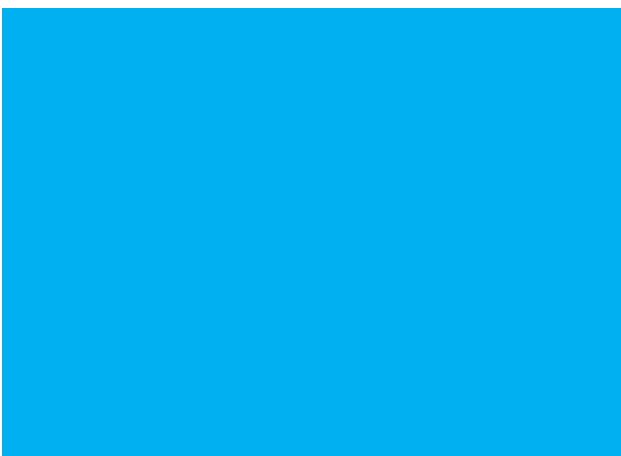




ANCIENT GREECE



Student's name

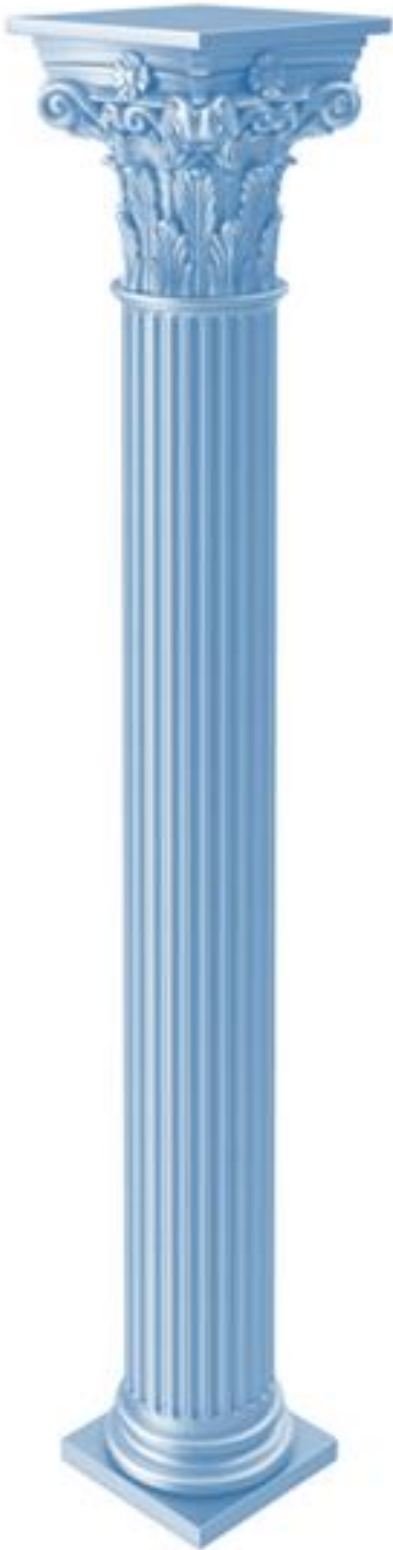
Group

Contents

- A. ANCIENT GREECE..... 1
 - PERIOD2
- B. ORIGIN OF GREEKS..... 3
- C. COLONIZATION 4
 - PERSIAN WARS.....5

Images

- Picture 1. Ancient Greece 1
- Picture 2. Color chart..... 4
- Picture 3. Chart in black and white..... 4
- Picture 4. Persian Wars 6



A. Ancient Greece

Ancient Greece (Greek: Ἑλλάς¹) was a civilization that belonged to the period of Greek history from the Greek Dark Ages (9th century BC) to the end of Antiquity (600 BC). Immediately after this period, the early Middle Ages and the Byzantine era began. Approximately three centuries after the collapse of the Mycenaean civilization during the



Picture 1. Ancient Greece

Late Bronze Age, the Greek polis began to be created, beginning the Archaic period and the colonization of the Mediterranean basin. This was followed by the classical period, which began with the Greco-Persian wars and lasted until the 4th century BC. After the conquest of Alexander the Great, the Hellenistic civilization flourished from Central Asia to the western part of the Mediterranean Sea. The Hellenistic period ended with the Roman conquest and annexation of the eastern Mediterranean.

¹ Greek

Period



There are no specific or generally accepted dates for the beginning and end of the ancient Greek period. In common usage, this period refers to the entire history of Greece before the establishment of the Roman Empire, but historians use the term more precisely. Thus, some authors include the periods of the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations in that period (from around 1600 BC to around 1100 BC), while others dispute this.



According to tradition, the period of ancient Greece begins with the first Olympic Games in 776 BC, but most historians today extend that term back to around 1000 BC. The traditional date of the end of the ancient Greek period is considered to be the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BC, and the period that follows is called the Hellenistic age.



These dates are agreed upon among historians, while some authors consider the civilization of ancient Greece to be an uninterrupted period that lasted until the arrival of Christianity in the third century after Christ.

B. Origin of Greeks

Ancient Greece is considered by many historians to be the foundational culture of Western civilization. Greek culture exerted a strong influence on the Roman Empire, which transferred its form to many parts of Europe. The civilization of ancient Greece had an immense influence on the language, politics, education, philosophy, art, and architecture of the modern world, especially during the Renaissance in Western Europe and again during the flourishing of neoclassicism during the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe and both Americas.

It is believed that the Greeks moved southward to the Greek peninsula in several waves at the beginning of the end of the 3rd century BC and the last one was the rush of Doran. The period from 1600 to about 1100 BC. AD is the era of Mycenaean Greece and is known for the reign of King Agamemnon and the wars against Troy as depicted in Homer's epics. The period from 1100 to the 8th century BC is called the "dark age" because there are no records from that period, and archaeological evidence is scarce. The history of ancient Greece ends with the reign of Alexander the Great, who died in 323 BC. This is followed by the era of Hellenistic Greece.

A great deal of caution is required when examining sources from the history of ancient Greece. The Greek historians and political writers whose works have survived, among whom are the eminent Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Demosthenes, Plato, and Aristotle, were mostly Athenian or their sympathizers, and all were political conservatives. That is why we know far more about the history and politics of Athens than any other Greek city and its history, history, and they neglected economic and social history.

C. Colonization



Picture 2. Color chart

much larger force overland. Spartan King Leonidas stopped him at Thermopylae. Leonidas was still defeated, and Xerxes continued to advance towards Attica where he conquered and burned Athens. The Athenians left the city even earlier, taking refuge on the island of Salamis and under the leadership of Themistocles in 480 BC defeated the Persian navy in the Battle of Salamis.

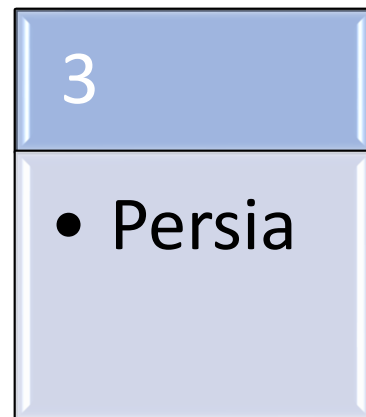
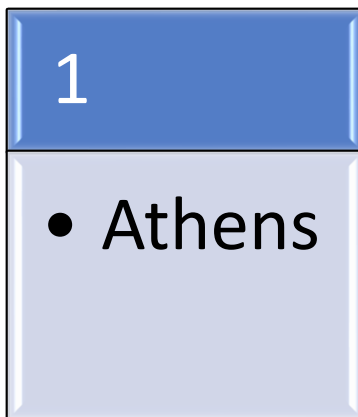
The Persian Great Ruler, Darius I, suffocated in 490 BC the revolt of the Ionian cities, sending a fleet to punish the Greeks. The Persians landed in Attica, but the Greek army under the leadership of the Athenian general Miltiades defeated them in the Battle of Marathon. The burial mound of fallen Athenian fighters can still be seen on Marathon Field. Ten years later, Darius' successor Xerxes I sent a



Picture 3. Chart in black and white

Persian Wars

The Greco-Persian wars heralded the supremacy of Athens in Greek relations. Athens was the undisputed master of the sea and also the leading trading power, although Corinth remained its serious opponent. The leading statesman of that period was Pericles, who used the tax paid by members of the Delian League to build the Parthenon and other great monuments of classical Athens. By the middle of the 5th century BC. The alliance was renamed the Athenian Empire, symbolizing the transfer of the joint treasury from Dela to the Parthenon in 454 BC.



Ancient Greece

Ionian uprising 499 BC

Battle of Marathon 490 BC

Battle of Thermopylae 480 BC

Battle of Artemisia 480 BC

Battle of Salamis 480 BC

Battle of Plataea 479 BC



Picture 4. Persian Wars

About the author

Write a sentence about yourself here.