Aim: How did classical civilizations gain, consolidate, maintain and lose their power?

## Aim: How did classical civilizations gain, consolidate, maintain and lose their power?

Do Now: Why do nations go to war?

- How do you choose your friends
- How do nations choose their friends?
- What do we call nations that are friendly toward each other?



## ANCIENT GREEK CITY- STATES

### UNIFYING FORCES

- Common religion believed in the same gods
- ▶ Common language
- Participated in the same sporting events – Olympics
- United against a common enemy – Persian Wars 499 - 449 BCE

### DIVIDING FORCES

- Lack of unity Loyalty to the city-state
- Desire for Sovereignty self rule
  - (Limited) Direct Democracy v. Totalitarianism (military oligarchy)
- Delian League v.Peloponnesian League

### Delian League v. Peloponnesian League

### Delian League

▶ Athens and Allies

### Peloponnesian League

Sparta and Allies

# How did the Peloponnesian War bring an end to the Golden Age of Greece?





## Peloponnesian War 431–404 BCE

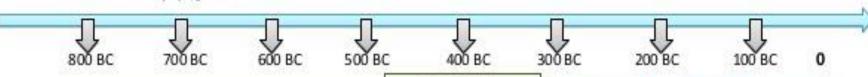
- ▶ Between Athens and Sparta 27 years
- ▶ Sparta wins
- Both city-states weakened

Elaborate a timeline about Ancient Greece:

Persian Wars. Battle of Marathon. Alexander the Great's empire.

Rome conquered Greece

First Olympic games



### ARCHAIC PERIOD (8th-6th c. BC)

- City states were ruled by a basileus (king).
- Some people emigrated and established Greek colonies in other countries.

#### CLASSICAL PERIOD

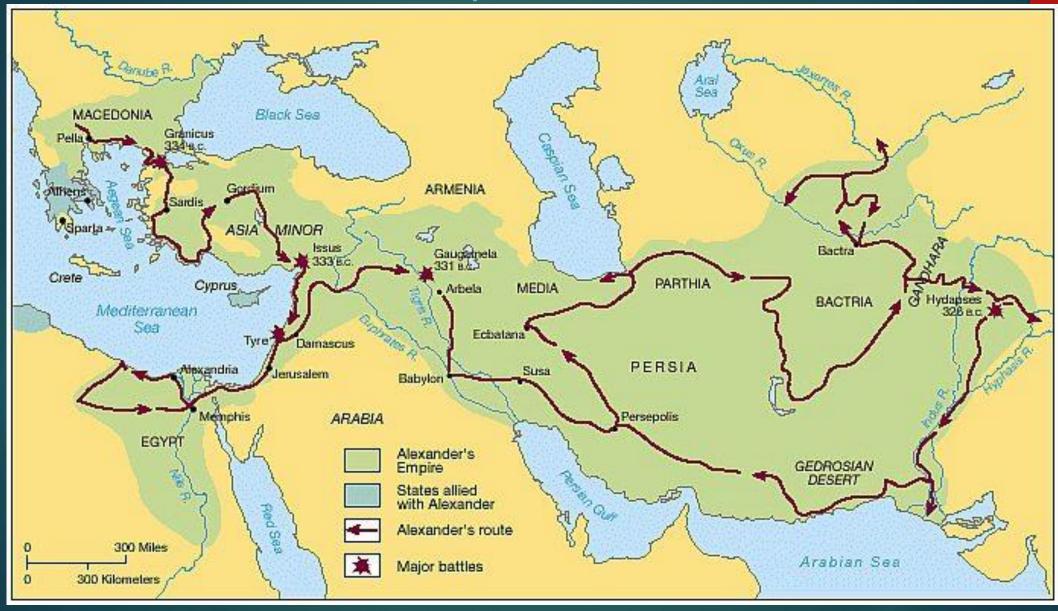
(5th-4th c. BC)

## (3th-1st c. BC)

- Athens and Sparta were the most powerful cities. Athens was a democracy and Sparta an oliganchy.
- Pericles was the most important leader of Athens.
  He built the Parthenon.
- The Peloponnesian War was a war between Athens and Sparta, which Spartawon.
- At the end of this period Alexander the Great conquered Greece and the Middle East.

- After Alexander died, his empire was divided into the Hellen istic kingdoms including Greece and Egypt.
- Rome gradually conquered the He lle nistic kingdoms, ending with Egypt in 30 BC.

## Alexander's Empire



## What were the effects of Alexander the Great's empire?

Hellenistic Culture is a combination of Greek, Persian, and Indian art, philosophy, science, math, architecture, and traditions that were created through contact between people ruled by Alexander the Great and spread by those that traveled in his empire.

What is Hellenistic culture?

**How did Hellenistic culture spread?** 

