

Ancient Greece and Rome
Chapter 2
Modern Times

- 2-1 Early Greece
 - Mycenae
 - Homer
 - Iliad & Odyssey
 - Epic poems
 - Heroes
 - Polis
 - City-state
 - Acropolis
 - Government
 - Oligarchy
 - Democracy
 - Sparta
 - Military society
 - Athens
 - democracy
 - Solon & Cleisthenes

“My dear husband, your warlike spirit will be your death. You've no compassion for your infant child, for me, your sad wife, who before long will be your widow. . . . As for me, it would be better, if I'm to lose you, to be buried in the ground. . . .”

Great Hector . . . replied, “Wife, all this concerns me, too. But I'd be disgraced, dreadfully shamed . . . , if I should slink away from war, like a coward. for I have learned always to be brave, to fight alongside Trojans at the front, striving to win great fame for my father, for myself.”
---Homer's Iliad

- 2-1 Classical Greece
 - Athens: Pericles
 - Direct democracy
 - Classical Art
 - Civilize emotions
 - Parthenon
 - Drama
 - Tragedies
 - Philosophy
 - Socrates
 - Plato
 - Aristotle
 - Macedonia Empire
 - Greece to India
 - Phillip
 - Alexander
 - Hellenistic Era
 - Macedonia
 - Syria
 - Pergamum
 - Egypt
 - Alexandria
 - Learning and Library

Our constitution is called a democracy because power is in the hands not of a minority but of the whole people. When it is a question of settling private disputes, everyone is equal before the law; when it is a question of putting one person before another in positions of public responsibility, what counts is not membership in a particular class, but the actual ability which the man possesses. No one, so long as he has it in him to be of service to the state, is kept in political obscurity because of poverty.
---Pericles

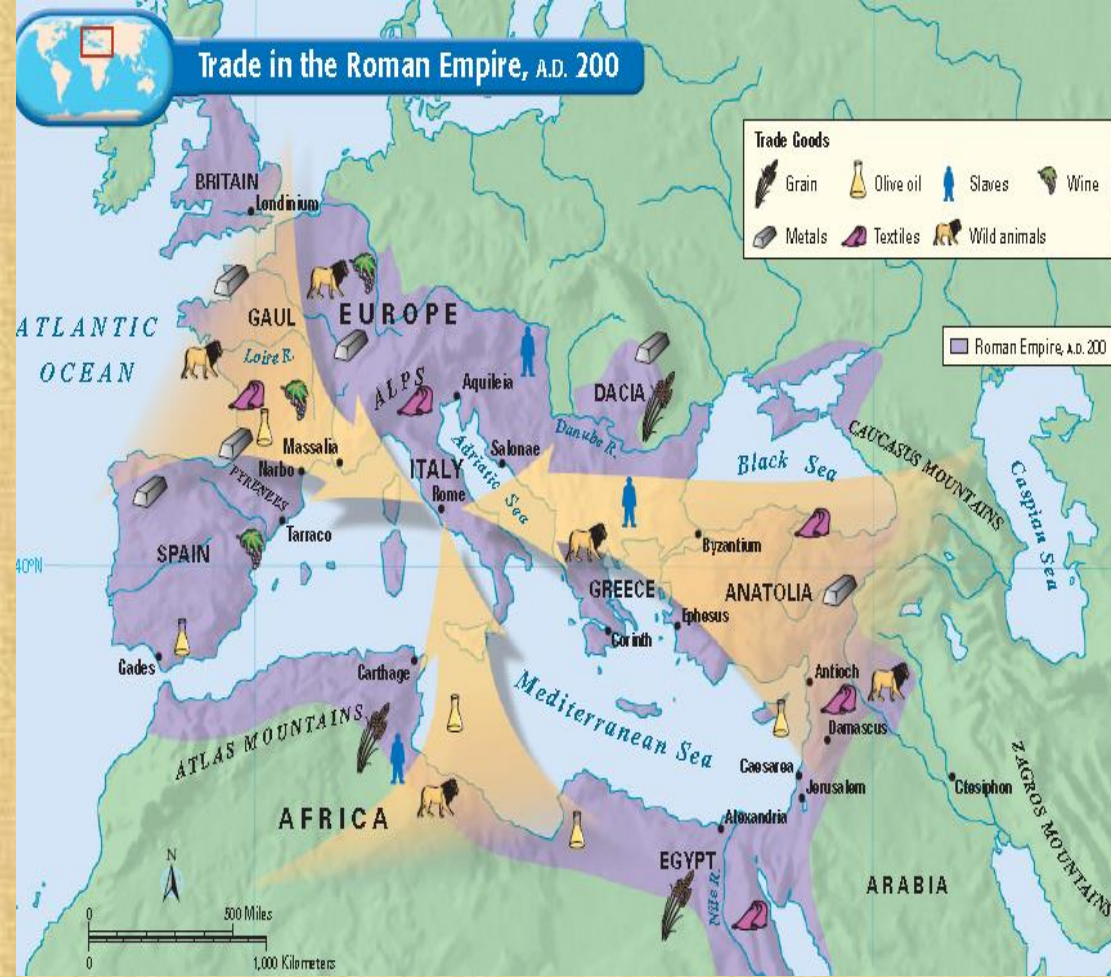
- 2-2 Emergence of Rome
 - Italy
 - Carthage
 - Hannibal
 - Punic Wars
 - Spain
 - Macedonia & Greece
 - France (Gaul)
- Roman State
 - Patricians & Plebeians
 - Republic & Senate
 - Julius Caesar & Pompey
- Empire
 - Octavian & Augustus
 - Twelve Tables & Law of Nations
 - Slavery
 - Spartacus

Not without reason did the gods and men choose this spot for the site of our city; the hills, the river to bring us produce from the inland regions and sea-borne commerce from abroad, the sea itself, near enough for convenience yet not so near as to bring danger from foreign fleets, our situation in the very heart of Italy—all these advantages make it of all places in the world the best for a city destined to grow great.

---LIVY

•Roman Life

- Pax Romana
- Rich vs. Poor
- Public Programs
 - Food, bread
 - Entertainment, Circus Maximus
- Culture
 - Latin language
 - Aeneid Poem
 - Greek art
 - Concrete
 - Roads & aqueducts
 - Gods & mythology



- Christianity
 - Jews & Judea & Gentiles
 - Jesus & New Testament
 - Persecution
 - Constantine
 - Catholic Church
- Decline of Rome
 - Mercenaries
 - Rome & Constantinople
 - West vs. East
 - Barbarians
 - Huns
 - Visagoths
 - Vandals

- A. Christianity's emphasis on a spiritual kingdom weakened Roman military virtues.
- B. Traditional Roman values declined as non-Italians gained prominence in the empire.
- C. Lead poisoning through leaden water pipes and cups caused a mental decline in the population.
- D. Plague wiped out one-tenth of the population.
- E. Rome failed to advance technologically because of slavery.
- F. Rome was unable to put together a workable political system.