1. **Early Development of Greek Society**
	1. Minoan and Mycenaean Societies
		1. Knosses
			1. Minoan society arose on the island of Crete, late 3rd millennium B.C.E.
			2. Lavish palaces at Knossos, between 2000 and 1700 B.C.E.
			3. Linear A, a kind of written language, is found
		2. The Island of Crete
			1. Between 2200 and 1450 B.C.E., the center of Mediterranean commerce
			2. Received early influences from Phoenicia and Egypt
			3. Established colonies on Cyprus and many islands in the Aegean Sea
		3. Decline of Minoan Society
			1. After 1700 B.C.E., a series of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and tidal waves
			2. After 1450 B.C.E., wealth attracted a number of invaders
			3. By 1100 B.C.E., Crete fell under foreign domination
		4. Mycenaean society
			1. Indo-European immigrants settled in Greek, 2000 B.C.E.
			2. Adapted Minoan Linear A into their script Linear B
			3. Stone fortresses in the Peloponnesus (southern Greece) protected agricultural settlements
			4. Most important settlement was Mycenae, hence, Mycenaen society
			5. Overpowered Minoan society and expanded to Anatolia, Sicily, and Italy
		5. Chaos in the eastern Mediterranean
			1. The Mycenaeans engaged in Trojan war, about 1200 B.C.E.
			2. Foreign invasions to Mycenaen homeland
			3. From 1100 to 800 B.C.E., chaos reigned in the eastern Mediterranean
	2. The World of the Polis
		1. The Polis
			1. In the absence of a centralized state, the polis emerged
			2. As city-states, poleis took various political forms
			3. Sparta and Athens were the most important poleis
		2. Sparta
			1. Situated in a fertile region of the Peloponnesus
			2. Began to extend their control during the 8th and 7th centuries B.C.E.
			3. Reduced the neighboring peoples to the status of *helots*, or servants
			4. By the 6th century B.C.E., *helots* outnumbered Spartans by 10 to 1
			5. Maintained domination by a powerful military machine
		3. Spartan society
			1. Discouraged social distinction, observed austere lifestyle
			2. Distinction was drawn by prowess, discipline, and military talent
			3. Commitment to military values was strong
		4. Athens
			1. Population growth and economic development caused political strain
			2. Sought to negotiate order by democratic principles
			3. Citizenship was open to free adult males, not to foreigners, slaves, and women
		5. Athenian society
			1. Maritime trade brought about prosperity to Attica, the region of Athens
			2. Aristocratic landowners were principal beneficiaries
			3. Owners of small plots began to sell lands, some became slaves
			4. Class tension became intensified, the 6th century B.C.E.
		6. Solon and Athenian democracy
			1. Solon forged a compromise between the classes
			2. Opened polis councils for any citizen
		7. Pericles (ca. 443-429 B.C.E.) - the most popular democratic leader of Athens
	3. Greece and the Larger World
		1. Greeks founded more than 400 colonies
		2. Effects of Greek colonization
			1. Facilitated trade among Mediterranean lands and people
			2. Spread of Greek language and cultural traditions
			3. Stimulated development of surrounding areas
	4. Conflict with Persia and Its Results
		1. The Persian War (500-479 B.C.E.)
			1. Cyrus and Darius controlled Anatolia
			2. Greek cities on Ionian coast revolted, 500 B.C.E.
			3. The battle of Marathon, 490 B.C.E.
			4. Xerxes seized Athens, but his navy lost in the battle of Salamis, 480 B.C.E.
			5. Persian army retreated back to Anatolia, 479 B.C.E.
		2. The Delian League
			1. The alliance among Greek poleis against Persian threat
			2. Military force from Athens, finance from other poleis
			3. Persian threat subsided, poleis no longer wanted to make contributions
		3. The Peloponnesian War (431-404 B.C.E.)
			1. Tensions led to two armed camps, under leadership of Athens and Sparta
			2. Unconditional surrender of Athens, 404 B.C.E.
	5. The Macedonians and the Coming of Empire
		1. The kingdom of Macedon, a frontier state north of peninsular Greece
		2. Philip of Macedon (re. 359-336 B.C.E.)
			1. Built a powerful army, overcame the power of clan leaders
			2. Began to offend Greece from 350 B.C.E.
			3. Brought Greece under control by 338 B.C.E.
		3. Alexander of Macedon and his conquests
			1. At age 20, Alexander succeeded Philip
			2. Began to invade Persia, controlled Ionia and Anatolia, 333 B.C.E.
			3. By 331 B.C.E., controlled Syria, Egypt, Mesopotamia
			4. Invaded Persian homeland and burned Persepolis
			5. Crossed Indus River by 327 B.C.E.
			6. Died in 323 B.C.E. at age of 33
	6. The Hellenistic Empires
		1. Alexander's realm was divided into three states: Antigonid, Ptolemaic, Seleucid
		2. The Hellenistic Era: the age of Alexander and his successors
		3. The Antigonid empire
			1. Continuous tension between the Antigonid rulers and Greek cities
			2. The economy of Athens flourished again through trade
			3. Overpopulation, many moved to the Seleucid empire
		4. The Ptolemaic empire
			1. The wealthiest of the Hellenistic empires
			2. The rulers did not interfere in Egyptian society
			3. Efficient organization of agriculture, industry, and taxation
			4. Royal monopolies over textiles, salt, and beer
		5. Alexandria
			1. The capital of Ptolemaic empire, at the mouth of the Nile
			2. Cultural center: the famous Alexandria Museum and Alexandria Library
		6. The Seleucid empire
			1. More Greek influence than in Egypt
			2. Greek and Macedonian colonists flocked to Greek cities of the former Persia
			3. Colonists created a Mediterranean-style urban society
		7. The legacy of the Hellenistic age
2. **The Fruits of Trade: Greek Economy and Society**
	1. Trade and the Integration of the Mediterranean Basin
		1. Trade
			1. Production of olive oil and wine, in exchange for grain and other items
			2. Trade brought about prosperity, population growth, and colonization
			3. Merchant ships with 400 tons capacity were common
			4. Some cities relied more on commerce than on agriculture
		2. Complex commercial and Economic organizations
		3. Panhellenic festivals
			1. A sense of a larger Greek community prevailed among all Greeks
			2. Colonists shared the same religion and language
			3. Periodic panhellenic festivals reinforced their common bonds
		4. The Olympic games, the best known panhellenic festival
	2. Family and Society
		1. Greek society in Homer's works
			1. Heroic warriors and outspoken wives in Homer's world
			2. Strong-willed human beings clashed constantly
		2. Patriarchal society
			1. Male family heads ruled households, could abandon newborns
			2. Upper-class women often wore veils outside homes, accompanied by servants
			3. Women could not own landed property but could operate small business
			4. Priestess was the only public position for women
			5. Spartan women enjoyed higher status than women of other poleis
		3. Sappho
			1. Female poet, earned reputation for literary talent
			2. Instructed young women in music and literature at home
			3. Critics charged her with homosexual activity
		4. Slavery
			1. By law, slaves were private chattel property of their owners
			2. Worked as cultivators, domestic servants
			3. Educated or skilled slaves worked as craftsmen and business managers
3. **The Cultural Life of Classical Greece**
	1. Rational Thought and Philosophy
		1. The formation of Greek cultural traditions
			1. From the 8th century, drew inspirations from Mesopotamia and Egypt
			2. About 800 B.C.E., adapted the Phoenicians' alphabet to their own language
			3. During the 5th century, began to shape their own cultural tradition
			4. The Greek cultural feature: a philosophy based on human reason
		2. Socrates (470-399 B.C.E.)
			1. An Athenian philosopher, determined to understand human beings
			2. Encouraged reflection on ethics and morality
				1. Integrity was more important than wealth and fame
				2. "The unexamined life is not worth living"
			3. Critical scrutiny to traditional ethical teachings
			4. Was condemned to death on charge of corrupting Athenian youths
		3. Plato (430-347 B.C.E.)
			1. A zealous disciple of Socrates
			2. The theory of Forms or Ideas
			3. His *Republic* expressed the ideal of philosophical kings
		4. Aristotle (384-322 B.C.E.)
			1. Plato's disciple, but distrusted theory of Forms or Ideas
			2. Devised rules of logic to construct powerful arguments
			3. His works provided a coherent and comprehensive vision of the world
		5. Legacy of Greek philosophy
			1. Intellectual authorities for European philosophers until 17th century
			2. Intellectual inspiration for Christian and Islamic theologians.
			3. Provided a powerful intellectual framework for future generations
	2. Popular Religion and Greek Drama
		1. Greek deities: Zeus and scores of subordinate deities
		2. Various types of religious cults
		3. Tragic drama
			1. Dramas performed at annual theatrical festivals
			2. Great tragedians explored the possibilities and limitations of human action
		4. Comic drama took savage delight in lampooning the public and political figures
	3. Hellenistic Philosophy and Religion
		1. The Hellenistic philosophers
			1. Epicureans: identified pleasure as the greatest good
			2. Skeptics: doubted certainty of knowledge, sought equanimity
			3. Stoics: Taught individuals duty to aid others and lead virtuous lives
		2. Religions of salvation
			1. Mystery religions promised eternal bliss for true believers
			2. The Egyptian cult of Osiris became very popular
			3. Speculation about a single, universal god emerged