Ancient Greece
The Foundation of Western Civilization

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Introduction:

- The Western civilization is the heritage of Classical Near Eastern civilizations, intellectual thought and artistic of Greece, legal legacy and organizational forms of Republican government and the Roman Empire, as well as the heritage of Judeo-Christian civilization-Islam.

- The Western succeed have not motivated by factors of their geography, demographics, climate, and location, but by the soul of Europe, namely the spirit to find something new.

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Crete: Door Step to Europe

- The earliest European civilization discovered on the island of Crete which lasted roughly between the years 3000-1400 BC.
- Inhabitants of Crete island in this period known as the Minoans. Probably already have a system of government with a king named was Minos. The heritage sites in Crete Island were: Knossos, Phaestos, Cournia, Zakros, and others.

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Ruin of Crete’s Civilization

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Minoan Culture

- The artifact that found in Crete were: labyrinth, ceramic, fresco, crafts, writing. Their livelihood were: trade and farming.
- While trade is done by Greece, Egypt, and the coastal areas of West Asia. The city of Tyre plays an important role in the trade at that time.
- The discovery of important sites in Crete was done by Sir Arthur Evans who did effort of excavation in 1900-1906.
Sir John Arthur Evans

- Education: Harrow School, Brasenose College, Oxford University, and Groningen University.
- Job: In 1884-1908 he was a curator of Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.
- 1894 went to Crete and excavated at Knossos.
- Works: Cretans Pictograph and Pre-Phoenicians Script (1895), Scripta Minoa (1952), Palace of Minos (1935), Jarn Mound (1933)

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1. Natural disasters: tsunami was destroys the living in Crete. According to Prof. Hendric Bruins, Ph. D. from Tel Aviv University, limestone mixed with shells is evidence of the tsunami by which effect of eruption Santorini Mountain.

2. Attacks from outside tribe, especially the nation Achaia that originating from the Balkans. The weapons strewn across city streets Knossos was evidence of this theory.

3. The uprising by opposite mounted the civil war which was destroyed Crete civilization.

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The Mycenae’s culture supported by Achaian peoples, who comes from the Balkans at 2000 BC. This civilization located in southern Greece especially in the city of Mycenae.

Mycenae’s culture resemblance to Crete island, presumed was successor of Crete civilization. Mycenae reached heyday in 1400 BC. At the time Mycenae hold hegemones in the Mediterranean Sea.
Ruins of Mycenae Civilization

Encarta Encyclopedia, Nimatallah/Art Resource, NY

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Downfall of Mycenae

- The heritage of Mycenae culture were: Lion Gate, the Treasury of Atreus, handicrafts, masks, sculpture, etc. Heinrich Schliemann was an archaeologist who was contributed for excavation at Mycenae and Troy.

- The decline of Mycenae culture caused by migration of Hellas people consisting: Dorian, Ionian, Aeolian, and Phrygian. The newcomers subjugate and replace their power.
Heinrich Schliemann
After making a fortune in business, Heinrich Schliemann became an archaeologist. He gained fame for excavating the ancient cities of Troy and Mycenae in the 1870s.
The People of Greece

- There is no consensus as to who the Greece were, nor where even they came from.
- They are presumed to have come from central Europe, penetrating slowly over the course of centuries toward the south.
- It is also unknown who the original inhabitants of Greece were before the wave of immigrants arrived, nor what proportions of the original stock survived.

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Greece Migration

- In 2000 BC. The Indo European people in Central Europe move around to Mediterranean. This newcomers known as the Hellenic who was made up of three sub-nations: Ionian, Aeolian, and Dorian.

- The Ionian succeeded in occupying of Attica. However, because of being pressured by Dorian, a portion of Ionian people move to the Aegean Sea such as: Delos, Chios, Andros and others.

- The Ionian and Aeolian different groups built cities on the coast of West Asia. While the Aeolian built cities in the interior of Asia.

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The Dorian people who migrated to the south destroy bypassed areas and eventually settled in Peloponnesus. The portion of Dorian tried to invade the Attica, but this region does not fit geographically, so they returned to Peloponnesus.

The Dorian settled in Central Greece. Here they subjugate local peoples then used as slaves (Helots). Finally they made up cities in this region that fit for their character as a farmer.
Aristotle wrote that “the man who can live without the polis is a beast or a god.” It is an enlargement of Aristotle’s other famous dictum about man in society: “Man is an animal whose characteristic it is to live in a polis.”

The word “polis” refers both to city and to people living in it. It also the countryside around the city which support it. It is should be self-supporting as an entity. It would have its own city-God, a kind of patron saint, who would receive special honor. The polis of course was self governing and provided everything necessary for the good live through the joint communal activity of all members.
The Growth of Polis

- The first: polis or city-state that is represented by the tribal community. It was described by Homer in the Iliad where Troy as one of the well-known city state.

- The second: city-state is characterized by small group of aristocratic power. Struggle of tyrant supported by most of the people due to the improvement and enhancement of welfare program.

- The third: Democratic period, the peak period of Athens in the political, economic, socio-cultural.
Athens

- Athens is located in Attica peninsula, central of Greece, a few miles from the Aegean Sea. There was a few seaport in this region whose became communication and trade line with foreign. In the 5th BC the Athens have political and economic crisis, caused by rivalries of the rich-farmer to lead the polis and survival of poor-farmer to their poverty that mounted on the civil wars.

- The year of 621 BC the aristocratic take power authorizes oligarchic with legislation drawn up by Draco. In 594 BC. caused by mounting crisis, Solon appears to save the policy with developing legislation guarantees of fairness to all citizens.

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ATHENS
5th Century BCE

Ru Dien-Jen

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In 560 BC Peisistratus seized the power as a tyrant. His policy: the division of confiscated land to the poor, improving water supplies, encourage the development of arts and culture.

In 508 BC Cleisthenes choose as a tyrant and he made accelerate the transition of power from a group of aristocrats to all people. In Pericles period the political reforms have been completed, democracy have been final.
Athenian Society

- The classes in Athenian society were definitely marked out on the basis of property, not birth. The three main subdivisions, of course were citizen, the metics, and the slaves.

- About 6% of the citizens were enrolled in the two highest classes of the state, the nobles and the knights. The majority of population were small farmers (*zeugitae*), a solid middle class which served to balance the radical democrats of the *thetes*, who possessed little or no property, and were mostly artisans and other city dwellers.
Structure of Athenian Community

- The Pediae was the rich-farmer, an aristocratic class that is live in lowland of Attic. They were minority but have power in political institutions of ancient Athens.

- The Paraliae was the middle-class of Athens that live in Aegean shore. They were capitalist class that have art-shop.

- The Diacriae was an poor-farmer that live in plateau of Attic that planted of olive, grape, and wheat.

(Source: GWF Hegel, Philosophy of History)
MAGISTRATES
They applied the laws and led the army
(Among them, 10 Strategoi stood out)

BOULE
or COUNCIL
They prepared the laws that were to be discussed and passed by the Ekklesia

HELIAEA
or PEOPLE'S COURT
500 citizens selected by lot
6,000 jurors selected by lot
The Heliaea judged the people who infringed the laws

DIRECT
DEMOCRACY
They debated and passed the laws
Citizens

EKKLESIA
or PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY
They debated and passed laws and make important decisions as participating in warlike conflicts

ATHENIAN CITIZENS

Equality of all citizens before the Law
Athens Democracy was based on this political principle

ISONOMIA
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Archon
Peradilan: Eponymos
Militer: Polemarch
Pemerintahan: Besileus

Boule
(jumlah 400 orang)
(Diciptakan oleh Solon)

Strategoi
10 Jenderal

Eklessia
Saran kebijakan umum

Aeropagus Legislatif/Yudikatif

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**Periclean System**

- **All former archons**
- **Areopagus**
  - crimes of murder
- **Assembly meeting as jury**
  - (Heliaia)
- **Council of 500**
  - proposal
  - 50 from each tribe
- **Laws**
  - proposal and/or legislation
- **9 Archonts**
  - selected by lot out of the first three classes
- **Assembly meeting for legislation**
  - (Ekklesia)
- **Army**
  - 10 divisions by tribe, each led by an elected general

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FC.21 THE RISE OF ATHENS TO 500 B.C.E.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Solon’s econ. reforms:
- Attracts artisans to Athens
- Bans grain exports → Grow olives for oil
- Abolishes debts to help poor

Sell olive oil, wine (later), pottery, & other crafts → Money to buy grain
Money left over after buying grain
Invest $ in more vineyards, olive orchards & pottery → More profits as they sell olive oil, pottery & crafts

Athens takes Sigean in the Hellespont to guard grain coming from the Black Sea
War with Persia whose expansion threatens Athens’ grain supply

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Solon’s polit. reforms:
- All citizens could serve on juries
- Wealth, not birth, the criteria for office
- Pop. assem. got a bit more power

Factional fighting goes on → Peisistratus becomes tyrant (545-527 B.C.E.)
Provides land & jobs for the poor
Anger grows as tyrants’ rule becomes stricter → More repression as pop’s anger grows
Overthrow Peisistratus’ son & est. ltd. democr., favoring mid. class (508 B.C.E.)

Athenians have more at stake when Persian threat appears

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Sparta

- Their homeland was located on Peloponnesus peninsula, that give her fertilizer's land and fit to agriculture. Almost Spartans were farmer whose work which their slave that call Hellots.

- The governmental system was a mixture of democracy and oligarchy. In 600 BC Spartan established law drawn up by Lycurgus. Sparta’s Act describes the social political and economic systems are closed, conservative, and oligarchic.

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Toynbee says that Sparta as classical instance of an arrested civilizations what was proud of the fact that she had not change for century.

The foundation of Spartan greatness was attributed to the legislation of Lycurgus, but was more probably the result of ascetic reforms introduced about 600 BC. In the 7th century BC, life in Sparta was similar to that in other Greek cities, and art and poetry, particularly choral lyrics, flourished.

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Education

From the 6th century BC, however, the Spartans looked upon themselves as merely a military garrison, and all their discipline pointed to war. No deformed child was allowed to live; boys began military drill at the age of 7 and entered the ranks at 20. Although permitted to marry, they were compelled to live in barracks until the age of 30; from the ages of 20 to 60 all Spartans were obliged to serve as hoplites (foot soldiers) and to eat at the *phiditia* (“public mess”).

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Demographic Composition

- Spartiate consist of Dorian people, that conquest the native, free people inhabitant and dominant group in society.

- Helots were majority of the Sparta population which became slave state and farmers. This group consist of native that subjugate by Dorian people by war for example the Laconia, Argos, etc.

- Periokoi or neighbors' were other tribes that living in Lacadaemon and have commitment to peace with Dorian people. They had not permitted married with Spartiate and had no political rights.

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FC.20 THE RISE OF SPARTA TO 500 B.C.E.

Sparta originally like other Greek city-states, even being a leader in poetry & dance

Rather than colonizing like other Greeks, Sparta conquers neighboring Messenia in 2 long & bitter wars

Sparta, outnumbered 10:1 by its subject Messenians, turns them into serfs (Helots)

Sparta forced to become a military state in constant readiness vs. helot revolts

Boy’s & men’s lives ruled by the military:

- Sickly babies unlikely to grow into strong soldiers or mothers are exposed to die
- Govt. a conserv. oligarchy of 30 elders & 5 ephors
- Age 7-18: Boys taken to live in barracks & given tough & brutal training which gets worse at age 12
- Age 18-20: Serve in Kryptea (secr. police) to spy on & terrorize Helots
- Age 20-50: Full-time soldiers ➔ Women run farms & helots ➔ Unusually high status for women
- Girls get tough training @ home ➔ healthy moms for future Spartans
- Fear of Helot revolt ➔ Conserv. for. policy

Spartans had the best army in Greece but little originality, freedom or self discipline

Despite their authoritarian society, the Spartans would play an essential role in defending Greek liberties in the Persian Wars (FC.23A)

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Governmental System

King:
Kep Militer dan Agama

Gerusia (Senat)
(28 bangsawan)
Eksekutif, penasehat raja

Apella (Assembly)
Legislatif, memilih ephor

Ephor:
5 orang kabinet

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The Age of Colonization

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Background

1. Economical Factors
to found overseas land for plantation
2. Political Factors
to escape from political intricate
3. Cultural Factors
to spread Greece civilization to overseas
4. Population
Moving Greece population to overseas.

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The Ionian expanding to the East region by which conquest the islands in the Aegean Sea. They continued expand to the coast of West Asia in the front of Persian. The Ionian continued to annexed Apennine peninsula so this area was given the name Magna Graecia. In this island they found Croton, Gela, and Syracuse.

The Ionian (in Megara) found the city of Byzantine on the shores of the Bosporus in 660 BC. They also establish the city of Chalcedon. While the Corinth was establish the town of Corcyra in the Mediterranean Sea.
The Sparta

- The Sparta expanded to around of territory in the Peloponnesus peninsula. The area was overrun by Messenia War at 736 and 650 BC. The Sparta continued annexed area of Laconia, which was a fertile lowland.

- The Sparta then set up the confederation of cities under their control as Lacedaemon. In addition, the Sparta also conquered Apennine peninsula by established the city of Tarentum.

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Greece Colonization

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Religion

- To have understanding about Greek religion was the key to reveal their civilization because of the Greek civilization aspects such as the Olympic Games, theater, literature, and architecture was the further development from the religious ceremonies.

- The Greece looked at the life of the gods is like human life which was they need food, shelter, mates, and offspring.

- In general, the Greeks have many gods (polytheism) in which each city-state had each god with their religious ceremonies and initiations. But in general Zeus dwell on Olympus regarded as the leader of the gods.

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Poseidon
penguasa lautan

Zeus
raja para dewa,
penguasa olimpus

Hades
penguasa alam bawah

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The Greece Drama

- The Greece drama is the first drama in Western Art that come from their religious festivals. The Greece singing and dancing were staged in order to tribute of Dionysus, god of wine, in the 6th century BC.

- Catharsis intended as a tragedy that cleans the audience emotions through pity and terror by taking the legends of their kings with human frailties.

- Usually the drama was staged in the Amphitheatre at the Acropolis which continues to evolve into a kind of competition during Peisistratus (534 BC). Playwright derived from this festival include: Aeschylus (Oresteia), Sophocles (Antigone), Aristophanes (Frogs).

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Sculpture

- The Discobolos (The Discus Thrower) by Myron in the Museo Nazionale Romano, Rome. This is one of the most famous classic Greek statues from this period.
- The greatest statues of this age were the Statue of Zeus at Olympia and the Statue of Athena at the Parthenon, both of which were designed by Phidias.
- The only sculpture by one of the really great Greeks sculptors which is certainly identified is the Hermes of Praxiteles, an Athenian of the fourth century BC.

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The Classical age saw the first time human anatomy was deemed worthy of being portrayed in a statue and forever immortalized in stone and bronze. Portraying people in a static and stiff position had now been replaced with the more modern 'snap-shot' three-dimensional movements, so that people could admire the human body for its aesthetic values.

Its can be seen on Discobulus the great-work of Phidias.
The style of Greeks temple was one of the simplest structural forms known to man. Essentially it was composed of the cella, a rectangular chamber, the dwelling place of the statue of the god; the columns and supported the roof; the gabled roof itself; and the pediment, the triangular section under the roof.

The difference in style of the temple is determined by the columns, of which three were in use. The Doric column is a strong, heavy, sharply fluted column crowned with a plain capital; the Ionic is more slender and graceful, with flat flutings, and a scroll or volute capital; while the Corinthian has similar flutings and a very ornate capital. The Corinthian order appealed to the Hellenistic Age and to the Romans.
By the end of the 7th century BC, two major architectural styles, or *orders*, emerged that dominated Greek architecture for centuries: Doric and Ionic. The Doric order developed on the Greek mainland and in southern Italy and Sicily, while the Ionic order developed a little later than the Doric order, in Ionia and on some of the Greek islands. In addition to Doric and Ionic, a third order, the Aeolic, developed in northwestern Asia Minor, but died out by the end of the Archaic period, and a fourth, the Corinthian, emerged late in the 5th century.
Athenian Acropolis

The Acropolis is a fortified limestone hill overlooking the city of Athens, Greece. Beginning in the early 5th century BC the Greeks built a series of temples there, including the Parthenon, a temple dedicated to the Greek goddess Athena.
Philosophers called Sophists upset many people in the 5th century BC by teaching relativism, the belief that there is no universal truth or right and wrong. The most famous Sophist was Protagoras, who said, “Man is the measure of all things.” Socrates (469-399 BC) insisted that the Sophists were wrong and that well-informed people would never do wrong on purpose.

Plato (428-347 BC) became Greece’s most famous philosopher. Plato’s complicated works argued universal truths did exist and that the human soul made the body unimportant. Plato founded an academy in Athens that remained in business until AD 529.

Aristotle (384-322 BC) turned away from theoretical philosophy to teach about practical ethics, self-control, logic, and science.
Wassalamu’alaikum

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