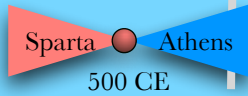


A Graphic History of the Greek Civilization

Athenian-Spartan Competition

Opening of political-military competition



HELLENISTIC PERIOD, 323-146 BCE
*A period when non-Greek peoples began to adopt Greek culture and language. Likewise, Greek civilization incorporated Middle Eastern and South Asian attributes into itself.

Rome completes its conquest of Greece and Macedonia, 146

ARCHAIC PERIOD 750-480 BCE

*Reinvigoration of Greeks after regaining literacy by transforming the Phoenician alphabet into a new Greek one.

CLASSICAL PERIOD, 480-323 BCE
*The high point in Greek civilization marked by significant developments in politics, art, thought, literature, philosophy, architecture, etc.

Political-Military

Cultural

Philosophical-Scientific

- Beginning of non-Greek Minoan civilization on Crete, 3000
- Greek-speaking arrive on mainland and interchange with Minonoans, 2100

Greek Dark Area - erosion of literacy and political organization, 1100-750

Greek victories over Persians, 480

Athenian ruler Pericles and the birth of democracy, 493-429

Athenian Dominance

Spartan Dominance

Herodotus writes his histories of the Greco-Persian Wars, 484-425

Homer writes the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, 750

Theban Dominance

Macedonian Dominance. Phillip unites the Greeks after his victory at Chaeronea, 338

Aristophanes, father of Greek drama (tragedy, comedy), 446-386

Pythagoras of Samos, the mathematician, 570-495

Anaxagoras, first Athenian philosopher, 462

Socrates, 469-399, sentenced to death for treason and corrupting youth

Plato (427-347), establishes the Academy in Athens

Alexander "The Great" of Macedonia's conquests of Persia, Egypt, South East Asia - 334-323

The Colossus of Rhodes is constructed, 292-280

Greek religion transforms with the incorporation of the cults of Mithra (Persian), Isis (Egyptian), and Buddhism (Asia). 3rd century

Aristotle (384-322), establishes the Lyceum (Peripatec School) in Athens

teacher-student

teacher-student

teacher-student

