

The Greeks The Romans

1700 B.C. to 500



Parthenon



Olympic Stadium



Theater



Santorini



The Coliseum



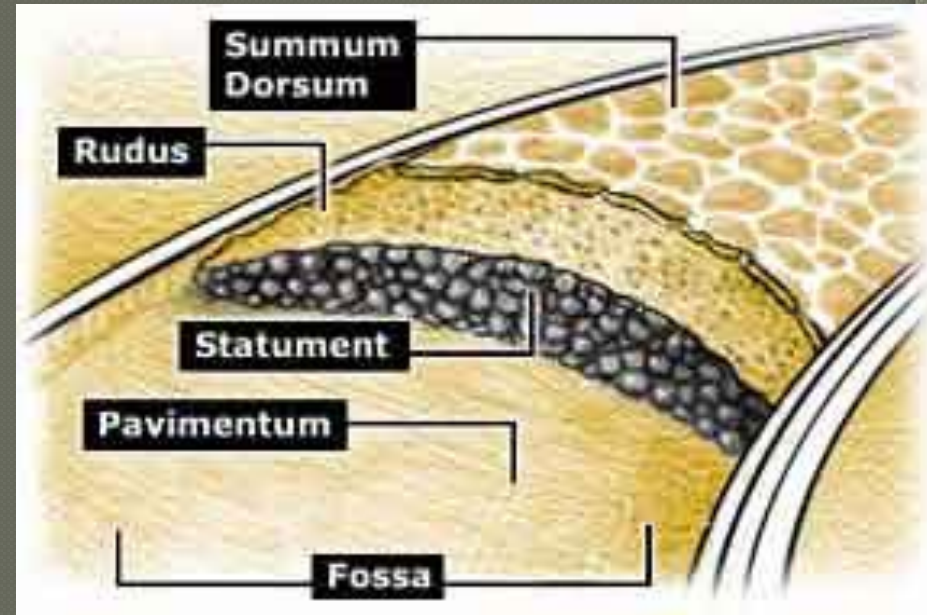
The Coliseum



The Coliseum was begun by Vespasian and finished by Titus in AD 80. It is elliptical and measures 180 meters long and 156 wide. It could contain an audience of between 45'000 and 50'000 spectators.

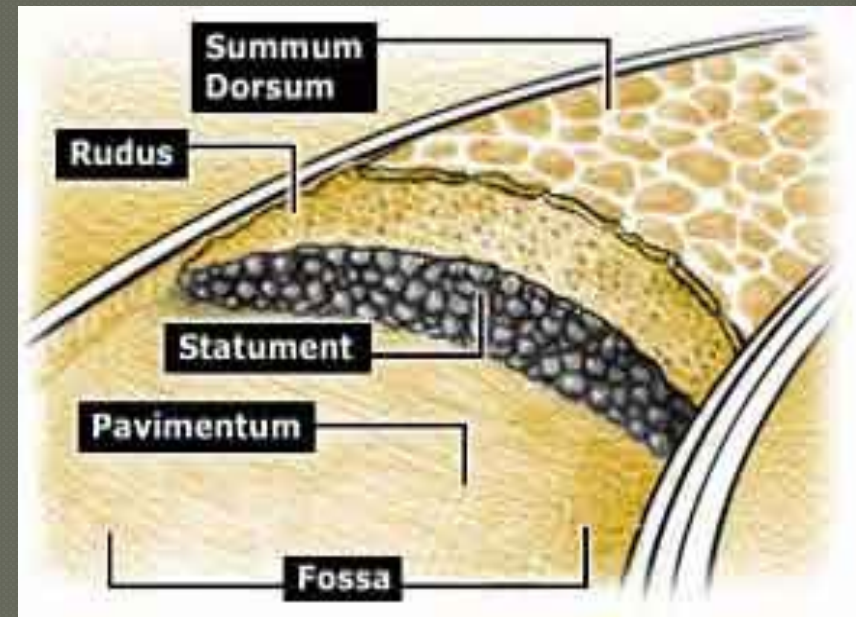
Road Building

- The field engineer, assisted by a stake man aligned the road.
- A plow was used to loosen the soil and mark the trench margins.



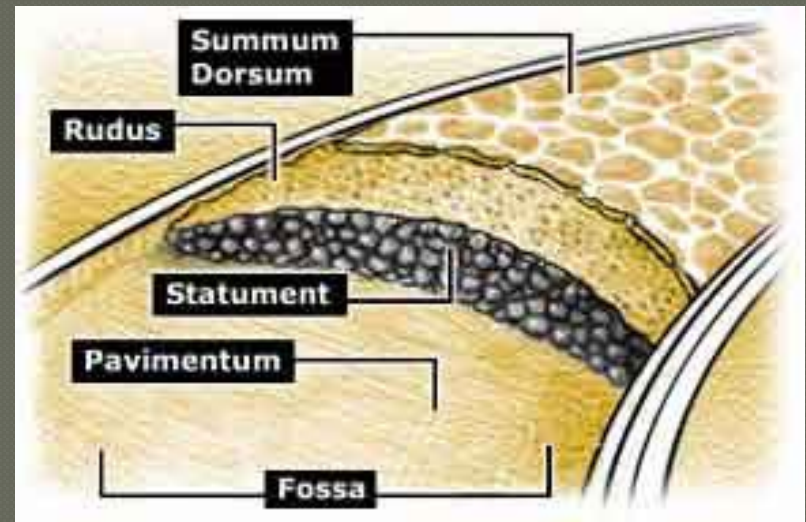
Road Building

- Workmen dug trenches for a roadbed with a depth of 6 to 9 feet, carrying away the dirt in baskets.
- The earthen bed was tamped firm.
- The foundation of lime mortar or sand was laid to form a level base.



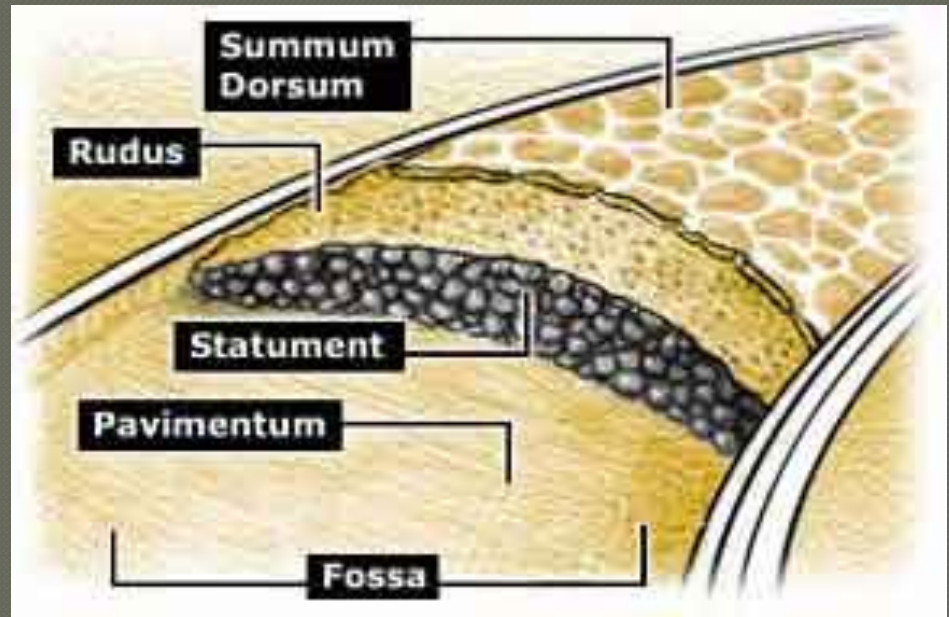
Road Building

- Next came stones of about 4 to 5 in. in diameter, cemented together with mortar or clay
- This layer could be anywhere from 10 inches to 2 feet deep.
- The next course was 9 to 12 inches of concrete filled with shards of pottery or stone.



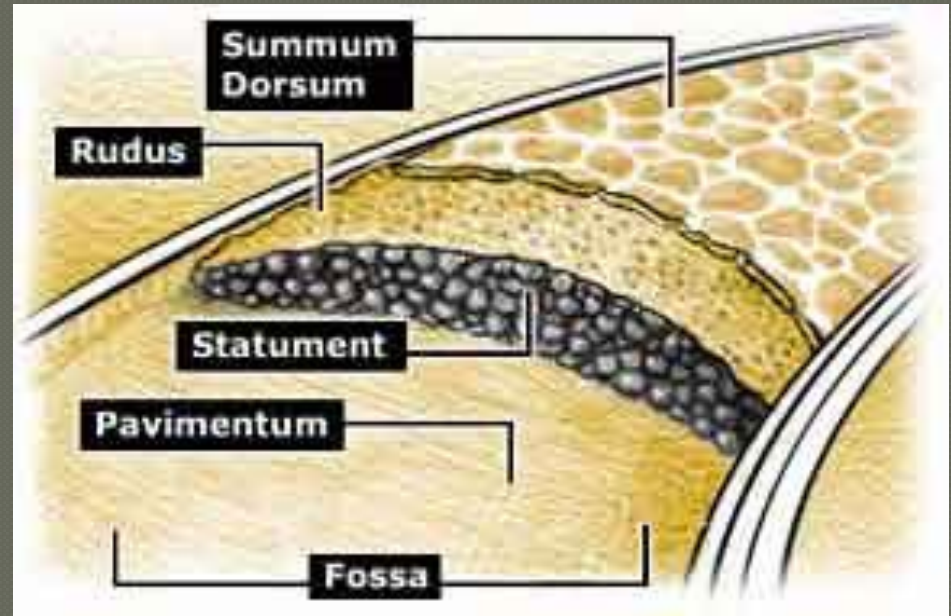
Road Building

- Atop this layer was the nucleus, a concrete made of gravel or sand and lime, poured in layers with each layer compacted with a roller. This layer was one foot at the sides and 18 inc. at the crown of the road.



Road Building

- The top course was the polygonal blocks of stone that were 6 inches or more thick and carefully fitted atop the still moist concrete. When a road bed became overly worn, this top course was removed, the stones turned over and replaced.



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Road Building



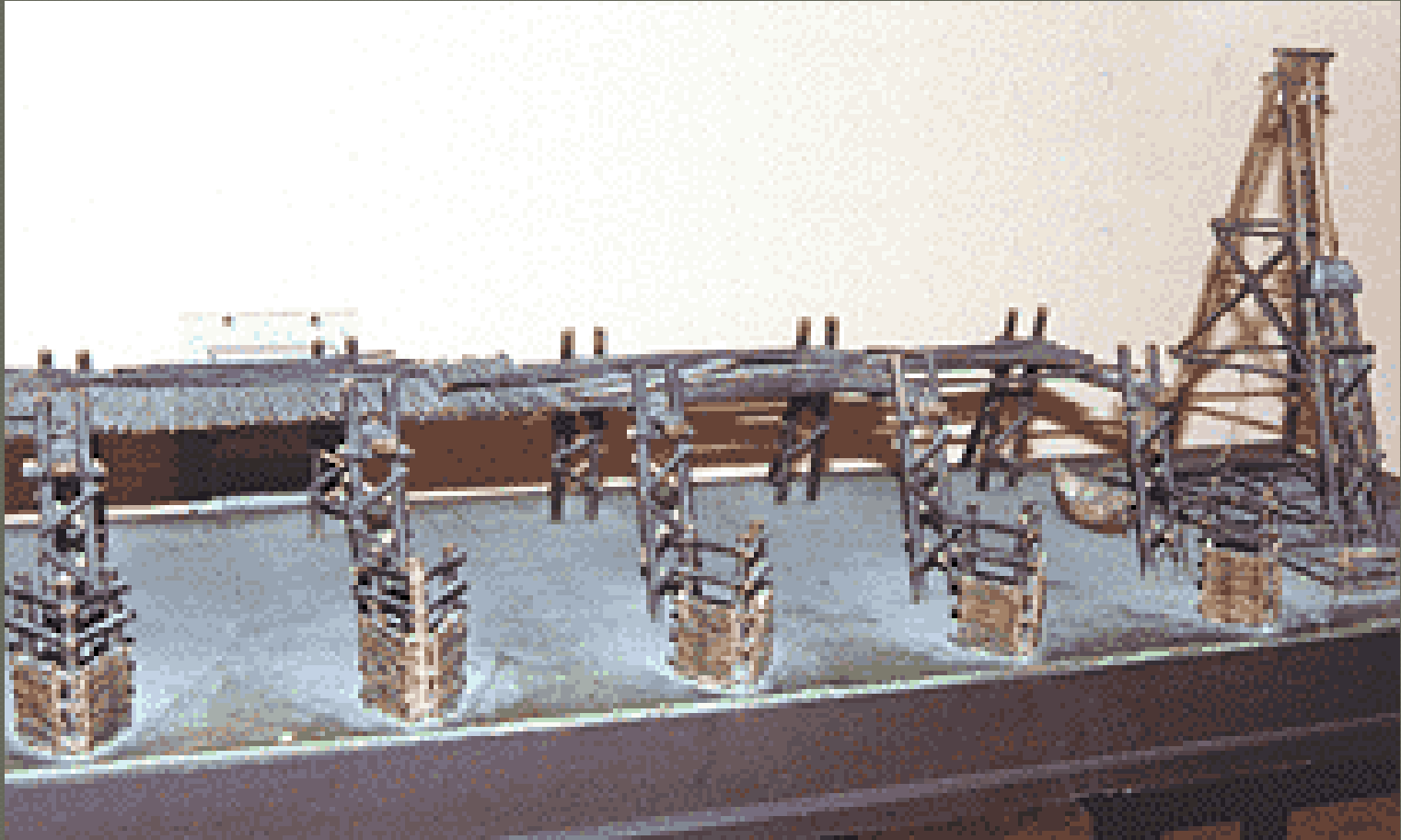
Larry Mulvehill

Aqueducts

•The Aqua Julia, one of the aqueducts on which the city's water supply depended. Built by Agrippa in 33 BC it brought water from the Alban Hills south east of Rome and was part of a major enlargement and modernization of water services under Augustus.



Bridge Building



- Julius Caesar's bridge over the river Rhine

Information

The Greeks and Romans

● The Greeks

- Minoans
- Mycenaeans
- Athenians
- Spartans

● The Romans

- The Etruscans
- The Latins



Information

The Greeks and Romans

- The Minoan civilization flourished on Crete as early as 2800 B.C.
- Most historians believe it was destroyed by the Mycenaeans from the Greek mainland.



Information

The Greeks and Romans

- The Mycenaean civilization consisted of powerful monarchies that flourished between 1600 and 1100 B.C.



Information

The Greeks and Romans

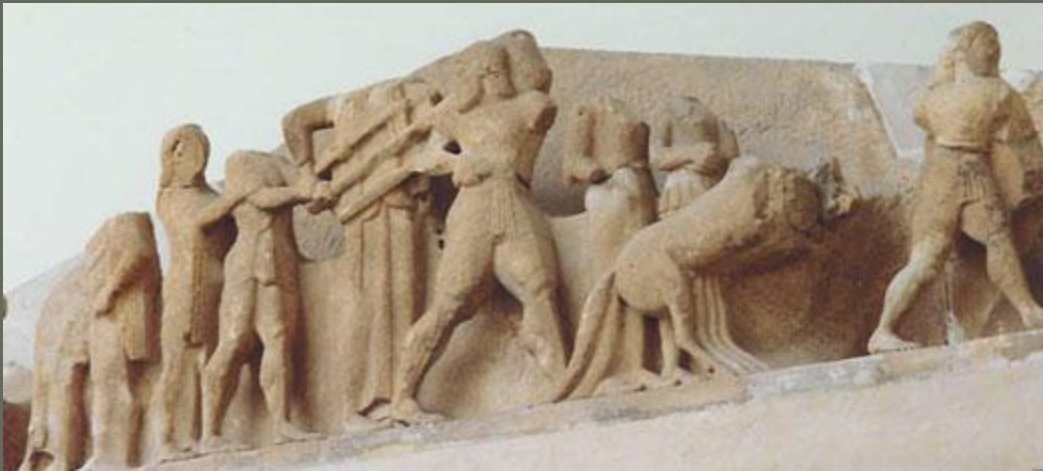
- Greeks sailed extensively on the Aegean Sea and settled on islands and in Asia Minor.



Information

The Greeks and Romans

- Greek civilization was really a combination of many different *city-states* that developed around the Aegean Sea.



Information

The Greeks and Romans

- ◉ In Athens, aristocratic rule dissolved into political strife between peasants and aristocrats.



Information

The Greeks and Romans

- Direct democracy flourished, in which all adult male citizens could vote.



Information

The Greeks and Romans

- Sparta was a powerful military state.



Information

The Greeks and Romans

- ◉ The original Latins were an indian tribe inhabiting central and south-central Italy.



Information

The Greeks and Romans

- Rome was strategically situated inland on hills along the Tiber River.
- In the late sixth century the Romans overthrew the Etruscan kings and established a republic.



Information

The Greeks and Romans

- The Etruscans lived mostly north of Rome and ruled much of central Italy for a time.



Knowledge

Conflict in the Greek World

- Iron replaced bronze in the making of tools and weapons.
- As the Greeks spread throughout the Mediterranean, they came into conflict with the Persians.



Knowledge Conflict in the Greek World

- ◉ Distrust between Athens and Sparta led to the Great Peloponnesian War.
- ◉ Sparta, Athens, and Thebes struggled to dominate Greek affairs.



Knowledge Conflict in the Greek World

- ◉ Pericles was the dominant figure in Athens and undertook the rebuilding of the city.
- ◉ During the Age of Pericles, the Greek empire expanded.



Knowledge

The Roman World Takes Shape

- Male nonpatrician Romans, called plebeians, voted and served in the army, but they could not marry patricians or be elected.



Knowledge

The Roman World Takes Shape

- ◉ Wealthy patrician landowners in the Roman Senate dominated the early republic.



Knowledge

The Roman World Takes Shape

- The Latin words *res publica* which are perhaps best translated as '*public affairs*' are the source of today's term 'republic'.

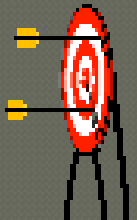


Republic

(1) : a government having a chief of state who is not a monarch and who in modern times is usually a president (2) : a political unit (as a nation) having such a form of government **b** (1) : a government in which supreme power resides in a body of citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by elected officers and representatives responsible to them and governing according to law (2) : a political unit (as a nation) having such a form of government

Knowledge From Republic to Empire

- The republic faced a period of civil war.
- The empire came to rely on paid soldiers who were loyal to their commanders over the state.



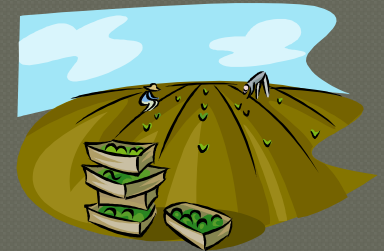
Knowledge From Republic to Empire

- Large landed estates called *latifundia* dominated farming.



Knowledge From Republic to Empire

- By the second century B.C., a few aristocrats dominated the Roman state.
- Meanwhile, many small farmers could no longer compete and became landless poor.



Knowledge From Republic to Empire

- ◉ Julius Caesar marched on Rome and was declared dictator.



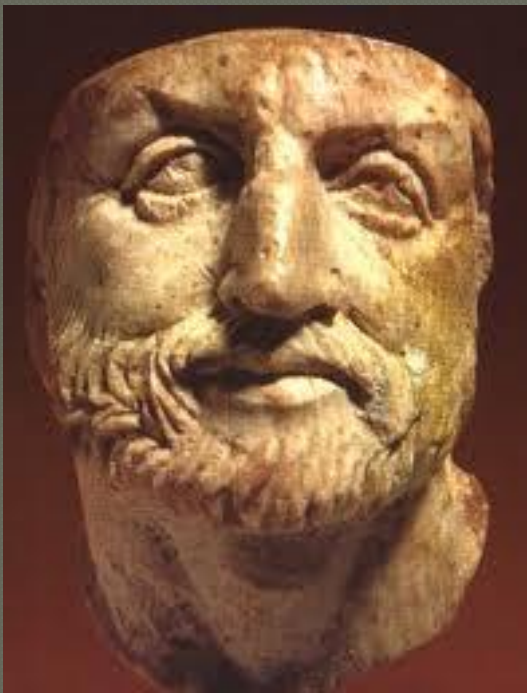
Knowledge From Republic to Empire

- ◉ Caesar's rule ended with his assassination.
- ◉ Octavian became Emperor Augustus and the civil wars came to an end.



Knowledge Alexander and the Hellenistic Age

- In 359 B.C. Philip II came to the throne in powerful Macedonia. He longed to unite Greece and Macedonia.



Knowledge

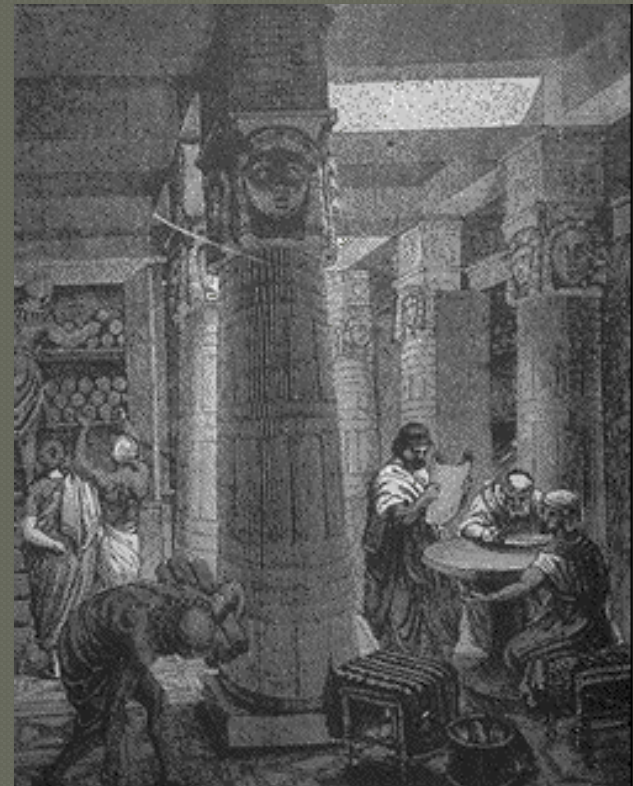
Alexander and the Hellenistic Age

- Philip's son Alexander became king after Phillip's assassination. He would be known as Alexander the Great.



Knowledge Alexander and the Hellenistic Age

- Alexander's empire was short
- It spread Greek culture in the region.



Knowledge

The Roman Achievement

- ◉ Slavery was commonplace
 - Slaves occasionally revolted
 - In the most famous case, a revolt of 70,000 slaves lasted two years before being crushed



Knowledge

The Roman Achievement

- The Romans imitated Greek culture in some respects.
- They also developed their own realistic style of sculpture.



Knowledge

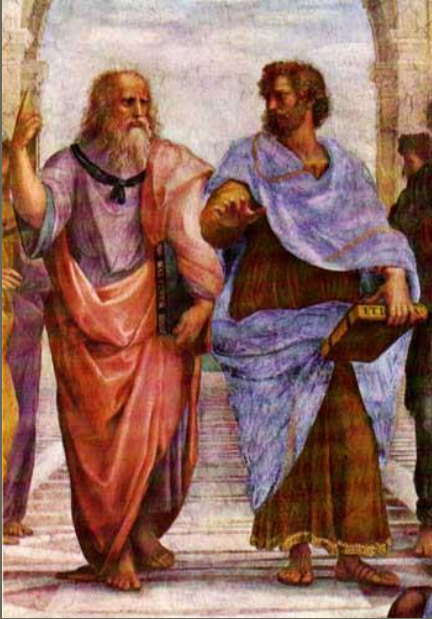
The Glory that was Greece



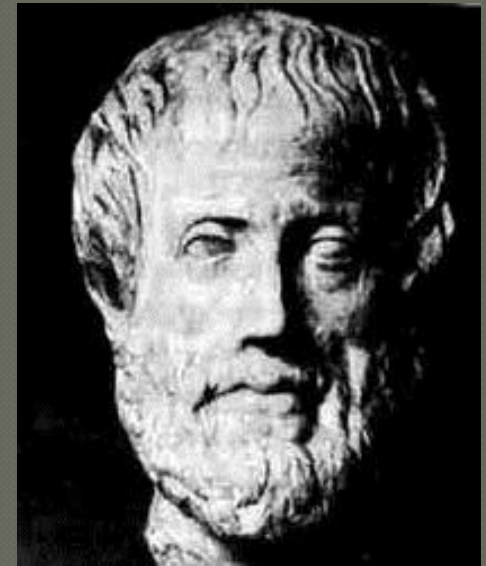
- Religion was central to daily life in Greece.
- The Greek religion focused on performing rituals to gain the favor of the Greek gods.

Knowledge

The Glory that was Greece



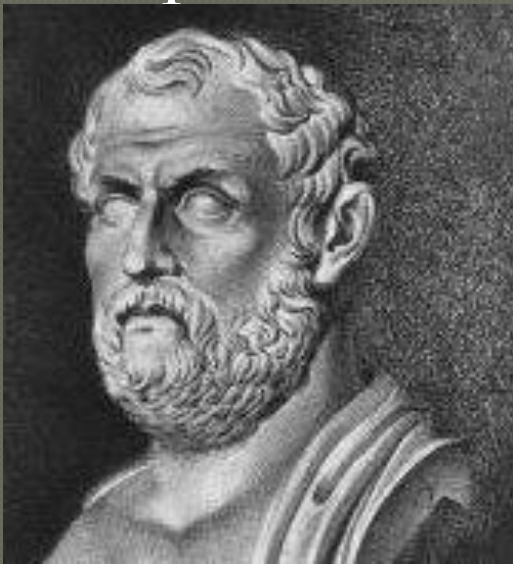
- ◎ Socrates
- ◎ Plato
- ◎ Aristotle
 - devoted themselves to rational thought as a means of understanding the nature of the universe.



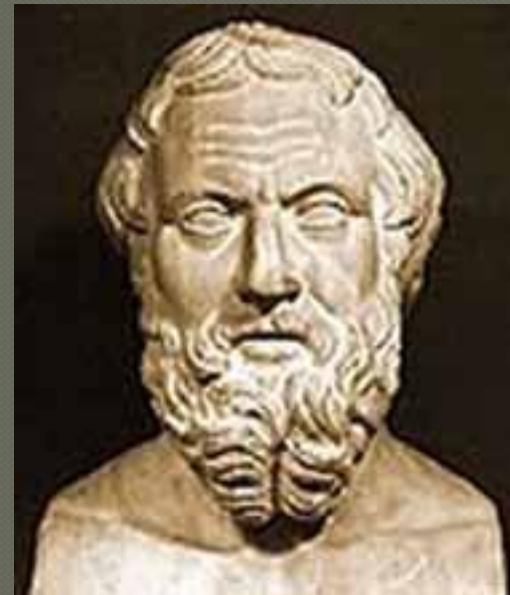
Knowledge

The Glory that was Greece

- Historians Herodotus and Thucydides originated the writing of history in Western civilization with their lengthy works on the Persian and Peloponnesian wars.



THUCYDIDES (about 460 -404 BC)

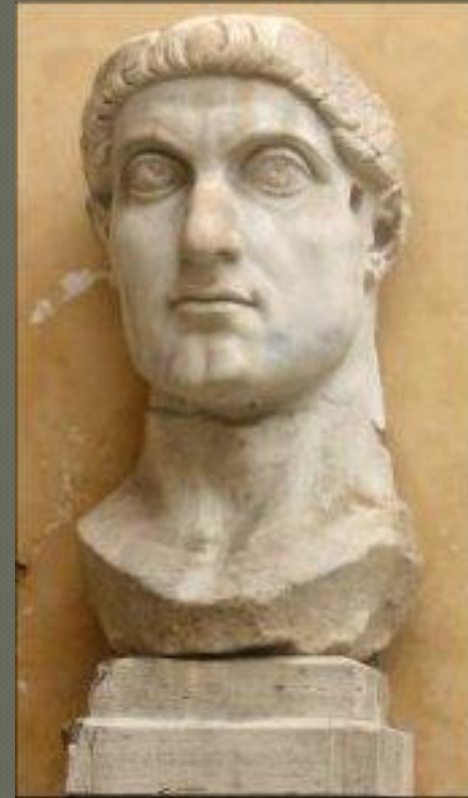
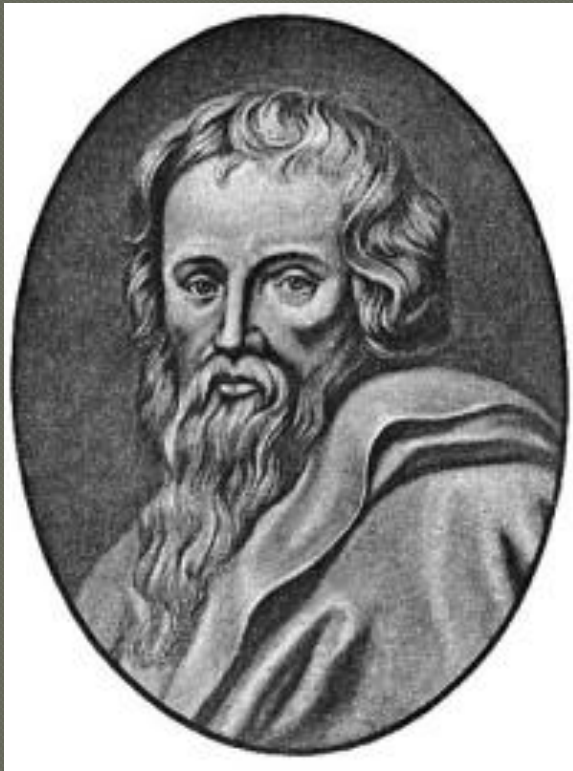


HERODOTUS (484?-425? BC)

Knowledge

The Rise of Christianity

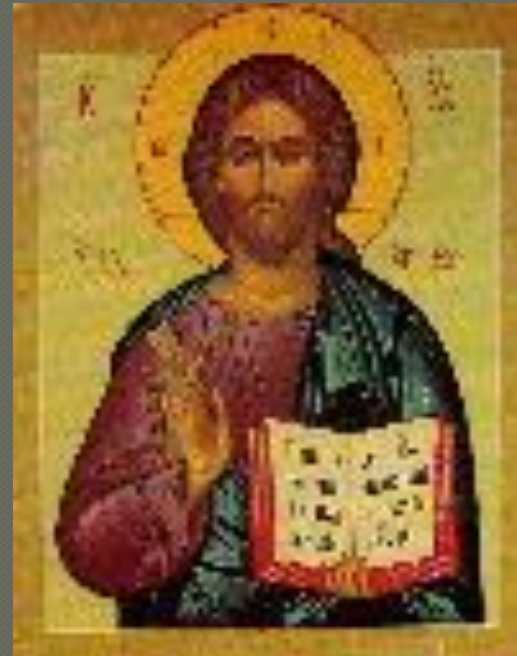
- ◉ In the fourth century, the emperor Constantine proclaimed official tolerance of Christianity.



Knowledge

The Rise of Christianity

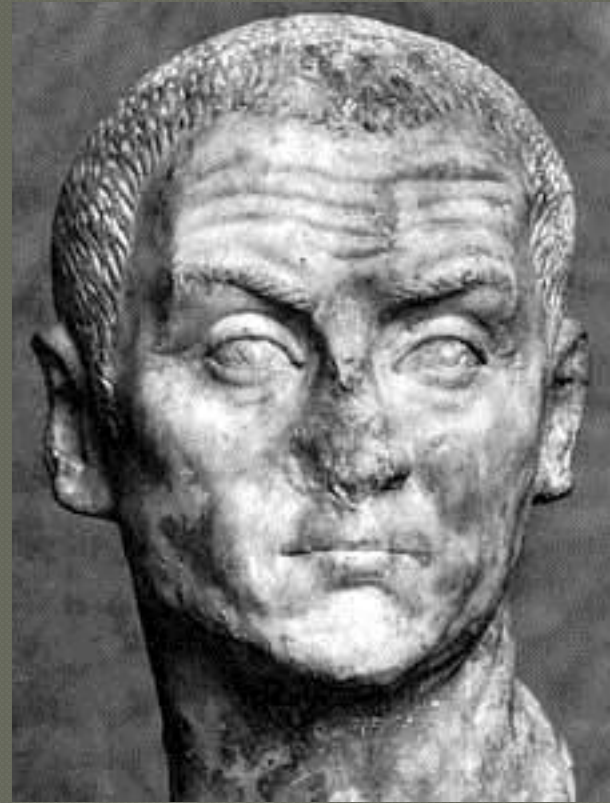
- Rome despite a history of tolerance viewed Christianity as a threat to the state.



Knowledge

The Long Decline

- ◉ Emperor Diocletian divided the empire in two and appointed Maximian as emperor of the western provinces.
- ◉ Constantine made Constantinople the grand capital of the eastern empire.



Wisdom Rome/Greece

- The Greek city of Byzantium became the capital of the eastern part of the empire
- While invading Germanic tribes put increasing pressure on the western part of the empire.



Wisdom

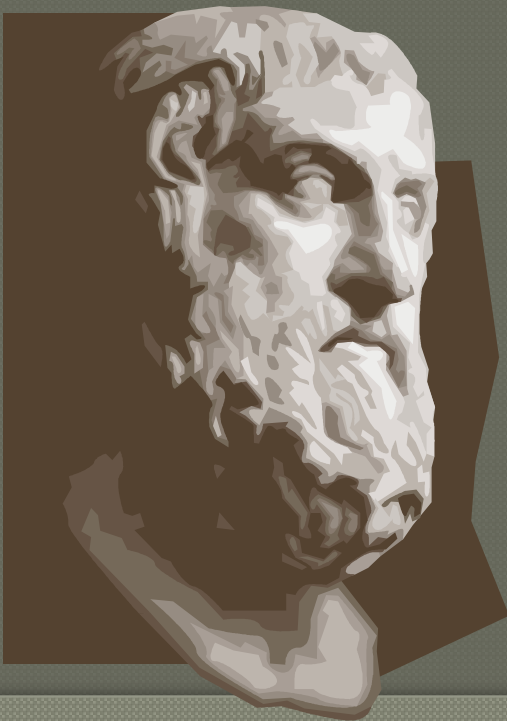
Alexander and Hellenistic Greece

- ◉ During the Hellenistic Era
 - Greek colonies thrived in Southwest Asia
 - Important works were produced throughout the Hellenistic world
 - Science
 - Philosophy
 - Art
 - Architecture



Wisdom Greece

- Although the Greeks left us many physical structures, much of their legacy is non-tangible, in their ideas represented in their writings and their art



Wisdom Rome

- The small town of Rome grew into a thriving overcrowded city.



Wisdom Rome

- Rome the city
 - Buildings
 - Public Works
 - Public entertainment



Wisdom Rome

- The Roman Empire at its height had a population of more than 50 million.



Delphi

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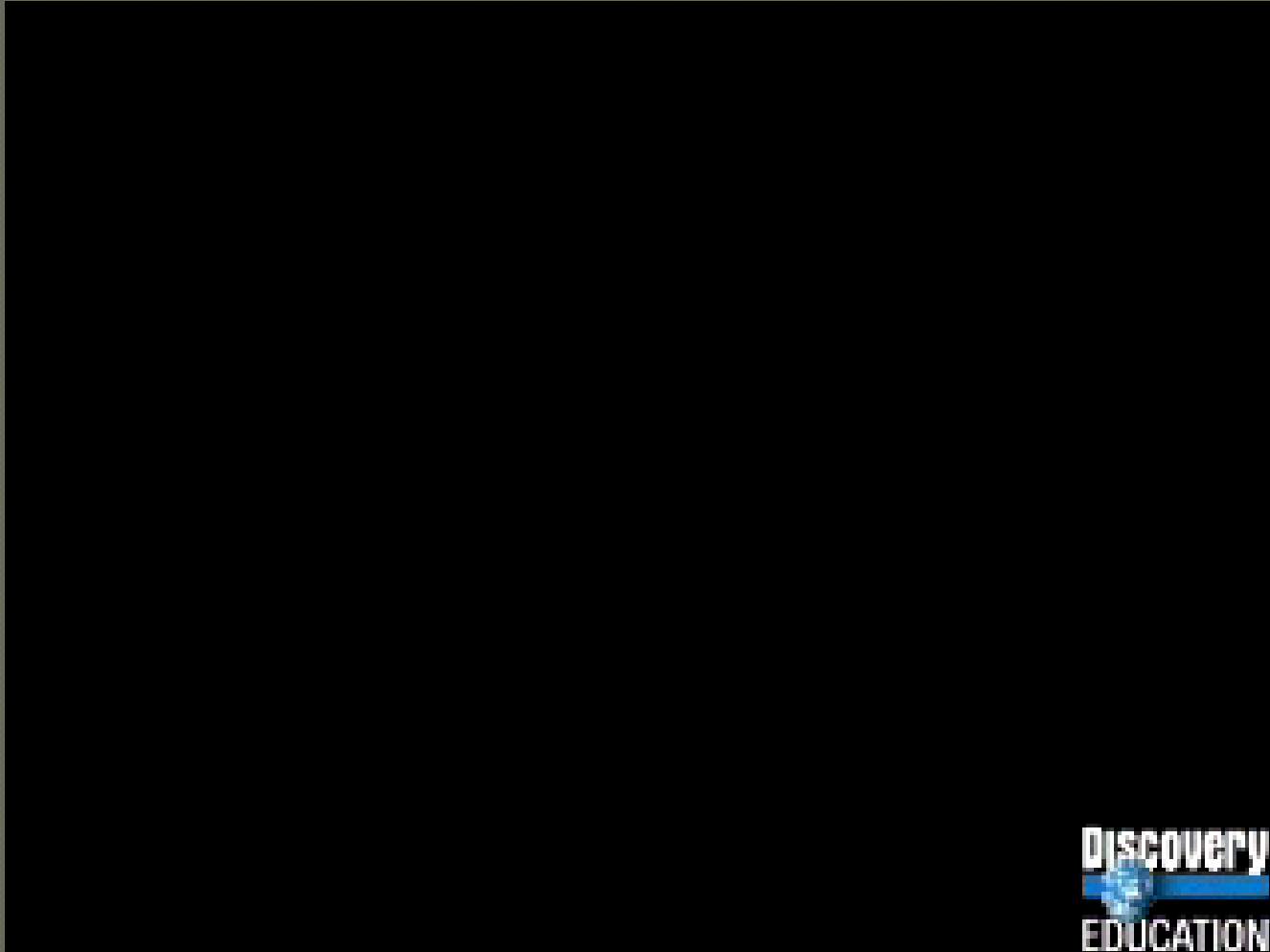
Sparta

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PBS

Hellenistic Greece



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