



ΟΙ ΔΡΟΜΟΙ ΤΗΣ ΓΝΩΣΗΣ



National and
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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS
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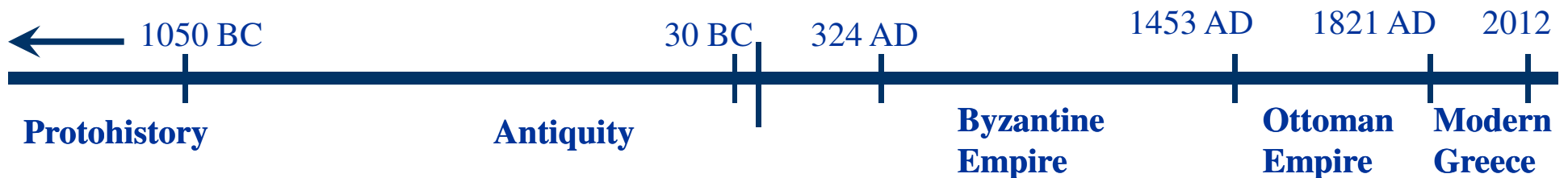
History - Archeology

Summer Schools for Greek children, children from European high Schools and from Schools in America, Australia and Asia

The project "Academy of Plato: Development of Knowledge and innovative ideas" is co-financed from National and European funds through the Operational Programme "Education and Lifelong Learning"

The Periods of Greek History

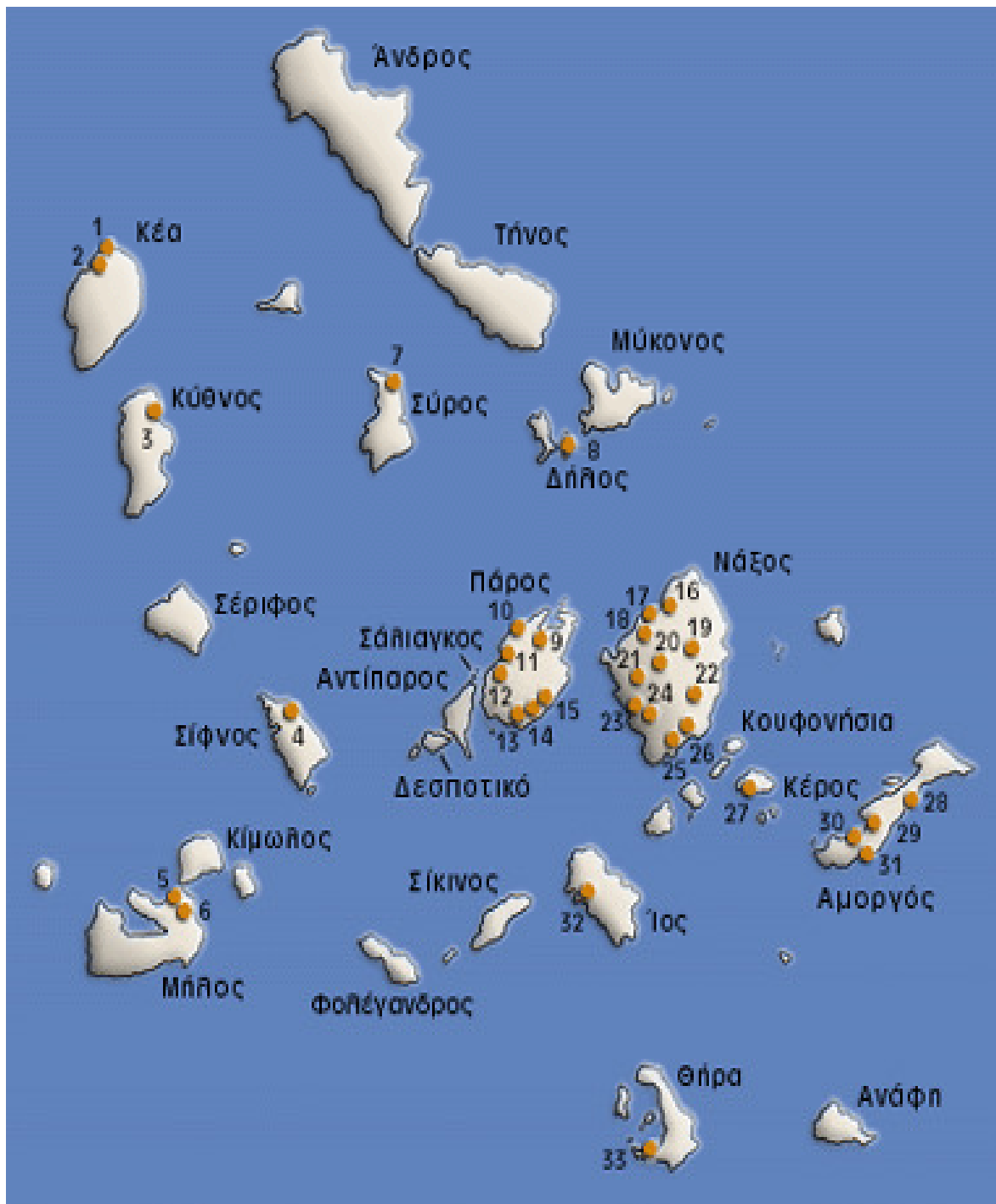
- Protohistory
- Antiquity
- Byzantine Empire
- Ottoman Empire
- Contemporary and modern Greece



Greek Protohistory

(3200-1050 BC)

- **Cycladic civilization:**
 - Region: Cyclades
 - The inhabitants of the Cyclades were remarkable marines and traders, thanks to the position of their islands.



The Cyclades

Marble Idols



The Archeological site of Akrotiri in Santorin



The Archeological site of Akrotiri in Santorin



The Greek Protohistory

(3200-1050 BC)

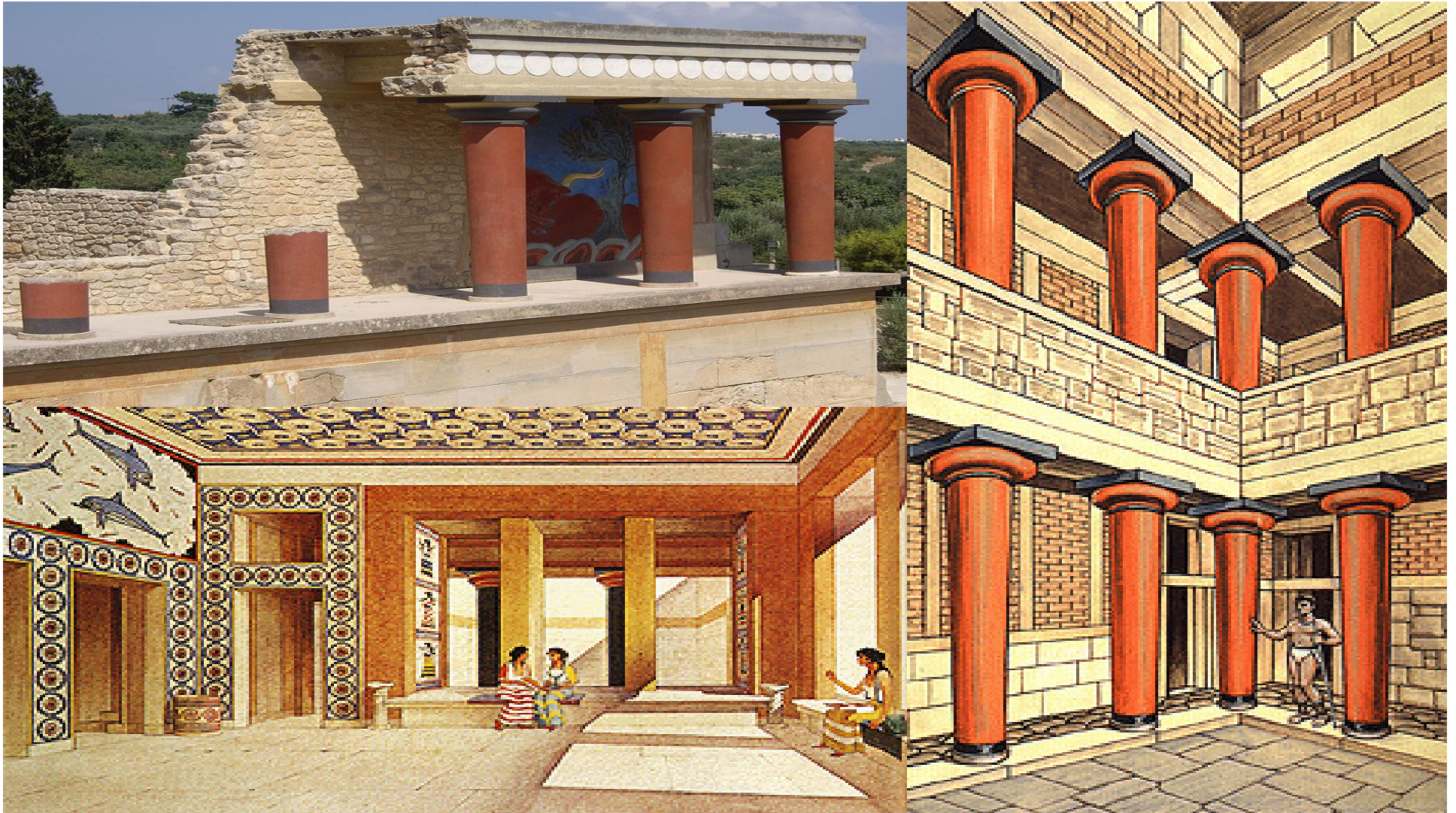
- **Minoan civilization:**

- A civilization developed in the island of Crete, in the south of Greece from 2700 until 200 BC. It took its name from the legendary king Minos.

- A palatial civilization







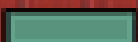



- The Minoan script

Minoan Palaces



The colors in the Minoan frescoes

Χρώματα μινωικών τοιχογραφιών

	Μαύρο: κάρβουνο, μαγγάνιο
	Λευκό: ασβέστης, ασπρόκωμα
	Κόκκινο: κόκκινη ώχρα, αιματίτης
	Ρόδινο: κόκκινη ώχρα με ασβέστη
	Κίτρινο: κίτρινη ώχρα
	Γαλάζιο: αιγυπτιακό γαλάζιο ($\text{Ca Cu Si}_4 \text{O}_{10}$), φυσικός σίδηρος ή θρυμματισμένος κύανος (Lapis Lazouli)
	Πράσινο: μίξη αιγυπτιακού γαλάζιου και ώχρας ή θρυμματισμένος μαλακίτης
	Γκριζο: μίξη κάρβουνου και ασβέστη
	Καστανό σκούρο: μίξη κόκκινης ώχρας και αιγυπτιακού γαλάζιου ή φυσικός σίδηρος
	Καστανό ανοικτό: κίτρινη ώχρα με κάρβουνο

Minoan frescoes







The disc of Phaistos



Object of clay that carries an hieroglyphic script



Taurokathapsia



People,
men or women,
jumping over the
horns of a bull

Greek Protohistory

(3200-1050 BC)

- **Mycenaean civilization:**

- An Aegean civilization in the recent Helladic, from 1550 until about 1100

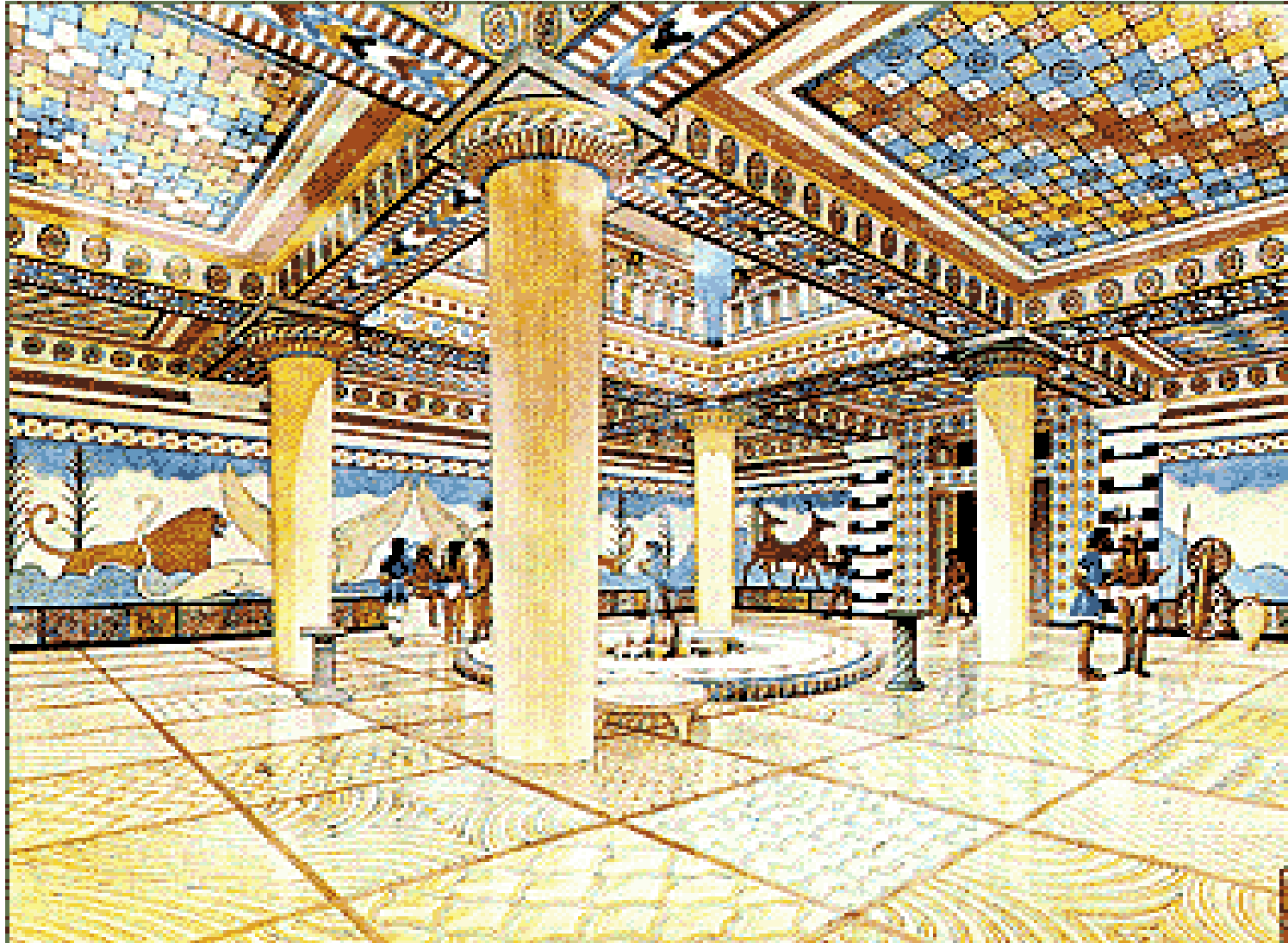
- Characterized by the palaces-fortresses, its different types of painted pottery found all over the Aegean, as well as its script, Linear B, the oldest known script that transcribes the Greek language.

- It is named after the Peloponnesian city of Mycenae, both because it is the first excavated site that revealed the importance of this civilization and because of the importance of this city in the memory of ancient Greek authors, Homer in particular.

Mycenaean Palaces



The palace of Pylos



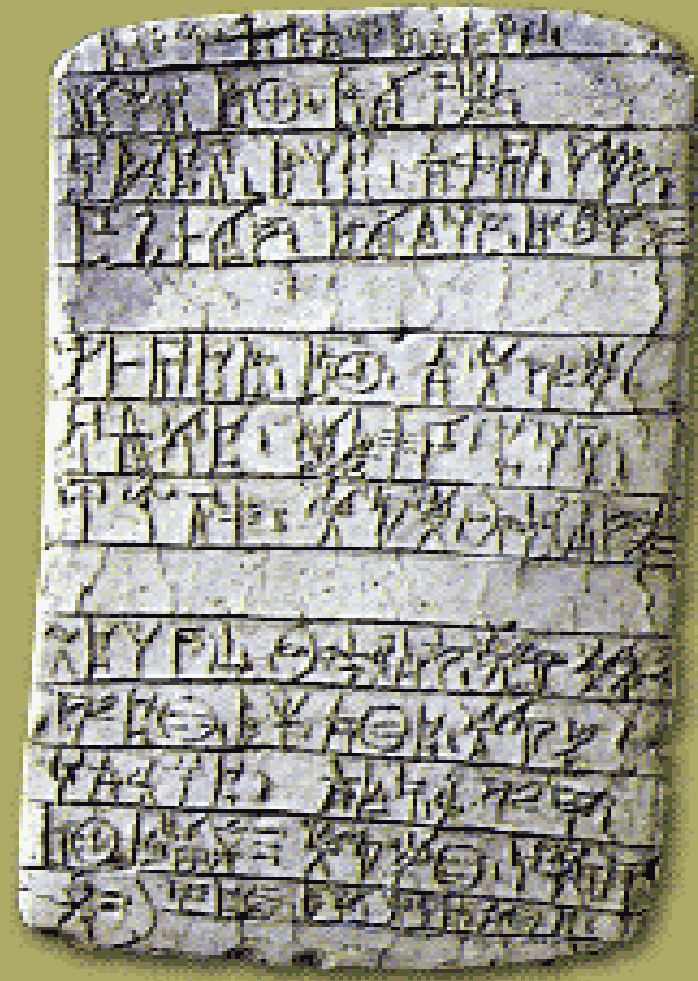
Linear B

Ιδεογράμματα

άνδρας	γυναίκα	κριάρι	προβατίνα	ταύρος/βόδι	αγελάδα
μαλλί	ελιάρι	ύφασμα	δέρμα βοοειδούς	προβιά	σιτάρι
κριθάρι	επιές	λάδι	σύκα	κρασί	
τρίποδας	πρόχους	αμφορέας	φιάλη	ψευδόστομος	
Είφος/Ρόγχι	θώρακας	άρμα	άλογο		
χρυσός	μπρούτζος	τάλαντο χαλκού	υποπόδιο		

Συλλαβογράμματα

A		E		I		O		U	
DA		DE		DI		DO		DU	
JA		JE		JO		KU			
KA		KE		KI		KO		MU	
MA		ME		MI		MO		NU	
NA		NE		NI		NO		PU	
PA		PE		PI		PO		AU	
QA		QE		QI		QO		SU	
RA		RE		RI		RO		TU	
SA		SE		SI		SO			
TA		TE		TI		TO			
WA		WE		WI		WO			
ZA		ZE		ZI		ZO			



Antiquity

- Geometric period (end of 13th – 8th century)
- Archaic and classical period
 - Archaic period: 8th – 5th century
(800 – 500 BC)
 - Classical period: 5th – 4th century
(500 - 323 BC)
- Hellenistic period (323 – 30 BC)
- Roman Greece (30 BC – 324 AD)



The main events

490 – 479: The **Persian wars**: between the Persians and the Greek city-states

431-404: The **Peloponnesian war**: between Athens (and her allies) and Sparta (and her allies)

4th century:

- Period of **wars** between the Greek city-states (Athens, Sparta, Thebes)
- **Philip II of Macedon**
- The expedition of **Alexander the Great**

The politics in the Greek city-state

- **The constitution:**

Kingship, Aristocracy, Oligarchy, Tyranny,
Democracy

- **The administration:**

Archons, Council, People's Assembly, Courts

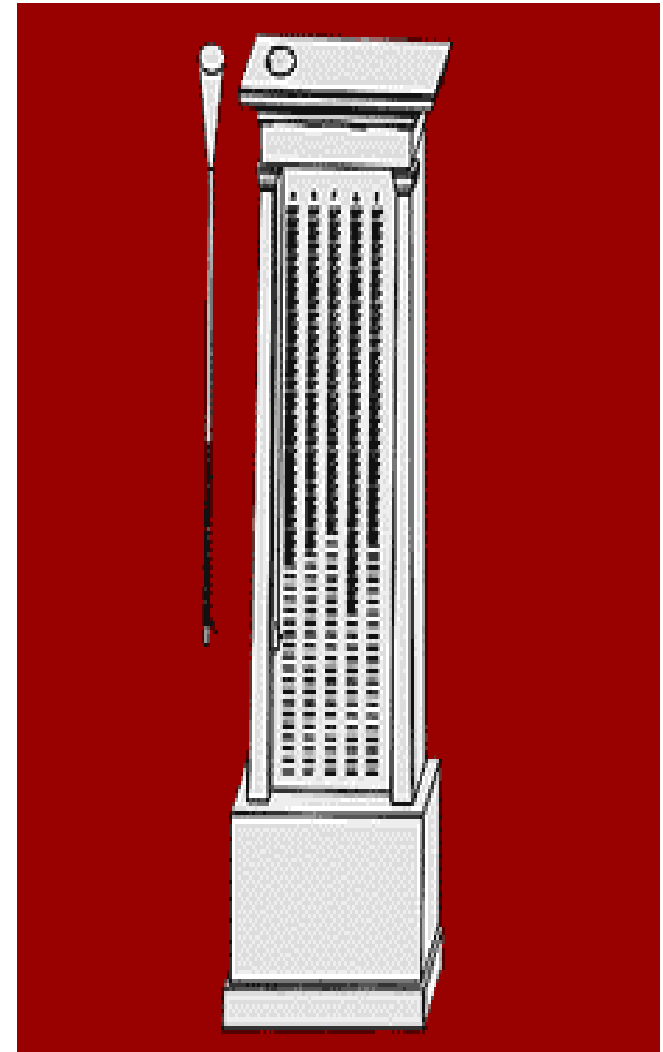
A day in the Athenian courts

- The court of Heliaea:

-This court is composed by 6000 citizens, always older than 30 years, who are drawn every year to become Heliasts.

The day of the trial, they were chosen by lot using this complicated mechanism that we see in the right, in order to fill the courts with 201, 401, 501, 1001, or 1501 judges, depending on the type of the trial. This mechanism is called kleroterion, machine which determines by lot the juries by placing inside the “pinakion” of the citizens.

-The accusation is always a personal initiative of a citizen.



A day in the Athenian courts

- The duration of the trial is calculated by a mechanism, the clepsydra, which operates by water.
- In the end of the trial, the Heliasts used tokens for voting, to acquit or convict the accused.



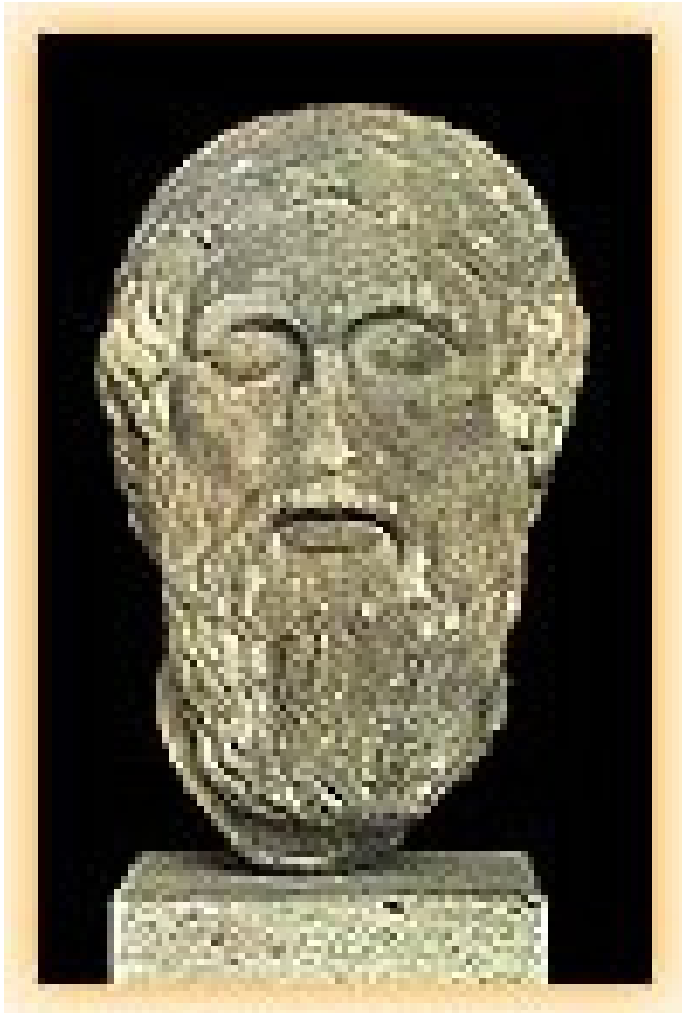
An Athenian coin



The Greek Religion

- The more important Greek gods lived on Olympus. This representation of Olympus as the residence of the Olympian gods is already present in the great poems of the archaic period: the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, and then in the poems of Hesiod and the *Homeric Hymns*
- Olympus, where the gods in Homer and Hesiod reside, is both a real place, the Mount Olympus in northern Greece, and a heavenly residence located high in the sky. However, not all Greek gods lived on Olympus; a large number of gods lived on land or in the sea.

Homer



Homer is believed to have been a poet of the late 8th century BC. He is credited with the first two works of western literature: the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.

The Greek Culture

- Arts: architecture, sculpture, pottery:

Greek culture has influenced the roman art, the art of the Renaissance and also modern and contemporary Western art.

- Sciences:

The Greeks developed mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy and geography, meteorology, zoology, botany, medicine, anatomy and physiology.

The architecture: the Acropolis of Athens

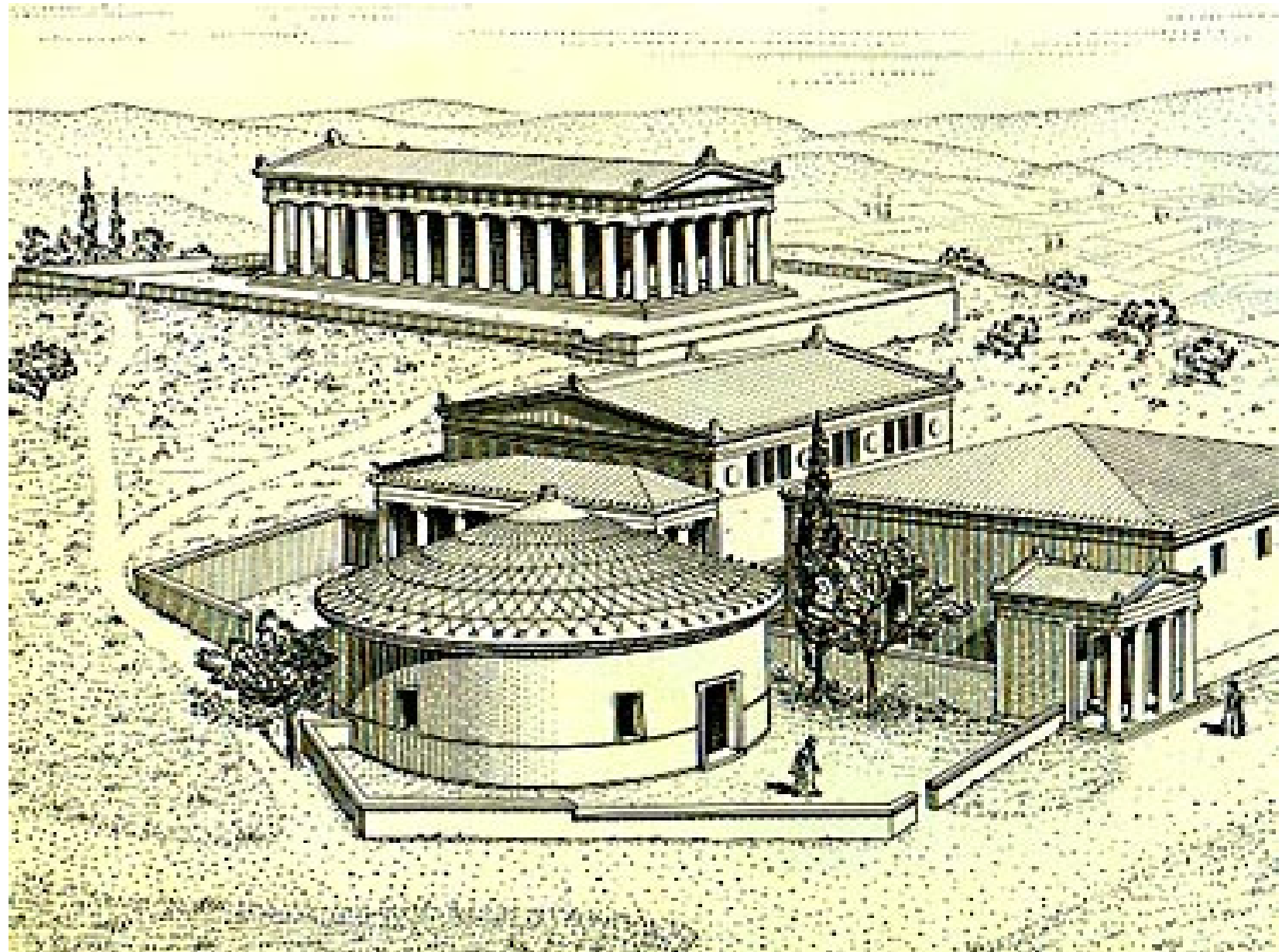
- During the Mycenaean period, the Acropolis acted as a fortress where the king lived and was already surrounded by powerful Cyclopean walls.
- The few remains of the Archaic period show that imposing constructions stood on the Acropolis in the late 7th century BC.
- In the late 6th century, the Acropolis ceased to be a fortress to become a sanctuary housing several monuments and temples.
- The old fortifications, constructions and statues were destroyed during the occupation of Athens by the Persians in 480 during the Persian wars.
- In the mid-fifth century, Pericles entrusted Phidias with the task of supervising his project of the reconstruction of Acropolis. He constructed between 449 and 431 the Parthenon, followed by the Propylaea, the temple of "victorious" Athena and the Erechtheion, and some shrines of lesser importance.



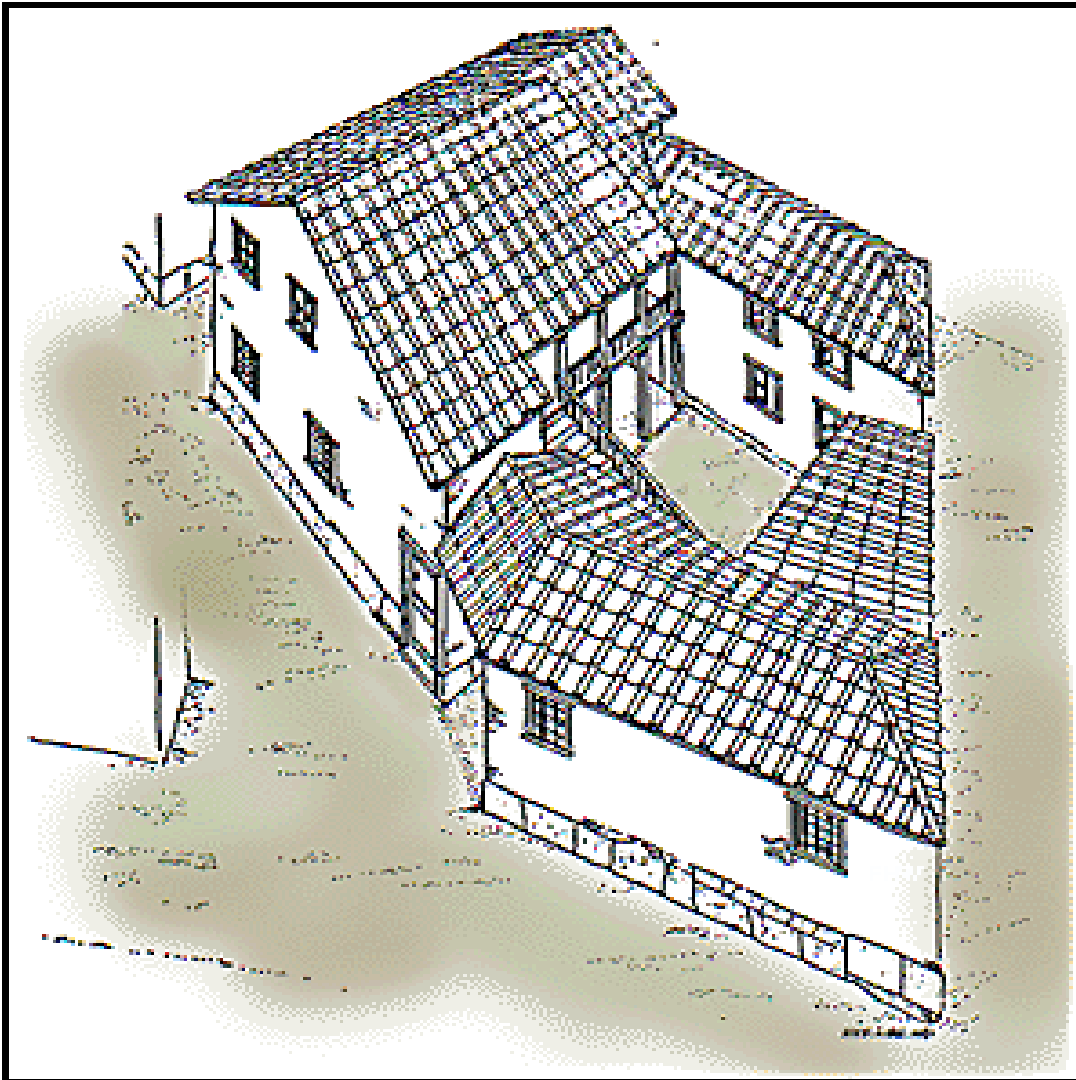


The Agora of Athens



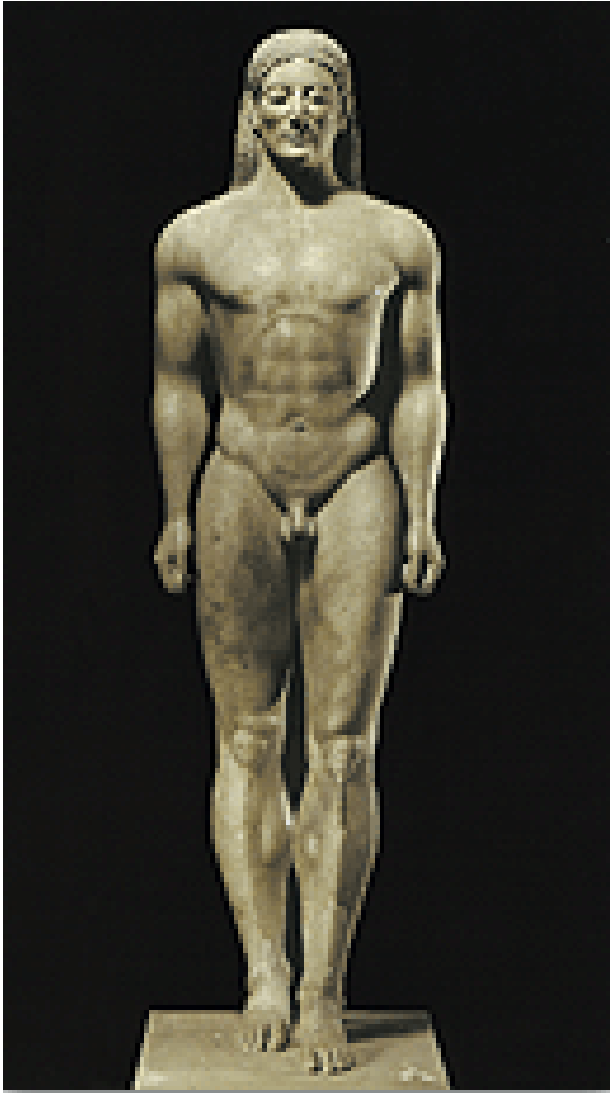


Architecture

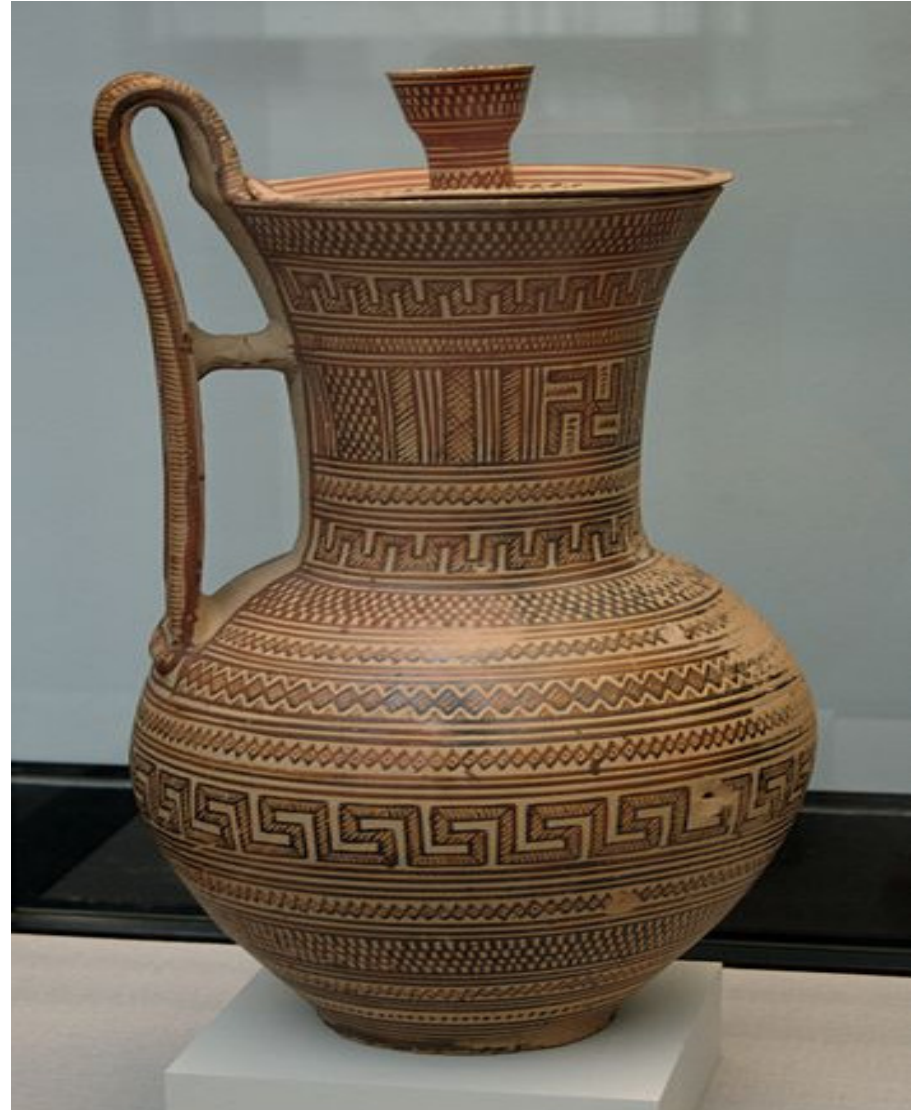
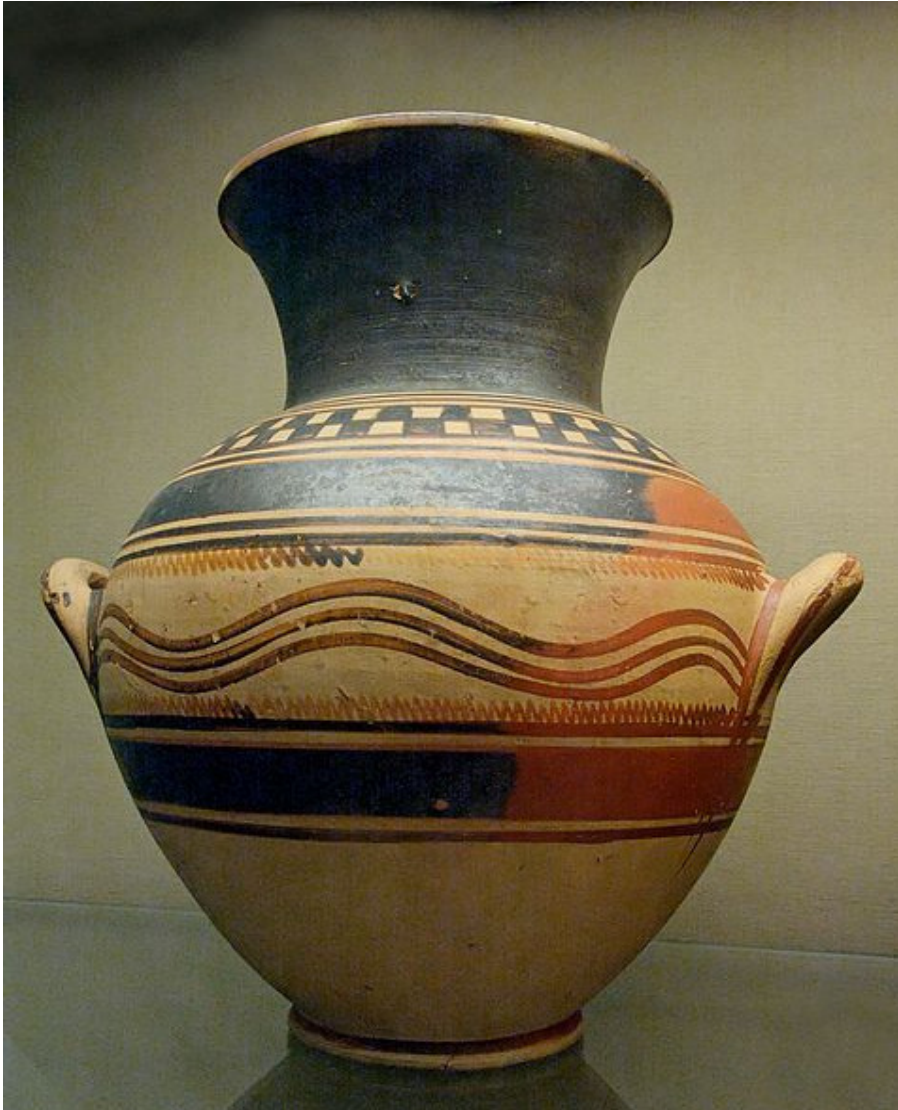


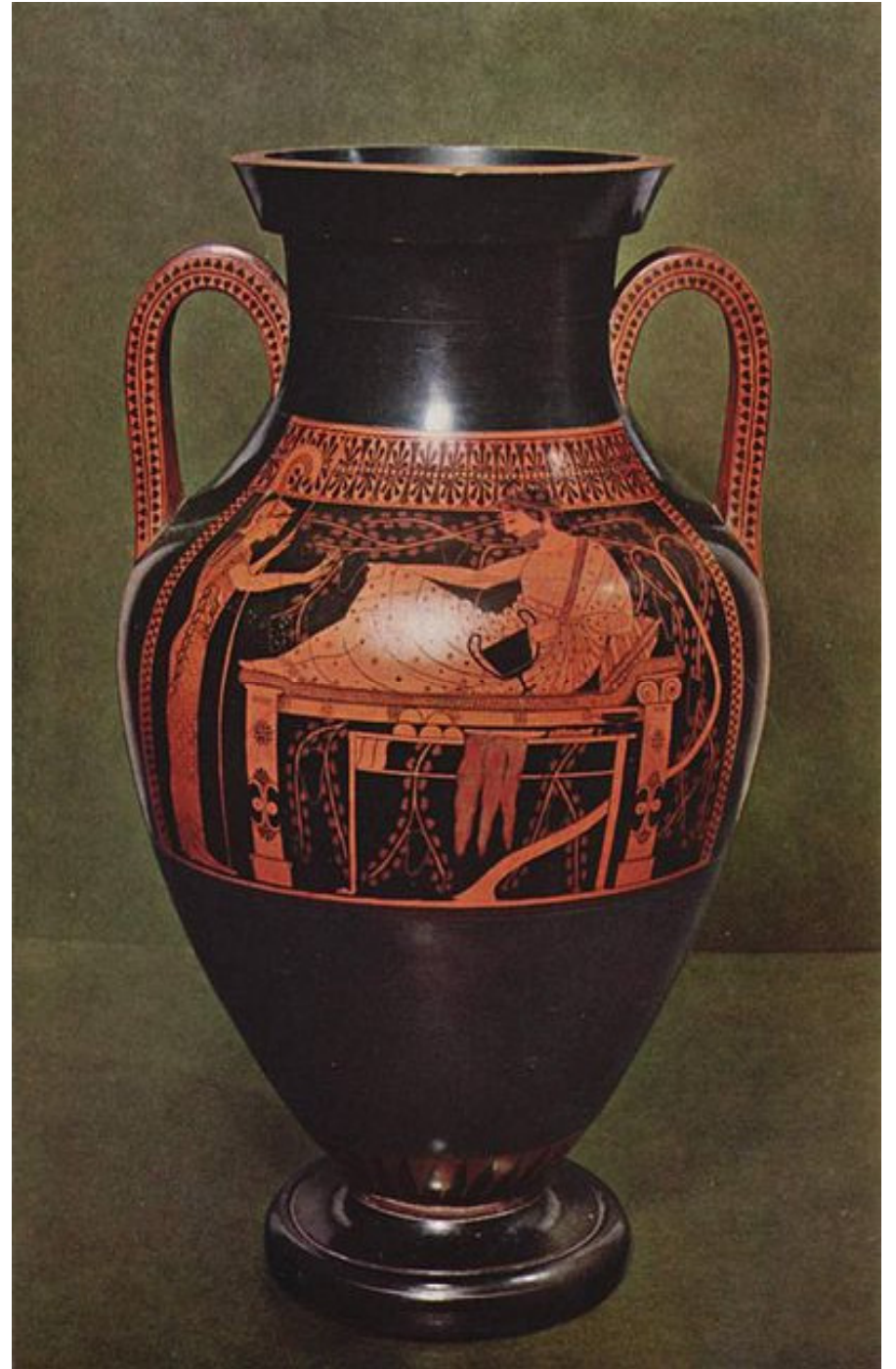
A typical house:
its parts are built
around a
courtyard

Sculpture



Pottery



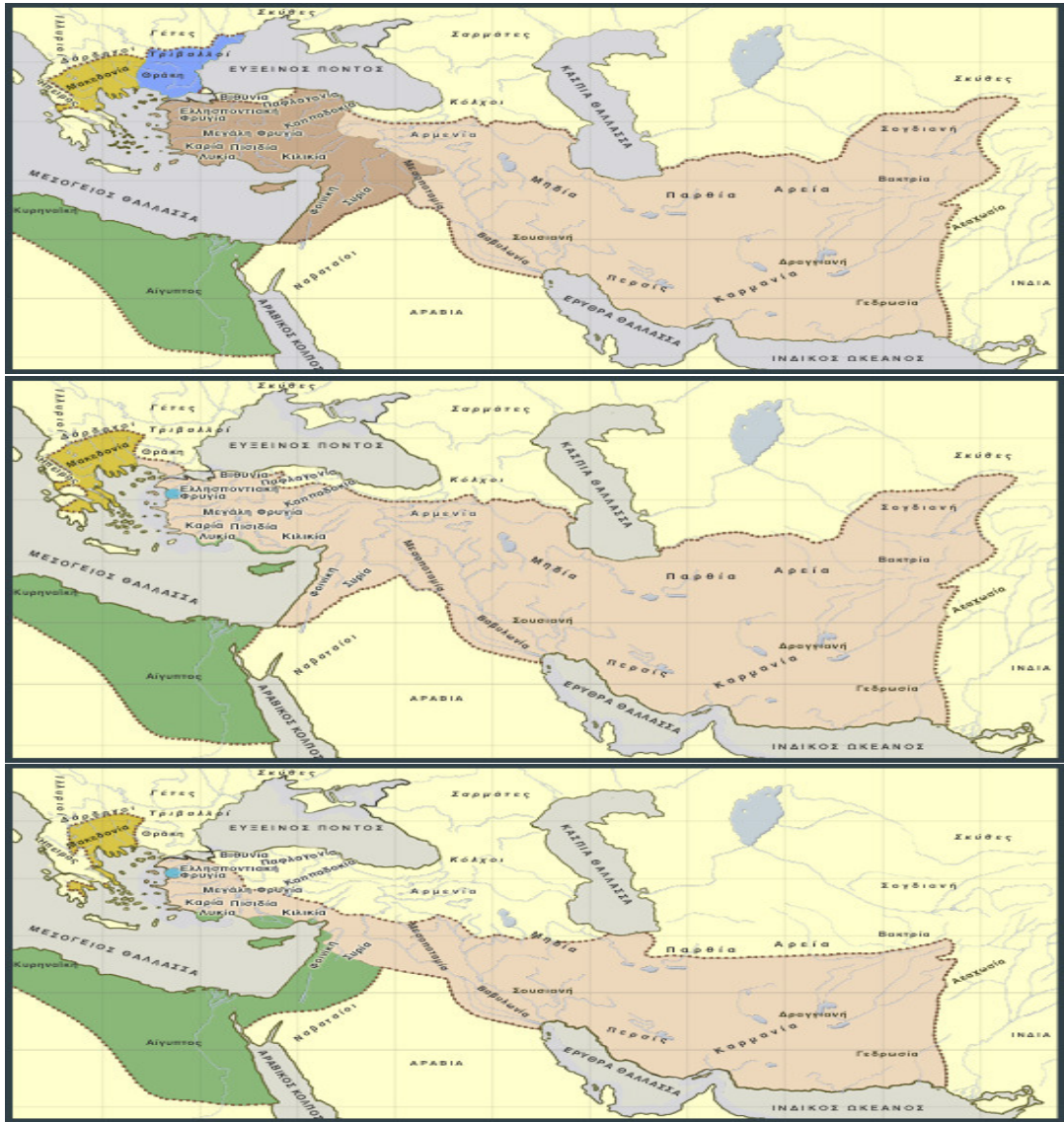


The hellenistic age

- **The Hellenistic period** is the period which followed the conquest of part of the Mediterranean world and Asia by Alexander the Great until the Roman rule.
- Following Alexander's death, who left no real successors able to rule, a struggle for power broke out among his generals, which resulted in the break-up of his empire and the establishment of a number of new kingdoms.
- The Hellenistic period was characterized by a wave of colonists who established in Greek cities and kingdoms in Asia and Africa.
- The Greek language dominated.
- The period experienced prosperity and progress in the decorative and visual arts, exploration, literature, sculpture, theatre, architecture, music, mathematics, and science. The Hellenistic era experienced an age of eclecticism, a new awakening of the diverse knowledge and theories present in Greek culture.
- The disappearance of the Ptolemaic kingdom of Egypt in 30 BC, with the suicide of the last sovereign, Cleopatra, marks the completion of the conquest of the Mediterranean world by Rome and ended the Hellenistic era.

The empire of Alexander the Great





The empire
of
Alexander
during the
rule of the
diadochi.



The Altar of Pergamum:
example of
sculpture and
architecture of
gigantism

The stoa of Attalus



- Hellenistic portico located in the eastern part of the agora of Athens, built by Attalus II Philadelphus, king of Pergamum.
- It was fully reconstructed, replicating the original building, from 1953 to 1956 by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. It houses the Museum of the Ancient Agora of Athens.
- The Stoa of Attalus is sometimes used for non archeological events.

The ceremony of the signing of the 2003 Treaty of Accession of 10 countries to the European Union -Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia- was conducted in the Stoa of Attalus on 16 April 2003.

Roman Greece

- The period of **Roman domination in Greece** conventionally runs from 30 BC until the reconstruction of the city of Byzantium by Constantine I and its proclamation as a second capital of the Roman Empire in 324 AD.
- Greece was the key eastern province of the Roman Empire, as the roman culture had long been in fact Greco-roman.
- Several emperors contributed new buildings to the Greek cities, especially in the Athenian agora.
- Life in Greece continued under the Roman Empire roman much the same as it had previously. Roman culture was highly influenced by the Greeks.
- At the same time Greece and much of the rest of the Roman east came under the influence of Early Christianity. The apostle Paul of Tarsus had preached in Macedon and Athens, and Greece soon became one of the most highly Christianized areas of the empire.

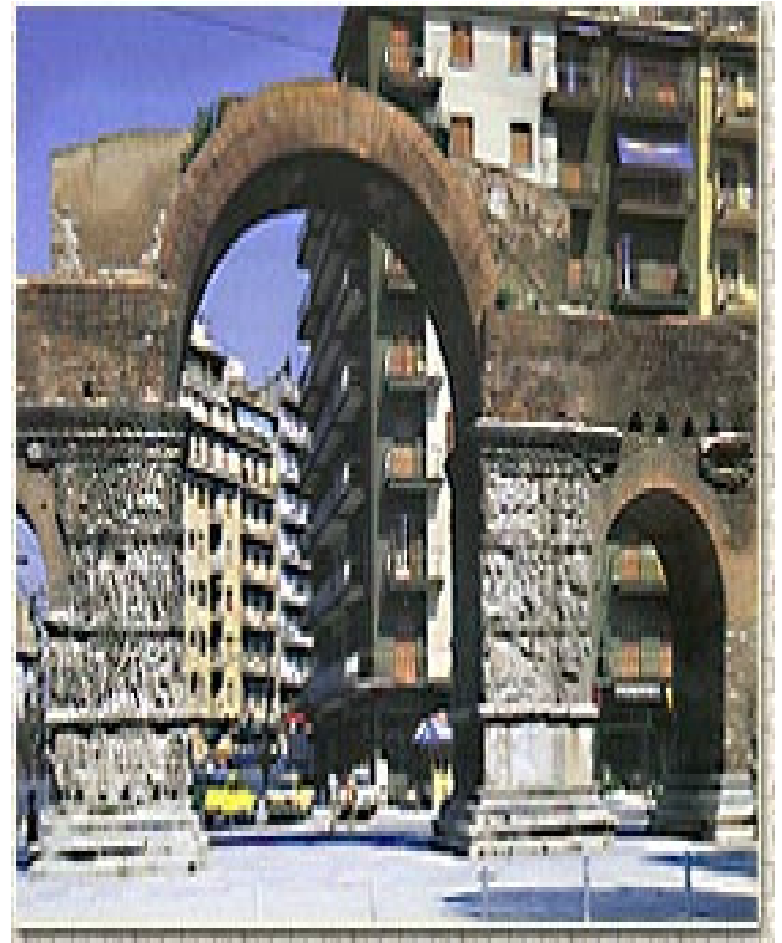


Odeon of Herodes Atticus, on the south slope of the Acropolis of Athens



Part of a mosaic, Thessaloniki

The arc of Galerius in Thessaloniki



The Byzantine Period (324-1453)

- 324: Constantinople becomes the capital of Roman Empire.

At the end of the 3rd century, the Roman Empire was divided in two. The Western Roman Empire collapsed in 476, but the Eastern Roman Empire continued to exist for more than a thousand years, until the Fall of Constantinople by the Ottomans in 1453.

- It was a multiethnic Empire, which included, besides the Greeks, Armenians, Illyrians, Vlachs, Slavs, as well as, in the beginning, Syrians and Egyptians.
- In the Byzantine Empire, the emperor was the sole sovereign and his power was absolute.
- The Church of Constantinople became, between the 6th and the 11th centuries, the richest and most influential center of Christendom. Even when the Empire was reduced to only a shadow of its former self, the Church continued to exercise significant influence both inside and outside of the imperial frontiers.

The Byzantine Period (324-1453)

- After the Schism of 1054 from the Church of Rome, the Patriarchate of Constantinople remained the center of the Orthodox world and the most stable element in the Byzantine Empire.
- The Empire has transmitted the most universal heritage of the Roman Empire, namely the codification of the law.
- The Byzantines also perpetuated the usage of Greek and saved a large part of the ancient Greek libraries.
- In Italy, the Byzantine refugees facilitated the transmission of ancient knowledge and philosophy, which influenced the Renaissance in the 15th to 17th century. Venice is full of treasures taken from the Empire and its architecture is of byzantine inspiration.
- The Byzantine Empire has contributed to the Christianization of the Slavs coming from eastern Europe. Byzantium has been for the modern countries of eastern Europe as an influence as Rome has been for those of Western Europe. The Byzantines have offered these people a Cyrillic alphabet adapted to their languages, a political model that allowed some of them to even compete with Byzantium itself, and a religion that today is still theirs.

The Byzantine Period (324-1453)

- Today the last heir of the Empire in its ancient capital is the Patriarch of Constantinople.
- As far as the art and the architecture is concerned, the legacy of Byzantium can be seen in Greece, in Turkey, in the Balkans, but also in Italy and especially in Venice. Finally, in the 19th century, the Byzantine religious architecture influenced partly, in the West, buildings like the basilica of the Sacred heart in Paris (Montmartre) or the Major in Marseille.

The empire from its peek until its end



Saint-Sophia of Constantinople



Christian church of Constantinople of 6th century, that became a mosque, after the conquest of Constantinople by the Ottomans. Since 1934, it is not any more a place of cult, but a museum.

Mosaics of Saint-Sophia



Mosaics of Saint-Sophia



Churches



The Ottoman Period (1453-1821)

- 1453: Capture of Constantinople by the sultan Mehmed II

- **Administration:**

The communities were organised according to the system of *millets*, which were legally protected religious communities. Thus, during the period of the Ottoman conquest religion was the most basic element of identity, the criterion for the categorization of peoples of the empire and an important factor in every day life.

In this empire, the policy towards millets varied according to the circumstances, starting from the greater tolerance et integration (the Byzantine aristocrates of Constantinople were ministers, leader of the fleet, voivodes in the vassal christian principalities) to the most terrible massacres.

The sultan regarded the Ecumenical Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church as the leader of the Greeks within the Empire. The Patriarch was accountable to the Sultan for the good behavior of the Greeks, and in exchange he was given wide powers over the Greek communities. The Patriarch controlled the courts and the schools, as well as the Church. This made Orthodox priests the effective rulers of the towns and the villages.

The Ottoman Period (1453-1821)

- **Taxation**

The main tax was the poll-tax (kharaj), which all non-Muslims in the empire were forced to pay. Failure to pay the tax could result in the pledge of protection of the Christian's life and property becoming void, facing the alternatives of conversion; enslavement or death.

A second tax was the tithe, based on the production of each property.

Farmers were also subject to different indirect taxes.

City dwellers were also subject to taxes. The majority of economic activities were subject to charges in money or kind.

As long as the Greeks paid their taxes and did not create any trouble, they were left alone.

- **Paidomazoma**

Most Greeks did not have to serve in the Sultan's army, but the young boys that were converted to Islam were made to serve in the Ottoman military. In addition, girls were taken in order to serve as odalisques in harems. These practices are called the "tribute of children" (devshirmeh) (in Greek paidomazoma, meaning "child gathering").

Every Christian family was required to give one son in five to be raised as a Muslim and enrolled in the corps of Janissaries, elite units of the Ottoman army. Every five years the Turkish administrators would scour their regions for the strongest sons of the sultan's Christian subjects. These boys, usually between the ages of 10 and 12, were then taken from their parents and given to the Turkish families in the provinces to learn Turkish language and customs, and the rules of Islam; these boys were then enrolled in Janissary training. They were supervised 24 hours a day and subjected to severe discipline.

The Ottoman Period (1453-1821)

- The consolidation of Ottoman rule was followed by two distinct trends of Greek migration. The first entailed Greek intellectuals migrating to Western Europe and influencing the advent of the Renaissance. The second wave entailed Greeks leaving the plains of the Greek peninsula and resettling in the mountains, where the rugged landscape made it hard for the Ottomans to establish either military or administrative presence. Moreover, this kind of migration was consequence of the heavy taxation and the “tribute of children” (in Greek “paidomazoma”).
- From the mid-sixteenth century, a new period of cultural development begins through the establishment of schools. Greek schools were founded in Italy (for example the Greek College in Rome in 1517), and students educated there returned then to Greece, introducing the Western civilization. Many Greek books were also printed in Italy by the Greeks. The cultural centers multiplied in Greece and schools of secondary and higher education were eventually founded everywhere.
- Greek cultural renaissance
- Field of activity: Trade

Images of every day life during the ottoman period



Contemporary and Modern History

- 1821-1830: Revolution – War of Greek Independence

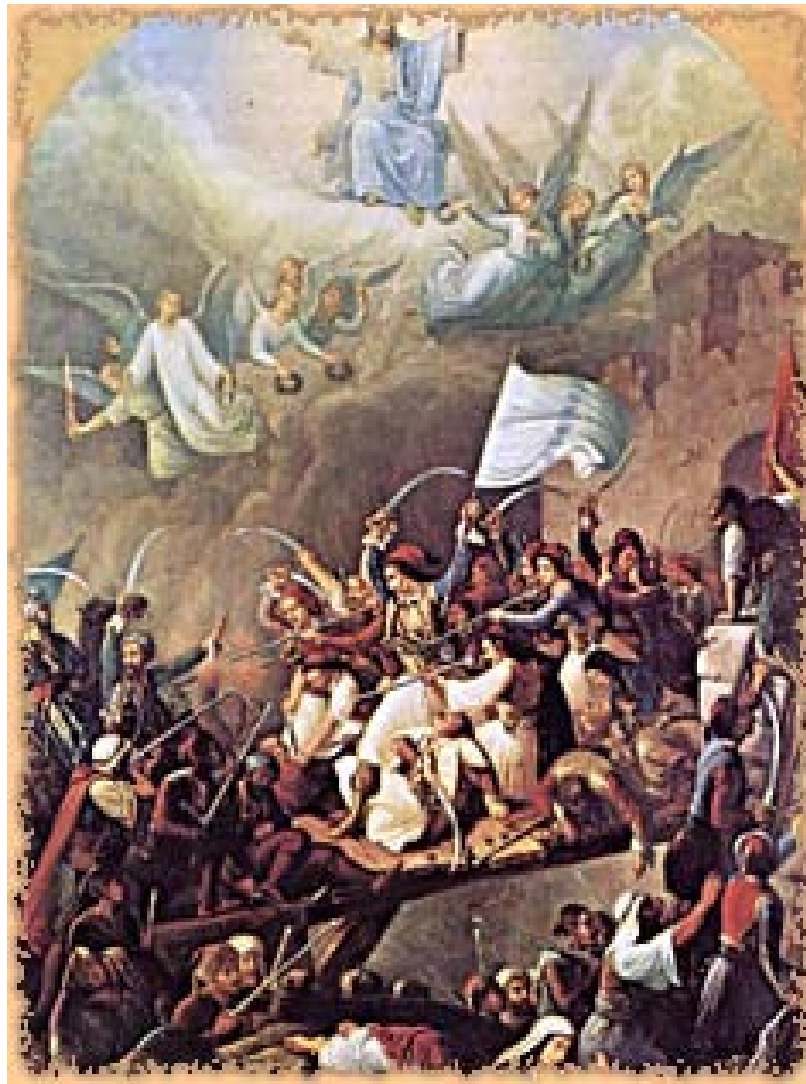
Greece on the ruins of Missolonghi



Scenes of the massacre of Chios



Contemporary and Modern History



Contemporary and Modern History

- Ioannis Kapodistrias
Governor of independent
Greece (1827-1831).
He was assassinated in 1831
in the steps of Saint
Spyridon's church in
Nauplion.



Contemporary and Modern History

- The Kingdom of Greece was established in 1832 following the London Protocol. The Protocol defined the borders of Greece as an independent state free from the Ottoman Empire, after the Greek war of Independence.
- 1843: 3 September 1843 Revolution. The people demanded the granting of a constitution and the departure of the [Bavarian](#) officials that dominated the government. The revolution succeeded, ushering the period of constitutional monarchy in Greece.
- 1864: Greek Constitution of 1864.
- 1875-1893: 1. The efforts of the Greek state for reorganization and modernization 2. Ch. Trikoupis: Greek politician. Among his first acts was the reform of election law and the establishment of the "[dedilomeni](#) principle" (αρχή της δεδηλωμένης): the "declared [confidence of Parliament]", obliging the king to appoint the leader of the party with a [plurality](#) of parliamentary votes as the Prime Minister. The *dedilomeni* principle has contributed to Greece quickly becoming a two-party state as smaller parties merged in an effort to form a plurality.
- 1893-1910: Bankruptcy of the Greek state and social discontent.
- 1912-13: Balkan wars. Greece expands its territory with the conquest of Macedonia, Crete and the islands of the Aegean
- 1914-18: World War I. National Schism. Greece joined the war on the side of the Allies (Entente).
- 1919-22: Greco-Turkish War of 1919–1922. Turkish troops defeated the Greeks, causing the great catastrophe of Smyrna and other Asia Minor areas, the end of the Ionian Hellenism and the population exchange between Greece and Turkey (1923).

Η ΕΔΑΦΙΚΗ ΕΠΕΚΤΑΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΥ ΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ (1832 – 1947)



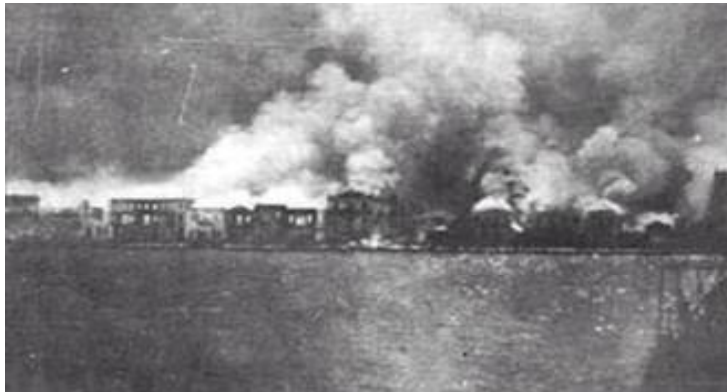
The Greek state from 1832 until 1947



Eleutherios Venizelos
Greek Prime minister
during the decades 1910-1930.

Contemporary and Modern History

The catastrophe of Smyrna



Images of Greece from 19th – early 20th century



Images of Greece from 19th – early 20th century



Contemporary and Modern History

- 1936- 1946: World War II
- 1946-1949: The Greek Civil War
- 1967-1974: "The Regime of the Colonels"
- 1974: Turkish invasion in Cyprus
- After the fall of the dictatorship, the government of Konstantinos Karamanlis held a referendum. On December 8 1974, 69% of Greek voters approved the end of the monarchy and the establishment of the Republic.
- Since the restoration of democracy, the stability and economic prosperity of Greece have grown remarkably. New infrastructure, funds from the EU and growing revenues from tourism, shipping, services, light industry and the telecommunications industry have brought Greeks an unprecedented standard of living. Greece joined the European Union in 1981 and adopted the euro as its currency in 2002. The country, which is the origin of the Olympic Games, hosted the Games in 2004 in Athens.
- Recently, Greece suffers from an economic crisis.

Contemporary and Modern History



The colonels



Konstantinos
Karamanlis

Andreas Papandreou





ΟΙ ΔΡΟΜΟΙ ΤΗΣ ΓΝΩΣΗΣ



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