



A land of mountains and islands....

- Mount Olympus



- Zakynthos



A land of contrasts...





Greece: the Hellenic Republic



- *The origins of the national flag with its cross-and-stripe pattern are debatable.*
- *The blue and white colours, the cross and the stripes have historical elements; sources suggest the pattern is connected to:*
 - *the shield of Achilles,*
 - *the goddess Athena,*
 - *Alexander the Great's army banners*

Basic Facts

- Hellenes – Indo-European nomads – Dorian, Aeolian, and Ionian tribes
- Circa 1400-1000 B.C.E. – migrated from Black Sea and Danube regions → modern-day Greece and Turkey
- Conquered Cretans and other natives
- Circa 1000 B.C.E. – controlled Greece, some of Asia Minor, and Aegean islands
- Mountains
 - Hindered communication and unification
 - Caused growth of independent city-states
- Seas and seaports
 - Peninsula with irregular coastline
 - Seaports encouraged development of sea trade
- Poor farmland
 - Few crops could be grown
 - Forced to trade
 - Became leading traders of Aegean and eastern Mediterranean

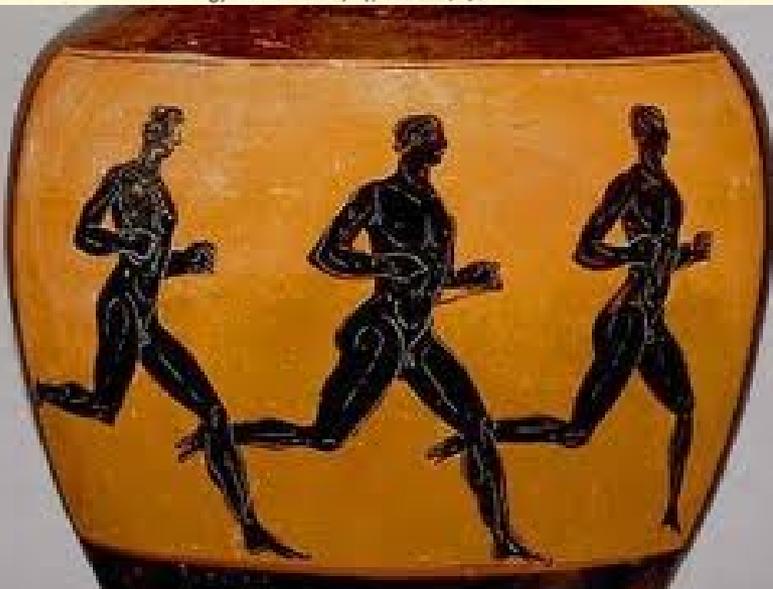
Forces Uniting the Greeks

- *Ancestry*
- *Language and Alphabet*
- *Literature and Art*
- *Religion*
- *Sport*

	1	2	3	4	5
hawk				A	A
crane				B	B
throne				Γ	C
hand				Δ	D
meander				E	E

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ALPHABET

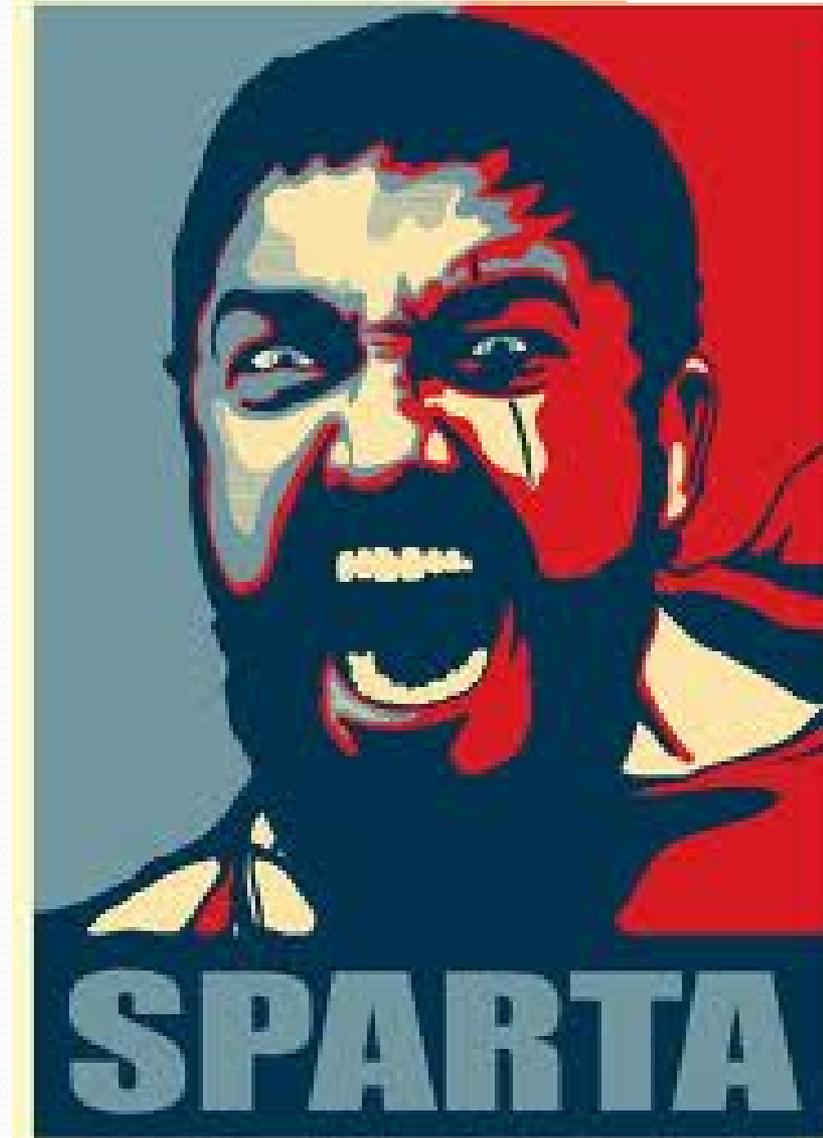
1, Egyptian hieroglyphic; 2, Egyptian hieratic, or script form of hieroglyphic; 3, Phoenician; 4, Greek; 5, Roman.



Forces Dividing the Greeks



- **Geography**
 - Mountains divided city-states and hindered communication
- **First Loyalty Was to City-State**
 - Often fought one another
 - Disunity eventually allowed the Macedonians to conquer Greece
- **Different Types of Government**
 - Athens – democracy
 - Sparta – authoritarian and militaristic nature
 - Various aristocracies, oligarchies, and tyrannies





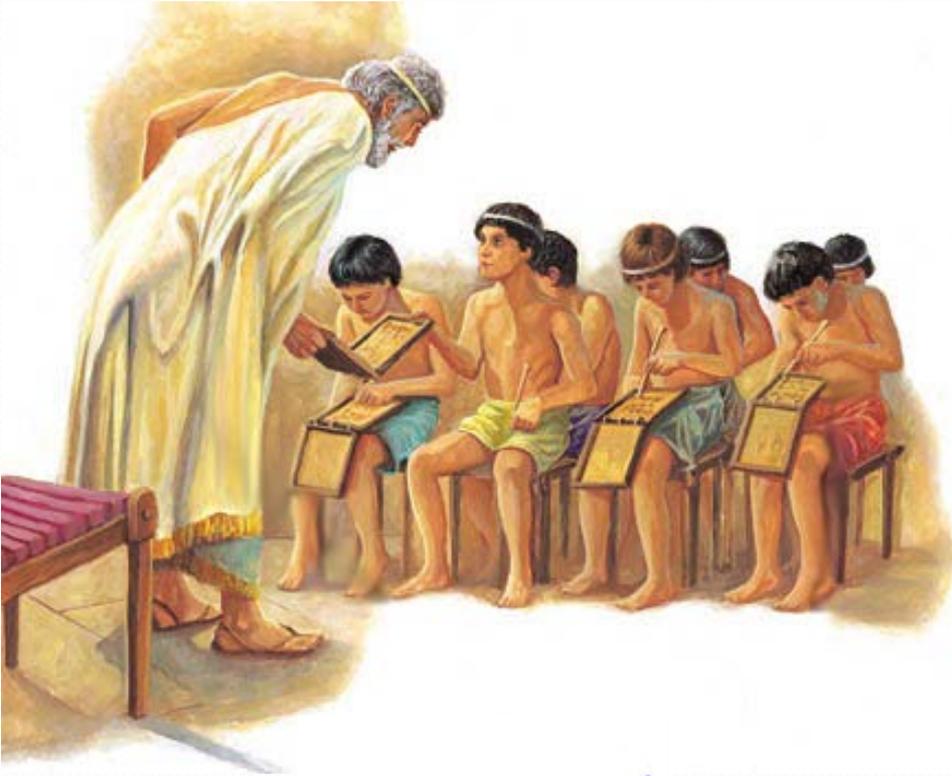
Culture





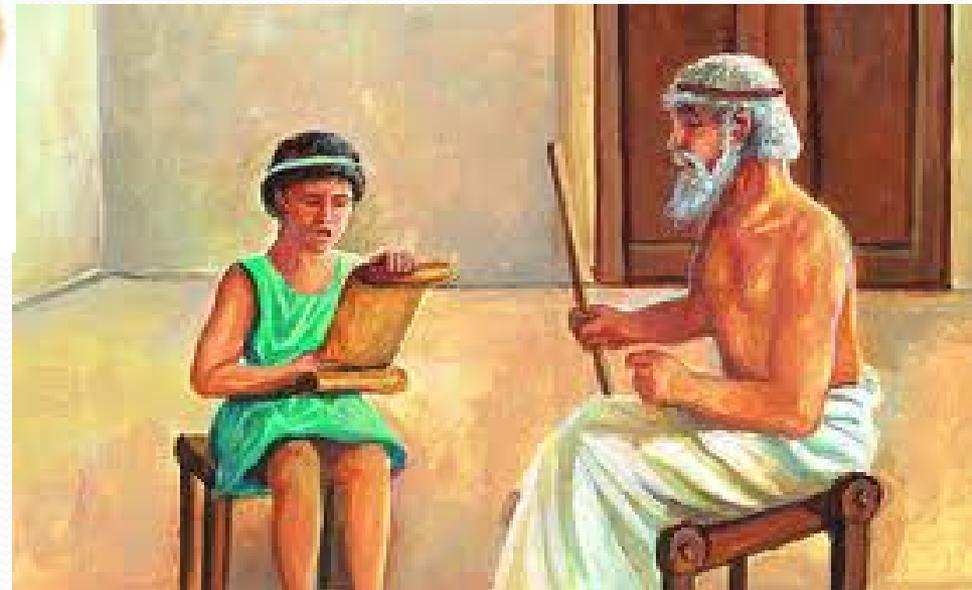
grecia.com

ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗ



π

Α Alpha (al-fah)	Β Beta (bay-tah)	Γ Gamma (gam-ah)	Δ Delta (del-ta)	Ε Epsilon (ep-si-lon)	Ζ Zeta (zay-tah)
Η Eta (ay-tah)	Θ Theta (thay-tah)	Ι Iota (eye-o-tah)	Κ Kappa (cap-pah)	Λ Lambda (lamb-dah)	Μ Mu (mew)
Ν Nu (new)	Ξ Xi (zie)	Ο Omicron (om-e-cron)	Π Pi (pie)	Ρ Rho (roe)	Σ Sigma (sig-mah)
Τ Tau (taw)	Υ Upsilon (up-si-lon)	Φ Phi (fie)	Χ Chi (kie)	Ψ Psi (sigh)	Ω Omega (oh-may-gah)



Knowledge of the past consists of myths and legends.

The world's first true historians attempted to base their writings on facts.

Herodotus (484-425 B.C.E.)

- Called the “father of history”
- *The Inquiries or The Histories*
- Traveled to learn and write about the Persian Wars
- Included information about foreign customs, etc.
- Gave the gods a role in historical events

Thucydides (471-400 BCE)

- Called the “first scientific historian”
- *History of the Peloponnesian Wars*
- Discussed cause and effect
- Gave the people involved the main role in historical events

Greek Education

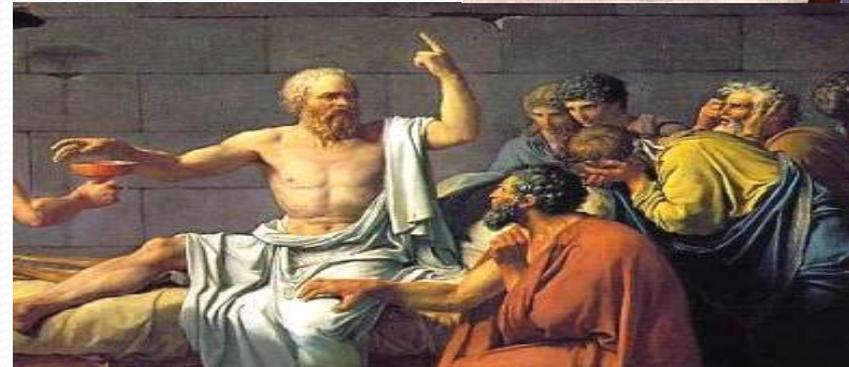
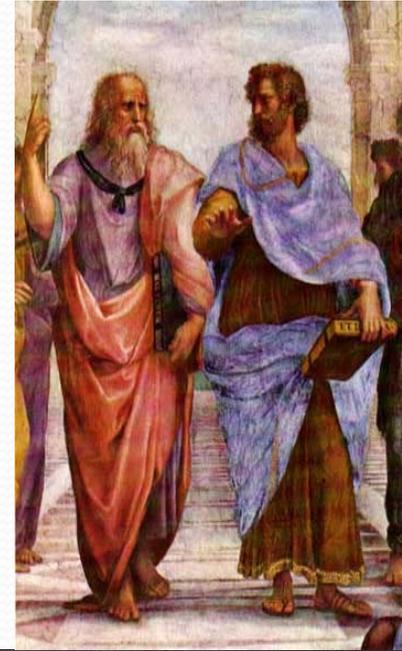
- “A perfect mind in a perfect body”
- Education largely informal
- Formal education
 - Not for girls (learned domestic arts at home)
 - Boys sent to private schools at age seven
 - Slave – *pedagogue* – watched over him and taught him how to behave
 - Grammar, reading, writing, math, music, oratory
 - Age 12 – began gymnastics
- Only for upper classes
- Development of citizens who could participate in government and public affairs

Greek Oratory

- Art of oratory introduced by the Sophists
- Demosthenes (384-322 B.C.E.)
 - Warned Greeks about Philip of Macedonia’s plans
 - English word *philippic* means “tirade against someone”

Greek Philosophers

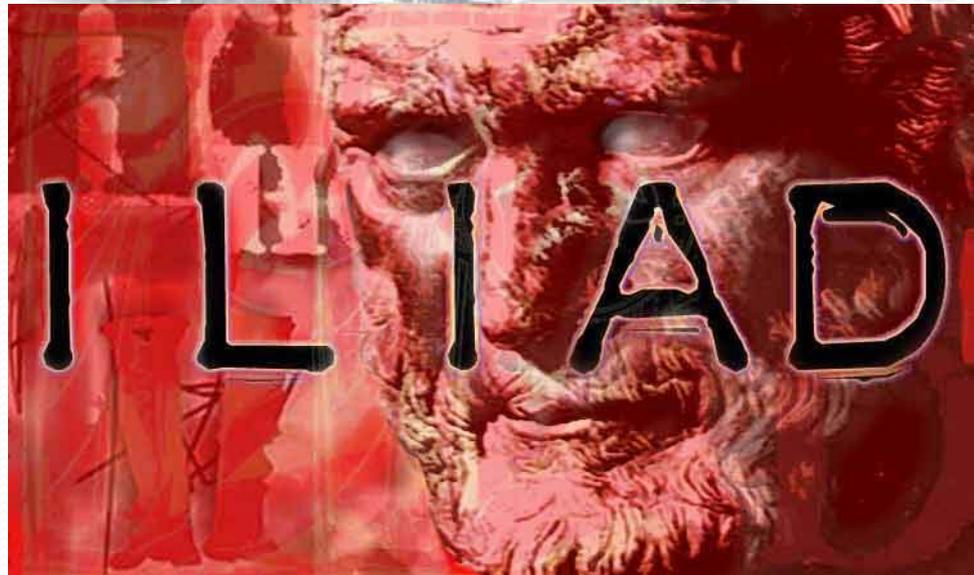
Protagoras (Πρωταγόρας) says that “Man is the measure of all things” (ἄνθρωπος μέτρον), meaning that there is no objective truth. One opinion can be better than another, but it cannot be *truer*.



- **Sophists** (5th century B.C.E.)
 - “Men of wisdom”
 - Measured everything by its usefulness
 - Criticized gods, government, and conventional morality
 - There is no absolute truth
- **Socrates** (469-399 B.C.E.)
 - There is absolute truth
 - “Know thyself” – Socratic dialogue
- **Plato** (427-347 B.C.E.)
 - *Dialogues* written record of Socrates’ dialogues
 - *The Republic* – ideal state administered by philosophers
 - Founded the Academy which lasted 800 years
- **Aristotle** (384-322 B.C.E.)
 - Macedonian student of Plato
 - Tutor to Alexander the Great
 - Opened the Lyceum in Athens
 - Created the basis for scientific inquiry

Greek Literature

- Hesiod (late 8th century B.C.E.)
 - *Theogony* – poem about Greek gods
 - *Work and Days* – poem about the life of a farmer
- Sappho (ca. 620 B.C.E.-ca. 570 B.C.E.)
 - Lyric poetry (sung accompanied by a lyre)
 - *Hymn to Aphrodite*
- Pindar (522-443 B.C.E.)
 - *Paeans*
 - Greeks considered him their greatest lyric poet



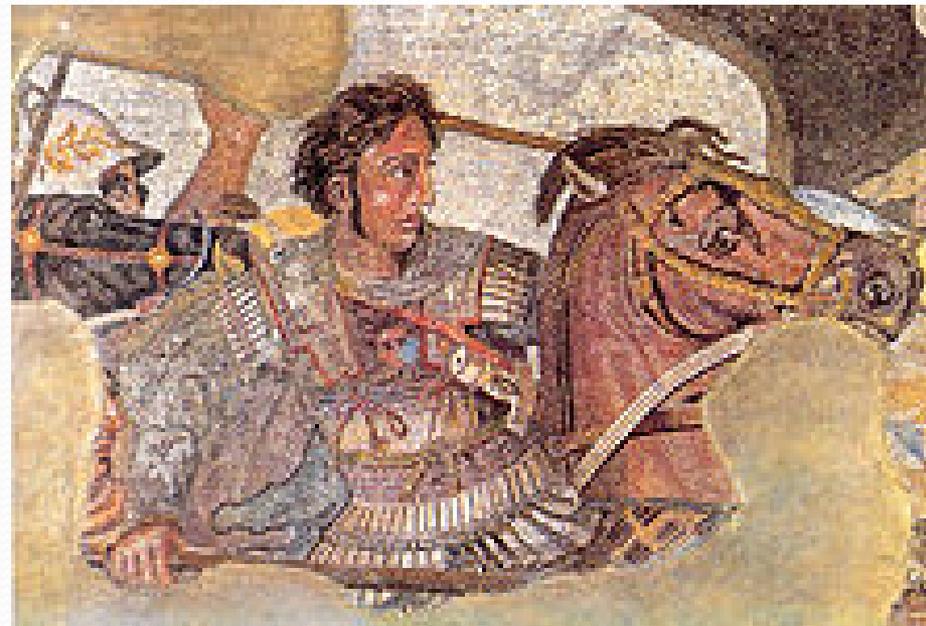
Hellenic Culture

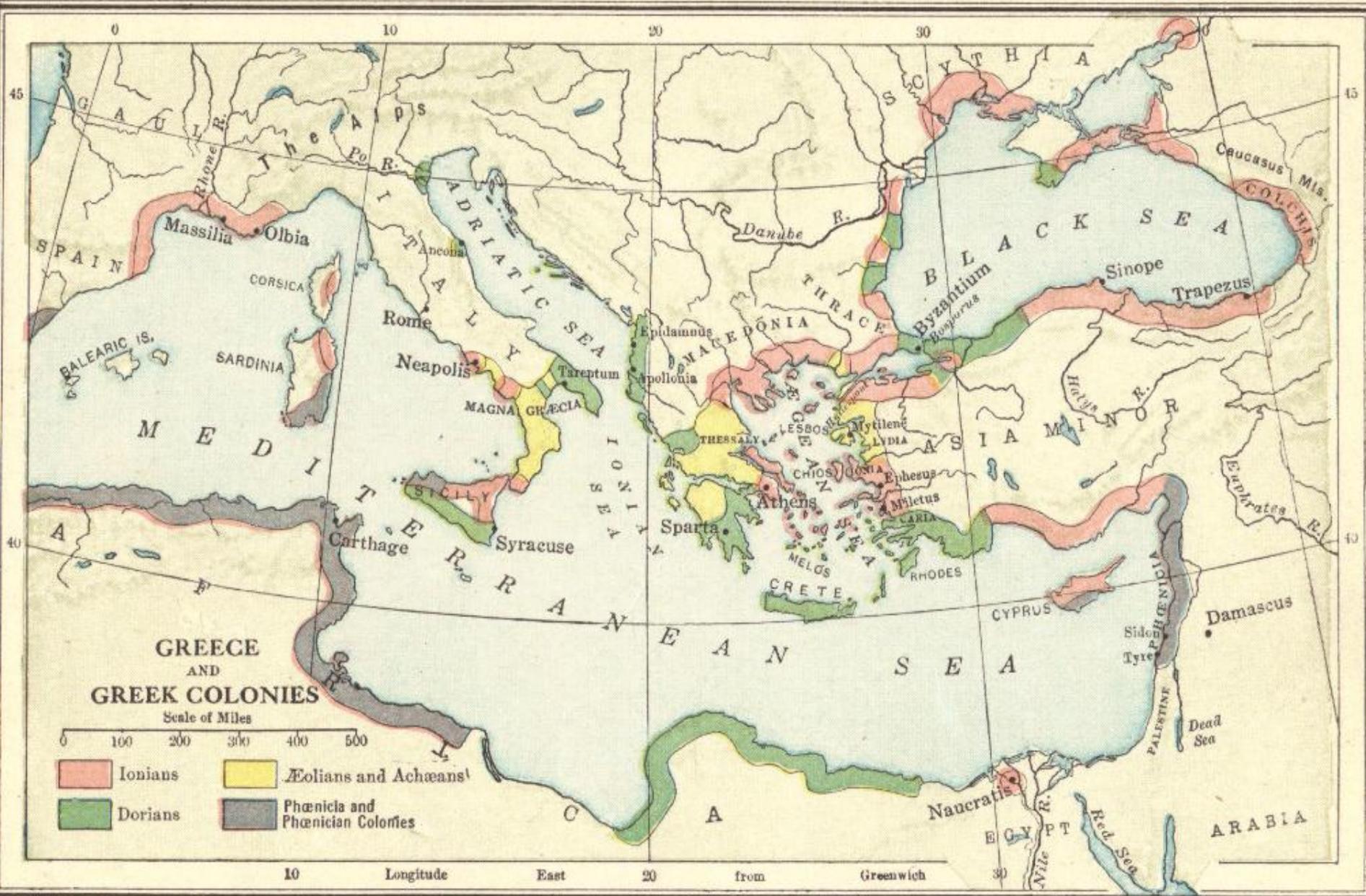
- *“Hellenic” refers to Greek culture among those who considered themselves to be Greek during the centuries before Alexander the Great*
- *Much of what is considered typically “Greek” and which greatly influenced the course of Western civilization was created and developed during this time*



History

- Earliest settlements to the 3rd century B.C.E.
- Hellenistic period
- Roman period
- Medieval period
- Ottoman period
- The War of Independence and the 19th century
- The 20th century to the present





0 10 20 30 40 50

45 40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0

GAUL

SPAIN

MASSILIA

OLBIA

CORSICA

BALEARIC IS.

SARDINIA

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

ADRIATIC SEA

ROME

NEAPOLIS

MAGNA GRÆCIA

TARENTUM

APOLLONIA

EPIDAMNUS

IONIA

THURACE

BYZANTIUM

BOSSORUS

BLACK SEA

SINOPE

TRAPEZUS

CAUCASUS Mts.

COLCHIS

ASIA MINOR

LESBOS

MYTILENE

CHIOS

PHYLACIA

EPHESUS

MILETUS

LYDIA

CRETE

NELOS

SPARTA

ATHENS

SYRACUSE

CARTHAGE

STICILY

CYPRUS

PHENICIA

DAMASCUS

TYRE

SIDE

DEAD SEA

PALESTINE

EGYPT

ARABIA

RED SEA

WILDE R.

DANUBE R.

HELIOPOLIS

ENDRATES R.



THE EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER

334-323 B.C.

- Campaign route of Alexander
- X Battle
- Siege
- Town founded by Alexander
- ⊕ Settlement of local kingdom
- W Mountain pass
- Greek colony
- Persian royal road
- A Alexandria



Influence of Greece



- Balkans Animation Map 1800-2006
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Balkans Animation 1800-2006.gif](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Balkans_Animation_1800-2006.gif)

Ottoman Period



War of Independence



Greek war of Independence (1821-1830)

- Motivated by the desire for self-determination, free thought, education, and joining the nations of Western Europe.
- 1821 - The Greeks prevailed in the Peloponnese, which had a very small Muslim population.
- The Sultan retaliated with the slaughter of civilians in the islands (Chios, Psara), which aroused Western indignation.
- The Great Powers, although instinctively against nationalist revolts, were sympathetic to the Greek cause

The power of propaganda

Lipparini: *Revolution*



Vryzakis: *Oath*



Delacroix

The Slaughter of Chios



Liberty on the Ruins of Messolongi



The Sultan was forced to acknowledge the creation of a small Greek State. King Othon, a Bavarian prince, organised the new state in line with Western models. In 1834, Othon moved the capital to Athens.



The destruction of the Egyptian Fleet at the bay of Navarino, by the British, French and Russian Fleet (1826)



C. Perlberg *Athens*



Athens becomes the capital of the modern state

- Othon's Athens was a small town, but quickly became the center of Hellenism. In 1862, Othon was forced out
- George I succeeded till 1913
- In this period the city became a centre for literature and arts, and became prosperous by 1900

Folk Art: *Othon Leaving*

World War I

Key issues

- *Battle of Skra-di-Legen-30 May 1918 was the first major involvement of Greek forces in the war*
- *18–19 September 1918, the British and Greek armies were decisively defeated by the Bulgarians at the Battle of Doiran*
- *Bulgaria signed the Armistice of Thessalonica on 29 September 1918*
- *Major effect of war led to catastrophe for Greece in Asia Minor.*



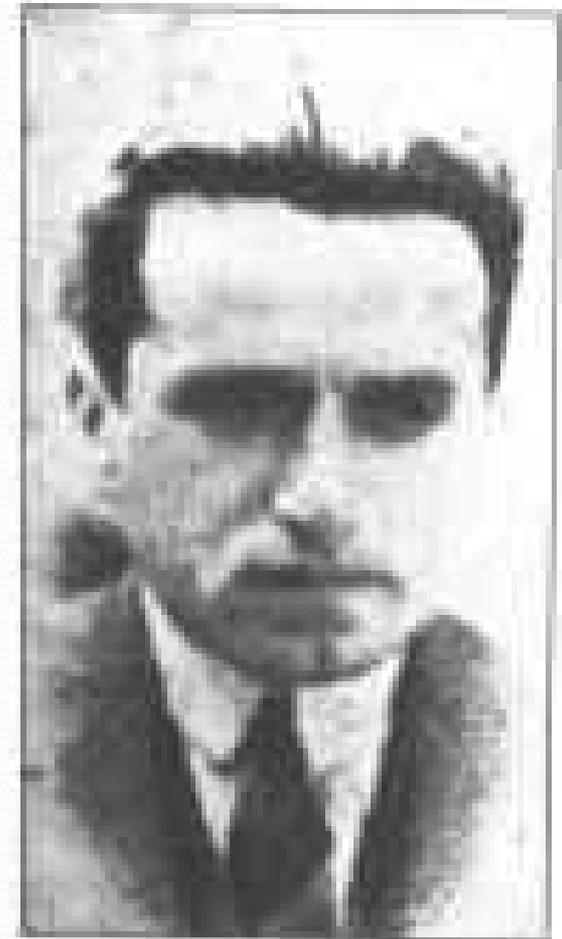
Second Hellenic Republic

Dictatorship, Coups and Depression

Kostas Karyotakis

Interwar Years

- Catastrophe of Asia Minor
 - Refugee crisis
 - *The wounds of the Catastrophe in Asia Minor and the world economic crisis created climate of national melancholia.*
 - End of the 'Great Idea' after a hundred years of territorial expansion and population integration
- Rapid industrialisation and urbanisation
- Legacy of National Schism, political instability, economic ruin, Metaxes dictatorship



World War II

Balkans Campaign

- was the invasion of Greece and Yugoslavia by the Axis powers.
- Battle of Greece, also known as *Operation Marita*, began with Italy's failed invasion of Greece on 28 October 1940 and ended with the capture of Crete by German and Italian forces on 1 June 1941
- Occupation lasted till October 1944.

Invasion and Occupation



Great Famine

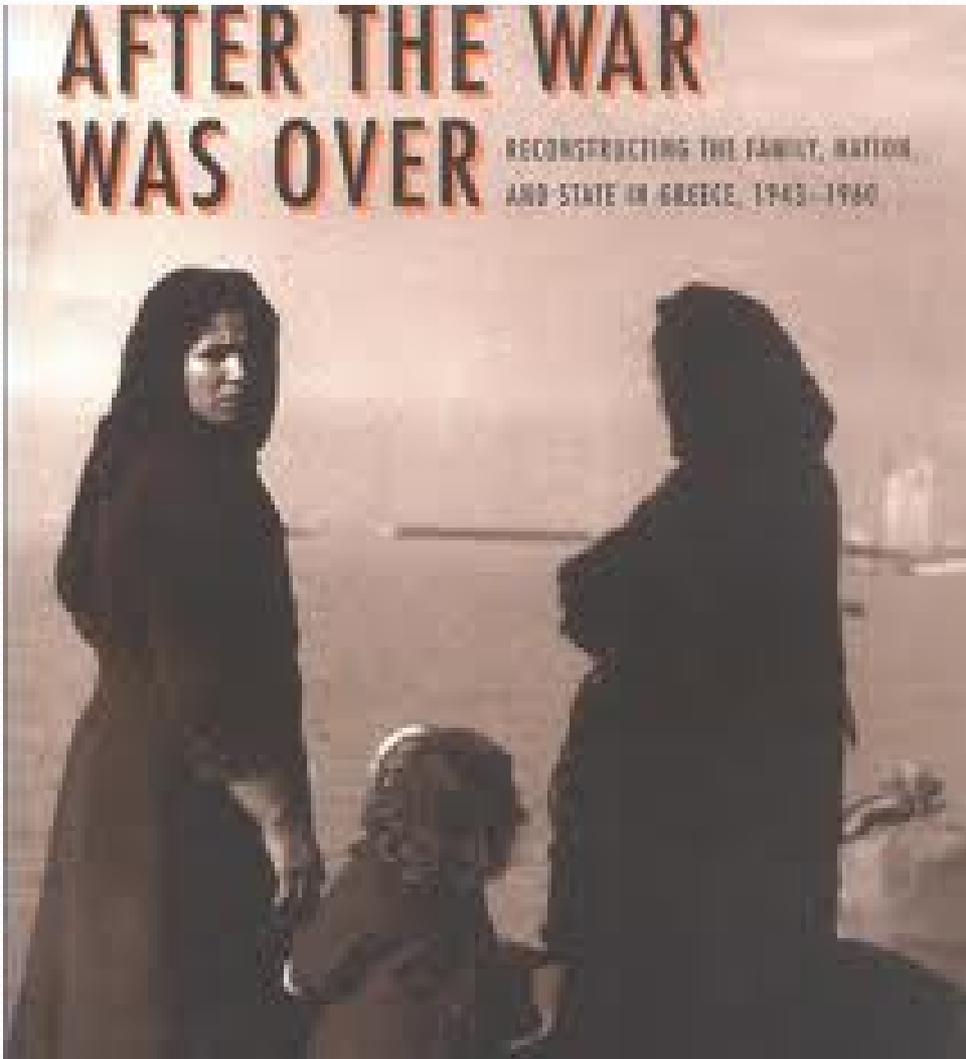
The Triple Occupation of Greece by the Axis Powers (1941-1944)



Location	Most of Greece (urban, rural areas, islands)
Period	1941-1944
Total deaths	Est. 300,000 (mortality rate reached a peak in the winter of 1941-1942)
Consequences	Destruction of the infrastructure and economy

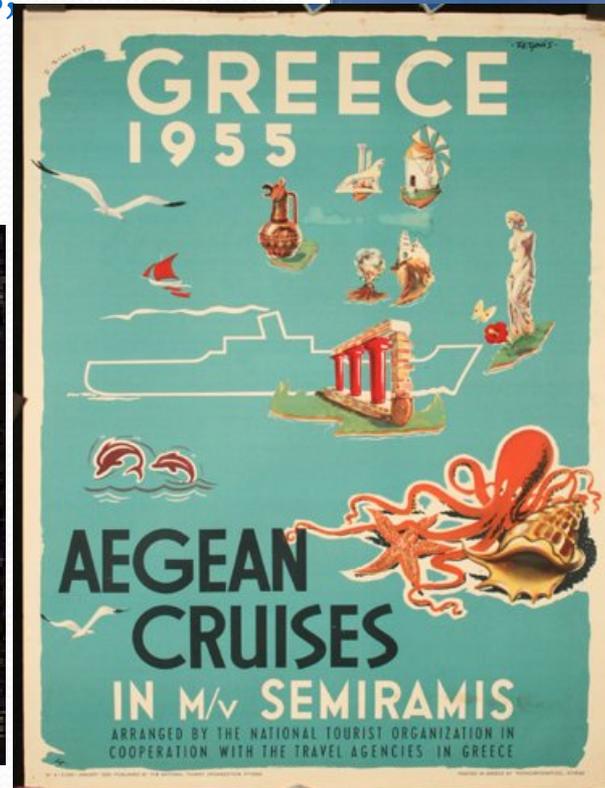


Civil War



Greece in the 1950s and 60s

A quiet but steady social revolution took place which changed the country for ever. The role of the Church lessened, families become smaller, women and minority groups acquired guaranteed rights, education and healthcare become universal.



Military junta of 1967–1974



The Regime of the Colonels

- Civil liberties were suppressed, special military courts were established, and political parties were dissolved.
- Torture and exile were part of the regime's tactics:
 - Several thousand suspected communists and political opponents were imprisoned or exiled to remote Greek islands
 - Freedoms of speech, thought, and expression were forbidden



Turkish invasion of Cyprus

20 July 1974

- Turkish military response to a Greek military junta-backed coup in Cyprus
- Greek goal to achieve enosis(union) of Cyprus with Greece was thwarted
- More than one quarter of the population of Cyprus was expelled from the occupied northern part of the island where Greek Cypriots constituted 80% of the population



Metapolitefsi

Transition to democracy
(1973–2009)

*Tenth member of the European
Communities - 1 January 1981*



Economic crisis of 2009–2012

2010–2012 protests and riots

Indignant Citizens Movement





NORTH EPIRUS

(Greek occupied 1918-23, ceded to Albania)

MACEDONIA

Thessaloniki

WEST THRACE

EAST THRACE

Black Sea

Constantinople

Sea of Marmara

Demilitarised Zone

Imbros

Tenedos

Aegean Sea

IONIA

Smyrna

Athens

Ionian Sea

DODECANESE

Megisti

CRETE

Mediterranean Sea

GREEK TERRITORIAL GAINS 1832-1947



- Kingdom of Greece, 1832
- Ceded by Britain, 1864
- Ceded by Ottomans, 1881
- Ceded after Balkan Wars, 1913
- Ceded by Bulgaria, 1923
- Ceded by Treaty of Sevres, 1920; lost by Treaty of Lausanne, 1923
- Ceded by Italy, 1947

This map uses the English equivalents of Greek names for cities and regions. This does not imply any position on the "correct" name of these places in the past or at present.

Greek influences on America

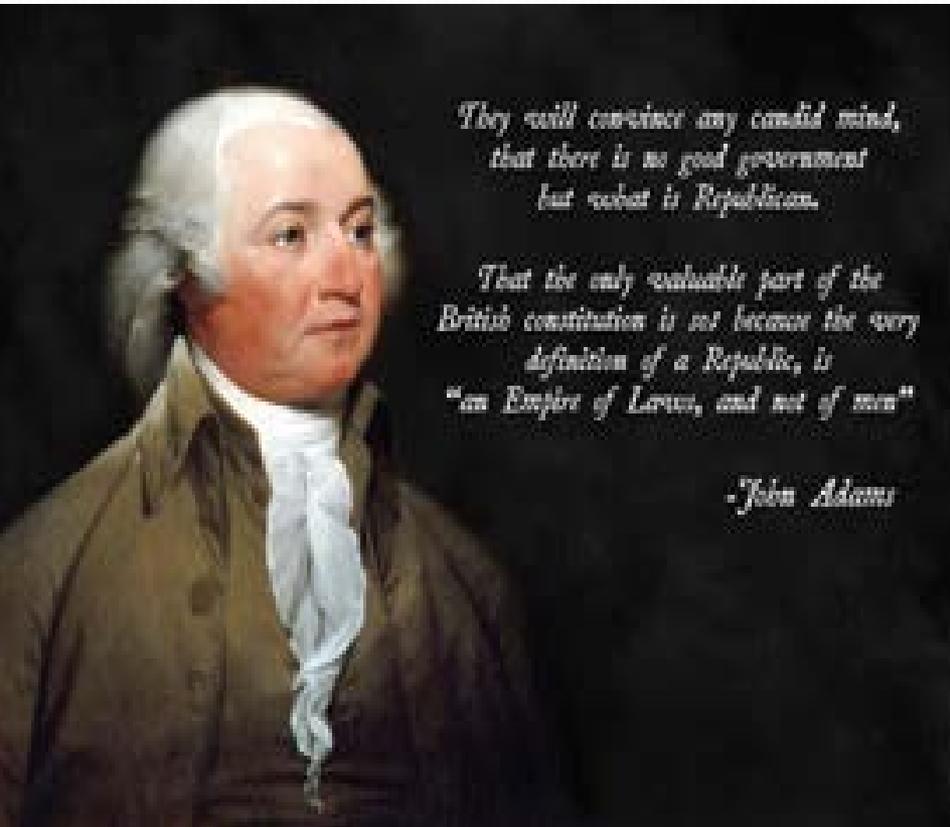
- Monticello



- Mount Vernon



Thoughts on Government, John Adams, 1776

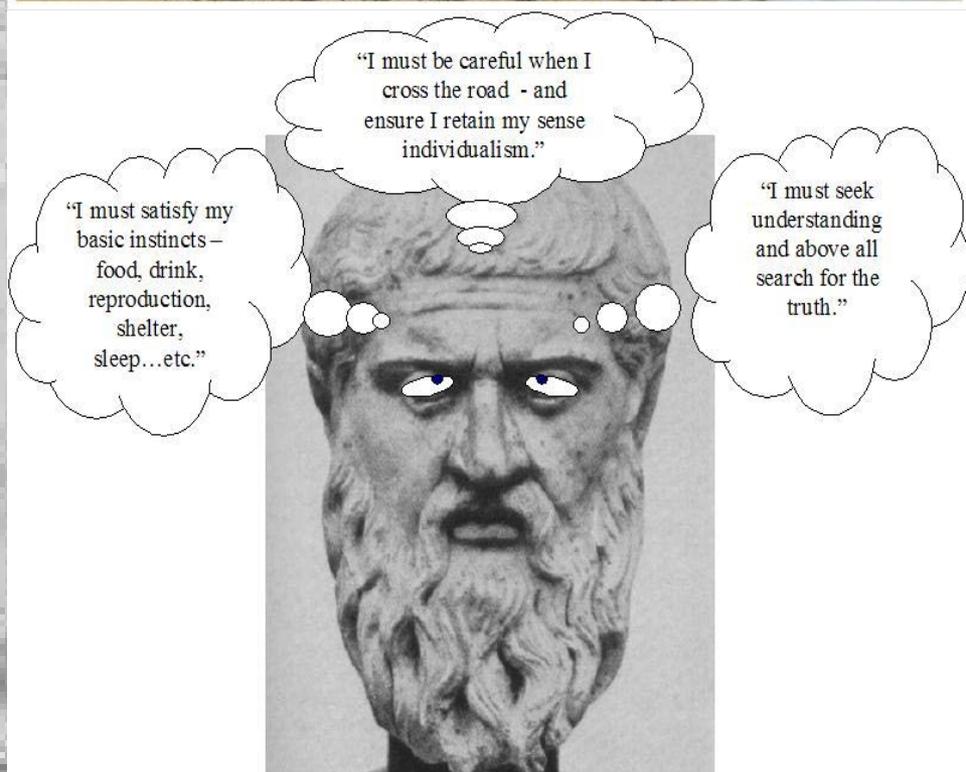


*They will convince any candid mind,
that there is no good government
but what is Republican.*

*That the only valuable part of the
British constitution is not because the very
definition of a Republic, is
"an Empire of Laws, and not of men"*

John Adams

- *“Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people; and not for profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men; therefore, the people alone have an incontestable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness require it.”*









TO DO IS TO BE
SOCRATES

TO BE IS TO DO
PLATO

DO BE DO BE DO

sinatra

Why Greece Matters...



HERCULEAN TASKS

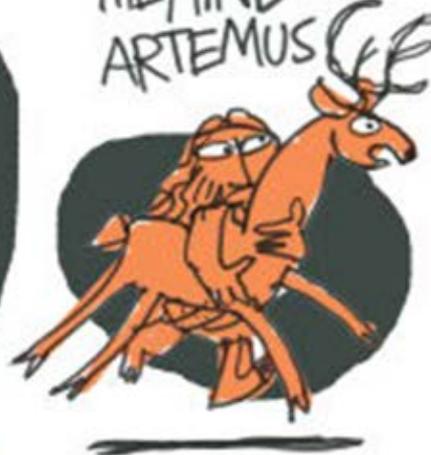


LABORS SO DIFFICULT THEY ARE DEEMED NEARLY IMPOSSIBLE

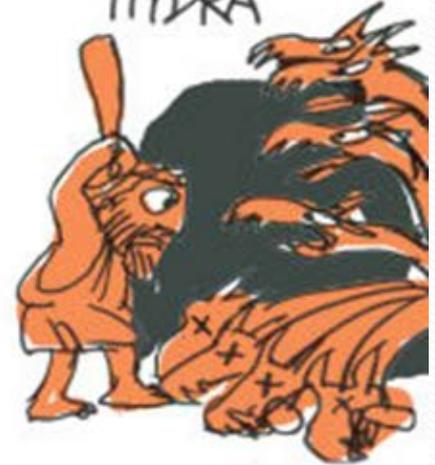
KILL THE NEMEAN LION



CHASE DOWN THE HIND OF ARTEMUS



SLAY THE HYDRA



ERADICATE THE STYMPHALIAN BIRDS



CLEAN THE AUGEAN STABLES

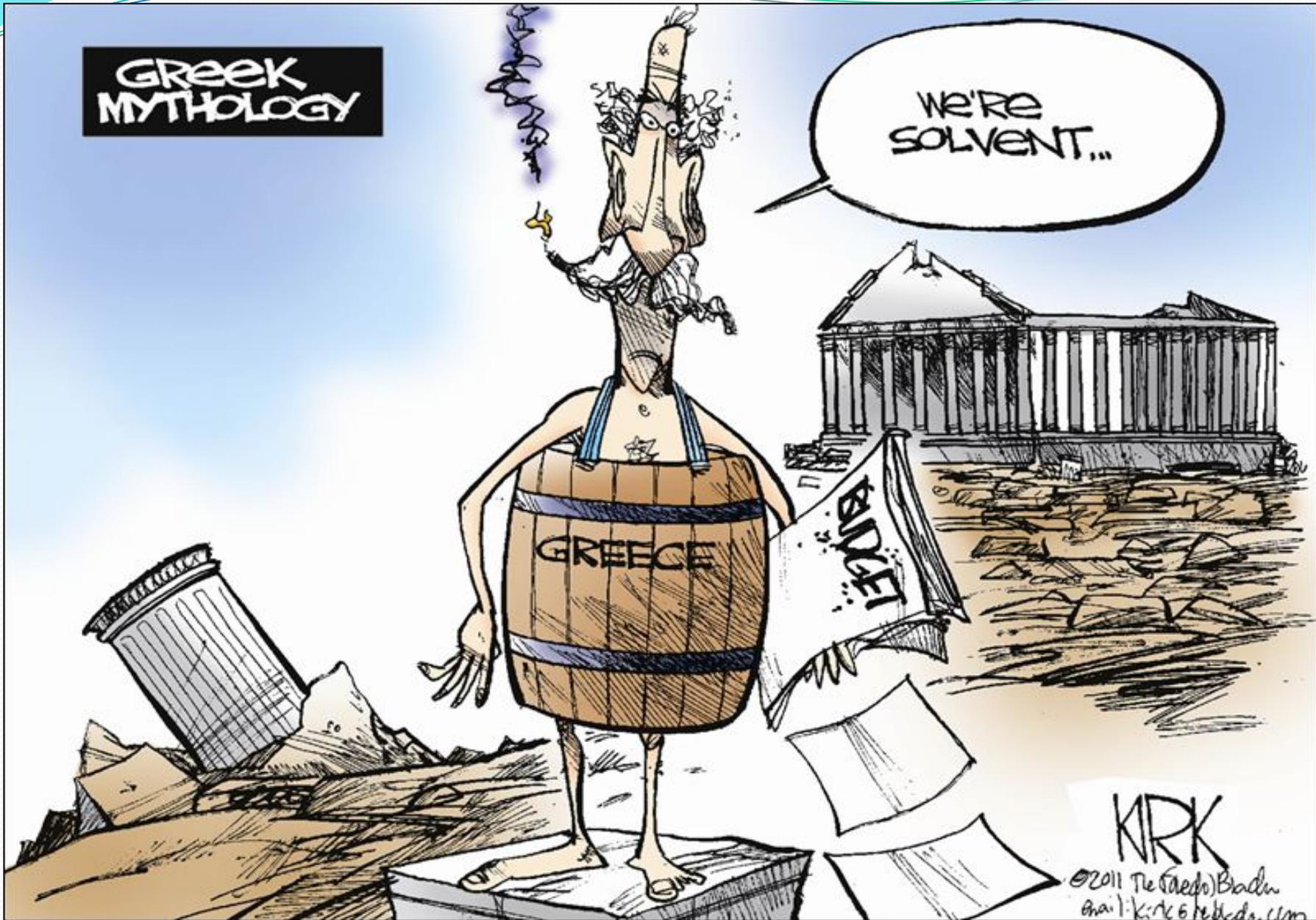


CAPTURE CERBERUS



SOLVE THE GREEK DEBT CRISIS

Greek
MYTHOLOGY



WE'RE
SOLVENT...

GREECE

BUDGET

KIRK

©2011 The (Fredo) Braden
Email: kirk@fredobraden.com

RELAX...
THERE'S NO WAY
OUR **DEBT CRISIS**
AND **ECONOMIC**
COLLAPSE CAN
HAPPEN TO YOU
IN **AMERICA!**



GREEK MYTHOLOGY

Greece's Future in the New Europe?





*Lessons From
Greece
for the
American
Classroom*

BANK OF GREECE



SOME GOOD REASONS FOR LEARNING ABOUT GREECE

- ✓ *Greece has provided a legacy of literary and political thought that has impacted the evolution of Western Civilization.*
 - ✓ *Greece is an important player in European integration.*
- ✓ *Greece is geographically located in the Balkans with political, economic, and social windows that open East and West.*
 - ✓ *Greece can be studied as an example of post World War II trauma and a microcosm of “cold war” conflict.*

Tarpon Springs, FL



- ✓ *Greece is the ancestral home to millions of immigrants to the United States.*
- ✓ *Greece and the United States have many common problems; a comparative analysis can help both nations find appropriate solutions.*
- ✓ *Greece offers a case study in contrast and contradiction - it has freely offered the world its people and its artistic and scientific genius; it has also been involved in many devastating wars and conflicts.*

Essential Questions

- *Why study Greek history?*
- *Where did the Greeks come from?*
- *What does the term Hellenic mean?*
- *How has the geography of Greece affected its history?*
- *How diverse is Greek culture?*
- *What do we owe the ancient Greek philosophers, teachers, and artists?*

Essential Questions

- *How does Greece's national story compare to the history of the United States?*
- *How has Greece shaped its identity?*
- *How are modern Greeks determining the truth of Greek history and making it relevant for future generations?*
- *Why is Greece relevant and important to our world today?*