**THE MYCENAEANS**

Lesson 1

Mycenaean Civilization

1600 B.C. – 1100 B.C.

- Mycenaean civilization was made of powerful monarchies ruled by royal families.
- Mycenaean monarchies developed a huge commercial trade network.
- Mycenaeans were a warrior people.
- The poet Homer wrote about Mycenaean military adventures.

**COMPARING ATHENS AND SPARTA**

Lessons 2 and 3

**Athens**

- Direct democracy created under Pericles
  - Young males were educated in physical education and intellectual and artistic pursuits.
- Powerful Greek city-state
  - Government started as an oligarchy

**Sparta**

- Discouraged from studying anything besides the art of war
  - Young males received military training and lived in barracks run by the state.

**CLASSICAL GREEK CULTURE**

Lesson 4

**Architecture and Sculpture**

Greek temples were dedicated to a god or goddess.
- Greek temples were open structures with marble columns.
  - The Parthenon in Athens was the greatest example of the classical Greek temple.
  - Greek sculptors sought to achieve a standard of ideal beauty.

**Drama**

Greek plays were presented in outdoor amphitheaters.
- The first Greek dramas were tragedies that dealt with universal themes, such as the nature of good and evil.
- Great Athenian playwrights include Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides.
- Greek comedy developed later; comedies were used to critique politicians and intellectuals.

**History**

The first histories in the Western world were written by the Greeks.
- Herodotus wrote *History of the Persian Wars* on the conflict between the Greeks and the Persians.
- Thucydides wrote *History of the Peloponnesian War*.

**Philosophy**

Philosophy comes from Greek for “love of wisdom”.
- Great Greek philosophers include Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.
  - The Socratic method of teaching uses a question-and-answer format with students.
  - Plato developed the philosophy of ideal forms.
  - Aristotle developed a method of inquiry based on observation and investigation.

**ALEXANDER AND THE HELLENISTIC ERA TIME LINE**

Lesson 5

- **338 B.C.** Macedonian army wins Battle of Chaeronea against the Greeks
- **336 B.C.** Philip II assassinated and Alexander the Great becomes king of Macedonia
- **332 B.C.** Alexander controls Syria and Egypt
- **331 B.C.** Alexander fights decisive battle with the Persians at Gaugamela
- **323 B.C.** Alexander dies at the age of 32
- **326 B.C.** Alexander and his army reach India and decide to retreat
- **359 B.C.** Philip II ascends to the throne of Macedonia
- **338 B.C.** Philip II ascends to the throne of Macedonia