever so elusive “sea-people”
  - Invasion of a new group of humans
  - Only traces of the sea-people come from the writing of the people that they attacked
  - Attacked especially Hittites and Egyptians
- 4.3 Political and military history
  - Ancient Greek history is traditionally divided into four distinct periods
  - Archaic period (8th century-510 BCE)
    - Around 800BCE, Greece emerges from Dark Ages
    - Many new city-states emerge: the **Polis**
      - Independent, direct themselves
      - Means City with a self governing structure
      - The invention of politics (affairs of the polis)
      - Politics take place in the agora(big place in the middle of the city where they discussed politic affair> make political decisions), or acropolis (a mountain close or in the city that all the major building are on > cities built around the hill and the angora is at the bottom)
  - The invention of citizenship (what is it?)
    - Legal concept
    - Come with rights
    - Each polis (at least 800 of them) has it’s own version of citizenship, and it’s own political system
      - Monarchy (Mycenaean and Minoans, decline afterwards)
        - Single individual with all the power, origins are religious
        - Lineage > power passed father to son
        - Power in the hands of a hereditary figure
      - Tyranny (like Corinth)
        - Power in the hands of a single individual
        - He took power by force through the army> took it from the monarchy
        - Seen as the hero of the people
        - Sole ruler who took power by force, not hereditary
      - Oligarchy (like Sparta)
        - The elite rule the city
        - The richest family get together and decide everything
        - Power in the hands of a few wealthy citizenship
      - Democracy (Athens)
        - The people have power> power of the people
        - All citizens have equal power
        - We (Athenians) are called a Democracy, for the administration is in the hands of the many and not the few with equal justice to all alike in their private dispute
  - Classical Greece (510-323 BCE)
    - Athenian Democracy
      - Athens during the Dark Ages
        - A society dominated by aristocrats and oligarchy
        - Problem of debt and slavery > always owed money to the aristocrats> had to sell themselves to pay off their debts
        - Problem brewing> people thought it would leave to civil war
      - Democracy developed over the course of the 6 th century BCE, with several great reformers

- Draco, Solon, Cleisthenes
- It was unfair to keep turning all the citizens into slaves
- Social classes:
  - Citizens (40 000-60 000 people)> count men and women (women are citizens but don't have the right of the men)
    - Only citizens could participate (not women and just adults)
  - Metics (25 000 people)> free people who don't have the citizenship, some were rich and influential
    - Aristotle
    - Are not allowed to participate in politics
  - Slaves (300 000-400 000)
    - Foreigner captured in war
    - No rights
  - Women (1/2 total population)
    - Had no rights what so ever
    - Citizen women couldn't wonder the streets alone
- Political institution
  - Ekklesia (All male citizens over 18 are welcome> All male with 2 years of military experience)
    - Debate various laws together and each person had one vote
    - Raise their hand to vote
    - Ultimate result
    - Meet once a week
    - Not all citizens showed up>not rich citizens had to work
    - Had to be a minimum number of citizens
    - Appointed magistrates
    - Controlled finances
    - Made decisions concerning war and peace
  - Boule (council of 500)
    - Create the laws to be voted on
    - Diplomats in foreign countries
    - People were picked at random
    - Studied and drafted laws
    - Leadership changed every day
  - Magistrates (executive council, subordinate to the Ekklesia)
    - Elected by the Ekklesia
    - True equality
    - Carry out decisions made by the Ekklesia
    - Elected for periods of 1 year
- What does Athenian democracy really means
  - Similarities
    - All citizens can vote
    - Citizens vote for representatives
  - Differences
    - Vote for different law> consult general population to vote for all laws
      - House of commons that vote for laws vs population
      - Don't vote for every law
    - Vote for people to represent us> not direct democracy
    - Representative democracy

- Women can vote
- General population don't get all together to vote
- Democracy is truly an exception in Ancient history
- Something like "pure" democracy has never existed> excluded a lot of people
- Persian Wars
  - First Persian war (490BCE)
    - Greek cities encourage to fight back against Persia
    - Persian didn't see the Greeks as a true menace
      - They only sent one army
      - Famous battle of Marathon, Athenian Victory
      - Origine of marathons
  - Second Persian war (480-479BCE)
    - Persian will send the bulk of they force
    - Greek alliance led by Sparta> Leader of Greek defensive alliance
    - Famous Battle of Thermopylae
      - Greeks were outnumbered
      - Greek army wait at the pass of Thermopylae
      - Since they were walking in a single file line
      - Bulk of the Persian army stuck in the back
      - Some Greeks betrayed and help the Persian, they took another passage which helped them win that battle
    - Ultimate Greek victory, again led by Athens
      - Used guerrilla tactics
  - The Peloponnesian War (430-404 BCE)
    - Greeks continued building a defensive army
    - Athenians: bloated ego> both Persian wars were won by Athenians
      - Thought that all Greek leaders should follow their lead
      - Athens creates defensive alliance of Greek city-states
        - Delian League > Athenian Empire
          - Heavy taxation by Athenians
          - They thought since their army was also in politics that's the reason they won
          - Many city-states didn't want to be part of it
      - The Peloponnesian League
        - Sparta and their allies who didn't want to submit to Athens
      - War between both groups last decades
        - Unspeakable death, destruction, horror
        - Spartan plus allies vs Athens plus allies
      - Stalemate for years, ultimately bittersweet Spartan Victory
        - Nothing changed that much
        - Delian League was dismantled, but Athenians was still a free city
        - Followed by era political, moral, cultural, and social chaos
  - Hellenistic Greek (323-146 BCE)
    - Persian and Peloponnesian Wars leaves Greek polis devoted, exhausted, and vulnerable
    - Cities were poor and tires
    - Enter Macedonia
      - Greeks but not quite
    - Small monarchy, far north of the great Greek poleis
      - were considered barbaric by Greeks because of their concept of monarchy

- A standing army, not citizen-warriors (hoplites> tool)
- Philip II, king of Macedonia (359-336 BCE) conquers nearly all of Greece (except the might Spartans)
- Philip's son, Alexander the Great, is perhaps one of the most famous figure in all of history
  - Apprentice of Aristotle
    - Very influenced by the philosophy of Aristotle
  - The "Gordian Knot"
    - One of his conquest is in Anatolia
      - He broke the knot of the city of Gord> if you untie the knot you will conquer the world> he thought outside the box and took his knife and cut it
  - Goes on perhaps the wildest conquering spree in all of history, with possible exception of Genghis Khan
    - Conquered all of the Persian empire
  - Wanted to conquer the world even territories he didn't know of
  - He went all the way to Northern India
  - Dies aged 33, in nebulous circumstances
- Successor kingdom> after his death, all the generals carved out his kingdom and it broke down with the big generals at the head
  - No unity
- Legacy of Alexander's conquests
  - Not political unity
  - Process of Hellenization
    - Greek becomes lingua franca (main language)
    - Greek style poleis built over enormous territory
    - Fascination of countless later historical figures (Hitler)
- Roman Period (146-onwards)
  - With the battle of Corinth (146BCE), Greece becomes a Roman province
  - In the following years, Romans topple basically every successor kingdom
  - Greek world remains Greek in many ways however, and one might say Rome became more Greek than Greece became Roman
  - Greece controlled by foreign powers until 1832 (independence from Ottoman empire)
- Religious beliefs
  - Polytheistic religion
    - Mythology, moral teachings
  - For the first time in history, religion becomes more of a personal affair than a public one
    - Legacy in Western Civilization since it's still like that today> politics and religion are not together
    - Religious buildings and architecture more related to civic pride than purely religious motives
- Intellectual and philosophical contributions
  - The invention of philosophy
    - Perhaps the greatest legacy of Ancient Greek
  - Philosophy= love of knowledge
  - Confronted with a wide array of religious beliefs and cultures, many Ancient Greeks search for absolute truth, free of cultural bias
    - Familiar with a wide array of different cultures
    - Got to thinking that religion was relative and there must be a truth that goes beyond cultural bias

- Desire to find the absolute truth
- The flowering of philosophy (p.81-83 textbook)
- Rationality
  - Truth comes not from the gods, but from observation, calculation, critical thinking
  - Pythagoras: Mathematics are everywhere
    - Our universe is composed of mathematics
    - Understand mathematics gets you closer to the divine
    - People will later reject the religious aspect of his findings
  - Socrates: Question everything!
    - Will ask questions until they contradict themselves
    - “The only true wisdom is in knowing you know nothing”
  - Plato: the “forms”, the true essence of reality
    - A platonic form is a reality that we don’t see. It is a non physical entity that does not exist in space and time
      - A circle is a form. Whether you draw it or not, it will still exist
      - We strive for perfection because even if it doesn’t exist you can still picture it
    - Wrote down the dialogues of Socrates
    - Founded the first academy> where people will debate philosophical questions
- Art, Architecture and culture
- Drama (theater)
  - Religious festivals (the Dionysia)
    - Festival about drinking and having a good time
    - They would also go see plays
    - Produced by wealthy citizens, targeted to the masses (slaves and women were allowed)
  - Creation of most of the classic “genres”
    - Tragedy, Comedy, Satyre, Drama
    - Used masks since in big theatre people are far away and they can’t see people’s facial expression
  - A launch-pad for the humanistic tradition
    - Religious and personal matters> dealt mostly with human subject matter
    - Heavy and varied subject-matter
    - Comedy and controversy> freedom of speech > once you were established you could talk about anything
    - Romans rewrote greek plays
  - Used by Athenians to create a common identity and culture in its colonies, a nation building tool > to show that their culture was the best
  - Amphitheater > amazing acoustics
- Sculpture
  - Again, the origins of Western classical forms:
    - Classical sculpture
      - Male nudes, flexed muscles
      - The search for ideal proportions and beauty
      - Brought art to a new level with realism and proportions
    - Hellenistic sculpture
      - Move away from classicism towards emotional and realistic art: pain, sorrow, hardship
      - Sculpt actual people > reality not beauty
      - Emotions through sculpture
  - Humanism in art
    - Portray humans and not gods or religious figures



- Emotions through the human body
- Architecture
  - Religious architecture
    - The Acropolis and the Parthenon (housed a golden statue of Athena)
  - An immense legacy
    - Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian columns
    - A powerful legacy in the USA
      - Greek architecture represented democracy, ideal, beauty, harmony, freedom
- Science and technology
  - Classical science and technology
    - The classical era is remembered mostly for setting the intellectual; basis for the birth of true science and knowledge
      - Rationality and the rational quest for truth
  - Democritus vs Aristotle, on the nature of “stuff”
    - What are stuff made of?
    - Democritus’ concept of the atom> indivisible particle of material
    - Aristotle> matter is infinitely divisible> everything is composed of fire, air, earth and water
  - Hellenistic era in science and technology
    - Could be called the first scientific revolution
    - Significant advances in
      - Astronomy
        - Aristarchus of Samos (310-230 BCE)
          - First heliocentric model of the cosmos> everything revolve around the sun
        - Aristotelian model remains dominant> earth in the middle> everything turns around the earth
        - Claudius Ptolemy (100-170CE)
          - Improves Aristotelian model of cosmos to account for the backwards motion of the planets
          - This version of the cosmos would be dominant among scholars until second scientific revolution
          - Planets had epicycle explain their backwards motion
      - Mathematics
        - Euclid (circa 300-250BCE)
          - Reunited and improved all existing knowledge on elemental geometry, in standardized, systematic way
          - Elements, standard geometry textbook for 2000 years!
          - You have all been studying Euclidian mathematics since elementary school
        - Hipparchus (circa 190-120 BCE)
          - Inventor of trigonometry
      - Geography
        - Eratosthenes (276-194BCE)
          - Born in Syene (Egypt), a Greek Egyptian
          - Accurately calculated the circumference of the earth, with remarkable precision
        - Ptolemy (same guy who came up with epicycles)
          - The Geographia, best world Atlas in the world up until at least the 16th century CE
          - Europe, Asia and North Africa
      - Medicine
        - Hippocrates (circa 460-370 BCE classical period)

- Established medicine as a profession (Hippocratic oath> always take care of your patients)
- Father of the medical profession
- Much of modern medical terminology of illnesses and diseases: acute, chronic, endemic, epidemic, relapse, etc
- Herophilus (circa 325-255 BCE)> hellenistic period
  - Father of anatomy: detailed descriptions of human body, including the brain (first to understand its function> send signals and where we think)
  - Dissect human corpses
  - Understood arteries, importance of blood pressure, etc
- Erasistratus (304-250 BCE)
  - Structure and function of heart, arteries, veins, capillaries...
  - Rejection of bloodletting> barbaric
- Physics
  - Archimedes of Syracuse (287-212 BCE)
    - Establishes value of pi
    - Establishes with mathematical language the principle of simple machines (lever, pulley, screw, inclined plane, wheel)
    - Invents Archimedean screw> way to pump water, compound pulley> multiply force> lift heavy object
    - Invents tons of war machines to defend Syracuse (Greek city on the island of Sicily) from Roman invaders
- 4.8 Legacy in Western societies
  - What do you think are the key elements of the Ancient Greek legacy that is felt on the modern Western World? In other words, in what ways was our modern world shaped or influenced by Ancient Greece? This can of course be in terms of culture, of science, of philosophy, of politics, of warfare
    - Democracy> power in the hands of people
    - Architecture> columns
    - Science
      - Astronomy the world turns around the sun,
      - Mathematic> geometry and trigonometry
      - Medicine> Hippocratic Oath
      - Physics> Use of simple machines, pi
    - Creation of basic genres (Comedy, Tragedy, Satyre, Drama)
      - Mastered the art of acoustics
    - Origins of critical thinking> philosophy > rational quest for truth
      - Rejection of religion as an absolute truth created science
    - Plato's atoms> indivisible matter
    - Separation of religion and politics > religion is a personal affair
      - Individualism> private more than public
    - Humanism in art> portraying humans and not gods
    - Citizenship
    - Freedom of speech
    - Invention of the sidewalks
    - Olympics> competitive sports
      - Marathon
    - Higher education (Plato's Academy)
    - Military legacy

- Invention of armour
- War machines
- Sororities and Fraternities