

Chapter 12

Classical Greece

Before You Read: Anticipation Guide

Copy the statements below in your notebook. Write *agree* or *disagree* next to each one. After you read the lesson, check to see if you have changed your mind about each.

- The Golden Age of Greece lasted about a hundred years.
- Alexander the Great's empire was bigger than the Persian empire.
- The Greeks studied philosophy more than science.

Big Ideas About Classical Greece

Geography Migration, trade, warfare, and the action of missionaries spread ideas and beliefs.

Greek ideas about the arts, architecture, sciences, and philosophy spread to parts of Asia through Alexander the Great and his armies. Greek culture blended with the cultures of conquered lands including Egypt, Persia, and India to create a new one. Millions of people who lived in Alexander's empire shared that new culture. The culture continued long after Alexander died.

Integrated Technology

eEdition

- Interactive Maps
- Interactive Visuals
- Starting with a Story



INTERNET RESOURCES

Go to **ClassZone.com** for

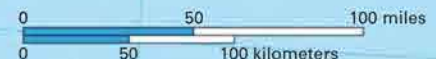
- WebQuest
- Homework Helper
- Research Links
- Internet Activities
- Quizzes
- Maps
- Test Practice
- Current Events



Ionian Sea



Tholos Temple, Delphi



- Area of Greek settlement/ Ancient Greece
- Major city-state
- Major temple or shrine

18°E

GREECE



477 B.C.

The Golden Age of Athens begins. (Parthenon) ▶

431 B.C.

The Peloponnesian War begins.

500 B.C.

475 B.C.

450 B.C.

WORLD

500 B.C.

Nok people of Africa make iron tools.

483 B.C.

Siddhartha Gautama, the Buddha, dies.



445 B.C.

Jews rebuild the walls of Jerusalem. (illustration of Jerusalem) ◀

The Greek City-States, 500 B.C.

INTERACTIVE



Lion Terrace, Delos



399 B.C.

Socrates is condemned to death.
(Socrates' bust) ▶



326 B.C.

The empire of Alexander the Great is at its peak.

400 B.C.

400 B.C.

Olmec civilization of Mexico begins to decline.
(Olmec man with infant) ▶

375 B.C.



350 B.C.

350 B.C.

African urban centers develop.

325 B.C.

CHANGING TIMES

Background: Pericles (PEHR•ih•KLEEZ) was the leader in Athens from 460 to 429 B.C. One of his goals was to strengthen Athenian democracy. He proposed a plan that increased the number of paid political positions. When political positions were unpaid, only wealthy people could afford to serve. With the new plan even poor citizens could serve in the government.

This suggested change has caused a lot of people to talk about how times are changing. Some people say it is good, but others don't agree. You have been asked by Pericles to go to the marketplace and listen to what citizens are saying about his plan.

Bust of Pericles ►





They were shouting. "Pericles wants more public officials to get paid," one of them hollered above the rest. "Poor citizens will be able to serve the government of Athens. I don't like that!"

The wealthy citizens were talking about the proposed policy change. Pericles was due to arrive at any moment. I was acting as his "eyes and ears" in the market place. Later, I would tell Pericles what I heard being said by the citizens of Athens.

"But I think Pericles is right," another man said. "Any citizen who wants to serve in the government should be able to do so. Pericles says being poor shouldn't prevent a man from serving our city."

"Yes," another man agreed. Several others nodded. "A poor man can serve Athens. A poor man is just as intelligent as a rich man. How can we ask the poor to obey our government if they cannot be public officials?"

"You're right. If a man is poor, it's not his fault!" piped up a fourth citizen. "Blame it on the gods!"

"Rich men are much better educated," a fifth man argued. "That's why only the rich should serve Athens."

Another man answered him. "But Pericles said that no one needs to be ashamed of poverty. The real shame is not trying to escape it."

Just then I heard footsteps. Pericles was coming! I needed to move away from the crowd. Later, he asked me if I had some advice for him based on what I heard. I knew what I would say and hoped he would agree with my advice.

What advice would you give Pericles?

Reading & Writing

- 1. READING: Character and Plot** What character trait does Pericles show when supporting the rights of a poor citizen to serve in the government? What other character traits will he need to actually get the plan passed?
- 2. WRITING: Persuasion** Think about what you heard. Think about the qualities needed to be a good public official. Then write a position paper outlining points that will help Pericles persuade people that his plan is the correct one.

MAIN IDEAS

- 1 **Government** Democracy expanded under the leadership of Pericles.
- 2 **Economics** Pericles expanded the wealth and power of Athens through the Delian League.
- 3 **Culture** Pericles launched a program to make Athens beautiful.

TAKING NOTES

Reading Skill: Finding Main Ideas

Identifying the main ideas and finding details about those ideas will help you understand the material in the lesson. In Lesson 1, look for three goals set by Pericles, and find details about them. Record the information in a web diagram.



 Skillbuilder Handbook, page R2



▲ **Porch of the Caryatids** The porch is part of the Erechtheum, a temple that honors several gods and goddesses. The columns are sculptures of maidens (caryatids).

Words to Know

Understanding the following words will help you read this lesson:

ability a skill or talent (page 393)

*The **ability** that an individual possesses can be natural or the result of practice.*

league a group of people, organizations, or countries working together for a common goal (page 395)

*The city-states who joined the **league** promised to protect one another in the case of attack.*

glorify to bring honor, praise, and admiration to someone or something (page 396)

*The leader of Athens hired architects and artists to help **glorify** the city.*

ivory the substance that forms the tusks of animals such as elephants or walruses (page 396)

*Sculptors wanted **ivory** because it was an especially good material for carving.*

The Golden Age of Greece

TERMS & NAMES

Pericles
direct democracy
Delian League
Acropolis
Parthenon

Build on What You Know Have you ever had a time when you were really successful in the things you were doing? A period of great achievement is sometimes called a golden age. Ancient civilizations, such as the Han Dynasty in China and the Gupta in India, had golden ages. Greece too had a golden age, during the time of Pericles.

Pericles Leads Athens

1 ESSENTIAL QUESTION What democratic changes did Pericles bring?

After the Persian Wars that you read about in Chapter 11, one of Athens' greatest leaders, **Pericles**, emerged. By 460 B.C., Pericles was the strongest leader in Athens. He remained the leader until his death 31 years later. He was so important that this time in Athens is often called the Age of Pericles.

Pericles had three goals for Athens. The first was to strengthen democracy. The second was to expand the empire. The third was to beautify Athens.

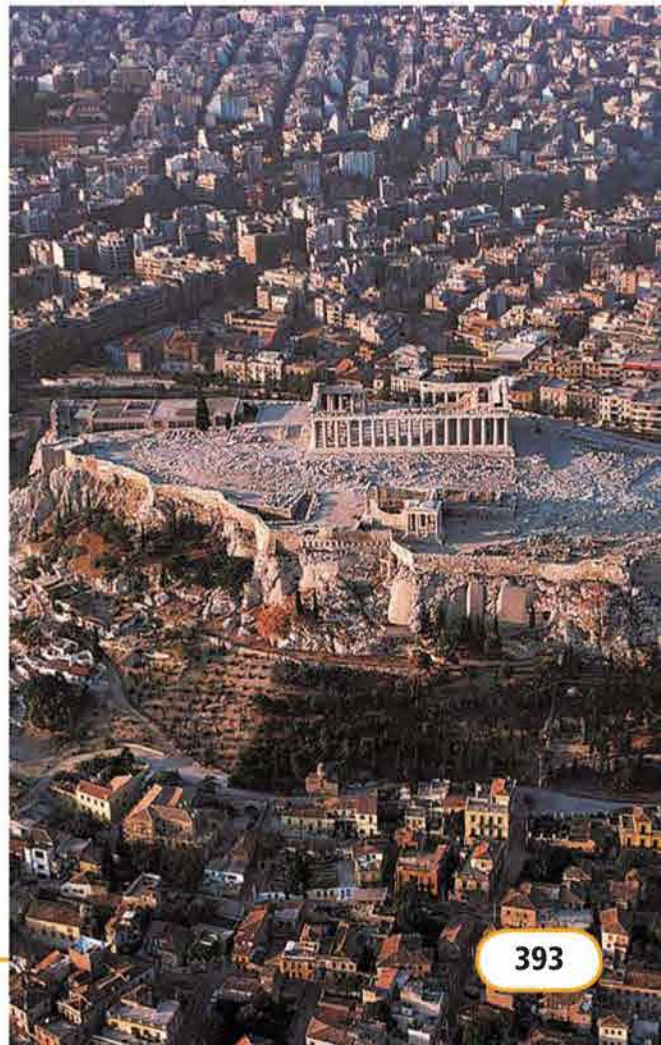
Pericles Strengthens Democracy

Remember that, before Pericles, leaders in Athens had begun to expand democracy. Pericles supported those reforms. He wanted, however, to change the balance of power between the rich and the poor.

About 430 B.C., Pericles gave his view of democracy in a speech honoring Athenian soldiers killed in war. "Everyone is equal before the law," he said. What counts in public service "is not membership of a particular class, but the actual ability which the man possesses."

Connect to Today

Ruins of Ancient Athens **Parts of ancient Athens sit above the modern city.** ▼



Paid Public Officials To spread power more evenly, Pericles changed the rule for holding public office. Most public officials were unpaid before he came to power. This meant that only wealthy people could afford to serve in government in Athens. Pericles increased the number of public officials who were paid. Now even poor citizens could hold a public office if elected or chosen randomly. However, to be a citizen an individual had to be a free male, over 18, and the son of Athenian-born parents.

Direct Democracy The form of democracy practiced in Athens was not the kind practiced in the United States today. The form used in Athens was called **direct democracy**. In a direct democracy all citizens participate in running the government. For example, all citizens in Athens could propose and vote directly on laws. By comparison, the United States has representative democracy, or a republic. U.S. citizens—male and female—elect representatives to take care of government business. These representatives propose and vote on laws. Study the chart on page 395 to find other differences.

REVIEW How is direct democracy different from representative democracy?

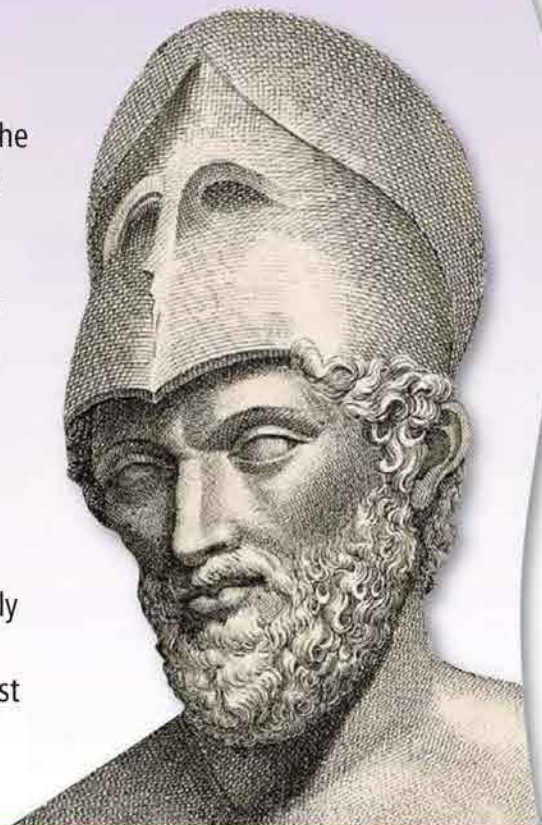
History Makers

Pericles (495–429 B.C.)

Pericles' speaking skills set him apart from other Athenians. He was so skilled that most regarded him as the best speaker of the time. Some people said that when he spoke, his words were like thunder and lightning.

Once, Pericles and another Athenian were involved in a wrestling match. Pericles lost. But his powers of speech were so great that he actually convinced the spectators that he won the match, even though they saw him lose!

His ability to speak so well made it possible for him to persuade Athenian citizens to back his reforms. These reforms brought about major changes in Athenian life. Unfortunately, toward the end of his life, Pericles was involved in several political scandals. As a result, he briefly stepped down from his position of leadership but later was reinstated. He is still thought of as one of the greatest leaders of Greece.



Comparisons Across Cultures

Athenian and U.S. Democracy

Athenian Democracy

Direct Democracy

- Citizenship: male; 18 years old; born of citizen parents
- Assembly of all citizens votes on laws.
- Leader is selected randomly or elected.
- Council of Five Hundred prepares business for the assembly.
- As many as 500 jurors could serve.

Both

- Political power is held by all citizens.
- Government has three branches.
- Law-making branch passes laws.
- Executive branch carries out laws.
- Judicial branch holds trials.

U.S. Democracy

Representative Democracy

- Citizenship: born in United States or completed citizenship process
- Representatives are elected to law-making body.
- Leader is elected.
- Executive branch has elected and appointed officials.
- Juries usually have 12 jurors.

Expanding the Empire

2 ESSENTIAL QUESTION How did Athens become more powerful?

Greek wealth depended on overseas trade. Athens was determined to protect its overseas trade and its homeland. At the end of the Persian War, the Greek city-states formed a league for mutual protection. It was called the **Delian League**.

Delian League Athens helped to organize this league. It was called the Delian League because its headquarters and treasury were located at first on the island of Delos. Pericles used money from the league's treasury to build a strong navy. The naval fleet was made up of at least 300 warships.

Athens Dominates the Delian League The fleet of Athens was the strongest in the Mediterranean region. Because Athens now had a superior navy, it took over leadership of the Delian League. In 454 B.C., the Delian League's treasury was moved to Athens. The transfer of the Delian League's treasury helped to strengthen Athens' power. Athens started treating the other members of the league as if they were conquered people, not allies. Eventually, Athens dominated all of the city-states to such an extent that they became part of an Athenian empire.

REVIEW How did the power of Athens expand?

Beautifying Athens

3 ESSENTIAL QUESTION How did Pericles beautify Athens?

Athens was a city in ruins when the war with Persia ended in 480 B.C. Parts of it were burned, and most of the buildings were destroyed. Pericles saw this destruction as a chance to rebuild, glorify, and beautify Athens.

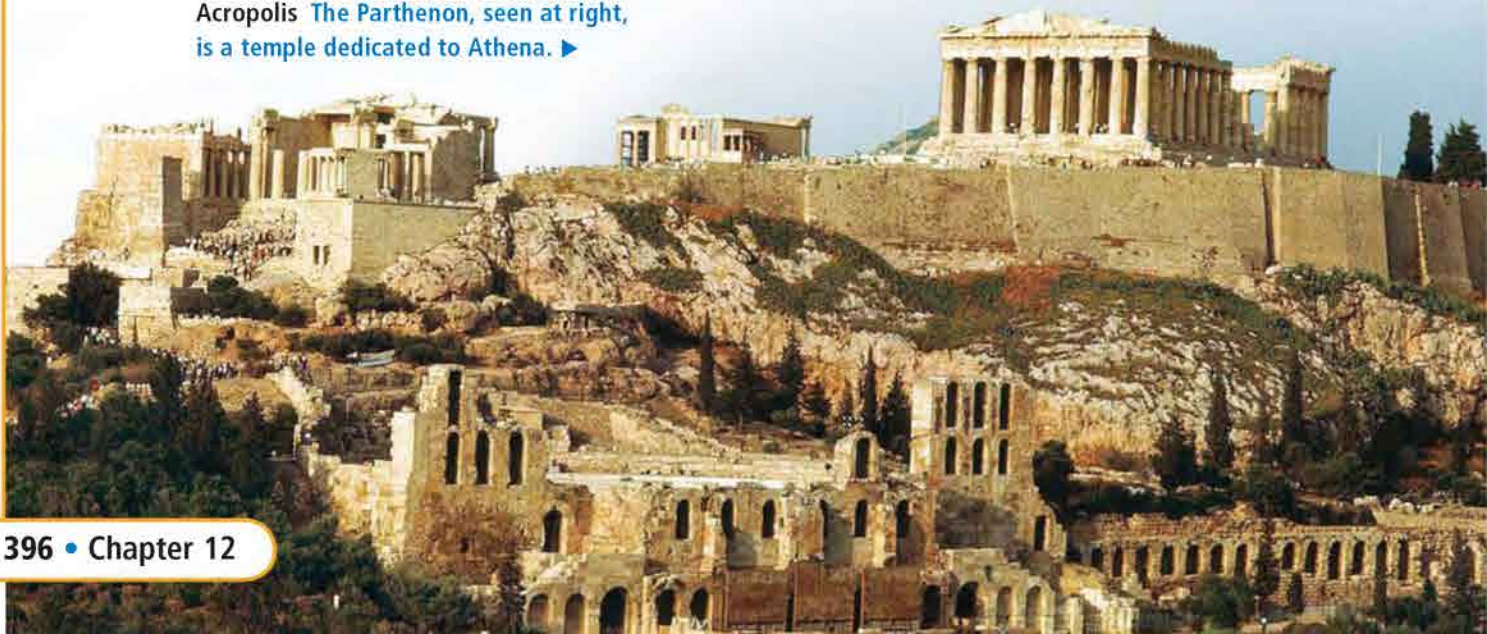
Rebuilding Athens The Greek city-states paid a tribute to the Delian League organization. The funds were supposed to help build the power of the league. Instead, Pericles used these funds to beautify Athens. He did not ask approval from the members of the league to use the money. This action made other city-states angry.

Pericles spent the money to purchase gold, ivory, and marble to create sculptures and construct beautiful buildings. Pericles also used the money to pay artists, architects, and sculptors for these projects.

The Acropolis One of the areas rebuilt was the **Acropolis** (uh•KRAHP•uh•lihs), or the “high city” part of Athens. An acropolis is an area in a Greek city where important temples, monuments, and buildings are located. The Persians had destroyed the temples and smashed the statues in Athens during the war.

One of the buildings constructed was the **Parthenon** (PAHR•thuh•NAHN). Its purpose was to house a statue of Athena, a goddess. Athenians thought of her as a warrior who protected Athens. Athena was also the goddess of wisdom, arts, and handicrafts.

Acropolis The Parthenon, seen at right, is a temple dedicated to Athena. ►



The Parthenon is considered the most magnificent building on the Acropolis. It is a masterpiece of architectural design, especially known for its graceful proportions and sense of harmony and order. Another temple on the Acropolis was one dedicated to Athena Nike, the goddess of victory. The most sacred site on the hill is the Erechtheum (eh•r•ihic•THEE•uhm). It is considered the most beautiful example of Greek architecture. You can see its porch at the beginning of this lesson. Legend says it marks the site where the god Poseidon and the goddess Athena had a contest to see who would be the patron god of the city. Athena won.

REVIEW How did Pericles finance his program to make Athens beautiful?

Lesson Summary

- Pericles strengthened democracy in Athens by paying public officials.
- Pericles expanded the empire by building a strong naval fleet.
- Pericles rebuilt and beautified Athens.

Why It Matters Now . . .

Athenian democracy, art, and architecture set standards that remain influential in the world today.

1 Lesson Review

Terms & Names

1. Explain the importance of

Pericles	Delian League	Parthenon
direct democracy	Acropolis	

Using Your Notes

Finding Main Ideas Use your completed graphic to answer the following question:

2. How did Pericles advance democracy?



Homework Helper
ClassZone.com

Main Ideas

3. What trait did Pericles believe was important to qualify for public service?
4. How did gaining control of the Delian League increase Athens' power?
5. Why was it important to rebuild and beautify the Acropolis in Athens?

Critical Thinking

6. **Comparing and Contrasting** How does the way Athenian citizens voted on laws compare with how U.S. citizens vote?
7. **Determining Historical Context** How was the Athenian view of a citizen different from the U.S. view of a citizen?

Activity

Making a Map Do some research on what buildings besides the Parthenon and the Erechtheum were located on the Acropolis. Then draw a map showing their locations.