

Archaic Period (c.600-479 BC)

Classical Period (479-323 BC)

Hellenistic Period (323-c.146 BC)

--- After the fall of the Mycenaeans, c, 1150 BC, all of Greece fell into a Dark Age

--- Turning point at the beginning of the Iron Age (c. 1000 BC)

--- History of Greece divided into 3 Sub-Periods (all judged by their artistic achievements) Why? _____

---**Early Iron Age** or _____ (c. 1000-750 BC)

A. Slow development

B. Limited contact with other peoples of the Mediterranean Area

C. 1st two Great works of Literature dealing with Heroic Themes first appear (by Homer c. 750 BC)

a. *The* _____

b. *The* _____ which translates as _____ from Greek.

D. In early pottery Human figures are 1st depicted as Silhouettes (see *Dipylon Amphora*)

---**Age of Colonization** (750-600 B.C.)

1. Greek Merchants & travelers explore surrounding lands (E/W of Greece)

2. New artistic ideas influence the Greeks – shown as Orientalizing (from the East)

Archaic Period (c. 600-480 B.C.)**1st Main Period we study called the --**

1. Foreign influence (Egypt, Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria, all absorbed into early Greek culture)

2. Ends with a Greek victory in The Persian Wars that lasts from 490-479 BC

--**Polis**

--**Greek gods**

Early Greek Sculpture - Greeks use _____ to break with older Eastern & Egyptian tradition

---**Kouros** –

---**Kore** –

---1st time in history, Greeks produce the Human Form in a way true to life / nature – **Kritios Boy:**

--- Difference in Relief Sculpture ---High Relief

vs.

---Low or Bas Relief

3 Orders of Greek Architecture – The Greeks were the 1st civilization to name & create specific orders of Architecture

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

--Metopes

---Triglyphs

--capital

---base

--Stylobate

---Stereobates

---Volute

---Acanthus Leaves

Music & Dance in Early Greece

---The Greeks felt that music was _____

They defined 2 different modes or types of Music and felt music was important to teach in schools. Both Plato & Aristotle wrote books on music & taught it. Plato condemned music in his book, *The Republic* – and is noted as the 1st music critic.

They defined the **Ethos (of music) as:**

A. _____ Mode=

B. _____ Mode=

--The Greeks used Music in their worship of their many gods, especially during the important Dionysus Festivals.

--**Dithyrambs** or _____ eventually will evolve into _____ for important Dionysus Festivals – in Athens, to be performed in front of all citizens. It was mandatory to attend.

_____ - lived shortly before 700 BC; famous for a new style of poetry that:

- a. **Theogony** - a collection of
- b. **Works & Days** – deals with the life of

---He opened (or paved) the way for the beginnings of a new style of writing called: _____
- defined as:

_____ - born:

---which led to another development in Literature in the form : _____

Philosophy -

All the various schools of philosophy in Early Greece were collectively labeled as:

---Having nothing in common with the exception of living at the same time.

1st and earliest school:

The Materialists

1. Thales of Miletus (c.585 BC) - Founder of the school
---said that water is the basic element in the changing world of nature
2. Empedocles of Acragas (Sicily) (c.495 BC)
---introduced the 4 elements to explain the root of all life
---Fire, Water, Earth, and Air

Pythagorean School of Philosophy

Founder was: Pythagoras (580 BC)

High pursuits in mathematics, astronomy, music, and metaphysics

Famous for his philosophical belief that "All is Number"

1st to allow women admission as members in his school

Developed the meaning of the "Music of the Spheres"; believed in universal harmony

The Dualists - there exists 2 separate universes, the world around us - always subject to change;

Another Ideal World - perfect and unchanging, yet only recognized by the intellect

1. Heraclitus of Ephesus (c.500 BC) 'It is not possible to step twice into the same river.'
2. Parmenides of Elea (c.510 BC) Believed the world as we perceive it is a delusion because
---of our flawed senses.

The Atomists - Believed the ultimate, unchangeable reality consists of "ATOMS" -

Led by: Leucippus and Democritus (c 460 BC)

They defined "Atoms" as:

The Sophists

Protagoras (c.485-415 BC) - known as "The Wisdom Expert"

---'Man is the measure of all things, of the existence of those that exist, and of the non-existence of those that do not.'

All of these groups are studied because of their emphasis on human logic, rather than Divine intervention

_____ **Wars** (c.499-486 BC fought **Darius**; continues with son, _____ from c486-479 BC)

Battle of _____ 490 BC –

Later, Persians attack Athens but the people flee in advance due to advice from an Oracle

---the people of Athens were told to ' _____ ,'

Battle of _____ - 479 b.c. - The Greeks and the Athenian navy defeat the Persians at sea.

-- _____ (484-420 BC) - wrote an account of the Persian Wars in 9 books called:

---His new title: _____

---He writes tells us why the Persians were defeated, they were too full of **Hubris**