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by  
Ikuyo Nanchi

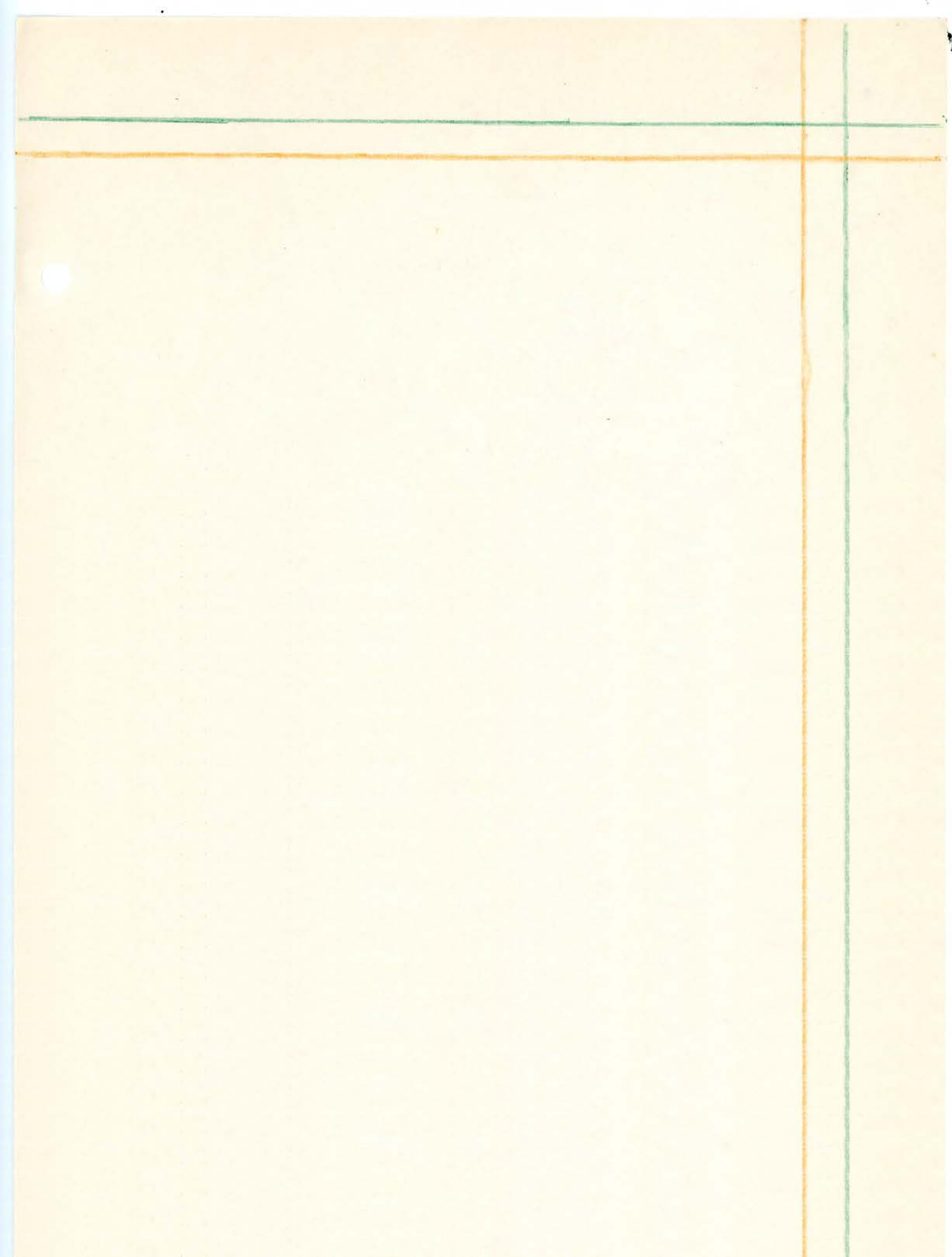


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Excellent work  
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10-L History  
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## Preface

The purpose of this book is to know more things of the ancient people - The Greeks.

In this notebook, are materials gathered from other books, to make the history, people, civilization, and other things of Greece more easier to understand.

Everyone should study the Greeks and other ancient people because of their customs, religion, etc., are interesting and would help you in later lives.



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## Geography

Greece is at the southern part of the eastern peninsula of Europe. It is one of the three peninsulas which extends from Europe into the Mediterranean Sea. The land is about 50,000 square miles in area. Greece is nearly made up of five hundred islands. The islands are only about the size of an American township. Some of these islands are about eight times as large as the smaller islands.

Greece is a land of beautiful scenery. Four-fifths of the surface of Greece is covered with chains of mountains. Around these mountains are tiny plains and valleys. The chief ranges are Cambunian and Pindus mountains. The Pindus mountains runs from northwest to southeast in the middle of the peninsula. "Mount Olympus (9,754 feet) in Thessaly is the highest point." (Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia G and H. Page 153). Many of the mountains in Greece has special contacts; "Olympus was the home of the gods; Parnassus, the haunt of Apollo and the muses; Hymettus produced honey of rare quality; and Pentelicus was the source of a beautiful marble. These mountains have a beauty of their own." (World Book Encyclopedia G. Page 2942). Greek rivers are beautiful also, but they are too rapid for navigation and are not avoidable for irrigation. The Achelous and Alpheus are very important

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rivers. One-third of all the surface today is covered by waste. There are no soils, no this surface so nothing grow here. The rest of the land is forest.

Greece is indented by bays and gulfs. Northern and Central Greece is nearly separated from Southern Greece because the Saronic and Corinthian gulfs nearly touch each other.

The climate of Greece is mild and healthful. The temperature varies with the different islands. There are never destructive earthquakes, tremendous storms or overwhelming floods.

Some of the chief products are seedless grapes, olives, tobacco and wheat.

Greece has large lead mines. Silver, iron, copper, zinc, lead, tin, nickel and others are also mined in Greece. There is no coal in Greece. The most famous mineral which is mined is marble. Marbles are used to carve statues.

Carpets and cloth are made in the homes of the people. Ship-building is successful in every seaport town.



## History

The Greeks were the people who lived in Greece. The people whom we call the Greeks, called themselves the Hellenes.

The Pre-Hellenic people had great artistic skill. They made vases with beautiful pictures painted on them. They also wrote hundreds of clay-tablet records, but no one could translate them and they also made ornaments which were worn by the people. These ornaments were made out of gold, silver and other costly objects.

Then from 1400 to 1100 B.C. the original Hellenes came from the north. These Hellenes were originally a large group of tribes which belonged to the Indo-European race. They were light-haired and spoke a language which were related to the ones which the Hindus and the Persians had. When the Hellenes came, the government, luxury, beauty broke down, art became crude and there were pirates roaming the highways. Few centuries later, through inter-marriage all the people spoke the same language. They made the civilization which was from the fifth to the fourth centuries before Christ. This civilization is called the Greek Civilization. Greece was one of the first countries to be civilized because of the

communication they had with Egypt and other countries which were civilized. The two great races of men which were important were the Dorion and the Ionion. These were later called Sparta and Athens.

The Spartans belonged to the Dorion branch of the Greek race. They settled in Laconia and was once the most powerful city state in Ancient Greece. This city was founded by Lacedaemon who was the son of Zeus. He married a girl named Sparta and named the city after her. The Spartans were ruled by very strict laws. The most important thing of a Spartan's life was to be a brave soldier and fight for his country. A Spartan boy lived with his mother and father until he was seven years old. Then he was took to a military camp and there he lived with other boys and men. Everyday he had military drills and gymnastic exercise. He had plain coarse clothes and food. He learned to endure hunger and pain. Their beds consisted of reeds. Reading and writing were not allowed because they were considered bad. He always lived like a soldier until he

was sixty, then he returned to a life which was spent to be useful in the city. The Spartans became patient and could endure suffering and hardships. The government of Sparta also had a military character.

There were always two kings who ruled together. The kings were elected every year. There were very little beauty in Sparta. The houses in which they lived were plain and rough buildings made out of squared logs. Their furnitures were crude and limited. There were only few vases, pictures and statues in the whole city. There were also temples but they were not as beautiful as the ones of Athens. The most noblest of all Greek States was Sparta. Sparta contributed nothing but the Doric columns. The two most famous phrases of Sparta is the "Spartan fare" and the "laconic speech." The "Spartan fare" was to dress and eat simply. The "laconic speech" was to use as less words as possible when speaking.

Athens belonged to the Ionian branch of the Greek people. The district of Attica was a number of small independent city states. Later these states grouped together as a large city-state called Athens. The monarchy of Athens disappeared because of the power of the nobles. These nobles were cruel to the common people. There were no written laws, all the judges



were nobles and they decided the legal cases in the favor of their own class. The people wanted codes of laws and Draco about 621 B.C. drew up some laws. These laws were no good. Later Solon, who was one of the wisest men drew up better laws. He weakened the powers of the nobles and gave more powers to the common people. He did away with old customs. Solon restored freedom to all those who were in debts and also limited the amount of land which a noble might hold.

He made another law which admits the poorest citizen to vote. By giving the common people more power, Athens became a democratic state. The city walls of Athens were high and broad with nine gates. It was about five miles around. It is said that a man could walk across the city in half an hour. This small space was for hundred and fifty thousand people. There were no parks and the houses were built close together. The streets were narrow and unpaved. Athens is known for the education which they gave to their children. Athens is one of the most famous city and is the capital of Greece. It lies on a plain

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Between the mountains and the sea, about five miles from the harbor of Piraeus. The weather is sunny and the sky is blue and more beautiful than any place.

The battle of Marathon is the one that is remembered the most. When the Persians attacked the Ionian cities, Athens sent some ships to aid her. The Persians wanted revenge on Athens and other cities which sent ships. The Persians began by burning cities and they landed on the shores of Marathon. The Persians were guided by Hippias who was once ruler of Athens and wanted to control the city. The Athenians won the battle and Darius the Persian King died without having revenge on Athens. Xerxes the son of Darius planned to carry on. This time Xerxes fought by boats. There was a narrow pass between the mountains and the sea, which lead to central Greece. By some false means, the Greeks told Xerxes that the Greek ships were there. Xerxes went there and it was a trap. The pass was too small for the Persians to retreat and the Persians again lost the battle. If the Greeks had lost this battle, the whole European history and civilization would have been changed.

The Peloponnesian War was fought between Athens and Sparta. Athens stood for progress while Sparta stood for the old ways. This difference in the two states gave distrust to each other. When the war broke out in 431 B.C., the Spartans with the army marched to the walls of Athens. While they marched to Athens, they destroyed the farms and crops on the way. Then the Athenian fleet would go and invade the shores of Sparta. Each city did only a slight damage. The first ten years, the ship disasters were suffered by the Athens because of the death of Pericles and the out-break of the plague which was caused by over crowding and unsanitary conditions. This plague destroyed one third of the population of Athens. Then without telling their allies the Spartans made peace with Athens. Within a few years the Athenians, very foolishly broke the peace. The Spartans with the help from the Persians constructed a navy. In 404 B.C. the Spartan fleet defeated the Athens. This time, they made a peace that lasted for a long time.

## Types of Columns

### Doric Columns

The Doric Columns were contributed by the Spartans. This column has no base. This is the oldest and the simplest of all the types. Along the shaft are sixteen to twenty shallow, vertical lines. The capital is a circular band of stone capped by a square block with no decoration. The home of the Doric Column is the mainland of Greece. The finest examples of this style is in the Parthenon.

### Ionic Columns

The Ionic Columns are tall and slender and it rest on a base. This style is designed by the circular roll at the capital. Along the shaft are twenty four vertical, shallow lines. The finest example of this style is in the temple of Diana. The home of the Ionic Column is Athens.

### Corinthian Column

The Corinthian Column is the most ornamented column. It has a Ionic shaft and on the capitals are designs of leaves and flowers. Finest example is in the monument of Lysikrates in Athens.

## The Parthenon

The Parthenon is a temple of ancient Greece. It is built on the top of Acropolis at Athens. It is dedicated to Athena (Minerva), the goddess of Athens. The temple is 228 feet long, 101 feet wide and sixty feet high. The building is ornamented with colorful sculpture. The building is constructed of white marble and the tiles of the roof of Parian marble. There is a great ivory and gold statue of Athena which was made by Phidias. It was begun in 447 B.C. and finished by 438. It served as many purposes. It was half destroyed by the Turks, who used it as a powder house. Later it was reconstructed.

# Greek Alphabet.

alpha	A	α
beta	B	β
gamma	Γ	γ
delta	Δ	δ
epsilon	E	ε
zeta	Z	ζ
eta	H	η
theta	Θ	θ
iota	I	ι
kappa	K	κ
lambda	Λ	λ
mu	M	μ
nu	N	ν
xi	Ξ	ξ
omicron	O	ο
pi	Π	π
rho	P	ρ
sigma	Σ	σ
tau	T	τ
upsilon	Υ	υ
phi	Φ	φ
chi	X	χ
psi	Ψ	ψ
omega	Ω	ω

Webster Dictionary



## Biographies

Phidias (500-432 B.C.)

Phidias was the most greatest sculptor of ancient Greece. He was born in Attica and there he started his career as a painter. Later he took up sculpturing. He made many of the finest statues which are in Athens. His statues have more than beauty, majesty and dignity. His work in ivory and gold are: Zeus at Olympia, which is one of the seven wonders of the world and the Athena of the Parthenon at Athens. The sculptures of the Parthenon are thought to have been copies of his original designs. His most famous work in bronze is the Athena on the Acropolis at Athens. Phidias was accused for making a shield on one of his goddess like the one Pericles had made and theft of some of the gold which he used in the robe of the goddess. He was thrown into prison and there he died.

Homer

Homer is one of the greatest and the oldest name in all literary history. He was a blind man who was very, very poor. He wandered from town to town singing poetry while playing on his lyre. Homer is the great epic poet of ancient Greece. We do not know if Homer existed or not, but according to legend he have been thought to have been alive. According to



legends, Homer was the author of the Iliad and the Odyssey. The Iliad tells the story of the ten years' war between the Greeks and the Trojans. This story was told in twenty four books. "It is about Paris of Troy kidnaping the wife of a Spartan king. For a long time the Greeks and the Trojans fought. The Greeks made a large, wooden horse and in it they put some men. Then they left the horse, the Trojans became curious and took the wooden horse inside their camp. At night the soldiers came out of the horse and destroyed the Trojan city." This story is in a book called the "Trojan Boy". Odyssey tells the adventures of Ulysses. This too, was written in twenty four books. This is the story of Ulysses and his adventures he had when coming back from the Trojan War. He gets wrecked on a ship and when everyone thinks he is dead, he returns.

Aeschylus (524-456 B.C.)

Aeschylus is known as the founder of Greek Drama. He was born of a noble family, which is a descent to the famous Codrus, King of Athens. He fought in the Persian War and in the Battle of Marathon. He is supposed to have written ninety plays, but only seven still exist. At twenty five, he brought out his first play. If you see one of

Aeschylus's play on modern stage, you would find it dull, surreal, no action and humor. The speeches would be long and tiresome. The first plays were based on gods and religion. The plays of Aeschylus were written in three groups with a single theme. It was Aeschylus who first suggested costumes and scenery. His Prometheus is a dramatic play of a Greek legend. It is about Prometheus who angered the god, Zeus, by stealing the fire of heaven for the use of men. As a punishment, he was bound to a rock and suffered great pain for a long time. He made friends with Zeus and was sent free. Tragedy rises when man tries to compare his strength with the strength and the jealousy of the gods. Much of Aeschylus's life was spent in Sicily. It is said that, an eagle while flying overhead dropped a tortoise on his head and he died.

Herodotus (484 - 424 B.C.)

Herodotus, a Greek historian was the first writer of history. He is known as the "Father of History". He was born at Halicarnassus, a famous Greek city of Asia Minor. While young, gave himself to literature. He traveled a great deal and visited the shores of Hellespont, Black Sea, Scythia, Syria, Palestine, Babylon, Egypt and the northern part of Africa. He studied the manners, customs, religions, history of the country and the production

of the soil. His history is based on the things he saw. The History, he wrote was the first specifically historical work ever written. He visited Athens three years later. The purpose of Herodotus's work is to give the difference between the Greeks and the Persians. He wrote nine books which tells the rise of the free states of Greece. He died and was buried at Thurii.

Sophocles (496 - 406 B.C.)

Sophocles, a famous Greek dramatist and tragic poet lived during the great age of Pericles. He was born at Colonus, a city outside of Athens. At the age of twenty-eight, he submitted his first play and won the first prize. He was a general in the Peloponnesian War. He introduced a third character which enlarged the action, increased the chorus and placed the third character to the main plot. Each play was completed in itself, instead of grouping them in different parts as Aeschylus did. Sophocles deals less with gods and men but uses man and man. The plots are usually taken from the stories of Homer. The characters in Sophocles's play are usually men and women. Sophocles, too, pictures the battle between man and fate or destiny as Aeschylus did. But his fate or destiny is through the weakness of man, and not through the gods. His style is

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distinguished by grace and beauty. In his old age he held a minor priesthood and at his death he was given the honor of heroic. He won prizes in youth, manhood and old age. For a period of thirty-two years, he earned the first prize about twenty times, never falling down to the third place.

Euripides (480-406 B.C.)

Euripides was a poet of Greece and one of the Greek masters of tragedy. At the age of eighteen, he submitted a drama. His plays are more interesting than the ones of Aeschylus because the plots are thrilling, romantic and the characters are more like common people and less like heroes. The plays of Euripides deal with events that everyone knows. When Euripides was thirty-nine he fought for the tragic prize. He won the third prize. He and Sophocles were friendly competitors for dramatic honors. At the age of seventy-two, Euripides brought his tragedy of Orestes and was invited by King Archelaus to go to the kingdom of Macedonia. The king was desirous that Greeks of culture should reside in his dominions. Here he completed several of his dramas. He died two years later. Sophocles was the one who mourned the most and he ordered the actors to present themselves in funeral clothes.

Aristophanes (448-388 B.C.)

Aristophanes is the greatest writer of comedy in ancient Athens. He wrote

his plays when political life was shaken and wicked and when the Greeks were questioning and renouncing all their ideals of religion, gods and goddess. He wrote forty plays which were in poetry, but now only eleven are left. In the comedies which he wrote, it gives us a picture of the political and social conditions of Athens. He was not afraid to laugh at great men, such as Alcibiades and Socrates. Aristophanes was a master of language and rhythm. His songs and chants shows his imagination. His plays are remarkable for understanding, fun and mocking satire.

Thucydides (471-399 B.C.)

Thucydides was a Greek historian who lived during the fifth century B.C. He is very well known for his "History of the Peloponnesian War". This was written in eight books. Thucydides differs from Herodotus because he was very critical, very careful, and he choose a definite subject and sticks to it. He rarely mention himself in the book he write. The story of the Peloponnesian War which Thucydides wrote, covers twenty-one of the twenty-eight years of the war. The period from 431 to middle of 411 B.C. This history is one of the best available sources of information in that period. Thucydides is admired for his

skill in naming the different characters and his ability to show the relation between cause and effect. Thucydides was born in Attica. His father belonged to an upper class and wealthy family, which was the possessor of the rich Thracian gold mines. He served in the Peloponnesian War in 424 B.C. He returned to Athens in 403 B.C. and died several years later. Thucydides wrote only on the Athenians' side of the war.

Thales (sixth century B.C.)

Thales is called the "father of Greek science." He is one of the seven sages of Ancient Greece. He is the founder of the earliest school of Greek philosophers. Thales was a native of Miletus. He founded the geometry of lines. He learned the geometry of surfaces from the Egyptians. The philosophy of Thales was based on the theory that all things are composed of water. Thales was an absentmindedness professor.

Pythagoras (sixth century B.C.)

Pythagoras was a Greek philosopher. He is supposed to have been one who first taught that the world was round. He was born on the island of Samos and in the Greek city of Crotona, he found a brotherhood among the upper class of that place. The philosophy of Pythagoras seems to have a belief in the transmigration. He also thought that the earth is

a sphere and it revolves about a central fire.

Hippocrates (460-357 B.C.)

A Greek physician, named Hippocrates was the greatest of all Greek physicians. He was born on the island of Cos, which is off the coast of Asia Minor. He was thought to be a descendant of a god and was a priest-physician. Everyone thought that diseases were inflicted by gods or by evil spirits, and they could cure them by wearing charms or by going to temples. But Hippocrates taught that the diseases were natural causes and these could be cured by applying the proper remedy. He was called the "father of medicine." One of his discoveries was that certain disease could be traced by listening to the sounds made in the chest. But this knowledge wasn't used till 2,000 years later. The treatment he gave was fresh air and proper diet. He wrote books on epidemics, air and water, and on diet and hygiene. He traveled throughout Greece, and died at an advanced age in Thessaly.

Socrates (470-399 B.C.)

Socrates was one of the greatest of the Greek philosophers, was born in Athens. He received only a poor education, but later became familiar with the

best philosophy. Sculptoring was his first career. He fought at the Delium, Amphipolis and the Battle of Arginusae. He is considered one of the wisest and the best man. As a teacher, Socrates was not popular because of his personal appearance. He was bald, had thick lips, a flat nose, ungainly figure and beggarly costumes. He had a wife named Xanthippe, but she just lived with him and did not share with him. He taught men to think. Socrates' method of teaching and learning was by asking and answering questions. He taught his disciples to be critical. Socratic is famous for the "Socratic dialogue". In 399 B.C. Socrates was condemned to death because he had introduced new gods and failed to worship the gods which the city said you. He drank poison hemlock, then lay down on his couch and died in quiet. His last words were "Thus we part and go our separate ways, you to live and I to die: which is better God only knows."

Plato (427-347 B.C.)

Plato is one of the greatest of Greek philosophers. He was born of wealthy parents on the island of Aegina which belongs to Athens. He was a descendant of Codrus and his mother was the descendant of Solon. While young, he intended



to devote himself to public affairs, but changed himself and turned to philosophy. He traveled to Greece, Sicily, Italy, Egypt and Africa. In 387 B.C. he established a school in Athens. His greatest work is the "Republic" which is an outlined plans for a state. In writing things he used the "Socratic dialogue". The philosophy of Plato is idealistic. He believed that education should be separated into three different classes.

Aristotle (384-322 B.C.)

Aristotle, the greatest of ancient philosophers and creator of natural science. He was the pupil of Plato.

He was born in Stagirus, a Greek city in Thrace. His father was a court physician. He became a tutor of Alexander, son of King Philip of Macedon. When Aristotle was fifty he returned to Athens. Aristotle received his education at Stagira and then went to Athens when Alexander became the king of Macedon. Aristotle is realistic. He is the author of "Politics". Politics deals with actual conduct of men. Aristotle introduced syllogism which consists of a major, minor premise and a conclusion.

Solon (639-559 B.C.)

Solon, an Athenian statesman

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was one of the most famous law-givers. He is one of the seven wise men of Greece. He was class as a noble and was well educated. He supported himself by commercial undertaking. He made a law in Athens which helped the people a great deal. He reduced the powers of the nobles and gave more powers to the common people. He helped Athens to become a democracy. Solon pledged the Athenians to keep his law for ten years.

Pericles ( - 429 B.C.)

Pericles, a Greek statesman gave his name to the most glorious period of Athens. He was born at Athens of a noble family. He was educated by the greatest philosophers of his day. He is know for the "age of Pericles". When the Peloponnesian War broke out he called into the city all the inhabitants of the surrounding district. When the plague broke out many people died. The plague was due to the overcrowding and unsanitary conditions. He died in 429 B.C. when he was attacked by the plague.



## Civilization

### A How They Lived.

The Greek men spend most of their time quarreling at the market place. Only a small part of the Greek people are citizens and the rest were slaves and foreigners. There were only few citizens because if your father and mother came from another country you were considered as a foreigner even though you were born in Greece. The slaves cooked, taught, made clothes and were carpentars. The master went to meetings and to shows. Greek democracy was not a democracy for everyone, but a democracy for a few.

A Greek house consisted of four walls and one roof, no window and a courtyard. In one corner of the courtyard the cook slave prepared the meal, in another, a slave taught the children and in the other corner, the women seamed their clothes. The women did not go out of the house. The meal which they ate was simple and the people only came to the table to drink wine and talk. They were well groomed. The men loved to see the women wear ornaments. Every four years there was a olympic games. Everybody came

from all over to see and to play in these games. The Greeks loved to play.

### B. Ways of Making a Living.

Most of the Greeks lived in towns. There were farmers, but they chose to live in the city and walked to their work. There were also painters, poets, sculptors, architects and potters. I think the Greeks also were fishermen because they lived near the ocean.

### C. Types of Government

The government of Greece is what we call a democracy.

In Athens every citizen voted directly on all the questions.

Pericles, one of the greatest of Athenians said that Greece is called a democracy because it is carried on the benefit of many. The two faults of this government was (1) no foreigner could vote even he lived and worked in Athens for many years and (2) nor could his sons and grandsons become Athenian citizens. Other Greek cities had different forms of government. Some were ruled by kings, tyrants or some very great noble families. Every once in a while the government changed because the people became unsatisfied.

D. Religion

The Greeks were very religious. The twelve gods and goddesses who met on the top of Mount Olympus and decide things are:

- (1) Zeus (Jupiter) the highest god; "Father of gods and men."
- (2) Poseidon (Neptune) God of the Sea.
- (3) Apollo - the sun god; god of wisdom, poetry, prophecy and medicine.
- (4) Ares (Mars) god of war
- (5) Hephaestus (Vulcan) god of fire
- (6) Hermes (Mercury) god of wind, messenger, god of cunning, thieves and merchants.
- (7) Hera (Juno) sister and wife of Zeus; queen of the sky.
- (8) Athena (Minerva) Goddess of wisdom; female counterpart of Apollo.
- (9) Artemis (Diana) Goddess of the moon, maidens and hunting
- (10) Aphrodite (Venus) Goddess of love and beauty.
- (11) Demeter (Ceres) the Goddess of earth
- (12) Hestia (Vesta) god of home, goddess of the hearth fire.

The Greek gods were not such beings that modern worshippers could bow down. They were jealous, lustful and revengful. They moved things according to their own desires. They were always ready to reward real homage paid to them. There are religious poems, ceremonies and songs for

the gods. The Greeks made their gods and goddesses after themselves. The gods and goddesses were no better than their worshippers.

Every year, thousands of people come from all over to the Shrine of Apollo. In this shrine is a prophetess of Apollo. Everything she says is supposed to have come from the gods.

### E. Architecture

The monuments which still exist of the Greek architecture are remains of ruin temples. The building materials were limestones and white marble. The blocks of stone were usually bound together by metal clamps. Their temples and other public buildings were built on columns. The two great Greek columns are Doric and Ionic.

### F. Appreciation of Arts

We know that the Greeks were artistic because of the beautiful pictures which they drew. Without the appreciation of arts they would not draw or make beautiful sculptures. The sculptures on the building shows that they enjoy art. Without enjoying art, these pictures would be crude, untidy and bad. Sculptors and pictures are remains of the Greek art.

### G. Customs

Some of their customs are: the Spartan boy at the age of seven go to training camps, olympic games every fourth year and met twice a year in order of their gods. Some of the customs which the Spartans had were: simple words in talking, be a soldier and eat coarse and simple foods.

### H. Language

The Greek language was the speech of a small group of people, but it grew up to be a language which is spoken by everyone. Language was one of the forces which bond the states together. The Greek language is a member of the Aryan or Indo-European family. There different dialects everywhere. This Hellenic language was spoken nearly 1,500 years before the Christian Era, by the Greeks in Europe and Asia Minor. No forms of early literature is founded. The three dialects which were used the most are: Doric, Aeolic and Ionic. Aeolic was spoken in northern Greece, Doric in the Peloponnesian, Crete and other cities and the Ionic in Attica and Asia Minor. The language varies by the pronunciation and were



the accent falls. A student who studied Greek would have very little difficulty in translating the language.

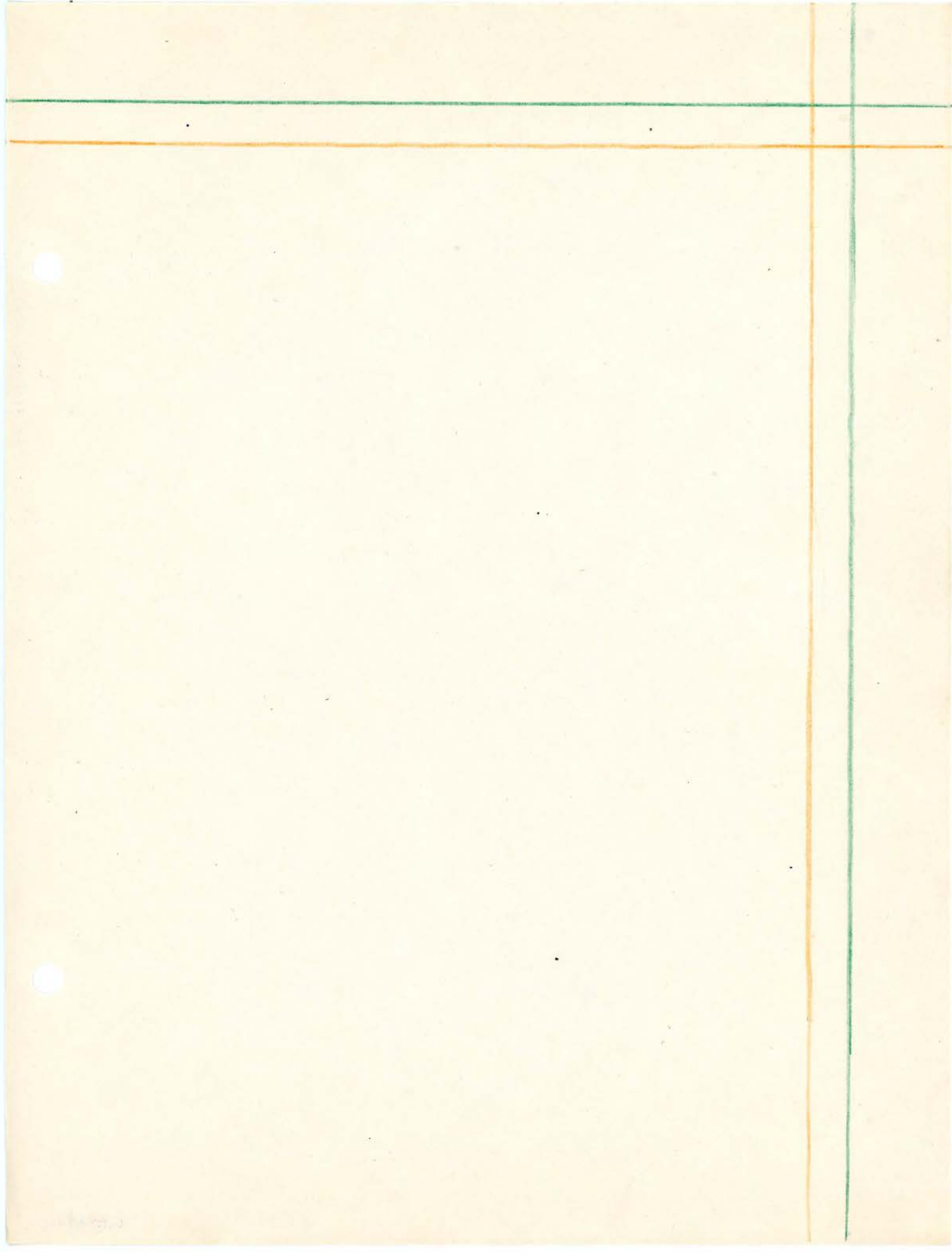
### Scientific Knowledge.

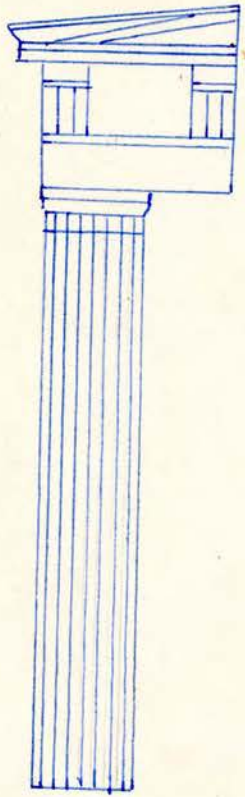
The Greeks were remarkable for the rapid advance of scientific knowledge. Most of the mathematical works of the Greeks date from this period. (Hellenistic Age). Euclid wrote a book on geometry. Archimedes made many discoveries in engineering. He found out the laws of levers. The Greeks also made progress in medicine. The scientific work which the Greeks did was done by their brain and rude instruments and they made shrewd guesses.

### Race

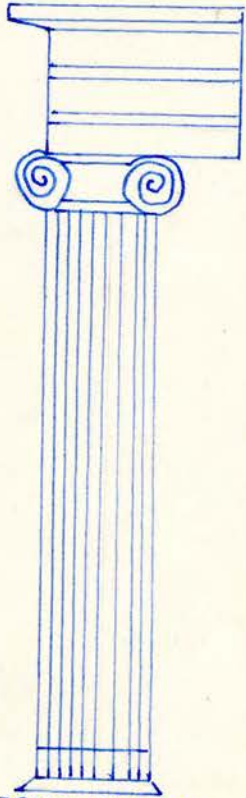
The Greeks were part of the Indo-European race. The Indo-Europeans belonged to Caucasian race. All the people who belonged to the Indo-European race spoke related language and were closely related in blood.



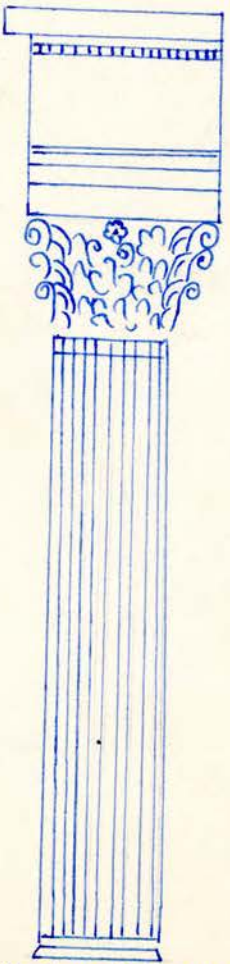




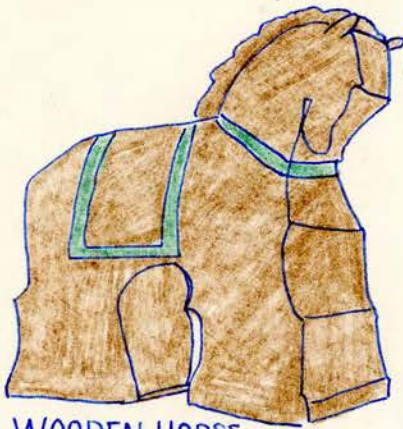
DORIC COLUMN



IONIC COLUMN



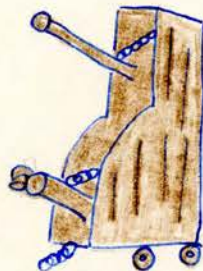
CORINTHIAN COLUMN



THE WOODEN HORSE  
AN INCIDENT OF THE TROJAN WAR



GREEK  
WAR GALLEY



GREEK  
BATTERING RAM



HELMET OF A  
COMMON SOLDIER



HELMET OF  
AN OFFICER



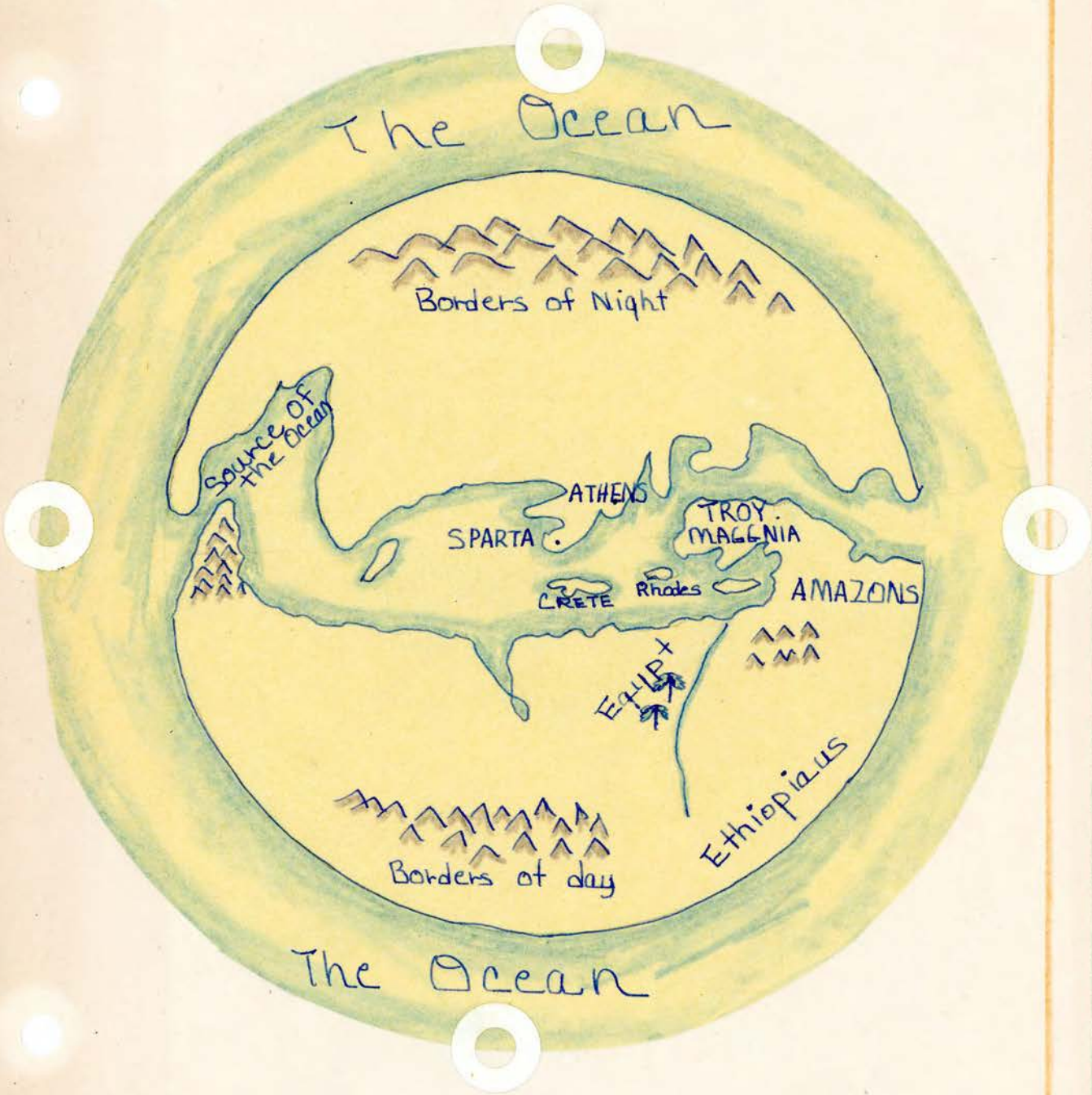
HOMER



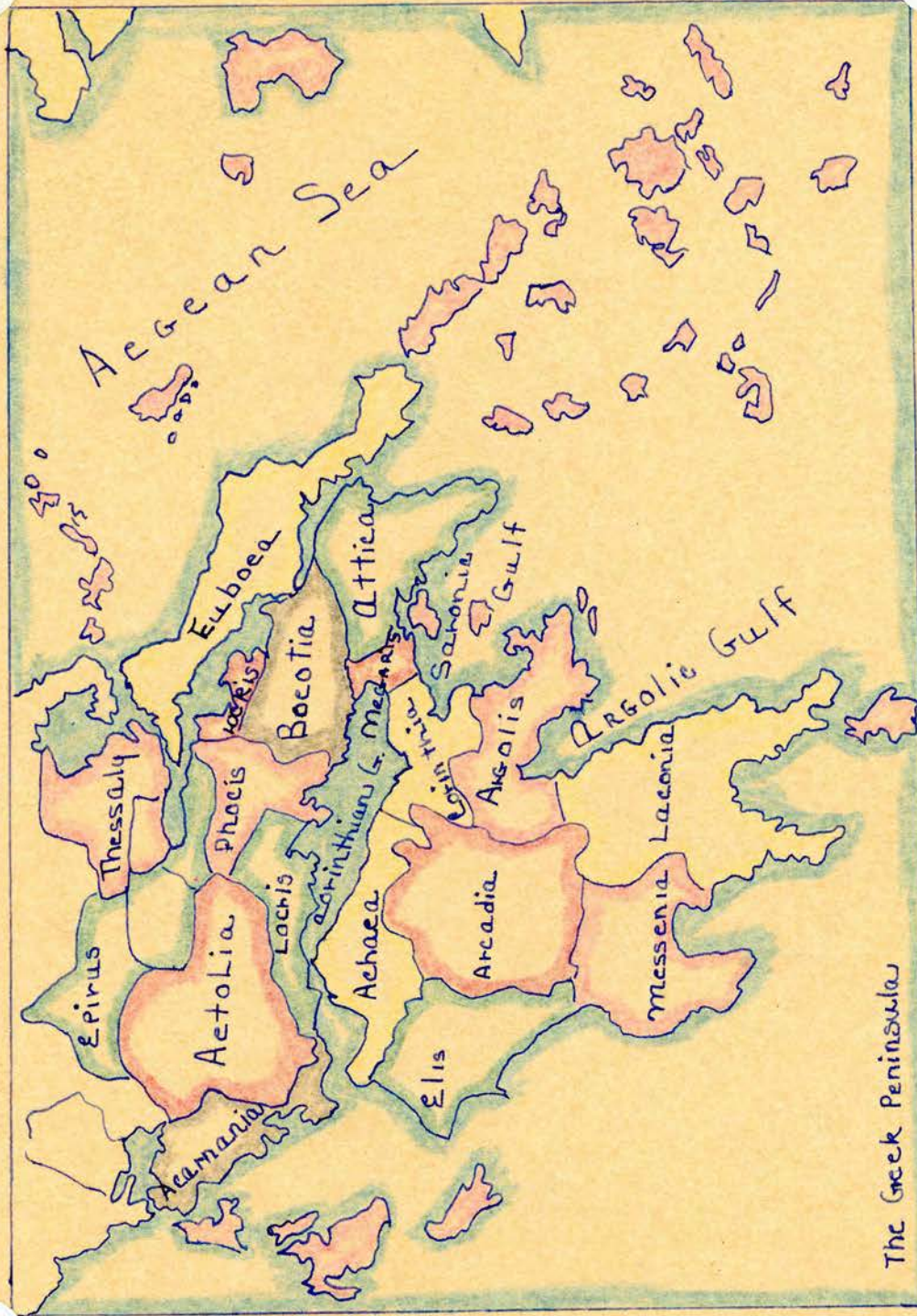
HERODOTUS



PERICLES

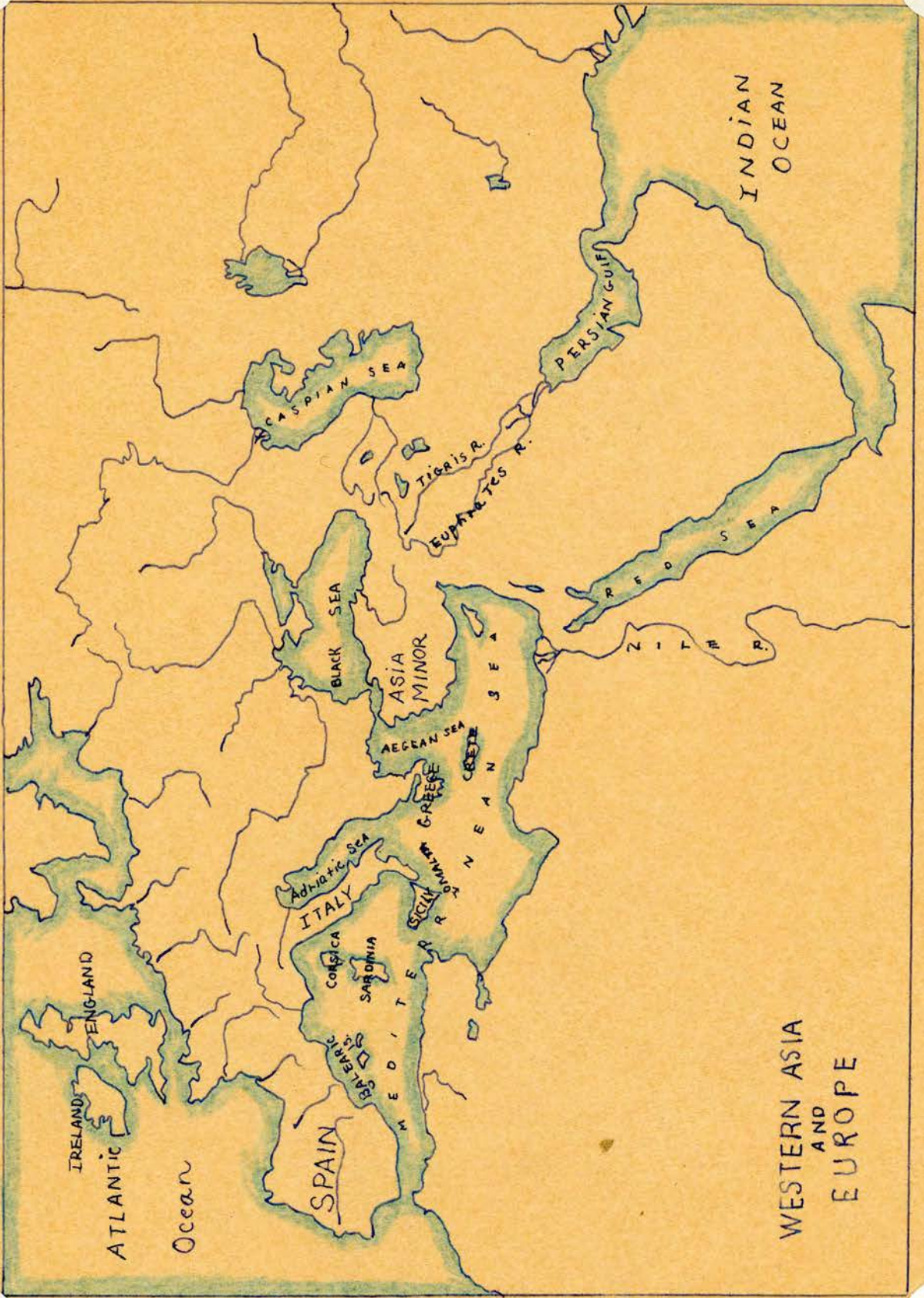


The World  
According to HOMER



The Greek Peninsula





WESTERN ASIA  
AND  
EUROPE

Ireland  
England  
Atlantic Ocean

Spain

Italy

Greece

Asia Minor

Black Sea

Caspian Sea

Indian Ocean

Persian Gulf

Euphrates R.  
Tigris R.

Nile R.

Aegean Sea

Adriatic Sea

Mediterranean Sea

Crete

Cyprus

Sicily

Sardinia

Corfu

Malta

Rhodes

Chios

Samos

Lesbos

Mytilene

Andros

Tinos

Milos

Naxos

Paros

Delos

Pharos

Cos

Rhodus

Carpathos

Calymnos

Antikyra

Amorgos

Mykonos

Santorini

Thira

Naxos

Paros

Delos

Pharos

Cos

Rhodus

Carpathos

Calymnos

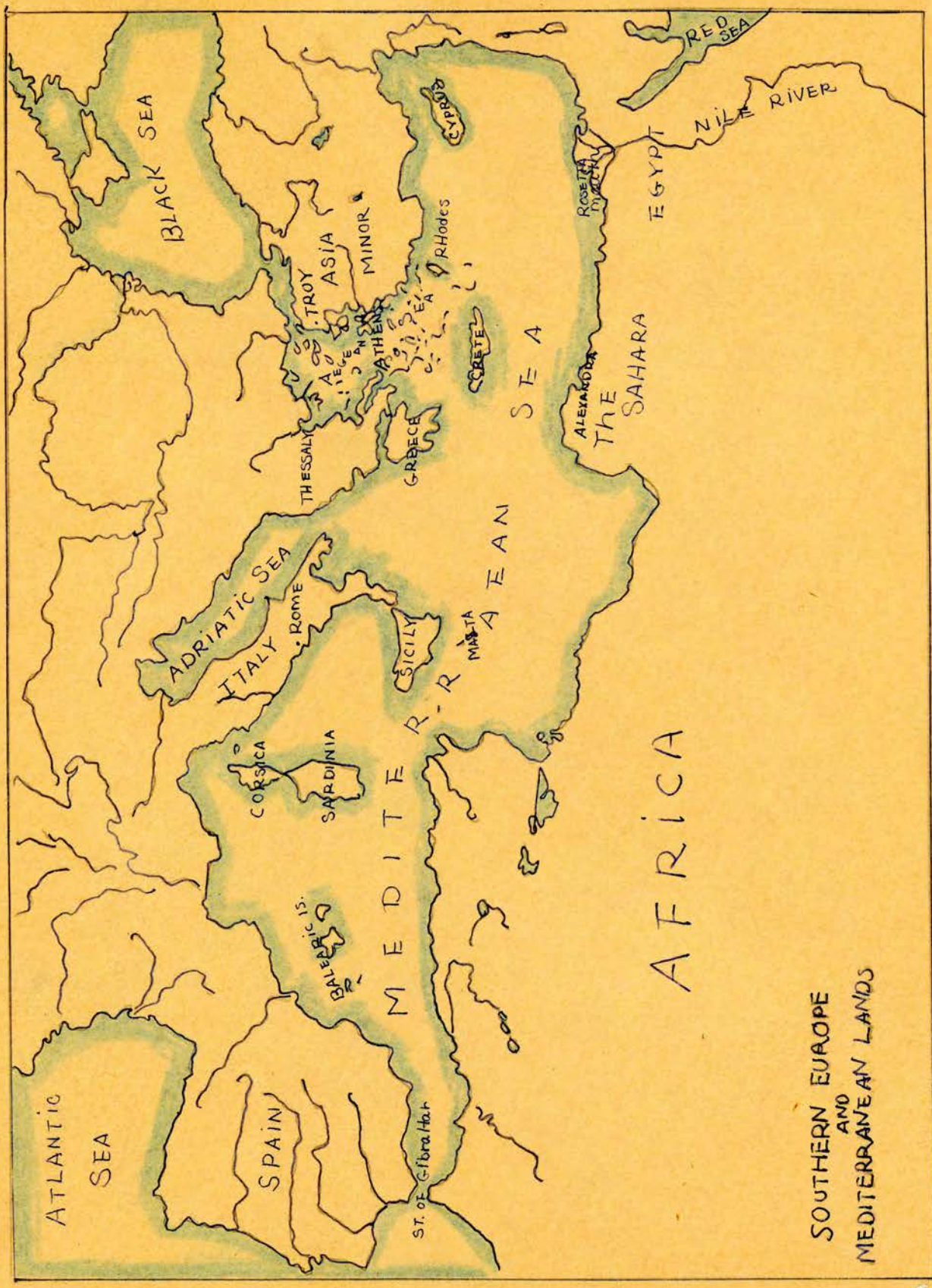
Antikyra

Amorgos

Mykonos

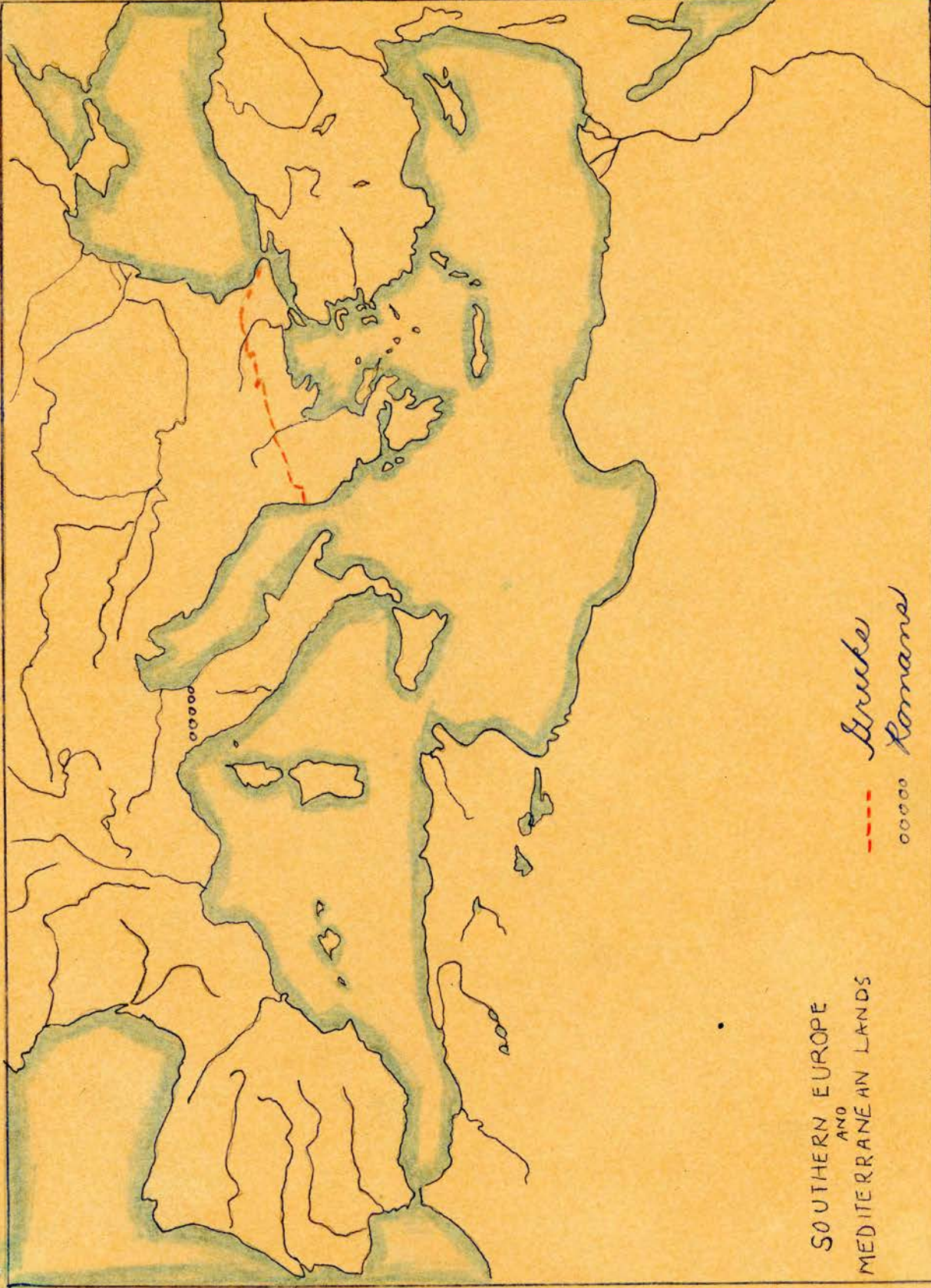
Santorini

Thira



AFRICA

SOUTHERN EUROPE  
AND  
MEDITERRANEAN LANDS



SOUTHERN EUROPE  
AND  
MEDITERRANEAN LANDS

----- Greeks  
ooooo Romans

