

**Minoan 2700 BC - 1500 BC**

**Mycenaean 1900 BC - 1100 BC**

- Trojan war 1200 BC

**Archaic 800 BC - 500 BC**

- The rise of city states (Athens & Sparta) 750 BC
- Olympics
- Myths and Legends
  - The Iliad 762 BC
- Doric columns

**Classical 500 BC - 323 BC**

- Persian War 500 BC - 479 BC
- Peloponnesian War
- Tragedies
- Comedies
- Socrates
- Plato and Aristotle
- Democracy
  - 300 000 residents, 20 000 were citizens in Athens
- Pericles
- Parthenon
- Ionic columns

**Hellenistic 323 BC - 146 BC**

- Alexander the Great
- Corinthian columns
- Defeat of Persian Empire
- Defeat of Greek by Rome

Monarchy 2000 - 1200 BC

Oligarchy 1200 - 600 BC

Tyranny 600 - 500 BC

Democracy 500 - now

## ***Was ancient Athens really a democracy?***

*Ancient Athens was the first known democracy in the world and almost every following democracy is based upon the democracy of ancient Athens. The word democracy derives from ancient greek words demos (people) and kratos (rule), thus meaning Rule of the People. Created in 507 B.C. by Cleisthenes, the democracy was divided into three sections. The law-making body - the Ecclesia, the judiciary body run by jurors chosen among the people by drawing of lots - the Dikasteria, and finally council with representatives from the ten Athenian tribes - the Boule. This all seems democratic, right? But was ancient Athens really a democracy?*

### **To think about:**

- Greek democracy created at Athens was direct (raise hands and go to a place each person votes individually) , rather than representative (the votes are represented by a group)
- The officials of the democracy were in part elected by the Assembly and in large part chosen by lottery in a process called sortition.
- Greece as a whole was not a democracy and rather Sparta was harsh and could be classified as a dictatorship compared to Athens
- Political and personal freedom was encouraged, workable democratic government was formed
- Athenian democracy developed around the fifth century BC in the Greek city state of Athens
- athenian democracy is the first known democracy in the world

### **Who could vote in Athens?**

- Women were not allowed to vote so we can question as to whether it really was democratic as not everybody got a vote and a say. Women's task was to give birth and they didn't have any rights. Because of them not being able to vote, it meant that it only got worse for the women since all of the political and societal choices they made were by men and women were totally irrelevant. Women only had any rights if the men said they had any, they weren't considered their own person.
- Only rich men over the age of 20 were allowed to vote and even then it wasn't so much as a choice rather an expectation (social norm). If you didn't vote and you were classified as in the people who could vote, you would be frowned upon and rejected. It wasn't like today when we have the choice to vote or not without any pressure.

## Athenian democracy:

- Athenian democracy developed around the fifth century BC in the Greek city state of Athens
- athenian democracy is the first known democracy in the world
- After Athenian democracy started, other cities set up a democracy but they were not as good as Athenian democracy.
- it was a system of direct democracy, in which participating citizens voted directly on legislation and executive bills.
- democracy was suppressed by the Macedonians in 322B.C. the athenians institution were later revived, but how close they were to a real democracy was debatable

## The End of Athenian Democracy:

- Around 460 B.C, under the rule of general Pericles, generals were among the only public officials who were elected, not appointed.
- Athenian democracy began to evolve into aristocracy
- Aristocracy is the rule of what Herodotus called “the one man, the best”
- Democratic ideals and processes did not survive in ancient greece, they have been influencing politicians and governments ever since.

### The Ekklesia

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Athenian democracy was a direct democracy which was made up of important institutions. The first one was called Ekklesia where there were 40000 adult *male* members which was the sovereign governing the body of Athens. Of these 40000 members, only 5000 attended the important meetings which were held 40 times each year. All those 5000 were men. The rest were serving in the navy or the army or working to support their families. In the meetings the Ekklesia wrote laws, made war decisions or condemned the conduct of public officials. The group made decisions by vote and had the ability to kick someone for 10 years from the Athenian city state.

It's democratic and the work seems to go smoothly but there are no women involved in these works but in other ways, they do seem democratic. Like a government.

## Roman Timeline

### **Period of Kings (753-509 BC):**

Rome was founded by Romulus in 753 B.C.

### **Republican Rome (509-27 BC):**

509 B.C - Rome becomes a republic

218 B.C - Hannibal invades Italy

45 B.C - Julius Cesar becomes Rome's first dictator

44 B.C - Julius Cesar is assassinated

27 B.C - End of the roman republic

### **Roman Empire (27 BC – 476 AD):**

27 B.C - Roman empire begins

64 A.D - Parts of Rome burns

80 A.D - Colosseum is built

122 A.D - Hadrian wall

280 A.D - Constantine is the sole religion

284 A.D - Rome splits into two empires

380 A.D - Christianity becomes sole religion

410 A.D - Visigoths sacked rome

476 A.D - Fall of ancient Rome!

## **The Fall of the Roman Empire**

The roman empire fell September 4, 476 AD

Political corruption

Economic crises overreliance on slave labor

Class conflict Although conquest brought wealth to Rome, it created a problem for the which resulted in civil wars. After the civil war, it was harder to reform the republic.

Moving capitals → left the western empire very vulnerable

Increased poverty

The overexpansion left the military spread out to thin and not able to defend everywhere because of its great size as well as hard to govern each area and keep order as well as inconsistent and incompetent because of civil war and etc there were more than 20 men who sat of the thrown over 75 years

Financial Crisis - As a result of the war and over taxation and inflation. People would go back to the countryside to avoid taxes.

Invasions by barbarian tribes because the eastern empire was growing stronger the barbarians attacked Rome instead because it was more vulnerable

Military threats

Rise of the eastern empire

Christianity's change of kings left people in a state of losing traditions based on that their main religion has changed to Christianity creating a scenario where an entity was more worshiped than the emperor.

Christianity - increasing influence of the Christian church, pushed out roman culture, religion, and power. Christianity was made into the official religion in 390 CE, increasing the power of the church. The leaders of the Christian church gained power, which decreased the power of the empire

The army changed from loyal Romans soldiers to germanic goths and other barbarians.

The government weakened

Diocletian and Constantine tried to strengthen the government but failed because of the civil war.

Roman Empire fell in 476 A.D.

The Roman empire was divided into two empires western and eastern in 248 A.D.

Poverty increased, business activity declined, and the authority of the central government was weekend.