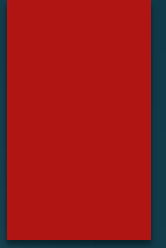


Aim: How did classical civilizations gain, consolidate, maintain and lose their power?



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?





The Aegean world on the eve of the Peloponnesian War (431 BC.)

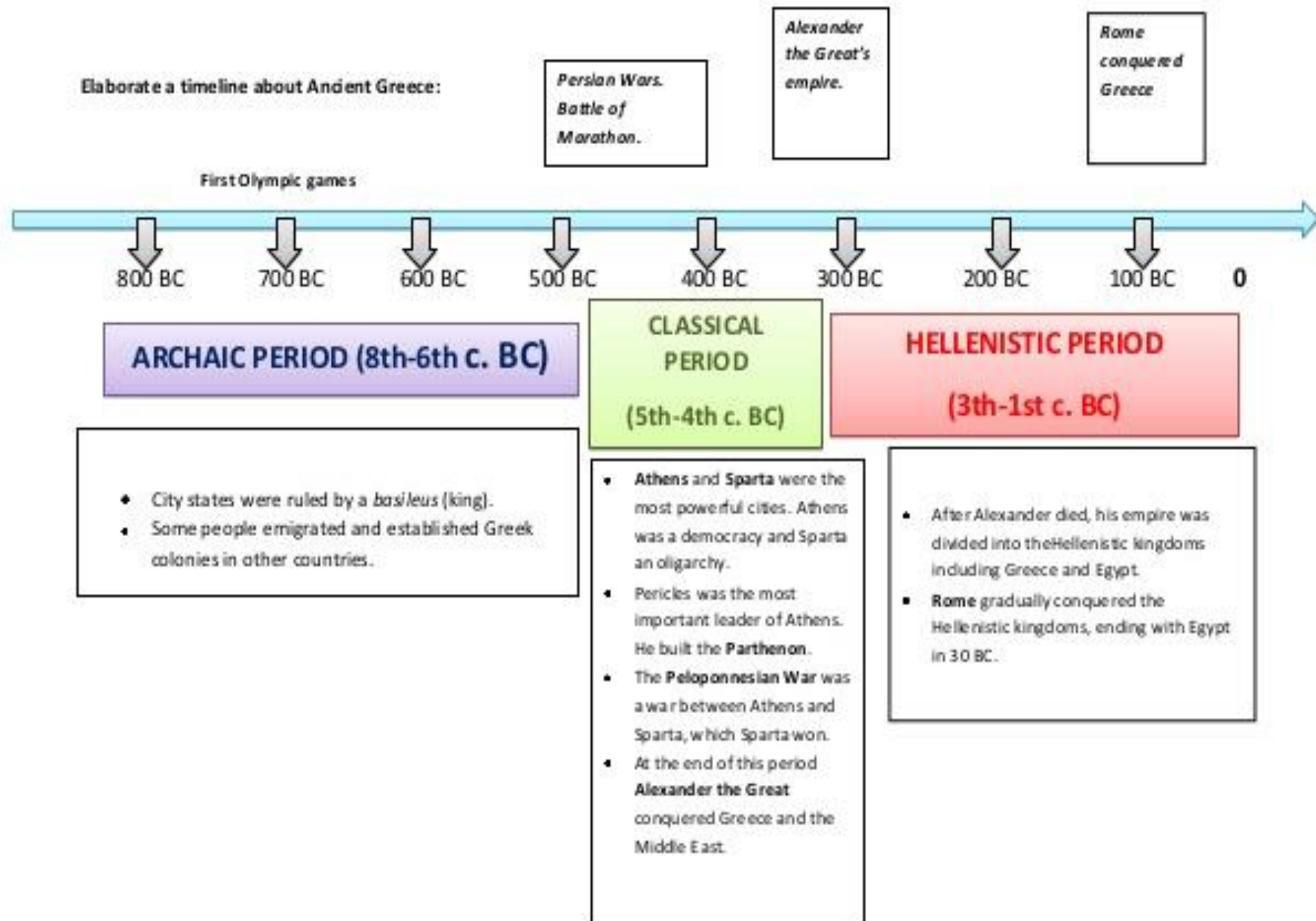
- City
- Panhellenic sanctuary
- ★ Athenian victory
- ★ Peloponnesian victory
- Athens and its allies
- Sparta and the Peloponnesian League
- neutral Greek states
- Persian Empire
- Kingdom of Macedonia

0 50 100 km

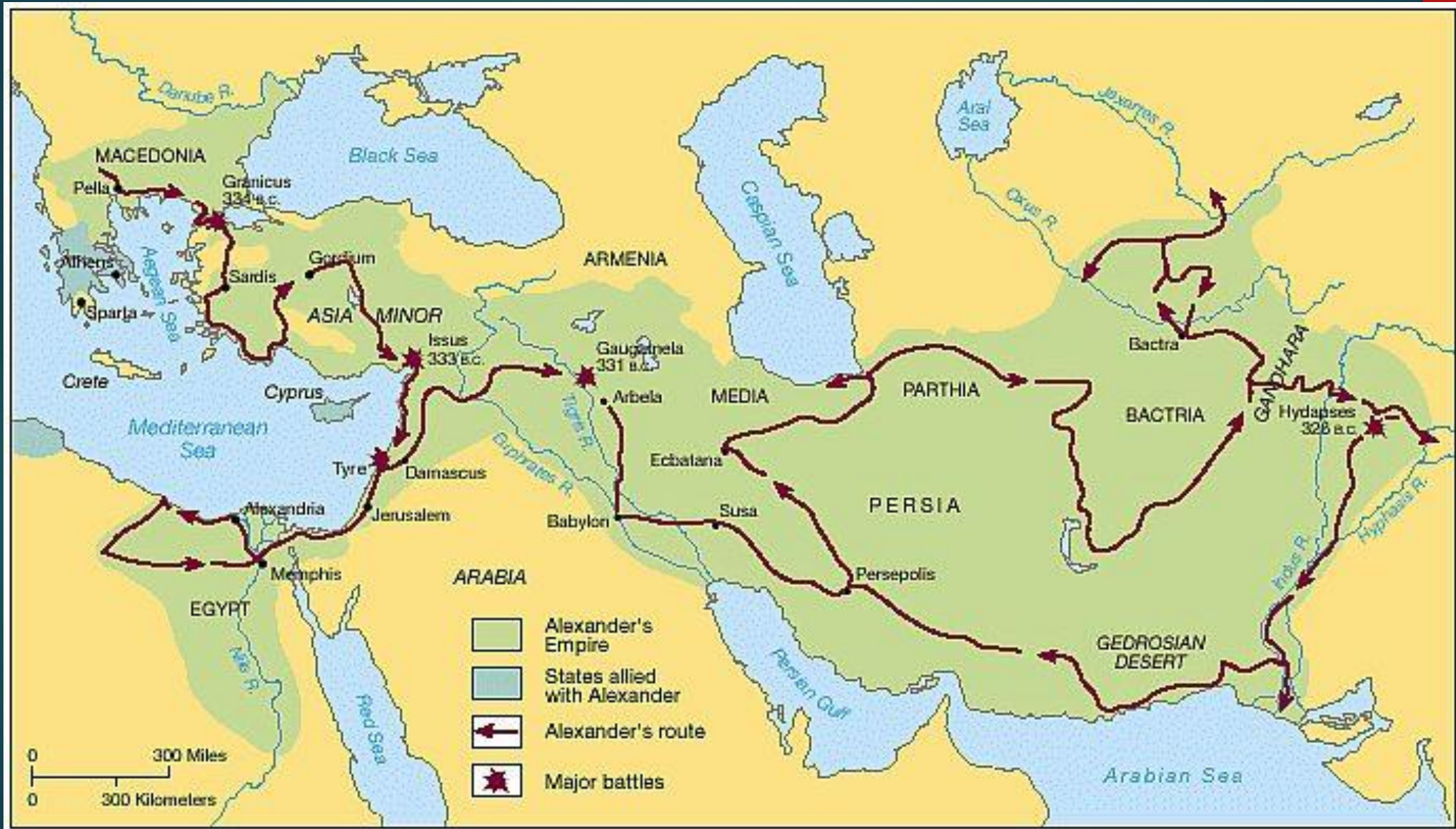
Peloponnesian War 431–404 BCE

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

Elaborate a timeline about Ancient Greece:



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?

