

Hellenic civilization (Greek civilizational reading)

Information about Hellenic civilization

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Ancient Greece

[Greek civilization](#) Ancient is a civilization in a bygone period of Greek history, lasting from the Greek Dark Ages to

The end of the ancient classical era in the ninth century BC. Approximately three centuries after the collapse of Mycenaean Greece, the police began

An urban Greek "city-state" began to form in the 8th century BC, leading to the Archaic Greek period of colonization.

[Mediterranean](#) Basin , This was followed by the period of Classical Greece, also known as Hellenism, and lasted from the century

Fifth to fourth BC, and because of the conquests of [Alexander the Great](#) The Hellenistic civilization flourished from Central Asia to the western end of the Mediterranean, and the Hellenistic period ended with the conquests and seizure of the eastern Mediterranean countries by the Roman

^[1] Republic. In this topic, there is information about the Hellenic civilization.

Classical Greece

The Era of Hellenistic Civilization is an era of Greek history extending between the Greek Classical Era, also known as the Ancient Era and the Hellenistic Era, from the victory of the Athenians over the Persians in the year 480 BC until the death of Alexander the Great in the year 323 BC. This is a period during which Greece was able to reach the Their policies and values to maturity and development, and the expression "classical era"

It was launched by historians to describe the golden period of Greece, during which their empire expanded to its greatest extent thanks to the epics of

Alexander the Great. Many battles took place and alliances were formed between the cities of Greece to defeat the Persians. While the Athenian activity against the Persian Empire had ended, the conflict between Sparta and Athens was increasing, and many wars, alliances and peace agreements took place between many of the Greek cities that were accused of entering... Greece in the fourth century BC was under the control of Sparta, and it

^[1] continued until 371 BC, but this did not lead to the success of a single city in imposing its control.

The state of weakness in the heart of Greece coincided with the rise of [Macedonia](#). Under the leadership of Philip II, within twenty years Philip unified his kingdom and expanded it north and west. His success arose from his innovative reforms to the Macedonian army. Philip intervened repeatedly in The affairs of the southern city-states, culminating in the invasion of 338 BC, made him the de facto ruler of all Greece except Sparta. Philip then entered the war against the Achaemenid Empire but was assassinated early on.

From the conflict, Alexander the Great, son and successor of Philip, completed the war. Alexander defeated the Persians and completely destroyed the Achaemenid Empire, annexing it to Macedonia, earning himself the title of "the Great." When Alexander died in 323 BC, such was the power and influence that there was a fundamental shift away from the fierce independence and classical culture of the polis, towards Greek at its zenith, and with the

^[1] developing Hellenistic culture.

Hellenistic era

It is the late period in the history of Greek civilization. It flourished in the period called the Classical Age, and extends from the early fourth century BC until the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BC. During this period, it was considered at the height of its genius and intellectual, scientific, and philosophical greatness. It is unlike Hellenism, which is A culture composed of Greek and Eastern elements that the Greeks carried to the East, and in which the Easterners inoculated the Hellenic civilization with the spirituality, customs and sciences of the East, and some [historical scholars](#) say Like Tarn in the book "Hellenistic Civilization," Greek civilization is divided into two stages: Hellenistic civilization, that is, the purely Greek stage, which includes the stages of emergence, maturity, and prosperity, and Hellenistic civilization, which is a late Greek stage, and includes the regions from which Alexander's empire consisted of Greece and the eastern kingdoms after Alexander's conquest of them. It should be noted that the name of the country is Greece, which is currently the official "Hellenic Republic". [\[2\]](#)

Hellenic civilization

To their legendary grandfather Leen, which is the ethnic name that the Greeks give themselves, in honor of Helen and their country, which was known as the Country of Hellas, in addition to naming the civilization of the city-state due to this civilization's political connection. And culturally, with a number of cities, each of which, along with its countryside, was considered a state in every sense of the word, the history of Hellenic civilization extends from the early fourth century BC until the fifth century AD, and in this era Greek culture became a common property between Classical Greek culture had a strong influence on... [\[3\]](#) All Mediterranean countries, Greek was the language of science at that time. Many to [European countries](#). For this reason, the Mediterranean basin [and Rome](#) The old one, a copy of which I carried in parts Hellenic civilization is generally considered to have provided the basis of [civilization](#) in Europe. The Romans were the greatest embracers of Hellenistic civilization, but they were among the last to embrace it. Other peoples represented it, such as the Messabians, the Apollians, and others in the vicinity of Greece, but they did not have a historical [\[4\]](#) role in spreading it like the role of the Romans.

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Hellenistic civilization

Approximately 323 - 146 BC, noting that the language of Hellenistic civilization was the peak of Greek influence in the ancient world [\[5\]](#) Repeat Greek [and philosophy](#) The Greek religion was also important elements in the Roman era until late antiquity, and preceded it Immediately began the classical Greek period and was immediately followed by Rome's sovereignty over the areas dominated by Greece, although its Greek elite, as well as Greek art and literature, had no relation to the general Roman society that existed The Hellenistic period lasted from 323 BC to the Roman Republic in 146 BC. Although the establishment of Roman rule did not break the continuity of Hellenistic society and culture, which had remained largely unchanged until the advent of Christianity, it did mark the end of Greek political independence. During the Hellenistic period The importance of "original Greece" within the Greek-speaking world declined sharply, and the great centers of Hellenistic culture were Alexandria [and Antioch](#), The capitals of the Ptolemaic Kingdom and the Seleucid Empire, [\[1\]](#) respectively.

Ancient Greece



is one of the Athens in Acropolis located on the Athena a temple dedicated to the Parthenon The _____
_____ .most representative symbols of the culture and sophistication of the ancient Greeks



This article is part of a series on:

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[Greek Dark Ages](#) **Ancient**

Greece

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Objective history

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Text of the book The Greeks, Their History and Civilization, from the Cretan Civilization to the Empire of Alexander the Great by Sayyid Ali al-Nasiri (4) Click on the image to read





Parts of Nehart's book - Gods and Heroes in Ancient Greece. Click on the pictures to view.

Ancient Greece (Greek: ἡellenikḗ) It was a civilization in the northeastern Mediterranean. It has been around since the Greek Dark Ages in the 9–12 centuries BC. Until the end of classical antiquity (c. 600 AD), it comprised that and other territories. Most city-states collection of culturally and linguistically related to Alexander the of these regions were officially unified only once, for 13 years, under from 336 to 323 BC (although this excludes a number of Greek city-empire s'Great states free from Alexander's jurisdiction in the Western Mediterranean, around the era of classical antiquity, Western history Black Sea, Cyprus, and Cyrenaica). In [1] Byzantine period and the Early Middle Ages was immediately followed by the Mycenaean Greece of Late Bronze Age collapse Roughly three centuries after the Archaic began to form in the 8th century BC, ushering in the poleis Greek urban This was followed by the age.colonization of the Mediterranean Basin and period to the 5th to 4th centuries BC. Greco-Persian Wars from the Classical Greece of Hellenistic spread Macedon of Alexander the Great The conquests of Hellenistic The .Central Asia to Mediterranean from the western civilization Roman world by the eastern Mediterranean of the conquest ended with the Roman period in Macedonia of Roman province and the annexation of the Republic .Roman Empire during the Achaean and later the province of ancient Greece Especially philosophy, had a powerful influence on Greek culture Classical and much Mediterranean which carried a version of it throughout the Rome For this reason, Classical Greece is generally considered the cradle.Europe of culture from which the modern West derives seminal the Western civilization of many of its founding archetypes and ideas in politics, philosophy, science, and art [4] [3] [2]

Ancient History

It is preceded by history

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Chronology

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Archaic period



Dipylon Vase of the late Geometric period, or the beginning of the Archaic period, ca. 750 BC



Political geography of ancient Greece in the Archaic and Classical periods

[Archaic period in Greece](#) :Home Article



The Greek world in the mid 6th century BC

Classical Greece

Main article: [Classical Greece](#)



on the obverse and her owl on the reverse— [Athena](#) coin, depicting the head of [Athenian](#) Early 5th century BC



)[Louvre](#) ,[Paris](#))ca. 480 BC , [Trialetos Painter](#) by the [kylix](#) ,[red-figure pottery](#) Attic



in 431 BC [Peloponnesian War](#) Delian League ("Athenian Empire"), immediately before the

5th century

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IV century

Hellenistic Greece



:[Diadochi kingdoms](#) realms included the [Hellenistic](#) The major

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[Cassander](#) Kingdom of

[Lysimachus](#) Kingdom of

[Seleucus I Nicator](#) Kingdom of

[Epirus](#)

:Also shown on the map

[Greek colonies](#)

(non-Greek) [Carthage](#)

(non-Greek) [Rome](#)

occupied some [kingdom of Pergamon](#) The orange areas were often in dispute after 281 BC. The

[Indo-Greeks](#) :of this area. Not shown

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Roman Greece

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I knew the shores of the [Aegean Sea](#) The emergence of the first civilizations on the northern bank of the [Mediterranean](#). The first two civilizations were known as the [Minoans](#) And [Mycenaean](#). The first period was followed by a Dark Age that lasted until about 800 AD Before birth. The country experienced a new era with the emergence of [Greek civilization](#). It was [Greece](#) A group of independent cities, these cities established trading colonies along the [Mediterranean Sea](#) Along the [Mediterranean Sea](#) , it also resisted the [Persian](#) expansion attempts In the region. The culture of this [region](#) formed the main source of [Hellenic](#) civilization This civilization spread throughout large parts of the world after the establishment of the empire of [Alexander the Great of Macedonia](#).

Year 168 Before Christ, the [Romans] invaded the country, but in return, the [military](#) influence of the Greeks began to diminish in culture, and the Greeks greatly invaded Roman life. Greece became a province within the [Roman Empire](#) , and Greek culture continued to dominate the eastern Mediterranean. When the empire was divided into two parts, the half became the East or the [Byzantine Empire](#) , with its center in [Constantinople](#) . , purely [Greek in nature](#), especially when it was annexed to AD. Until the 15th century, the Eastern Roman Empire succeeded in repelling all the entire regions of Greece. From the 4th century attacks coming [conquered it](#). The Ottomans [from the West and East](#). Constantinople finally fell on May 29 , 1453 AD When the [Ottomans](#) had completed the conquest of Greece during the 15th century in the year 1821 AD The Greeks

revolutionized and declared [Ottoman](#) rule in 1822 AD [Greece] until the early 19th century AD. During the 19th and 20th centuries AD, the Greeks entered into a series of independence, but it was not recognized until 1832 AD. Wars with the Ottomans. The Greeks wanted to expand their state to include all the Greek-speaking population. The expansion process progressed very slowly until Greece reached its current borders in 1947 AD.

History of Greek civilization

European culture reached its peak in two countries: ancient Greece and [Italy](#) During the Renaissance era. In both eras, it did not depend on a political system larger than city-states. It is most likely that geographical conditions helped Greece reach this result. This is because the mountains and streams of water intercept the liquid in them wherever he goes. It was [the arches](#) There are few roads and the roads are rough and unpaved. Yes, the [sea](#) It was a public road with open doors, but it connected the city to its sister commercial cities, not to what

Neighboring cities. However, geographical conditions alone do not explain the establishment of city-states, as there were reasons for the separation between [Thebes](#) And [Baltiya](#) The two were based on the same Boeotian plain as far as it was between Thebes and [Sparta](#) ; It was between [Sybaris](#) And [Crotona](#) The fact that the two states are on the same Italian coast is more of a reason for separation than was the case between [Sybaris](#) And [Syracuse](#). We have to include many other factors to geographical factors, such as differences in economic interests in obtaining markets or grains, or the formation of competing alliances. Politics distanced the cities and made them fight each other

To control maritime routes. Another factor that contributed to this separation was the different origins of the population. Yes, the Greeks believed that they were all of one race, but they were very sensitive to the differences between the tribes to which they belonged . -And that was why [Athens](#) was And [Sparta](#) [ionic](#) And [brotherhood](#) And hatred no less than the hatred of the tribes to which they belonged. The forces of different religions and political divisions also increased

The divisions between religions arose from differences, as they arose from religious rituals that were specific to some places or some tribes, and customs, laws, and courts that differed according to the cities. Rather, these rituals were established on special holidays and special laws between the kingdoms of [Sparta](#) and [Athens](#) also dividing between cities; This is because the boundary stones were a dividing line Sometimes there are limits Human societies, because it is inevitable that the religion of the region be the religion of its ruler, religio ejus, regio ejus. It was these factors combined, and many other factors that there is not room to mention, that created the Greek city-states.

style And [Babylon](#) And [Phoenicia](#) And [Crete](#) , city-states We have seen that there were new administrative systems in the country This was not [Sumerian](#) before [Homer](#) And Pericles for hundreds or thousands of years, and the city-state from a historical point of view was itself a village community in a stage of mixing or development higher than its village stage - it had its common market, its meeting place, and its judicial council to settle the disputes of the people who plowed the agricultural land neighboring it; Its people were of one origin and worshiped one God

As for the political aspect, the Greek city-state was the best means they could reach of reconciling the two contradictory elements that make up human society, which took turns prevailing over it, and by them we mean the element of the system, authoritarian.

And the element of freedom, as a small society does not protect itself from attacks, and a large society becomes a society

The greatest wish of the philosophers was for Greece to consist of independent, sovereign city-states, all cooperating within a harmonious Pythagorean system. It was [Aristotle's](#) idea He said about the state that it is a group of free people who are subject to one government and can meet in one association. He believed that if the number of its citizens exceeded ten thousand, the state would be unable to manage its affairs. For this reason, one word - Polis - was used to refer to the city and state in Greece. No one is unaware that this political fragmentation has brought many tragedies to Greece because of the conflict that has arisen between its people, who are brothers. Lost

[Ionia](#) submitted To the control of the [Persians](#) Because they were unable to unite to defend themselves; In the end, that freedom, which the Greeks cherished and sanctified, was lost, because the country of Greece could not stand united in the face of its enemies, despite the alliances and factions it had established.

But we go back and say that had it not been for the city-states, there would not have been Greece, and had it not been for the Greeks' sense of civic arts, and gods, there individualism and their intense pride in their independence, and had it not been for the disparity between their systems, customs, P another world had been the people among them to live a fully present life filled with spirit and vitality. Credit to its system and the character of its society, it of huge machines and powerful forces, that a society the size of Greek societies or in their population can give the city as many blessings as the freedom of turbulent Greece, which was both chaos and chaos? .



Text of the book Myth and Tragedy in Ancient Greece - written by Jean-Pierre Van and Pierre-Fidel Naquet. Click on the image to read

Geography

Counties

Regions of ancient Greece :Home Article



Map showing the major regions of mainland ancient Greece, and adjacent "barbarian" lands

Colonies

Magna Graecia and Greek colonies :Home Article



.colonies c. 550 BC & Greek cities

Cultural life

Philosophy

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Writing

In the life of countries with a strong separatist tendency, there are several common factors, including that we find in the entire Greek peninsula since the thirteenth century BC one language that belongs to the "Indo-European" group of languages, which includes Persian . And Sanskrit , German And English. We find thousands of words that express the primary relationships in life and Slavonic language , and Latin And the people, or the tools they used, have common origins in all of these languages, and they do not only indicate the antiquity of The names of these words and their spread in the countries that speak these languages. Rather, they also indicate the kinship or connection between the peoples who used these names at the dawn of history. Yes, the Greek language Different dialects have branched out - Aeolian , Attic ; But the speakers of these different dialects understood each other, and then they were all subject to change And the periodical , Ionian , and the fifth and fourth centuries to a common dialect dialektos koine emanating mostly from Athens It was spoken by almost all the educated classes throughout the Greek world.

The Attic Greek language was a powerful language, strong, flexible, and sweet in tone. It had some oddities like any living language, but it readily accepted all the structures that made it suitable for expressing its purposes. It had gradation and subtle differences in meanings, it had precise philosophical perceptions, and it had all Types of sublime and sublime literary expressions, from Homer's resonant poetry to Plato's calm, clear, smooth prose. The frequent Greek narrative attributes the introduction of writing in Greece to the Phoenicians During the fourteenth century BC, and we have nothing to contradict this narrative. Rather, there is a great similarity between the Greek writings dating back to the eighth and seventh centuries and the letters engraved on the Moab Stone in the ninth century.

Therefore, the Greek inscriptions were written in the Semitic manner from right to left; In the sixth century, it was (like the inscription found in Gortyna) inscribed from right to left in one line and then from left to right always. This required reversing the position of the letters, so the letters B and E became written like this, B, E. The letters were also called by their Semitic names, along with Minor modifications, For the movement but the Greeks introduced basic changes to these names, the most important of which is that they added letters to them.

We find it among the Semites They used some Semitic consonants and respiratory letters to represent the movements indicated by a, e, i, o, u, and the Ionians later added the extended letters eta (the elongated e), and mega-o (to represent the elongated o or the double

- the o). This conflict was part of the wars existing between countries. ~~There were~~ took ten different Greek alphabets competing with each other cities; The Ionian alphabet dominated Greece, then moved to Eastern Europe and remains there until today. As for Rome, it adopted the Chalcidian alphabet from Komi, which became the Latin alphabet and the English alphabet. The Chalcidian alphabet was missing the elongated letters e and o, but it did what the Ionian alphabet did not do, so it retained vau.

v, whose pronunciation is close to the pronunciation of the letter w); For this reason, the Athenians called it phoinix ~~which was~~ oinos, the Chalcidians called it voinos, the Romans called it vinum, and the English called it wine. The Chalcidians also kept the letter koppa or q and passed it on to Rome Then to the English language; As for Ionia, she neglected it and contented herself with the letter k, and Ionia wrote the letter l in this form, A. As for Calces, she wrote it as l; Rome modified this second image and made it moderate, and moved from it to...

This way to Europe; The Ionians wrote the letter R as we write the letter P; As for Greek Italy, it added to the P and it became an R.

It is likely that the first purposes for which writing was used in Greece were commercial or religious purposes, and it seems that the incantations and incantations that priests recited were the beginning of poetry, and that what was written in ship shipping papers was the beginning of prose. Then writing was divided into two different types, one of which was precise, regular writing for inscriptions and the like, and the second was colloquial writing that was used for normal daily purposes. There were no stresses in either type, no space was left between words, and there were no punctuation marks. If it was wanted to move from one topic to another, they indicated this with a horizontal dash, which they called a paragraphon, meaning a sign that "writes to one side." The materials on which they were written were diverse, so in the beginning they were, if we may take Pliny's words, the leaves or bark of trees. If they wanted to engrave, they used stones or bronze or lead. For ordinary writing, they used clay tablets, as the people of Mesopotamia did, and then they used wooden tablets covered with paper. A layer of wax. This was common among the students before their days. If they want to write something from papyrus, the Phoenicians brought it from Egypt; In the era in which Greek civilization spread outside their country, and in sheep or its thin membranes, and they used to write on wax tablets during the Roman era, using parchment made from goat skins and a metal pen, and on papyrus paper. And parchment with a pen from the jungle dipped in ink. Writing on wax was erased with the thick end of a metal pen, while ink was erased with a piece of sponge. ; Therefore, the poet Marital sent a piece of his poems to a friend in order to erase it "in one fell swoop." Many critics these days are saddened that this great literature has not survived with his now exist. There is no field in which we have received as many ancient words as we have in the field of writing. The word paper in English is taken from the name of the papyrus plant, and the astronomy cycle brought back the old style of making this material from compressed plants. The line of writing was called stichos in Greek, meaning row, and the Latins called it versus, meaning going back, from which the English word verse is derived. They wrote what they wanted in columns on a piece of papyrus or parchment, from twenty to thirty feet long, wrapped around a stick. They called this file biblos, and they took this name from the Phoenician city known by this name, which supplied Greece with paper made from the papyrus plant.

The small file was called a biblion. The Bible was initially called a biblia, meaning a section. The first part of the file was called files. If the file is part of the protocol, that is, the first slice wrapped around the stick. The two ends of the stick were polished with pumice stone and colored. The file was sometimes placed in a membrane called Sometimes it is called a diphthera or a vellum, if its author Greece is able to pay the necessary expenses, or if what is written in it is significant. Since it was not possible to circulate a large file or use it for review, literary works were usually divided into several files, and the word biblos was used to refer to each file or part of a large book. It is rarely the author himself who divides his book this way. It was the later publishers who divided Herodotus' histories to nine books, Thucydides' book on the Peloponnesian War to eight, Plato's Republic to ten, and The Odyssey to twenty-four parts.

Since the papyrus plant was expensive, and each copy of the book was written by hand, the number of books was few among the Greeks. And the ancient Romans. Learning in those old days was easier than it is these days, although gaining intelligence in ancient times was no less difficult than gaining it today. The knowledge of reading was not a general quality among the ancients, and therefore most knowledge was taught by learning from generation to generation or from maker to maker, and most literature was recited in a loud voice by trained readers to people who learned it by ear. There was no large readership in Greece before the seventh century, and there were no bookstores in the country before Polycrates and Peisistratus collected their libraries in the sixth century. In the fifth century, we began to hear about the existence of a private library for Euripides and another for the archon Eucleides. Then in the fourth century we heard about the library of Aristotle. We did not hear about the existence of a public library before the Library of Alexandria. We have not heard of a library in Athens before the days of Hadrian. Perhaps the greatness of Greece in the days of Pericles was due to the fact that the Greeks did not read many books or read any long book.

Science and Technology

[Greek](#) , [Greek astronomy](#) , [List of Graeco-Roman geographers](#) :Home Article
[Ancient Greek technology and](#) , [Medicine in ancient Greece](#) [mathematics](#)

Literature

Theater of and , Greek comedy , Greek tragedy , Ancient Greek literature : Home Article ancient Greece

This is the same as religion Either way. Because it was literature One of the reasons for the division of Greece, as well as the reason for its unity, was that the poets sang in their local dialects, and often described the scenery of their regions, but all Hales listened to more

Voices are eloquent. From time to time, she urged them to address broader and broader topics than these narrow local topics. Time has passed, and narrow passions have invaded this early poetry, annihilating most of it, until we are no longer able to feel the richness in it, the themes it touched upon, and the magnificence of pronunciation and beauty of form attributed to it. But when we tour the Greek

islands and their cities in the sixth century BC, we cannot help but admire the abundance of what these islands and cities show us of Greek literature before the era of Pericles . And the quality of this literature. Lyrical poetry in that century reflected the image of an aristocratic society in which feelings, thoughts, and morals were free as long as the duties of literature and good education were

democratic. The respected. It took little style, little discipline, and poetry disappears something

building was distinguished by many meters, but he rarely restricted himself from his feeling and imagination in a balanced language.

While the owners of lyric poetry They sang of love and war. Itinerant poets used to sing epics in the gatherings of great people describing the great

deeds the Greeks had accomplished. Over the generations, groups of singers have created a group of lyric poems all revolving around the sieges of Thebes and Troy and the return of the warriors to their homelands. Songs were common among these poets, and each one of them

composed his story from separate pieces that were older than it, and there was no one among them who claimed that he was the one who composed a series.

A succession of these

stories. It was found in Tashyouz A group of these poets called themselves Homeridae, and claimed to be descendants of a poet named Homer . They claim that he is the author of the epics that were sung throughout eastern Greece. This

And may be the case For a tribe or sect of people, imaginary This blind poet did not exist in reality, but was Helen's father

Dors And Abu. The Greeks in the sixth century did not only attribute to Homer the Iliad and the Odyssey, but they also attributed to him all the epics known at that time. The Homeric poems are the oldest known epics in history, but their quality in themselves and the

many references they contain to previous poets suggest to us that these remaining epics are the last link in a long series that

began with short, simple poems and then developed until they reached these long, "encompassing" songs, some of which... In some.

A thousand in Athens In the sixth century BC, a government committee - perhaps during the reign of Solon It may have been created, which is most likely, during the era of Bistratus - so she selected the Iliad and the Odyssey from among the remaining literary epics from the previous century, or perhaps she collected them after comparing the existing copies of them at that time with each other, then attributed them to Homer, then published them - or

perhaps she formulated them - in a form that is in essence, their present image. It is a literary miracle that two poems drawn from many different origins

reach this high artistic level. We do not deny that the Iliad falls short of the goal in its structure and in its language, and that the Aeolian and Ionic forms are mixed, taken from this dialect at times and from, and that the meters of only poetry can from the people of Izmir can do it who speaks several languages in

which the same dialect is mixed at other times, and that its plot is spoiled by the abundance of contradictions in it, change in plan, emphasizing the importance of an event in some places and then belittling it in others, and conflicting morals of its characters. And that its heroes themselves are killed

two or three times before the end of the story, and that its original theme - which is Achilles' anger and its consequences - is interrupted and overshadowed by dozens of stories and incidents apparently taken from other poems that were incorporated into the epic in different parts of it; We

are not a strong, living entity, and the poem in its entirety is "greater than this." But the story in its major aspects is one poem, and its language We deny

nothing that this epic began except in the fresh and active youth of Greece, or that Whatever the lips of man have forged, but it was not possible

It is concluded only during their artistic maturity. The characters of the epic are almost all warriors or women warriors, and even philosophers such

as Nestorius fight with enviable courage. Each of these characters was the subject of thought and affection from its photographer. Perhaps the

most beautiful thing in all Greek literature is its integrity, which makes us sympathize with Hector at times and with Achilles at other times. In his tent,

Achilles was a person devoid of the qualities of heroism, unpopular with souls, complaining to his mother that his position was semi-divine, and that

Agamemnon He has stolen from him the wretched Briseis, the most precious thing he possesses, and then he leaves his luck not agreeing with the Greeks. Death reaps them in droves, and he is angry in his ship or his tent, eating and sleeping, and sending Patroclus to his death without finding it.

He rushed towards her, then the air was filled with wailing and wailing that did not benefit men. When he finally goes to battle, he is gone He was

He loses his human qualities and descends to the lowest point, and his anger makes him forget all of it helped by his patriotism, but because his grief over the loss of his

friend had robbed him of the brutal cruelty in his treatment of Lycaon and Hector; In reality, he has a deficient, immature mind, unstable and unbalanced, and

has no control over himself. His life is plagued by prophecies of death. Look at what he says to Al-Yakaon after he fell to the ground and began to ask

for his mercy: "No, my friend, you died as others died! What good do you do with your crying from which there is no hope of good? Did I not die? Was I

not a handsome, tall man who gave birth to a generous father, and was my mother who gave birth to me a goddess, who is better than you. look at it

Patroclus

Yes. At dawn, noon, or evening, you snatch me away from me Despite this, death is hovering around me, and death is about to unleash its claws on me

There is a hand among the living that I do not know." Then he stabs Lycaon in the neck without any concern for his resistance, and throws his body into the river. Then

he delivers one of those resonant speeches that adorn the altars of the Iliad, and with it he lays the foundation of eloquent oratory among

the Greeks. Half of Greece still worshiped Achilles . He takes him as a god, but we accept him as a child and pardon his sins according to this description, no matter how

Whatever is said about it, it is the most wonderful images created by the imagination of poets. It is not what forces us to continue reading the Iliad When

we do not have to study or translate it, it is limited to those disparate characteristics that are mistaken by limitation, and it is not also

It is limited to the sequence of the story and its hustle and bustle, but rather to the majesty and flow of its poetry. We do not deny that Homer repeats his statements and refers

To her, and that part of his plan is to repeat some of the attributes and some of the verses as singers do, so you see him repeating his beloved saying to himself:

"When the girl of the morning appeared, the dawn with the pink fingers appeared." If these are defects, they disappear amid the beauty and abundance of the language

It contains metaphors and similes that describe the beauty of quiet fields, thus bringing reassurance and calm to our souls amidst the turmoil and noise

of war surrounding us. Look at this phrase

describing the gathering of the Greek armies: "And the long-haired Greeks swarmed over the plain like swarms of flies swarm in shepherds' mangers

in springtime when new milk fills the pails," or at the following phrase: "Like a great fire making its way in the deep valleys between the

mountains." The barren land, with huge, thick trees burning in front of it, and the flame swaying right and left when the wind blew on it from this side or

that - this is how Achilles used to move, angry and raging, from side to side on the battlefield, catching his victims wherever they were, so that they

would not escape him, and staining the ground with their blood. The Odyssey is different There is so much

disagreement about all of this that a person might think at first glance that its author is not the author of the Iliad. Some Alexandrian scholars said this

The only one who silenced the mouths of the disputants was Aristarchus, who had a strong authority among the critics. The Odyssey agrees with the

Iliad in some standard phrases: "Athena with the owl's eye," "Long-haired Greece," "Rising as the color of wine," and "The rosy-fingered dawn" - words

that seem to have been used only after the Iliad was compiled or composed. In the second epic, iron is mentioned repeatedly, while the first talks about

the liberation of slaves, all of which are not bronze We also hear in it about writing, about private ownership of land, about liberated slaves and

mentioned in the Iliad. Indeed, the gods and their works differ in one of them from the other. The meter of the two poems is the same, which is the

hexameter meter, each chord consisting of three syllables, which is the practice in all Greek epics. But the style, spirit, and material of the epic are all so

different from their counterparts in the Iliad that it would not be possible for a single poet to create the two epics unless he reached the peak in complexity,

and he was the author of the epic.

in lifeDivergent psychology. There is no doubt that the writer of the second poem is more knowledgeable about the supreme authority over all moods and conditions

For its own sake, and I hope for its time Literature and philosophy, and less violent and warlike than the writer of the first; It is more than thinking and understanding

And more civilization; He was so gentle that Bentley thought that the Odyssey was written specifically for the benefit of women. Is the

Odyssey written by one poet or several poets? The answer to this question is more difficult in the case of the Odyssey than in the case of the Iliad.

There is also evidence of additions and fabrications, but these additions were the work of a more skilled writer.

Wonderfully consistent, devoid of contradiction, the From the book of ancient epic; Its plot, even if it is a lot of twists and turns, would be

ashamed for a modern story writer to write it. One can glimpse its end from its beginning, and each of its events brings the reader closer to this conclusion,

and it connects its four books, forming a complete unit. It is most likely that the epic was built on poems that were known before it, as is the case with

the Iliad, but the process of unification in it is more complete and stronger than in the Iliad. We can judge, with some hesitation and hesitation, that

the Odyssey is a century older than the Iliad, and that the greater part of it is the work of one man. It is less powerful and less clear. As for his characters

does not stand out clearly from behind. from the Iliad, we see an indistinct ghost that

She wove it only at the end of the epic, when a moment of doubt, or perhaps a moment of remorse, floated through her mind after her master's return.

counterpart; This is the woman for whom a thousand ships took off, and she is a unique and distinguished woman. As for the heroine of the Iliad, she is more articulate

than her, and ten thousand men died for her. She is still a "goddess among women," mature in beauty in her old age, and more delicate in morals.

nature is the signs of welcome than she was before, but she has not lost any of her pride and arrogance, and she accepts with kindness and tenderness each And the calmest

She is blessed with it, unlike other women. The depiction of a virtuous woman is a wonderful article to speak

With the ability of males to understand females; The truth is that we did not expect a Greek to draw this delicate, fictional character. He was not photographed, as he was

photo Hamlet. The picture of Odysseus is more complete from suffering from hesitation, as if he had been possessed It is a strong, clear, and most

complex depiction of Greek poetry. In short, the Odyssey is a wonderful, enchanting novel in a poetic form, full of emotions.

Delicate stories and surprising adventures are enjoyed by the peaceful soul of old age more than the luxurious Iliad in which a lot of blood is shed.

These two poems - which are all that remain of a long series of epics - have become the most valuable elements in the entire Greek literary heritage.

Thanks to them, the study of Homer became The essential element of the Greek education system, the repository of Greek mythology, and the wellspring

A thousand plays, the foundation of moral training; The most amazing thing of all is that it became [the Bible](#) From which the Greeks derive their true religion. In this regard, [Herodotus](#) says: Most likely, there is some exaggeration in his statement - [Homer](#) And [Hesiod](#) They are the ones who bestowed on the Olympian gods the image of human beings, and who introduced order into the priestly kingdom of heaven. We find many of Homer's gods It is one of the reasons for greatness and luxury, and we love it because of the contradictions we find in it, but scholars have long ago discovered in the poets a joy and does not befit to be described in a book that is truly considered the sacred national book of Greece. These gods also quarrel that They portrayed her as suspicious, quarreling with relatives, immoral as fleas, and sharing with mankind what seemed to Alexander to be the stain of humanity. By this we mean her need for love and regret; It is permissible for her to do everything that is permissible for human beings except hunger and death. And it does not have all of them, or Hector in his heroism, or Andromeda in her tenderness and tenderness, or Nestor in his awe. No one could match the wits of Odysseus in terms of anyone being able to make such a mockery of the gods except a poet in the sixth century B.C., who was well acquainted with the skepticism of the Ionians. One of the funny stories of history is that these two epics assign the Olympian gods to the role of mockers, and they make this role the most important of their roles. It is one of the funny stories of history that these two epics were the subject of reverence in Greece. All of them were considered the pillar of good morals and respectable faith. But this contradiction eventually became clear to the people, and the ridicule in it eliminated the belief they inspired, and the morals of the people, after their development, revolted against the morals of the gods and took their place.

Games

If religion could not unite Greece, then seasonal sports did. That's because people weren't going to [Olympia](#), and [Delphi](#) And [Corinth](#) They grew to venerate the gods - for the gods could be venerated anywhere - as much as they would go to watch tournament matches between selected athletes, and the general meeting of the various Greek sects. One of the indications of the impact of these centers on the history of Greece is that Alexander - who was able to view Greece from outside it - considered Olympia to be the capital of the Greek world. In these places we find the true religion of Greece dominated by the rules and teachings of athletics, and this religion is the worship of health, beauty, and strength. In this regard, Simonides says: "The best thing a person can enjoy is good health, and after health comes beauty of appearance and good character, then comes wealth, which a person obtains without fraud or deceit, and in fourth place comes for a person to be in the freshness of youth among friends." And the two uncles."

The Odyssey says: "Not There is a greater glory that a person can attain throughout his life than what he attains with his hands and feet." Perhaps it was one of the most important duties of an aristocratic people who lived among groups of slaves larger than themselves, and who were asked time after time to respond to...

He was protected by raiders from more nations than himself. We say that perhaps one of the most important duties of this people was to maintain their physical strength, because war in ancient times depended on strength and skill, and strength and skill were the primary purpose of the matches whose fame spread across the horizons in all Hellas. It is a mistake to think of the average Greek man as a

With games, and it was passionate student of [Aeschylus](#) Or [Plato](#); This is because this ordinary Greek, like the ordinary Briton or American, was passionate

And games - including special games whose beloved heroes are his gods on this earth. Greek games were local types, municipal games, and pan-Greek games. Even ancient ruins,

even broken ones, reveal a long and interesting history of sports games. In the Athens Museum, there is a stone with an engraving on one side depicting a [wrestling match](#), and on the other side a [hockey match](#) Hockey. As for [swimming](#), projectiles and protecting them while riding, all of which were among the requirements of the most polite Greek and [horseback](#) riding. Bare back, throw the hunt A type of sport after it is no longer a necessary means of livelihood. There were no matches. So it became Some of them diverse [Spartans](#). are games or are more common than they are these days. The words young man and football player were synonymous in... Ball games are less

In the training arenas, special rooms for ball games were built, which they called sphairisteria, and the teachers used to call the ball bounce to them from the floor or wall of the room, and then they would return it to them. On another engraving we see men with Sphairistai with the palm of their hand, and we do not know whether the players used to do this in turns, as we do with handball these days. Among the ball games was a game similar to [racquetball](#) Canadian Lacrosse, which is a type of hockey played with [rackets](#), is described by Pollecx, a writer from the second century AD, in terms that sound like those of today. He says: "Some young men gather and divide themselves into two groups of equal numbers and are left on a flat land - which they had prepared before and measured - [the Apple](#); Then they attack her, as if she were a prize placed among them; The starting point is a ball made of [leather](#) Approximately the size specified for them, and in the right of each of them is a rhabdon bat... ending with a flat curve, in the middle of which is a fabric of threads taken from the animal's intestines. Scheduled as a network. Both groups try to push the ball from the part of the arena allocated to them to the end of the opposite part." This same author describes another game in which a group of players tries to throw the ball over the heads of the opposing team or from among its players, and continues this "until someone responds." The two sides pushed the other side beyond his goal line." In an incomplete fragment from the fourth century BC, Antiphanes describes one of the skilled and excellent players, saying: "And when he took the ball, he wa

Another with his votes last; Then he seized it from the player, beat it, and provoked the player To give it to one of the players, then avoid the player

The high. And here it is outside the court, then a long throw, then it passes over his head, and a short throw..."

From these special games arose local games, and others on specific occasions, such as after the death of a hero such as Patroclus, or the success of a great project such as the march of Xenophon's ten thousand men to the sea. Municipal games then arose, in which competitors represented different places or sects within one of the city-states. As for the Athenian University Games, which were held every four years, they were closest to the international games, although this description did not fully apply to them. It was established by Pisistratus in 566; The majority of its participants were from Atka However, non-Atkins were welcome to participate in it. In addition to the usual sports, they included chariot racing, torch racing, and rowing racing, and musical competitions in singing and playing the harp And the oboe And the flute, dancing, and reciting as much of Homer's poetry as possible. They were chosen from among the population with the healthiest bodies, the strongest builds, and the most beautiful

Each of Atka's ten divisions was represented by twenty-four men

They used to give a prize to the twenty-four who had the greatest impact in the scene, and it was called the "Manhood" award.

"The brilliant one."

It was sports Necessary for war, but non-existent if no games were held for it, the Greek cities established the Pan-Greek Games to be the greatest incentive for all Greece to master these games. The first of these university matches was held regularly once every four years in Olympia; It was erected for the first time in 776 BC. It is the first specific date in the life of all Greece. At first, these games were limited to the Eleans, and before a century had passed since their beginning, players from all Greece participated in them. The year 476 did not come Until the record of victors in it included players from all over time, an international holy day in the areas extending from Sinope to Marseille; It became the feast of Zeus, and it was the month in which it falls

During which the warriors in all Greece made peace, and the Eleatics imposed fines on every Greek state. This Eid is a forbidden month

Anyone coming to these games will be harmed on its territory.

It was led by Philip of Macedon This fine was imposed by him when he was young because some of his soldiers stole Athenian money while he was on his way to Olympia. We can imagine the pilgrims and players starting their journey from remote cities a full month before the start of the matches. When a general time and a specific holiday came, they would all gather in one place. The match days were x at one time, and the tents were

It is erected in the plain to protect visitors from the heat of the July sun Al-Fahah, and next to it are umbrellas under which the vendors provide shade and display their wares of various colors, including wine, fruit, horses, and statues. You see jumpers and jugglers displaying their agility and skill, and some of them eat

Are they playing tricks on the masses? Some of them throw the ball in the air, and some of them play games of sanctification. Or swallow swords. This is because types of entertainment, like types of superstitions, are ancient, and this antiquity gives them a garb Fire and glory.

The most famous orators were Gorgias The most famous orators, such as Hippias Perhaps the most famous writers were Herodotus They would deliver their speeches or recite their speeches from the corridors of Zeus's temple. These days were sacred holidays for men, especially for women All of them

Married women were not allowed to be present in this square, but they had special games played on Hera's feast. Menander summarized the scene of these games in five comprehensive words, saying: "Crowd, market, play, entertainment, and thieves." Only free Greeks were allowed to participate in the Olympic Games; Competitors (Athletes, derived from Athlos, meaning a match) were selected after local and municipal tests in which unfit people were eliminated, and then the athletes, called gymnastai (that is, naked), were rigorously trained for ten full months. If they came to Olympia, they were tested by specialized officials paidotribai (which linguistically means masseurs of young men) At the hands of professional trainers called Beidterby and swore to observe all the rules of the Games. Only a few cases of cheating or deviance from the correct rules occurred in games; among them was what was said that Euopolis had bribed the boxers so that they would defeat him; but the punishment that was imposed on these cheaters, and the humiliation that was inflicted upon them, was great.

To an extent that prevents them from undertaking such an act; If the players are ready

She was The cities that sent them. The contestants were all, whoever took them to the field of games; When they entered it, a caller called out their names, their age, and their status. They were stripped of their clothes, except for an area surrounding the loins sometimes. All that remained of this stadium itself were the stone slabs that were placed between the toes of the competitors at the beginning of the race. The 45,000 spectators kept their places in the stadium throughout the day, suffering from insects, heat, and thirst. They were not allowed to wear their hats, and the water they were given to drink was poor and not suitable for drinking.

It was flies Mosquitoes fill the air of the place, as do others like them these days. Sacrifices were offered over and over again

To Zeus Fly repellent. The most important matches in these games were what they called the pentathlon. He wanted Greece The players must be proficient in all of these games, so they judge who comes forward

Unless he wins three of five games. In one of the matches, the other player may compete in all of them, and the player is not considered victorious

The first was the broad jump. The player would hold in his hands two weights similar to round iron blocks and jump with them from a certain position. Ancient writers assure us that some jumpers would jump to a distance of fifty feet, but we are not obligated to believe everything we read.

The second game is tossing the disc, which is a round plate of metal or stone that weighs about twelve pounds, and is said to be the largest. The third game was throwing a spear or spear using a leather spear. The slings were up to a distance of one hundred feet connected to the center of the arrow. The fourth match was a short distance run at full speed on the same field, and these much-loved matches were often about two hundred miles long. The fifth match was wrestling, which came from Greece, and from it the word "Palaestra" itself was derived, and how many stories are told about the champion wrestlers. Boxing was an ancient sport, and we are almost certain that it was taken from Crete Minoan and Mycenaean Greece. Punching rollers were hung along the head and filled with seeds Fig Or flour or sand. In the era of competitors fighting each other in prosperous Greece (i.e. in the fifth and fourth centuries), boxers wore "soft gloves" made of bullskin, treated with fat, and almost reached the elbows. Blows were limited to the head, but they did not have rules prohibiting hitting a player if he fell on the ground. The ground. There were no rounds or rest periods. Rather, the two boxers continued to play until one of them surrendered or was unable to box. They were not divided according to their weights, but rather any person, regardless of his weight, could participate in the matches. Hence, the weight of the body was beneficial Great for its owner, and boxing declined for this reason in Greece It turned from a match of skill into a battle of muscle power. The brutality of the players increased over time, so they combined wrestling and boxing in a new match called pankration. Everything was allowed in this game except biting and gouging out the eyes. In addition, the names of three heroes of this match have reached us, who defeated those who defeated them.

Even kicking in the stomach was allowed Because they broke their fingers, and one of them inflicted brutal blows on his rival with his outstretched fingers and his long, strong nails, with which he pierced the cutest of these and loved the souls. It is narrated about him that he He was flogged and his intestines were extracted from his stomach. But Milo of Croton was a boxer He developed his body strength by carrying a small calf every day of his life until this calf grew into a full-grown bull. And people were And with They loved him for his tricks and cunning. He used to hold a pomegranate in his hand and grip it with such force that no one could snatch it from him. The pomegranate remained intact and unharmed. He was standing on an iron disk greased with oil and resisting every effort to move it from its place. He ties ropes around his forehead and then cuts the rope by stopping his nose and expelling the blood To his head. And his talents ultimately destroyed him. "That was because he met by chance a withered tree, as Poznias says, "in which stakes had been hammered to separate the wood from one another. He imagined that he would separate this wood with his hands, but the stakes were torn from the tree and its wood closed around him, and the wolves preyed on him."

In addition to the short-distance sprint, the games included other running competitions, including a forty-long competition have Among them is an armed race in which each runner carries a shield Mile Or two and a third slopes One yard, and another twenty-four runs long, and we nothing to infer from the record numbers in these competitions. The period differed in different cities, and the Greeks did not have machines with which to measure small parts of time. The stories told us about a Greek runner who raced ahead of a rabbit, and about another who Chronia To Thebes (about twenty miles) and preceded him, and on the authority of Pheidippides, who ran from Athens to a mile a horse - in two days, and conveyed to Athens the good news of victory at Marathon, which was twenty-four miles away, then Sparta - 150 Because of the fatigue he suffered from. But there were no "marathon competitions" in Greece. He died of shock

Especially for horse racing. It was for women and men alike Olympia created a track in the plain below the stadium They would lead their horses to this race, and the prize at that time was given to the owner of the horse - as is the case in our time - and not to its rider, although the horse was sometimes rewarded by having a statue erected for it, and the last matches were the chariot competition, side by side. He often participated in the one-tenth match Each chariot was pulled by two or four horses, traveling side by side Chariots with four horses each, and each chariot had to circle the monuments erected in the arena twenty-three times At the end of the race, therefore, serious accidents occurred at that time, and these accidents were the most important thing that aroused emotions in the games. It happened that in a race that started with forty chariots, only one chariot completed it. We can imagine the excitement of the spectators and their debate about those they support, and their regret while they were excited when the victorious people made their last circumambulation around the monuments.

They received their prizes, and each of them wrapped a wool band around his head. When these exhausting matches ended after five full days, the arbiters then placed a wreath of olive leaves on this sap. The wilderness and its branches, and a herald called out the names of the victors nevertheless it was the and the names of their cities. This botanical wreath was the only award given in the Olympic Games, but honor that the competitors in Greece made their utmost efforts to win. The importance of these games and the Greeks'

keenness on them were such that the Persian invasion itself did not prevent them from holding them. While a handful of Greeks were standing up to Xerxes at Thermopylae, thousands of them were witnessing, as usual, Theagenese.

The Thasosian, on the day the battle was fought, wins the crown of the combined athletics. A Persian soldier shouted at his commander for money
They are men who do not fight each other. He says: "My Lord! What kind of people are these people whom you have brought us to fight? - but for the sake of honor!" There is no doubt that this Persian soldier, or the Greek who invented the story, went beyond the limit in praising the Greeks by saying this, and this is not because it was their duty to be on that day in Thermopylae instead of just being in Olympia, but for this reason and other reasons. Reasons; This is because the victors obtained other great prizes indirectly, even though the direct prize they obtained in the games themselves was small and did not mean fattening or hunger. Many cities gave large financial prizes to the victors after they returned from the Olympic Games, and some of them appointed them as pimps.

way that philosophers envy and complain about. Some were victorious or their supportersThe masses sanctify them in a For his armies, they would hire poets such as Sthenides or Pindar to compose poems in their praise and honor. These poems were sung by groups of boys in the procession that went out to receive them. Money was paid to sculptors to immortalize their memory with bronze or stone statues, and they were sometimes fed for free in the city hall. We can estimate what this food costs if we know - from a source of doubtful accuracy - that Milo ate a four-year-old heifer, and Theagenes ate a bull, in one day.

The sixth century was the era in which sports games reached their greatest splendor and the love for them penetrated the hearts of the people to the greatest extent. In the year 582 The Twelve League established the Pythian Games at Delphi in honor of Apollo. In that same year, games were created To Zeus the Nemean, For Poseidon, and six years later the Nemean Games were established in honor The Isthmus at Corinth in honor See their father. From it and the Olympic Games arose, and all these seasons became holidays celebrated by the Greeks (Periodos), and the Greek athlete's greatest ambition was to win crowns in all of them.

Competitions in music and poetry were added to the physical competitions in the Pythian Games, and the truth is that these musical competitions were held in Delphi long before the establishment of athletic games there. The theme of the matches was initially a song commemorating Apollo's victory over the Delphic serpent. Then, in the year 582, competitions in singing, playing the harp, and blowing the flute were added to it. Similar musical contests were held in Corinth, Nemea, Delos, and other cities; This is because the Greeks believed that through these public competitions they could develop the ability of the musicians and the taste of the audiences at the same time. They followed this same principle in almost every art - such as ceramics, poetry, sculpture, photography, group singing, oratory, and acting. In this and other ways, games have had the greatest impact on the arts, and the deepest impact on writing history itself. This is because the most important method of counting years is in history books And etiquette, but it was hers too The later years were the history of the Olympic periods, and each period was distinguished by the name of the victor in the race of running one lap. The physical perfection achieved by skilled athletes in all sports in the sixth century BC is what inspired the Greeks with the ideal of sculpting statues, an ideal that reached its goal at the hands of Myron and Pheidias. Nude games on playgrounds and during holidays provided opportunities its shapes and conditions, To study the human body at all times, for example the nation itself became models for its artists without knowing it, and Greek athletics cooperated with Greek religion to create Greek art.

Artistic life

Unfortunately, we find only a few remnants of this great product. We have now reached the most complete product of [Greek civilization](#). But we are easy. This is because the destruction that Greek literature suffered as a result of the aggression of time and the control of narrow, ignorant minds was mentioned, more Greek than destruction. We have an era left when compared to what happened to art and it changed mental patterns and passions are nothing Al-Zahir Arts One bronze piece is the chariot rider at Delphi One [marble](#) statue is a statue of [Hermes](#) made by [Praxiteles](#) As for the structures, not a single structure has reached us - not even the Thessian structure itself - in the form or color that it had in ancient Greece. Likewise, we have hardly any remaining Greek inscriptions on textiles or wood Or ivory, because these materials were too weak or too valuable to survive the hands of plunderers or the tampering of days. So it was either [silver](#), or [gold](#) We have to re-image these arts, using what remains of the few shattered relics we have. The reasons that led to the emergence of Greek art were the desire to depict and decorate bodies, humanism in Greek religion, the athletic spirit, and the ideals of athletes. When the primitive Greek rose above the stage in which he was accustomed to sacrificing humans so that they could become the dead and serve them, he replaced them with carved statues or pictures, as other primitives did. After that, he placed pictures of his fathers in his house, or placed in the temples pictures and statues similar to him or whoever he should, believing that

These images and statues will be able, with magical power, to extend God's protection and care to those they represent. The Minoan religion, the Mycenaean religion, and the terrestrial rituals of Greece themselves, were vague, vague, and impersonal expressions, and sometimes there were elements in them.

Awe and absurdity are what separate it from the beauty of photography; But the overt human characteristics that characterize [the gods](#) Greece. Wide for [Aedon](#) need for habitats and structures in which to reside on the surface of the earth. All of these opened [new](#) horizons for _____

- With the permissibility of excluding any religion other than Christianity Architecture and dozens of arts related to them. We do not find a religion that encouraged and influenced literature and the arts, as the Greek religion encouraged and influenced them.

We hardly find among the antiquities of the ancient Greeks a book, a play, a statue, a building, or a vase that is not related to religion. Relevant to its subject, purpose, or inspiration. But inspiration alone would not have raised the status of Greek art to the level to which it rose. It needed the high artistic prowess that arises from cultural connections, and the development of handicrafts and their transition from one stage to another. The truth is that for the Greek man, art was only a kind of handicraft, and the artist rose from the level of craftsmanship

The artists were in _____ They distinguish one from the other precisely Gradually until Greece was not j _____ The skilled craftsman creates a natural improvement in the need for knowledge about the human body because its healthy and healthy growth is what gives it proportion, harmony, and beauty. And they needed love

Beauty has a strong emotional and sexual nature that makes every difficulty easy if it leads to immortalizing one of its living moments and portraying it in an image that will last throughout time.

[Blue](#) , and [Narcissus](#) , and [hyacinthus](#) , [or any other god so handsome that](#) they give birth, and the women of [Sparta](#) [were](#) They put pictures of beautiful children in their bedrooms. Cypselus held a beauty contest between women as far back as the [seventh](#) century BC, and [Athenaeus](#) says that this regular contest continued until the Christian era. And from the [sayings of Theophrastus](#)

Theophrastus in this sense says, "Competitions are held" in some places "among women on guard, and for good measure. [Competitions](#) in camels are also held, like the competitions that are held... in Tyndos and Lesbos."

Vases

It is a funny story common in [Greece](#) that the first drinking glass was formed on [Helen's](#) breast If this is true, then

The mold that was made in this style was lost after the Dorian invasion, because the pottery that has reached us from ancient Greek times does not remind us of them at all. There is no doubt that this invasion had a severe impact on the development of this art, impoverished the craftsmen, dispersed the schools, and eliminated for a while the transmission of its origins. This is because, after this invasion, Greek vases began to be simple, primitive and

crude, as if Crete had not been known for its pottery making and turned it into a beautiful art.

It is most likely that the harsh temperament of the Doric conquerors was what brought out from the remaining rules of Minoan-Mycenaean art

Erase that geometric style that dominated the oldest Greek pottery after the Homeric era. Of this pottery, Cretan vessels were decorated with drawings of flowers, landscapes, and plants. It was the strictness that established the glory of Doric structures that destroyed the Greek pottery industry. The huge jars that characterized this era had nothing to do with beauty. The purpose of making them was to preserve wine, oil, or grains, and they were not intended to be a pleasure for the artist who was an expert in the ceramic industry. Almost all of its inscriptions consist of units of triangles, circles, rhombuses, crosses, or simple parallel horizontal lines repeated over and over again. Even the drawings were chains, or intersecting lines, were human drawings that interspersed these geometric shapes. The upper torso of the statue was triangular

in shape, and its thighs and legs were

Conical. This simple style of decoration spread throughout Greece, and it was it that determined the image of the Dipylon vases in Athens. However, the huge vessels (which were usually made to place the bodies of the dead) had side images of the faces of mourners, chariots, and extremely handsome animals drawn between the lines of geometric shapes. When the eighth century came to an end, more vivid images were drawn on Greek pottery than the previous images, and it was used Two colors were used for the ground of the images, circles were replaced by straight lines, palm leaves, lapis lazuli, prancing horses, and trapping lions appeared on the clay, and oriental motifs replaced the naive

geometric style. This era was followed by an era full of

experiments in which Miletus flooded the market with its red vases, Samos with its alabaster artifacts, and Lesbos with its vessels. She produced Nocrates in fine colored porcelain and translucent glass, Rhodes with its red vessels, Clezomenae with its gray vessels, Erythra with its delicate vases, Chalcis with its brilliance and fine polish, Siycon and Corinth with its finely crafted scent flasks, and its elegantly designed jugs resembling Shige's vases. Chigi in Rome and rose among [potters](#) There was strong competition in different cities, and this or that

city found buyers for its ceramics in every port of the [Mediterranean](#) , and in

[Russia](#) . And [Italy](#) And the father of Ghala. It seemed to the city of Corinth in the seventh century that it had won [over its](#) competitors in this ceramic war, as its products were everywhere and in the hands of every [person](#), and the [makers](#) were _____

Quarter Pottery there discovered new ways of engraving and coloring, and invented many new shapes. But the masters of the Potters' Outside Athens They rose to the fore around 550 BC and threw off the burden of Eastern influence, taking over the markets of the Black Sea , Cyprus , and Egypt with their black-painted wares. Etruria , and Spain. From that time on, talented potters began to immigrate to Athens if they were not born there. A great school and established traditions arose there because the children began to inherit the art of the fathers, and the manufacture of beautiful ceramics became one of the major industries in the city and then became one of the industries that Atka monopolized and other regions recognized this monopoly for.

For potters' shops, in which the craftsman is seen working with his boys or watching them The vases themselves occasionally carry pictures They carry out various operations: they mix colors and clay, form the dough, color the floor, carve pictures, burn pots, and feel the happiness felt by those who see pictures of beauty appearing on their hands. We know more than a hundred of these Atka potters But time passed on their artistic verses, destroying them and leaving us only the names of their creators. We now read on the cup of wine the proud saying of the Maker, "poiesen me Nikosthenes," Museum . A luxurious bottle with two handles of his own making. And in By making it "He made me Nikosthenes," and he was Execias, the Vatican Greater than this Naxthenes and more worthy of destiny

He was one of a large group of artists who were encouraged by the supporters of art during the reign of Pisistratus and his sons, and who enjoyed the era of peace that prevailed. The country at that time.

And from the hands of Celtias Clitias and Ergetmus Erogetimus François's vase came out The famous one found in Etruria in 560 A Frenchman bearing this name, and it is now among the treasures of the Archaeological Museum in Florence - a large vessel with rows of shapes and scenes drawn from Greek mythology on top of each other. These two makers were the most famous makers. Black painting style in 6th century Attica. There is no need for us to exaggerate the quality of the pot's making, as it does not rival, in its concept or production, the best surviving vessels from the Tang Dynasty. Or sung The two Chinese; However, the Chinese artist had a purpose different from the purpose of the Eastern artist. His primary concern was not colors but lines, nor pattern but form. Therefore, the drawings on Greek vessels were drawings created by custom, and their style was fixed, making them huge, of unusual magnitude in the world.

The shoulders are minute in the legs. If this style remained prevalent throughout the prosperous era of Greece, then we must assume that the Greek potter never thought It is as if in his art he uses poetry, not prose, and addresses the imagination, not the eye. For this reason, he does not adhere to realistic accuracy and expands in the materials or colors he uses. He used the gentle red Ceramicus clay, and its color softened so that the ground turned yellow. He carefully reduced the drawings, and filled in between the lines with the bright, glassy black color. He had in his hands abundant vessels in which utility was combined with beauty, including jugs of water, flasks with two handles, jugs of wine, and goblets. And perfume bottles. He was the one who thought about the experiments, invented the subjects, and created the works of art that he took and the vessels that the bronze makers mixed with him. , sculptors, and painters.

He was the one who carried out the first experiments in artistically drawing scenes as they appear in their natural size to the eye, and in the art of perspective, and distributing Why are countless Shadows, and making models. He paved the way for sculpting statues by making images from baked clay periodic geometric drawings and Eastern exaggeration, and made images of human beings the source and axis Subjects and shapes, he freed his art from of his life on which it revolves. Before the last quarter of the sixth century, the Athenian potter became fed up with black drawings on the red ground, so he reversed the situation and created the red drawing style, which remained dominant in the Mediterranean region. Two hundred years. The images were still rigid and angular, and the objects were depicted from their sides, with the eye facing the viewer, but within these limits he was enjoying a new freedom and a wider scope in thought and implementation, and he would scratch the lines completely He then combined it with a pen, filled its background with black, and then added to it Tfa scratched with a fine Lightly The exterior of the image was tooth, and its smallest touches were painted with a colored glaze. In this field also, some of the great artists immortalized their names. So that the flask has by Euthymides." He drew two ears on which he wrote: "The drawing of which Euthymides, the son of Pallias, could not have been drawn Livernius and an invitation to him to do the same. But Euphrenius This has been described as the greatest Euphronius." This was a challenge Potters of his time. Some of them think that he is the owner of the cache in which Hercules was depicted wrestling with Antaeus. One of the most famous Greek vases, attributed to a contemporary of Sosias, depicts Achilles bandaging a wound in Patroclus' arm. It has been highlighted In this picture he captured all its minutes, and he lavished a lot of his love and compassion on her, and long centuries could not diminish the sight of the silent pain appearing on the features of the warrior boy.

To these men and others whose names we do not know now, we owe many artistic masterpieces, such as the cup in which we see the image of the goddess of dawn mourning her dead son, and the water jug preserved in the New York Museum of Art, on which is depicted a Greek soldier, perhaps an Ecclesiarch, stabbing a beautiful female warrior with a spear. With breasts, and it was one of these vessels

Until his imagination unleashed that "wild ecstasy" One day, silent and astonished, John Keats stood before him

"The raging impulse" and they uttered on his tongue a poem greater in importance than any Greek bottle. ^{And}

Sculpture

It was an effect of the Greek settlement of West [Asia](#) He opened Egypt to Greek trade around [660 BC](#). The forms and styles of the Near East and Egypt entered Ionia and European Greece. Two Cretan examples, Dippenus and Scyllus, were summoned around the year 580 to Scion and Argos to carry out an artistic mission there. When they left them, they left behind not only statues, but also students. From that time, a strong school of sculpture arose in the Peloponnese. It was for this

Simple, then with the heads of statues standing on pedestals, then with complete statues, or the dead are immortalized with columns Art has many goals; First, there were They carve models of these statues engraved funerary plaques. Statues were made for winners in sports games; They were first

The winners. The lively and fertile imagination of the Greeks was one of the reasons for encouraging this art, as it made them create uncountable statues of

the gods. It was [wood](#) It is the material from which most antiques were made until the sixth century BC, and this is evidenced by what [we often hear about Specilus](#) Fund Tyrant of Corinth; Poznias says that it was made of [cedar](#) wood It is inlaid with ivory and gold, and decorated with intricate engraved patterns. As wealth increased, the wooden statues were covered, all or some of them, with precious materials. In this way Phidias made his gold and ivory statues of Athens [Parthenos](#) and Olympian [Zeus](#). [Bronze](#) shade competes [with stone](#) In making statues until the end of Greece's prosperous era. The greatest enemy of

these bronze statues was melted down, and only a few of them remain. However, we can infer from the statue of the submissive, subservient chariot driver preserved in the Delphi Museum (about 490 BC) that the manufacture of hollow statues has reached near-perfection since they were introduced.

Rhoecus and Theodorus of Samos in Greece. The group of Athenian statues of the two tyrants (Harmodius and Aristogeiton), which became famous in Athens, was cast shortly after the expulsion of Hippias. The sculptors of Athens used famous types of bronze by Antenor

Many soft stones before the Greek sculptors began to shape different types of hard stones using a hammer. When they knew how to use these two tools, they [almost destroyed](#) all the marble in Nexos and Paros . And often And the chisel. In the Old Testament (490-1100) statues were painted with colors, but in the last years of that era they found that leaving polished marble without artificial coating was harmful to the soul and led to the representation of the delicate skin of women.

Greece of Ionia was the first to know the benefits of making clothes an element of sculpture. This is because the artists in Egypt In the Near East, they made the clothes rigid and attached to the body, and they were nothing more than a large stone apron that concealed the living body, but the Greek artists in the sixth century introduced folds into the fabrics, and used clothes to reveal the source and pattern of the first beauty, which is the healthy, healthy human body. However, the influence of the Egyptians and Asians on Greek art remained strong, which made the statues in many ancient Greek sculptures heavy, rigid, and devoid of grace, and made the legs tense even when at rest, and the arms relaxed and hanging at the sides, and the eyes almond-shaped and sometimes slanted like the eyes of most people.

Easterners, the face has a fixed shape that does not change in all statues, devoid of movement or emotion, and the Greek statues were like that The era follows the rule followed by the Egyptians when making their statues, which is to always make them with their faces facing the viewer, and with the sides in the most precise proportion, even if you drew a vertical line in the middle of them, this line would pass through the middle. The nose, mouth, navel, and reproductive organs do not deviate even a hair to the right or left, and their position is not affected by the movement or rest of the body. Perhaps custom is the reason for this boring, rigid inertia; The law of the Greek Games prohibited the winner from having a statue made of him or a picture drawn of him unless he had won all the matches of the five games. They say that the winner of all of them is the only one who For a healthy human body. enjoys harmonious bodily growth worthy of being a model.

It is most likely that religious custom before the fifth century was dominant in the representation of gods in , This is an added reason [Egypt](#) He is the one who limited the Greek example to a small number of situations and patterns in it Greece, as he was in control and spent all his efforts and talents in mastering it. The most important thing in which he spent his efforts and perfected his study were two types of photography: the depiction of a young man naked except for the few clothes worth mentioning, with clasped hands and a calm, stern face; A depiction of her holding her dress with one hand, and offering sacrifice to the gods with the other hand. The hair-coiffed virgin, with humble stance and steadfastness,

Until recently, historians called the first statues "[Apollo](#)." ; But they [were](#) most likely statues of athletes or Sunium, the evidence of which is the statue of Apollo Sunium The largest are funerary statues. The most famous type is Apollo Tenea, which boasts a display at Amyclae near [Isparta](#) One of the most beautiful of them all is the [statue of Apollo](#) Strangford, which is kept in [the British Museum](#). Even more beautiful is Gouffier Choiseul, a Roman portrait

Taken from the original statue made in the fifth century. Statues of virgins are more attractive to males, at least than statues of men: their bodies are graceful and graceful, and their faces are topped with a sweet smile resembling the smile of a portrait of the [Mona Lisa](#). Lisa Mona, and their clothes are beginning to break free from conventional

rigidity. Some statues are like the statues displayed in [the Athens Museum](#). It should be considered a masterpiece of art in any other country in the world. Among them is a statue that we can call the Virgin of Chios, which is considered an artistic masterpiece in Greece itself. There is no touch in these statues Ionic, sensual, to negate some of its Egyptian rigidity and periodic severity, such as what we see in the Apollo statues. He created another type of statue, or perhaps he brought back a forgotten style, the Tashyouzi style, to exist. Archermus, in a statue Victory on Delos. From this style later arose the beautiful victory statues made by Poonius at Olympia, the winged victory statues at carved a group of seated, clothed women Samothrace, and the images of winged angels in Christian art. Anonymous sculptors near Miletus for the Branchidae temple: strong yet crude, majestic yet heavy, deep yet dead.

The [drilling](#) industry has reached A degree of antiquity made it easy for one of the cute stories to describe its origin. This story says that a girl from Corinth painted on the wall the outlines of the shadow of her lover's head cast by the light of a lamp on the wall. Then her father, Butades, a potter, came and filled the space between these lines with clay, pressed it until it solidified, then took it out and burned it. Belna assures us that this is how low-relief engraving arose. This art became more important than making statues in funeral matters. Aristotle in 520 BC. It is one of the [many precious antiques](#). Decorating temples and tombs, the inscription was made by preserved in the Athens Museum.

While these reliefs were almost always colored, the arts of sculpture, engraving, and painting were closely related to each other. Some, and they were all used in [architecture](#). Most artists were skilled in all of these arts. The protrusions of the structures and their eaves, and what was between these eaves, and what was behind the arches - all of these were usually painted with colors, while the main building was an art, we have only a few traces of it in not independently. It was usually left in the natural color of the stones. As for colored painting as Greece that are not worth mentioning. But we know from some poets' sayings that painting on wood using colors mixed in melted wax was one of the arts practiced by the Greeks from the time of [Ankreon](#). This art is the last of the arts to flourish in Greece and the last to disappear.

In short, in the sixth century, no Greek art, with the exception of architecture, reached what Greek philosophy and Greek poetry achieved in this same century in terms of boldness in thought and perfection in depiction. Perhaps advocacy for the arts was slow to develop among an aristocracy that was still poor in the countryside, or among the business class that was still emerging and did not create wealth. The era of the tyrants was a period of stimulation and improvement in every Greek art - especially during the era of the sense of taste.

' As the art of sculpture became obsolete, it gradually disappeared with Pasistratus and Hippias in Athens. At the end of this era, the old stagnation began, which eliminated the old rule of sculpting statues facing their viewer. The legs began to move, the arms moved away from the sides, the hands opened, the face expressed feeling and morals, and the body flexed and took different positions that revealed... New studies in anatomy and movement. This great revolution in the art of sculpture and the life it breathed into the stones was an accident dangerous in the history of Greece; Freedom from confrontation in statues was also for Greek works of art. From then on he was ostracized. Pure Greek Greek art influenced the Egyptians and the Orient, and became the art of

architecture

[Architecture of ancient Greece and Art in ancient Greece](#) :Home Article

He restored the art of building. Although he lost due to the Dorian invasion, the name of the Dorians was raised. For more than it deserves. The Agamemnon To foundations of Mycenaean architecture were transferred To Greece during the ancient Dark Ages extending from the reign of Tarbandar. The masterpieces of Greek art preserved the rectangular, right-angled building style, the use of columns inside and outside the building, the round column body and its simple square capital, the colonnaded porticoes, and the facades with grooves.

However, Mycenaean architecture was civil, non-religious architecture, devoted entirely to the construction of palaces and houses. As for Greek

After the property declined, architecture in the prosperous era of Greece, almost all of it was religious, as the royal palace turned into a civil temple. Religion and democracy worked to direct Greek emotions to glorify the city in the person of its god. The oldest Greek structures were built of wood or adobe, the two materials most appropriate to the impoverished Dark Age; Since stone became the original material in the construction of structures, the architectural features remained as they were in the era of wood construction. The original rectangular temple body, the round columns, the main beam mounted on the columns, the triangular grooves at the end of the beam, and the gabled roof remained. All of these remain evidence of the wooden origin from which they derived their first form. Rather, the ionic spiral shape was as it appears from

Plants and flowers on a block of wood. The use of stones increased as the wealth of the Greeks increased and their travels increased. I depicted him graphically
Egypt Its doors to Greek trade around 660 BC. AD, limestone was the material and the transition was fastest after it became common in use in new building styles before the sixth century. Then the use of **marble** began around the year 580, and it was used at first in the parts with which the structure was decorated, and then it was used in the construction of its facade. It was eventually used to build the entire structure from its

base to its roof. And in **Greece** The Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian architectures arose in the fourth century B.C. The interior of the To God and the priests responsible for his service, and all acts of worship were performed outside it, so (mataryb) were used. structure was designated All three are about beautifying the structure from the outside and making it splendid and majestic. This beautification began from the ground itself, which was usually a high place, and the foundation was built from two or three layers of stones, each of which was smaller in area than the one below it, and directly grooves, with limited sides. Then the above the upper layer stood the Doric column without having a special base - and it was decorated with shallow column expands significantly in its middle and forms what the Greeks call an "extension" of it. Then the capacity of the periodic column decreases somewhat as it - The Mycenaean (and the column body whose capacity does not decrease) - and worse than the Minoan style It is close to its top, so it resembles a tree and seems At the top, it is not beautiful in appearance, while the wide base increases the feeling heavy, which narrows as it goes down - a person with the stability of the column, which is the feeling that all buildings should inspire in the soul. However, the periodic column may indicate foolishness, and at the highest solidity and strength, it is overwhelming. In any case, it is excessive in thickness in relation to its height and is drowned in The Doric column rises with a simple, strong capital, consisting of a round neck, or a circular arch, as if it were a pillow on which the capital rests. At the top of it is the square capital itself, which has expanded to make the column stronger to support the beam.

While this style of construction was growing and developing at the hands of the Dorics, it adapted in Most likely, it is the splendor of the columns in **Deir el-Bahari** In the Hassan period, which preceded the Doric era, the Ionian Greeks were replacing this same basic shape with the influence of Asian styles, and from this development emerged an Ionic style in which a thin column stands on a special base and begins at the bottom and than the body of the Doric column, and the slight decrease in its ends at a smaller diameter. It was topped with a narrow collar and was usually higher thickness from bottom to top was barely noticeable to the eye. As for the grooves, they were sunken, semicircular, separated from each other by edges It was flat, and the head of the capital of the Ionic column consisted of a narrow convex pillow, surmounted by a narrower capital, and between them protruded a double spiral scroll that almost hid them from the eye as if it were a coil pressed inward. This is an element taken from the Hittite, Assyrian, and other Eastern forms. These characteristics, if added to them are not only the magnificent and elaborate inscriptions that are in the passing corridors, but also the characteristics of a class of people can be discerned from them: Do the stones represent what is in the stones? The stones can see from her style, elegance, and passion for delicate details. The Doric style is also characterized by the Ionians in its clarity, gentleness, and emotional strength, which expresses the reserve and pride of the Dorians, their immensity and strength, and their strict simplicity. The statues of Greek groups were the types of their architecture. Doric architecture is a competing art, and its etiquette, music, manners, and dress differ to harmonize with **Ionic** and they both seek **immortality** in stones; The first is "Nordic," while the second is oriental, and together they form masculinity and femininity in a harmonious form that is harmonious in essence. Greek architecture is

distinguished by the fact that the column developed until it became an element of beauty and became a pillar on which the building rested. The basic work of the columns was to support the eaves of the roof and remove the walls of the inner temple from the force of pushing the "trussed" roof to in the supporting parts, was the art of architecture the top of the building. Also in it, as the outside. Above the columns is the portico, that is, the Greek floor, keen to show the clear connections between them. The beam, i.e. the large stone that connected the capitals of the columns, was of the Ionic style, and was made simple and cold. They were simple, interconnected in the Doric style, or carried above them a cornice of three layers, each of which protruding beneath what was above it. At the top of it was a divided marble ornament, with large inscriptions of different types interspersed between it. If the inclined blocks that make up the roof frame in the Doric style slope downward, and what holds them composed - then in the imitation of this first the horizontal blocks at the eaves, then the ends of the third are combined blocks of which it is Wood then has a roof divided into three sections, and a space is left between each section and the next, from which an open window forms if the roof is made of wood or pieces of burnt tiles. If flat pieces of marble were used in it, then these "windows" and eaves patterns were used in a single building in the fifth century BC, as we see in the construction of the Parthenon.

She found the best opportunity to display her art in the qawasir - the triangles that make up the roof with a "truss" at the front and at the back. He could engrave the images in large relief, and they would be enlarged so that anyone standing at the bottom could see them.

Building; The gathered pillars - or drums - among architects were a means by which to test the great skill of the artist. He was able to make the ceiling itself a masterpiece, beautified by pieces of **tiles** Brightly colored and cultured plants that are used to drain rainwater, and at the same time serve as bases for the higher statues that rise from the corners of the palaces. In short, there were more statues and inscriptions than were needed in the Greek structure, between the columns, on the walls, and inside the building itself. It was for the painter

A hand in its adornment: the entire structure, or some of it, was visible, including its statues, reliefs, and inscriptions. Perhaps we are exaggerating these days also glorifying the status of Greece after the days erased the paint from their temples and gods, and iron oxides left natural colors on the marble.

Countless numbers of stones appear sparkling under the clear Greek sky. We have every right to expect that modern art itself will become beautiful one day in the same way.

The two competing styles flourished greatly in the sixth century and reached the peak of perfection in the fifth century. They swore an oath Greece geographically. Ionian art was dominant in Greek Asia and the Aegean Sea, and Doric art was dominant in Greece itself and in its west. The greatest creations of Ionian art in the sixth century were the Temple of Artemis in Ephesus, the Temple of Hera in Samos, and the statues of Barnacidae near Miletus. But all the Ionic buildings that were built before Marathon have become obsolete, and only their ruins remain. The most beautiful surviving buildings from the sixth century are the temples of Paestum and ancient Sicily, all of which are in the Doric style. What remains of the great temple that was built in Delphi between the years 512 and 548 is the design of the base that we know from the drawings of the Corinthian engineer Spintharus. As for the structure itself, it was destroyed by an earthquake that occurred in the year 373. Then in this picture when Posanias toured Greece, and Athenian architecture is almost entirely rebuilt with the same system; And it was still standing

This period should be entirely periodic. Around the year 530, Peisistratus began the huge temple of Olympian Zeus on the plain at the foot of the Acropolis. Hundreds of Ionian artists migrated to Attica after the Persians conquered Ionia in 546, and they introduced or developed the Ionian style of architecture in Athens. Before the end of this century, Athenian engineers were using both models and had laid all the technical foundations of the era of Pericles. **Music**

and Dance The meaning

of the word Mousike among the Greeks was initially loyalty to any of the goddesses of art, Muse. It was Plato's complex Museion, meaning Museum, means a place dedicated to the Muses and the many aspects of cultural activity that they support. It was the Alexandria Museum A university in which all kinds of literary, scientific and musical activities take place In its modern narrow sense, it is widespread among Greece as much as it is among us in this collection of antiques. And it was a place days, if not more widespread

The free men were all Arcadians They continued to study music until they reached the age of thirty, and each one of them knew how to use an instrument, and the inability to sing made the incapable feel shame. Lyrical poetry was given this name in Greece because it was recited to be sung on the Greek lyre, cymbals, and flute. The poet usually recited poetry, composed it, and sang his poems. This is why it was much more difficult to recite lyric poetry in Greece than to recite poetry for silent reading in isolation

As happens these days. Before the sixth century AD, there was rarely Greek literature that was not connected to music. Education, literature, religion, and war were closely connected to music. Military tunes had a great role in military training, such as reciting poetry. Before the eighth century BC, Greek music had become one of the most popular songs. Everything was preserved or venerated

Ancient arts have hundreds of types and forms.

As for its instruments, they were simple, and the foundations upon which they were based were the same foundations upon which they are based these days: percussion, wind, and strings. As for percussion, its instruments were not widespread. The flute remained Commonly used in Athens Until Alspedis mocked his teacher's puffy cheeks and refused to use this ridiculous instrument, and led a resistance movement among Greek youth. (This is because the Boeotians, as the Athenians claim, were more skilled than them in using the flute, and for this reason they considered this art to be among the detestable arts. The simple flute was a reed made of jungle, or perforated wood, with a number of between two and seven, in which dimples could be placed to adjust the pitch of the sound.

Some musicians used the double flute - which consisted of a (male) or high-pitched flute in the right hand and a (female) or high-pitched flute in the left hand, both of which were connected to the mouth with a band around the cheeks, and they were blown together in simple harmony. Then he connected the Greeks to it and be of it what Known as Pan tube; then they lengthened it. They collected a number of flutes in a stretchable bag and thus created bagpipe music The end of the flute and they closed the finger holes, and it was a trumpet. Poznias says that flute music was usually melodious, and was always used in burial hymns and elegies. But we do not think that the Auletredai or the bright Greek girls playing the flute were the cause of depression and depression.

As for stringed instruments, playing them was limited to pulling the strings with the fingers or the pick, and the player did not bow while doing so. Playing. There were different types of guitars, small and large, but in essence they were one thing, so they were all composed of...

Four or five strings made from lamb intestines and strung on a bridge over a resonant body of metal or tortoise shell used Harp The Greek minor is used with the lyre and singing ballads of joy poetry and songs in general (kanja).

The Greeks tell strange stories about how the gods Hermes, Apollo, and Athena invented these instruments, and how they challenged Apollo with his lyre.

Marsyas (a priest of the Phrygian goddess Cybele) trumpets and his flute and defeated him - in a dishonest way, Marsyas thought - by adding his voice to the sound of the instrument, and concluded the contest by ordering Marsyas to be flayed alive; and in this way the myths represent the victory of the lyre.

On the flute. There are even more beautiful stories than this story that talk about the ancient musicians who created the art of music or worked to advance it: about Olympus, a student of Marsyas, who invented the short-distance scale around 730 BC. M, and about Linus, the teacher of Heraclius, who invented Greek musical scores and created some

(scores), and we talked about Arpheus the Thracian, the priest of Dionysus, and about his student Mausaeus, who said that (singing is one of the sweetest things for humans. These stories suggest that Greek music most likely derived its forms from [Lydia](#) and [Phrygia](#), and [Thracian](#). Music was one of the necessities of Greek life, and almost no aspect was devoid of it. They had supplications for Dionysus, chants for Apollo, and hymns for each of their gods.

They had praises for the rich, victory songs for sports champions, and songs sung about food and drink, love, marriage, grief, and burial. The shepherds, the harvesters, the wine pressers, and the spinners had their songs, and the most common assumption is that the man is in the market or in the club, and the woman is in her house, and the woman is in...

And the weavers, too

On the streets, all these people were singing songs that were not as learned as the songs of Simonides. There is no doubt that both lewd songs and sophisticated songs have come to us from the earliest times.

The highest type of music in Greek belief and in their practical life was group singing. They gave this type of singing depth of philosophy and complexity of composition, two qualities that began to find a place in symphonies and musical compositions.

In every celebration - whether it is a celebration of a harvest, a victory, a marriage, or a holy day - there is a place for a singing choir; From time to time, different cities and groups would hold group singing competitions, and most of the time preparations would be prepared well in advance to cover the expenses. Professional singers would be hired to perform.

Long, so he appoints a composer to write the words and music, asks for an influential man, and takes great care in training the choir. All of the singers were singing one note, as we see now in Greek church music, and there was no "single voice" in the ensemble except what happened in later centuries when the voice of the accompaniment was raised by a fifth above

The sound is lower than this amount, or is opposed to it. This seems to be the closest the Greeks came to harmony and simple harmonic melodies.

music It was mixed with group singing until it became a single art, as are many types of modern In its finest form, [dancing](#) In the past, its terminology was related to dance, and dance was no less ancient and widespread than music among the Greeks. When Lucian was unable to trace its origin on the surface of the Earth, he tried to find it in the regular movement of the stars. Homer not only tells us about the disco that Daedalus made for Adriane, but he also tells us about a skilled dancer among the warriors.

Greece in front of Troy, named Meriones, was dancing while fighting, and for this reason the spears were unable to hit him. Plato describes dance (orchesis) as (the innate desire to explain words with movements of the whole body) - which is how some modern languages explain it. Better than this is how Aristotle described it when he said that dancing is "the imitation of actions, morals, and emotions, through the postures of the body and rhythmic movements." Socrates himself used to dance, and he praised this art because it gave health to every part of the body (83), and he meant Greek dancing, of course. This is because this dancing was different from our dancing, as it, although in some of its forms, stimulated the sexual instinct It rarely made men cling to women, rather it was an artistic sport, not hugging while walking, it was like belly dancing in which it was used.

About the styles of poetry and singing, the trustworthy men were mentioned Its patterns were no less different: the arms and hands, just as the ancient legs and feet used two hundred of these patterns, including religious dances such as those performed by the worshipers of Dionysus, athletic dances such as the Spartans' dances at the celebration of the naked youth, and war dances such as the Pyrian dance that children learn while they learn from military training. Among them is the luxurious Hyporchema, meaning the chanting or playing performed by two singers, one of whom sings and then dances, and the second dances and then sings, and then the two take turns dancing and singing after this; Including folk dances that are danced at every important event in life and every season or holiday of the year. They had dance competitions, and they had competitions in everything else, usually including group songs. All of these arts - lyric poetry, song, instrumental music, and dance - were closely related to each other among the early Greeks, and they formed one

Branching and professional specialization entered into it over time, and this began in the seventh century, then it was abandoned Mth In many of its manifestations, itinerant poets abandoned songs and replaced them with recitation, and they preferred narrative poetry to music.

Archilochus sang his poems without the help of musical instruments. This began the long-term deterioration that eventually befell poetry, making it resemble a silent, caged out, and it included singing without dancing, and dancing without singing, because (violent king who had fallen from the sky. Then dancing with group singing branched movements cause shortness of breath, and therefore a bad effect on singing), as Lucien says. In this same way, musicians who did not sing appeared, who gained the admiration of their listeners for their meticulous preservation of the tone. Quarters

ringtones. Some famous musicians were overpaid at the time, just as people like them are overpaid now. From that to amibos Amoebeus, the singer and guitarist, received a talent (talanta), or about 6,000 US riyals, for each concert. There is no doubt that the average musician received only what he could survive on, because the musician, like other artists, is generational. He belongs to a profession that had the honor of eliminating its people from hunger everywhere

As for those who gained the widest fame, they were the likes of Tarbandar, Arion, the violin, and Astischorus, who excelled in all types of music, and who ^{Maybe} mixed group singing, instrumental music, and dance, making of them one complex, harmonious art, which was more beautiful and brought pleasure than the singing acts and musical groups in this period. The days. Arion was the most famous of all these professors. The Greeks said that he was making a trip from Taras to Corinth, and the sailors stole his money from him, then they gave him the choice between being killed or drowning. All he had to do was ^{He narrates} sing one last song and then throw himself into the sea, and a dolphin carried him on his back (perhaps the one who carried him ^{a stabbing}

He is his return) and brought him to land. He is the one who made the chants of drunken singers, who were improvising Dionysian wine songs, into trained, non-drunken group songs, consisting of fifty voices, sung on one side of the stage and responded to. Another band on the other side. The subject of the song was usually the torment and death that Dionysus suffered, and the singers resembled the form of a goat god as depicted in the stories. And of these in honor of the servants of the Disguised as forest elves nearby Songs and parties Greek tragedies originated with their name and meaning.

The emergence of

acting: The sixth century was distinguished by the many causes of greatness that flourished in it and spread throughout many countries. The crown of all his merits was that he laid the foundation for acting. This century has been one of the most creative periods in history. As much as we know, people before him did not move from the silent play that relied on signs, or from religious rituals, to the worldly speaking play. Aristotle says that comedy "evolved from those who led the procession of the male organ." This is because a group of people carrying a sacred organ and singing hymns to Dionysus or other gods of agriculture were called komos or rapture in the Greek language. The symbol of sexual relations was one of the requirements of this procession because it ended with a symbolic marriage aimed at encouraging germination through magical means. Hence, the expected marriage and procreation was the natural conclusion of ancient Greek comedy, as it is the conclusion of most modern comedy and narratives. In the last days of Menander, Greek cabarets remained obscene and obscene because their origins were in explicit sexual relations that encouraged procreation, and those who performed them were free from many moral restrictions in matters of public interest.

Because at the beginning it was a fun celebration Nationality, and the rules and laws of etiquette were suspended on the day of celebration, so freedom of speech using the most obscene words was permitted.

Many of the celebrants were dressed as Dionysian forest fairies, wearing a goat's tail and a long red leather prosthetic penis. Then this became the traditional dress on theaters representing cabaret; During the era of remembrance, he remained a symbol that was inherent in Aristvaner, a religious habit that could not be abandoned. In fact, the clown's organ has been in comedy until the century The fifth in Western Europe, until the last days of [the Byzantine Empire](#) In Eastern Europe. In the ancient cabaret, the male organ was accompanied by the obscene and lewd dance known as the Kordax dance. One of the strangest things is that the transformation of

rural fun into comedy occurred first in [Sicily](#). It was a man called Susarion, from the people of Hyblaea Megara near Syracuse, who directed the procession of the new art from Sicily to the Peloponnese and from there to Attica. Mobile actors, or local amateurs, would act out the mall in the villages. A whole century passed before the rulers, according to Aristotle, paid serious attention to the comedy and allowed it to be performed on official holidays (465 BC). M. Tragedy - Tragoidia - or Goat Song - arose in the same way, essentially from the imitation of the celebrants

They danced and sang about Dionysus, dressed like forest fairies and dressed in goat skins. This simulation has remained a part From the Dionysian plays to the days of Euripides, every author of a three-act tragedy was expected to take into account the ancient custom and add to it a fourth For Dionysus. And he says this act, which was a short play in which the fairies of the forest were presented in honor of Aristotle: "While tragedy developed from the play of the forest elves, it did not arise from short plots and phrases." There is no doubt that other factors had a role in its emergence It was not until a very late time that it was fully developed to its status as a tragedy, and that these factors had become stronger and their effect had become apparent at that time. Perhaps she derived something from worshiping the dead and appeasing them. But the most important thing that has been derived from it since its inception is the symbolic religious ceremonies, such as representing the birth of Zeus in Crete, Argos, or Samos, and his symbolic marriage to Hera. Or the concerts of Demeter and Persephone at Eleusis and elsewhere; And most important of all was the grief and joy of Dionysus' death and resurrection that was happening in the Peloponnese. These simulations were called Dromena - things that work, and the word drama is related to this name and its meaning - or what it should mean - "work." Until the days of the tyrant Cleisthenes, singing groups continued in Skion to commemorate the "torture of Adrastus," its ancient king. And in Icaria, which

Thespis grew up sacrificing a goat to Dionysus; Perhaps the "goat song," from which the Greek name of the tragedy is derived, was a song sung when this symbol or this embodiment of the drunken god was cut down. In short, the Greek play, like the English play, derived its origin from religious rituals.

It is seen from this that the Athenian play, whether a tragedy or a comedy, was performed as part of Dionysus' parties under the supervision of The priests in the acting house are called by his name, and by the actors they are called "Dionysian artists." A statue of Dionysus was brought to the place of the performance and placed in front of the stage so that he could enjoy watching the performance. Before starting it, he sacrifices an animal to God. The acting house had the same holiness as the temple. If a crime is committed, the perpetrator is punished because he committed a religious sin more than a civil crime. Just as the comedy had a place of honor on the stage of the city of Dionysia, so the comedy had the first place in the celebration of Linnaeus Day, but this celebration itself was a Dionysian celebration in its nature. Perhaps the subject of representation was initially like the Lord's Supper, when poets were given permission over the course of days to replace the torment of God with the torment of a hero among the heroes, that is, the torment and death of God; Then a Greek mythology. Perhaps the tragedy in its first form was a magical ceremony aimed at preventing the tragedies it represents, or more than what is understood by this term according to Aristotle; This is done by representing these evils as if they were To completely purify the listeners from evil It grew up and ended on stage. This religious origin of Greek tragedy was one of the reasons that placed it on a higher level than the level of English tragedy in the era of Queen Elizabeth.

The troupe of singers and dancers, which Arion made a troupe of imitators and imitators, became the basis of theatrical movements, and remained essential from Greek tragedy until the last plays of Euripides. The first actors were called dancers because they were made Part In fact, I am a dance teacher. This dance and singing performance was not primarily a collective one; And they were Their plays are collective dances, but they need more than one thing to become a play in the correct sense. That is the presence of an actor who meets this group, performs actions in front of it, or speaks to it in conversations. This idea came to one of the dance teachers and singer coaches, Thespis Thespis Icaria - from Icaria, a town near Magara in the Peloponnese, where every year the rituals of Demeter, Persephone, and Dionysus To this Zegrez were performed. This Thespis separated from the troupe of dancers and singers, driven by... Without doubting the influence of selfishness that moves the world and works to advance it, he created phrases for himself to say alone, created the opposing idea and conflict with the rest of the group, presented the play to history in its precise sense, and played various roles of this kind. He was fortunate to the public, enough to have his group in Athens become extremely angry at what He thought it was a deception it is a failure and sometimes it is a failure. And since then He denounced this artistic innovation and called it moral corruption - and this is an accusation that representation has always been accused of in every generation. Pisistratus was more imaginative than Solon, and encouraged theatrical contests at the feast of Dionysus, one of which Thespis won. And it evolved Choerilus after one generation would quickly represent one hundred only he could with him The play in its new form is a development of the play. When Aeschylus and Athens returned victorious from the Battle of Salmis, fifty years after the life of Thespis, the stage was prepared to welcome the glorious era in the history of Greek theater.

Hellenic civilization

See [Hellenistic era](#). Cultural aspects of the Hellenistic era; For historical aspects, this article focuses on this



The Hellenistic kingdoms included the [Diadochi kingdoms](#):

- [Kingdom of Ptolemy I Soter](#)
- [Kingdom of Cassander](#)
- [Kingdom of Lysimachus](#)
- [Kingdom of Seleucus I Nicator](#)
- [Epirus](#)
- [Greece](#)
- [Greek colonies](#)
- [Carthage \(Non-Greek\)](#)
- [Rome \(Non-Greek\)](#)

281 BC... [Kingdom of Pergamon](#) It occupied some of that area. It [does not appear](#): [Indo-Greek](#). It has not been a subject of controversy. [Greece](#) areas a lot

Today it is part of

- [Afghanistan](#)
- [Bulgaria](#)
- [Cyprus](#)
- [Egypt](#)
- [France](#)
- [Greece](#)
- [Iran](#)
- [Iraq](#)
- [Palestine](#)
- [Israel](#)
- [Italy](#)
- [Jordan](#)
- [Kuwait](#)
- [Lebanon](#)
- [Libya](#)
- [Macedonia](#)
- [Pakistan](#)
- [Syria](#)

Tajikistan

Tunisia

Türkiye

Turkmenistan



Len is the ethnic name that the Greeks call themselves (their grandfather). (which is derived from the word e **Hellenistic civilization**

The legendary Hellen and their country, which was known as the country of Hellas , in addition to the political and cultural connection of this civilization with a number of cities that were Naming the civilization of the city-state (Polis (State-City), each of which with its countryside is considered a state in every sense of the word, as well as the civilization of the Classical era (which means fundamentalist).

(or ancient) is a name given by European and Western historians in general to this civilization, as they considered themselves the heirs of this civilization.

A civilization distinguished by its remarkable historical achievements. It

extends from the early fourth century BC until the fifth century AD, and in this era the culture became Greek was a common property among all Mediterranean countries , and Greek was a language Science at that time and Hellenism was a composite culture of Greek and Eastern elements in which the Greeks carried philosophy to the East. The Easterners inoculated the Greek civilization with the spirituality, systems and knowledge of the East. Some historians, such as Tarn, say in the book Hellenistic Civilization that Greek civilization is divided into two stages. The first is the Hellenic stage, that is, the purely Greek stage, which includes the stages of emergence, maturity, and prosperity, and includes the Greek world and its civilization since the Doric invasion . Even Alexander the Great The second stage is Hellenistic, meaning the Hellenistic stage, which is a late Greek stage and includes the regions from which Alexander's empire consisted, including Greece . And the eastern kingdoms after Alexander's invasion.

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one who uses the " *Hellýnistýs*(*ýýýýýýýýýýýý* The word originated from ancient Greek "Greece"); as if "Hellenist" + "ic" , *Hellás*(*ýýýýýý* Greek language)", from



Hotan, Lop County A woolen wall hanging from , sample tapestry The : **right image**
wielding a spear, and wearing what , Yuezhi Possibly showing a , China Xinjiang Prefecture
a , Greek mythology from , centaur headband; depicted above him is a diadem appears to be a

Hellenistic art in motif common. common

priest wearing a Zoroastrian head of alabaster **Left image:** painted clay and

rd–2nd century BC3 , Tajikistan ,Takhti-Sangin ,style headdress -Bactrian distinctive

The idea of a Hellenistic period is a 19th-century concept, and did not exist in Greek)Hellenist .Although words related in form or meaning, eg.ancient Greece in ,have been attested since ancient times ,)Hellenistys ,yyyyyyyyyy :old[1] it in the mid-19th century, who in his classic Johann Gustav Droysen was coined the (*History of Hellenism*) *Geschichte des Hellenismus* work to refer to and define the period when Greek culture spread in the *Hellenistic* term and *Hellenistic* ,Following Droysen –.non-Greek world after Alexander's conquest [2] have been widely used in various contexts; a notable ,Hellenism.related terms, eg where Hellenism is used in Matthew Arnold by Culture and Anarchy such use is in [3] Hebraism contrast with

The major issue with the term Hellenistic lies in its convenience, as the spread of Greek culture was not the generalized phenomenon that the term implies. Some areas of the conquered world were more affected by Greek influences than others. The term Hellenistic also implies that the Greek populations were of majority in the areas in which they settled, but in many cases, the Greek settlers were actually the population and the native minority among the native populations. The Greek population did not always mix; The Greeks moved and brought their own culture, but Need a source interaction did not always occur

Sources

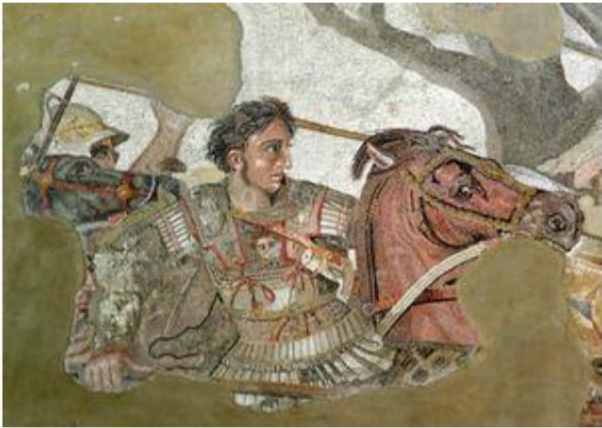
While a few fragments exist, there are no complete surviving historical works that date to the hundred years following Alexander's death. The works of the major who worked under (Hieronymus of Cardia historians Hellenistic ,Phylarchus and Duris of Samos ,)and other successors Antigonos I ,Alexander The earliest and most credible [4].are all lost ,sources which were used by surviving (c. 200–118), a Megalopolis of Polybius surviving source for the Hellenistic period is Until 168 BC when he was forced to go to Rome Achaean League statesman of the Eventually it grew to a length of forty books, covering the Histories [4] .as a hostage years 220 to 167 BC

who wrote Diodorus Siculus The most important source after Polybius is between 60 and 30 BC and reproduced some important Bibliotheca historica his earlier sources such as Hieronymus, but his account of the Hellenistic period breaks s'Plutarch (301 BC). Another important source battle of Ipsus off after the although more preoccupied with issues of personal Parallel Lives (AD 50 h) — of Appian Character and morality, outlines the history of important Hellenistic figures Roman Alexandria (late 1st century AD – before 165) wrote a history of the Need a source .that includes information of some Hellenistic kingdoms empire Pompeius of epitome s (2nd century AD)'Justin Other sources include ,Events after Alexander s'Arrian and a summary of *Historiae Philipicae* 'Trogus Curtius Lesser supplementary sources include .Photios I of Constantinople by In the field of .Suda the encyclopedia Byzantine and the ,Pliny ,Pausanias ,Rufus is the Lives and Opinions of Eminent Philosophers ' Diogenes Laërtius ,philosophy

also provide some further [De Natura Deorum](#) s'[Cicero](#) main source; works such as [\[Need a source\]](#).detail of philosophical schools in the Hellenistic period

background

[Wars of Alexander the Great](#) and [Alexander the Great](#) ,[Philip II of Macedon](#) :Alsosee



[Naples National](#) ,[Alexander Mosaic](#) From the .[Darius III](#) fighting the [Persian king Alexander](#)

[Archaeological Museum](#)

This article is part of a series on
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9

Ancient Greece had traditionally been a fractious collection of fiercely independent city-states. After the Peloponnesian War (404–431 BC), Greece had fallen under Spartan hegemony, but it was pre-eminent but not all-powerful. Spartan hegemony was succeeded by a Theban hegemony after the Battle of Mantinea (362 BC) (371 BC), but after the Leuctra weakened that no one state could claim pre-eminence. It was against this backdrop that Macedon was located. Philip II began, under king Macedon that the ascendancy of at the periphery of the Greek world, and although its royal family claimed Greek descent, the Macedonians themselves were looked down upon as semi-barbaric by the rest of the Greeks. However, Macedon controlled a large area and had a relatively strong centralized government, in comparison to most Greek states. Philip II was a strong and expansionist king who took every opportunity to expand. In 338 BC, Philip defeated a combined Theban and Athenian army at the Battle of Chaeronea, effectively bringing the majority of Greece under his direct sway. He was elected of Persia was planned. However in 336 BC, while this Achaemenid Empire the [5]. campaign was in its early stages, he was assassinated



Alexander's empire at the time of its maximum expansion

Succeeding his father, Alexander took over the Persian war himself. During a decade of campaigning, Alexander conquered the whole Persian Empire. The conquered lands included Darius III overthrowing the Persian king and parts of Persia, Media, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Levant, the Assyria, Minor of central Asia. The years of steps and the Pakistan, Afghanistan modern-day Constant campaigning had taken their toll however, and Alexander died in 323 BC. After his death, the huge territories Alexander had conquered became subject to a for the next two or three centuries, until the (Hellenization) strong Greek influence in the east. As the Greek and Levantine Parthia in the west, and of Rome rise of mingled cultures, the development of a hybrid Hellenistic culture began, and persisted even when isolated from the main centers of Greek culture (for instance, in .) Greco-Bactrian kingdom the after Macedonian Empire. It can be argued that some of the changes across the Diadochi would have occurred Alexander's conquests and during the rule of the numerous factors, Peter Green without the influence of Greek rule. As mentioned by Specific areas. Hellenistic period of conquest have been merged under the term Asia conquered by Alexander's invading army, including Egypt and areas of

fell" willingly to conquest and viewed Alexander as more of " [Mesopotamia and Minor](#) [\[6\]](#).a liberator than a conqueror

[,Diadochi](#) In addition, much of the area conquered would continue to be ruled by the Alexander's generals and successors. Initially the whole empire was divided among them; However, some territories were lost relatively quickly, or only remained nominally under Macedonian rule. After 200 years, only much reduced and rather until the conquest of Ptolemaic Egypt by Rome [\[7\]](#) ,[degenerate](#) states remained

The history of this civilization extends from the beginning of the first millennium BC, which is the date when the cities and states established themselves as independent states in Greek political custom, [ending with the emergence of Alexander the Great](#) The middle of the fourth century BC , when the establishment of [major](#) Greek states outside [Greece began](#).

With the emergence of a group of cities that were often warring with each other for economic or external reasons, in This period is characterized politically To defend their personal freedom and way of life against external forces or to perform their religious rituals and holidays When you agree sometimes And its sports celebrations related to these rituals or independent of them.

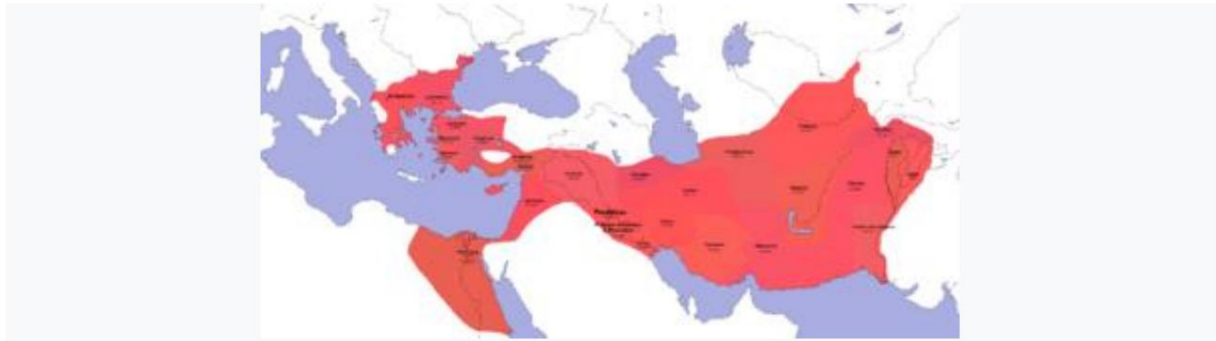
It counts [Athens](#) , [Sparta, and Thebes](#) [Corinth, Megara , and Argos](#) And [Delphi](#) In addition to a number of cities [on the Aegean islands](#) And others in the interior. The most prominent of these cities are countries that had their own history, and both Athens and [Sparta](#) were famous, for them More than others. The [Persian Wars](#) The second of them is between the Athens camp after two wars, the first of which was with the Persians, which iThe city-states of the Middle Ages, on the one hand, and the Spartan camp, on the other hand, suffered from [the Peloponnesian War](#) . As a result of their political and economic suffering, these states experienced a number of forms of government, most notably monarchical, "aristocratic, autocratic, theocratic, and oligarchic." Prominent in a number of sciences and arts; Especially in philosophy, theater and sculpture, scholars also appeared I am developingThe new age has witnessed Artists, sculptors, and engineers dazzled the ancient world and still do so today, such as the physician [Hippocrates](#) The engineer [Hippodamos](#) of Malta, and the historian [Herodotus](#) and [Thucydides](#), The philosophers [Socrates](#) , [Plato](#) , and [Aristotle](#), And the playwrights [Aeschylus](#) Aeschylus and [Sophocles](#) [Euripides](#) and [Aristophanes](#), And the sculptors [Phidias](#) And [Lucibius](#) , [Moron](#), and [Praxiteles](#) And others.

Social life was linked to religion, and the idea of God's Day, accompanied by festive sports games, was bornAnd in the new age 776 BC in honor Among the holidays, perhaps the most prominent is the Olympic Games, which were held for the first time this year With this idea, the Greeks knew a large number of the gods of Olympus, and they were named after them.

To the popular system or This era is attributed to the development of a group of political systems in cities, all the way to free states "Democratic", which is the system that contemporary historians considered the best system that the citizens of that era accepted, and they agreed on Its advantage compared to the systems in force in that era, most notably absolute monarchy, which is a "democracy" that essentially relies on the concept of The participation of every capable citizen in directing, assisting, or implementing his country's internal or foreign policy; The prevailing concept was that the citizen [\[8\]](#) had no choice in participating in the governance of his country, and that there was no good in the citizen who refrained from this participation.

Diadochism

[Partition of Babylon and](#) , [Wars of the Diadochi](#) , [Diadochi](#) :Home Article
[History of Macedonia \(ancient kingdom\)](#) :Information for more



Settlement in Babylon (323 BC) after the Macedonian Empire in the satrapies. The distribution of

When Alexander the Great died (10 June 323 BC), he left behind a sprawling empire .

satraps which was composed of many essentially autonomous territories called

Without a chosen successor there were immediate disputes among his generals as to who should be king of Macedon. These generals became known as the

Diadochi.)"meaning "Successors , *Diadokhoi* , yyyyyyyy : in Greek."

and the infantry supported the candidacy of Alexander's half- Meleager

the leading cavalry commander, Perdiccas While , Philip Arrhidaeus ,brother

After the infantry .Roxana supported waiting until the birth of Alexander's child by

(as Arrhidaeus – a compromise was arranged ,Babylon stormed the palace of Philip III) should become king and should rule jointly with Roxana's child, assuming

Perdiccas himself would .) Alexander IV that it was a boy (as it was, becoming

of the empire, and Meleager his lieutenant. Soon, (epimeletes) become regent

however, Perdiccas had Meleager and the other infantry leaders murdered and

The generals who had supported Perdiccas were rewarded in [9] assumed full control.

of the various parts of the empire, but satraps by becoming partition of Babylon the

writes, "Everyone was suspicious Arrian Perdiccas' position was shaky, because, as

[10] "of him, and he of them

planned to marry Perdiccas broke out when Diadochi wars The first of the

'Antigonos I Monophthalmus and began to question Cleopatra Alexander's sister

Antigonos fled to Greece, and then, together. Asia Minor leadership in

who had been in Greece fighting Cilicia the satrap of (Craterus and Antipater with

the Lysimachus The rebels were supported by .Anatolia invaded)Lamian war the

satrap , Eumenes and Ptolemy, the satrap of Egypt. Although Thrace satrap of

defeated the rebels in Asia Minor, Perdiccas himself was murdered , Cappadocia of

(possibly with Ptolemy's aid) Antigenes and Seleucus ,Peithon by his own generals

Ptolemy came to [11] .) May to 19 June, 320 BC 21 AD .)during his invasion of

Egypt regents in his Arrhidaeus terms with Perdiccas's murderers, making Peithon

and Treaty of place, but soon these came to a new agreement with Antipater at

the Antipater was made regent of the Empire, and the two kings were .Tripuradissus

moved to Macedon. Antigonos remained in charge of Asia Minor, Ptolemy

retained.Babylon controlled Seleucus I Egypt, Lysimachus retained Thrace and



.BC 303.h The Kingdoms of Antigonos and his rivals

in 319 BC. Passing [Antipater](#) The second Diadochi war began following the death of his successor [Polyperchon](#). Antipater had declared [Cassander](#), over his own son Cassander rose in revolt against Polyperchon (who was joined by [Regent](#)), as Eumenes) and was supported by Antigonos, Lysimachus and Ptolemy. In invaded Macedonia, attaining control of Macedon, [Cassander](#) 317 BC and his, [Alexander IV](#) to death and capturing the boy king [Olympias](#) sentencing was betrayed by his own men after years of campaign [Eumenes](#), mother. In Asia and was given up to Antigonos who had him executed

The third war of the Diadochi broke out because of the growing power and ambition of Antigonos. He began removing and appointing satraps as if he were king and also making off with [Susa](#) and [Persepolis](#) [Ecbatana](#) raided the royal treasures in Seleucus was forced to flee to Egypt and Antigonos was soon at [12] . 25,000 laid, [Phenicia](#) war with Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander. He then invaded and began building a fleet. Ptolemy invaded Syria and [Gaza](#) stormed, [tyre](#) siege to of 312 BC [Battle of Gaza](#) in the, [Demetrius Poliorcetes](#), defeated Antigonos' son and the eastern satrapies. In [Babylonia](#) to secure control of [Seleucus](#) which allowed 310 BC, Cassander had young King Alexander IV and his which had ruled Macedon for [Argead Dynasty](#) murdered, ending the [Roxana](#) mother several centuries



BC 301.H,Kingdoms of the Diadochi after the battle of Ipsus

[Ptolemy I Soter](#) Kingdom of

[Cassander](#) Kingdom of

[Lysimachus](#) Kingdom of

[Seleucus I Nicator](#) Kingdom of



Seleucid The major Hellenistic kingdoms in 240 BC, including territories controlled by the and Antigonid dynasty the ,Attalid dynasty the ,Ptolemaic dynasty the ,dynasty Hellenistic Greece of poleis independent

to regain control of Greece. In 307 BC he Demetrius Antigonus then sent his son Cassander's governor, and Demetrius of Phaleron took Athens, expelling Proclaiming the city free again. Demetrius now turned his attention to Ptolemy, and taking control of Cyprus. In the Battle of Salamis defeating his fleet at the and bestowed it (basileus) After this victory, Antigonus took the title of king The rest of the Diadochi soon followed , Demetrius Poliorcetes on his son and laying siege to Rhodes Demetrius continued his campaigns by [13] .suit conquering most of Greece in 302 BC, creating a league against Cassander's Macedon.

The decisive engagement of the war came when Lysimachus invaded and overran much of western Anatolia, but was soon isolated by Antigonus and Demetrius near Seleucus arrived in time to save Lysimachus and completely crushed Phrygia . Ipsus in 301 BC. Seleucus' war elephants proved Battle of Ipsus Antigonus at the decisive, Antigonus was killed, and Demetrius fled back to Greece to attempt to preserve the remnants of his rule there by recapturing a rebellious Athens. and Ptolemy , Cilicia Seleucus took , lonia Meanwhile, Lysimachus took over .Cyprus captured

BC, however, Demetrius, who still maintained a 298 c After Cassander's death in sizable loyal army and fleet, invaded Macedon, seized the Macedonian throne He [14] .and most of central Greece (293–291 BC) Thessaly (294 BC) and conquered invaded Pyrrhus of Epirus and of Thrace Lysimachus was defeated in 288 BC when Macedon on two fronts, and quickly carved up the kingdom for themselves. Demetrius fled to central Greece with his mercenaries and began to build support there and in the northern Peloponnese. He once again laid siege to Athens after they turned on him, but then struck a treaty with the Athenians and Ptolemy, which allowed him to cross over to Asia Minor and wage war on Lysimachus' holdings in Greece. After initial successes, he Antigonus Gonatas leaves his son , lonia in was forced to surrender to Seleucus in 285 BC and later died in Lysimachus, who had seized Macedon and Thessaly for himself, was [15]-captivity forced into war when Seleucus invaded his territories in Asia Minor and was Seleucus.Sardis near ,Battle of Corupedium defeated and killed in 281 BC at the then attempted to conquer Lysimachus' European territories in Thrace and Macedon, ("the thunderbolt"), who had taken Ptolemy Ceraunus but he was assassinated by refuge at the Seleucid court and then had himself acclaimed as king of Macedon. his head —invaded by Gauls in 279 BC Ptolemy was killed when Macedon was

stuck on a spear—and the country fell into anarchy. Antigonos II Gonatas invaded Thrace in the summer of 277 and defeated a large force of 18,000 Gauls. He was [16] quickly hailed as king of Macedon and went on to rule for 35 years

At this point the tripartite territorial division of the Hellenistic age was in place, with Antigonos II under Demetrius's son Macedon the main Hellenistic powers being Seleucid and the Ptolemy I under the aged Ptolemaic kingdom the ,Gonatas Antiochos I Soter under Seleucus' son empire

Southern Europe

Kingdom of Epirus

Main article: [Epirus \(ancient state\)](#)

ruled by Balkans kingdom in the western northwestern Greek was an Epirus During the reigns of Macedon dynasty. Epirus was an ally of Molossian Aeacidae the Philip II and Alexander

invaded southern Italy to aid the city (aetos , "nicknamed" the eagle) Pyrrhus In 281 and at Battle of Heraclea Pyrrhus defeated the Romans in the Tarentum state of Though victorious, he was forced to retreat due to heavy Battle of Asculum the Pyrrhus then turned south and invaded . "Pyrrhic victory" losses, hence the term Battle of Sicily but was unsuccessful and returned to Italy. After the (275 BC) Pyrrhus lost all his Italian holdings and left for Epirus Beneventum Antigonos II then went to war with Macedonia in 275 BC, deposing Pyrrhus until 272. Afterwards he Thessaly and briefly ruling over Macedonia and Gonatas in 272 BC. After the Argos invaded southern Greece, and was killed in battle against death of Pyrrhus, Epirus remained a minor power. In 233 BC the Aeacid royal family The league .Epirote League was deposed and a federal state was set up called the (BC 168–171) Third Macedonian War was conquered by Rome in the

Kingdom of Macedon

Main article: [Antigone family](#)



[.diadem royal](#) wearing the "*the darling of Hellas*", [Philip V](#) spent most of his rule defending Macedon, [Zeno of Citium](#) a student of [Antigonos II](#) and cementing Macedonian power in Greece, first against the [Epirus](#) against [Achaean](#) and then against the [Chremonidean War](#) Athenians in the Under the Antigonids, Macedonia was often short on [Aratus of Sicyon](#) of [League](#) were no longer as productive as under Philip II, the [Pangaeum mines](#) funds, the wealth from Alexander's campaigns had been used up and the countryside pillaged. A large number of the Macedonian population had also [\[17\] Gallic invasion](#) by the was resettled abroad by Alexander or had chosen to emigrate to the new eastern Greek cities. Up to two-thirds of the emigrated population, and the Macedonian army could only count on a levy of 25,000 men, a significantly smaller force than under [\[18\] Philip II](#).

soon died in [Demetrius II](#). Antigonos II ruled until his death in 239 BC. His son as [Antigonos Doson](#) 229 BC, leaving a child (Philip V) as king, with the general regent. Doson led Macedon to victory in the war against the [Spartan.Sparta](#) and occupied [Cleomenes III](#) king who came to power when Doson died in 221 BC, was the last Macedonian, [Philip V](#). Ruler with both the talent and the opportunity to unite Greece and preserve its independence against the "cloud rising in the west": the ever-increasing power of Rome. He was known as "the darling of Hellas". Under his auspices the Peace of Naupactus (217 BC) brought the latest war between Macedon and the Greek of 220–217 BC) to an end, and at this time he controlled all [the Social War\(leagues](#) .of Greece except Athens, Rhodes and Pergamum.

Formed an alliance with Rome's, [Illyria](#). In 215 BC Philip, with his eye on [Achaean](#) which led to Roman alliances with the [Carthage](#) of [Hannibal ...](#) broke out in 212 BC, [First Macedonian War](#) Rhodes and Pergamum. The [League](#) and ended inconclusively in 205 BC. Philip continued to wage war against Pergamum and Rhodes for control of the Aegean (204–200 BC) and ignored Roman demands for non-intervention in Greece by invading Attica. In 198 BC, during by [Cynoscephalae](#) Philip was decisively defeated at [Second Macedonian War](#) the and Macedon lost all its territories [Titus Quinctius Flamininus](#) Roman proconsul the in Greece proper. Southern Greece was now thoroughly brought into the though it retained nominal autonomy. The end of [sphere of Roman influence](#) Antigonid Macedon came when Philip V's son, Perseus, was defeated and captured (BC 168 -171). [Third Macedonian War](#). by the Romans in the

Rest of Greece

Main article: [Hellenistic Greece](#)



.Greece and the Aegean World c.200 BCE

within the Greek- Greece proper During the Hellenistic period the importance of Hellenistic speaking world declined sharply. The great centers of Seleucid and Ptolemaic Egypt capitals of Antioch and Alexandria were culture respectively. The conquests of Alexander greatly widened the horizons of the Syria Greek world, making the endless conflicts between the cities which had marked the 5th and 4th centuries BC seem petty and unimportant. It led to a steady emigration, particularly of the young and ambitious, to the new Greek empires in the east. Many and the many other new Hellenistic cities Antioch Alexandria Greeks migrated to Pakistan and Afghanistan founded in Alexander's wake, as far away as modern Independent city states were unable to compete with Hellenistic kingdoms and were usually forced to ally themselves to one of them for defense, giving honors to which had been Athens Hellenistic rulers in return for protection. One example is BC) and had its port in 322–(323 Lamian war in the Antipater decisively defeated by garrisoned by Macedonian troops who supported a Piraeus the captured Athens in 307 BC Demetrius Poliorcetes After [19] oligarchy conservative The Athenians honored him and his father Antigonos , and restored democracy and granting them the title of king. agora by placing gold statues of them on the to throw off Macedonian rule, eventually Ptolemaic Egypt Athens later allied itself to setting up a religious cult for the Ptolemaic kings and naming one of the in honor of Ptolemy for his aid against Macedon. In spite of the phyles city's were Sparta and Athens Ptolemaic monies and fleets backing their endeavors BC). Athens was 261–(267 Chremonidean War During the Antigonos II defeated by .then occupied by Macedonian troops, and run by Macedonian officials



one of the seven wonders of the ancient world , Colossus of Rhodes The

remained independent, but it was no longer the leading military power in Sparta (222–(235) Cleomenes III The Spartan king .Peloponnese the and pushed through radical social and land ephors coup against the conservative Reforms in order to increase the size of the shrinking Spartan citizenry able to provide military service and restore Spartan power. Sparta's bid for supremacy was crushed (222 BC) by the Achaean league and Macedon, who Battle of Sellasia at the ephors restored the power of the Aetolian in self-defense, such as the federated states formed city states Other the ,Boeotian league BC), the 280.est (Achaean League BC), the 370.est (League and the [20])Tium and Heraclea Pontica , Chalcedon ,Byzantium(""Northern League involved a central government federations These .Cyclades of the "Nesiotic League and military affairs, while leaving most of the local foreign policy which controlled In states such as the .sympoliteia governing to the city states, a system termed Achaean league, this also involved the admission of other ethnic groups into the The Achaean league was [24] .Achaean-federation with equal rights, in this case, none able to drive out the Macedonians from the Peloponnese and free Corinth, which recently joined the league

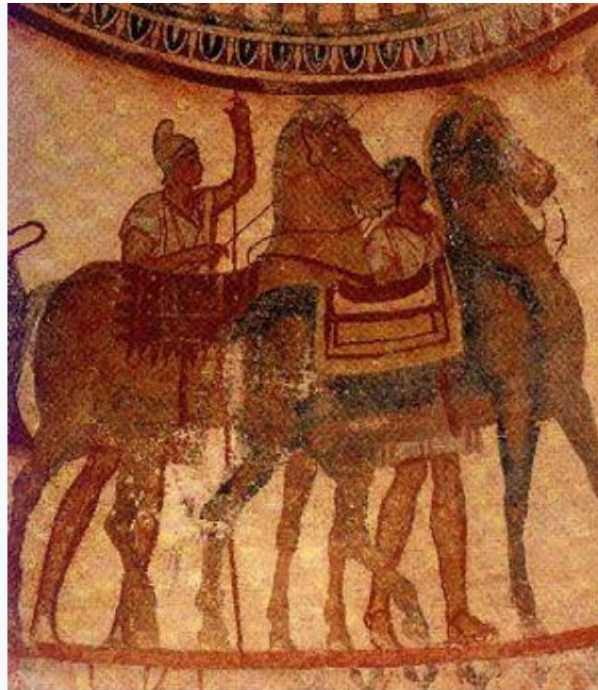
One of the few city states who managed to maintain full independence from the With a skilled navy to protect its .Rhodes control of any Hellenistic kingdom was Trade fleets from pirates and an ideal strategic position covering the routes from the east to the Aegean, Rhodes prospered during the Hellenistic period. It became a center of culture and commerce, its coins were widely circulated and its philosophical one year schools became one of the best in the Mediterranean. After holding out for BC), the Rhodians built 304–(305 under siege by Demetrius Poliorcetes to commemorate their victory. They retained their Colossus of Rhodes the independence by the maintenance of a powerful navy, by carefully maintaining a neutral posture and acting to preserve the balance of power between the major [22] .Hellenistic kingdoms

Initially Rhodes had very close ties with the Ptolemaic kingdom. Rhodes later for Caria became a Roman ally against the Seleucids, receiving some territory in BC). Rome eventually turned on 188–(192 Roman–Seleucid War their role in the .Rhodes and annexed the island as a Roman province

Cyprus

[Cyprus history](#) Main article:

Balkans



near the ancient [Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak](#) Painting of a groom and bride from the Hellenistic city of [Seuthopolis](#), 4th century BC

tribes and kingdoms such as [Illyrian](#) The coast was inhabited by various [Balkan](#) The west who often engaged [Ardiaei](#) and of the [Dalmatae](#) as the kingdom of the (reigned 231–227 BC). Further inland was the [Queen Teuta](#) under [piracy](#) in Illyrians on the coast of [Agrianes](#) and the tribe of the [Paeonian Kingdom](#) Illyrian and some tribes [Hellenisation](#) were under the influences and influence of [Adriatic](#) the [Greek](#) Due to their proximity to the [\[25\]](#) [\[24\]](#) [\[23\]](#) adopted Greek, becoming [bilingual](#) [ancient](#) in Illyria. Illyrians imported weapons and armor from the [colonies](#) originally a Greek type) and also adopted, [Illyrian type helmet](#) such as the [ancient](#) [\[27\]](#) [and their [weapons](#) [\[26\]](#) their shields [Macedon](#) the ornamentation of (a, [then send it single](#) one has been found, dated 3rd century BC at modern [\[28\]](#) .) [Philip V of Macedon](#) at the time under [Macedon](#) part of tribes under the kings of the [Thracian](#) was a union of [Odrysian Kingdom](#) The powerful Odrysian tribe. Various parts of Thrace were under Macedonian rule and [Lysimachus](#), [Ptolemy II](#), [Alexander the Great](#), [Philip II of Macedon](#) under Philip V but were also often ruled by their own kings. [light](#), [light](#) and [peltasts](#) They were widely used by Alexander as [Agrianes](#) and [Thracians](#) The Diadochi also used Thracian [\[29\]](#) .forming about one fifth of his army, [cavalry](#) mercenaries in their armies and they were also used as colonists. The Odrysians and of the nobility. The nobility also [\[30\]](#) as the language of [administration](#) [Greek](#) used ornament and military equipment, spreading it to [Greek fashions in dress](#) adopted [\[32\]](#) [Hellenized](#) Thracian kings were among the first to be [\[31\]](#) .the other tribes

[Kingdom of Celtic](#) the Odrysians had a strong competitor in the AD 278 year after but in 212 BC they conquered [Cavarus](#) and [Comontorius](#) ruled by the kings [Tylis](#) .their enemies and destroyed their capital

Western Mediterranean

[Grecia Magna](#) Main article:

[Greek coinage of Italy and Sicily and](#)

[Footnotes](#) : more information



France), dated 375–200 BC, with the head , [Marseille](#) from Massalia (modern [drachma](#) A silver and a lion on the reverse [obverse](#) on the [Artemis](#) of the goddess

had been colonized by the [Sicily](#) and south-eastern ([Magna Graecia](#)) [Southern Italy](#)

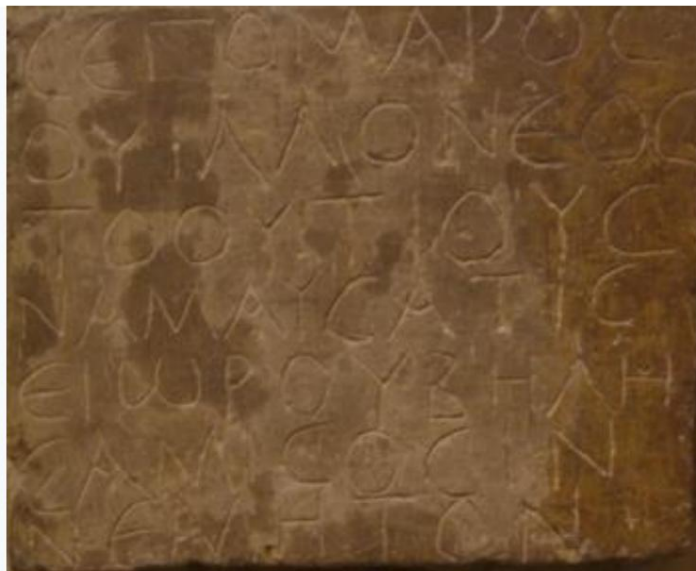
Greeks during the 8th century BC. In 4th-century BC Sicily the leading Greek city During the Hellenistic period the leading figure in [Sicily](#). [Syracuse](#) was [hegemon](#) and

BC) who seized the city with an army of 289–(361) [Agathocles of Syracuse](#) was

mercenaries in 317 BC. Agathocles extended his power throughout most of the [Carthaginians](#) at one point Greek cities [in Sicily](#), fought a long war with the

in 310 BC and defeating a Carthaginian army there. This was the invading [Tunisia](#) first time a European force had invaded the region. After this war he controlled most of south-east Sicily and had himself proclaimed king, in imitation of the Hellenistic BC) in defense 300 h)

Agathocles then invaded Italy [33] . Monarchs of the east. but was unsuccessful . [Romans](#) against the [Bruttians](#) and [Tarentum](#) of



dedicated , [Namasos](#) of ([toutious](#)) Gallo-Greek inscription: "Segomaros, son of Uilly, citizen "to Belesama [sanctuary](#) this

coast [Mediterranean](#) were mostly limited to the [Greeks in pre-Roman Gaul](#) which, [Massalia](#) The first Greek colony in the region was [France](#), [Provence](#) of became one of the largest trading ports of Mediterranean by the 4th century BC with controlling various coastal, [hegemon](#) 6,000 inhabitants. Massalia was also the local The coins minted in Massalia have been found in [Agde](#) and [Nice](#) Greek cities like was influenced by Greek [Celtic coinage](#). all parts of Liguro-Celtic Gaul and Greek letters can be found on various Celtic coins, especially those [\[34\]](#), [designs](#) — Traders from Massalia ventured inland deep into France on [\[35\]](#) — [Southern France](#) of and established overland trade routes deep, [Rhône](#) and [Durance](#) the Rivers The Hellenistic period saw the Greek. [Burgundy](#) and [Switzerland](#) and to, Gaul into alphabet spread into southern Gaul from Massalia (3rd and 2nd centuries BC) and went to [Celts](#) Massalia was also a center of education, where [Strabo](#) according to A staunch ally of Rome, Massalia retained its independence until it [\[36\]](#). [learn](#) Greek [.taken by Caesar's forces](#) in 49 BC and was then [Pompey](#) sided with [Archaic-](#) originally founded by, [Empúries](#) modern (Emporion The city of and Massalia in the 6th century BC near the village [Phocaea](#) settlers from the period Located on an offshore island that forms part ([Sant Martí d'Empúries](#)). of was reestablished in the 5th century BC with a new [\[37\]](#) —, [Spain](#), [Catalonia](#), [L'Escala](#) of Emporion contained a mixed population of [\[38\]](#) [Iberian mainland](#) on the ([neapolis](#)) city assert that they [Strabo](#) and [Livy](#) Greek colonists and Iberian natives, although The city [\[39\]](#) These two groups were eventually integrated, [quarters](#) lived in different became a dominant trading hub and center of Hellenistic civilization in Iberia, during the [Carthaginian Empire](#) against the [Roman Republic](#) eventually siding with the However, Emporion lost its political [\[40\]](#) (BC-201 -218) [Second Punic War](#) the [Roman](#) independence around 195 BC with the establishment of the and by the 1st century BC had become [Hispania Citerior](#) of [province](#) [\[42\]](#) [\[41\]](#). in culture [Romanized](#) fully

Hellenistic Near East

The Hellenistic states of Asia and Egypt were run by an occupying imperial elite of Greco-Macedonian administrators and governors propped up by a standing army of Promotion of [\[43\]](#). [mercenaries](#) and a small core of Greco-Macedonian settlers

Immigration from Greece was important in the establishment of this system. Hellenistic monarchs ran their kingdoms as royal estates and most of the heavy tax revenues went into the military and paramilitary forces which preserved their rule from any kind of revolution. Macedonian and Hellenistic monarchs were expected to lead their armies on the field, along with a group of privileged aristocratic which dined and drank with the king and ([philoi](#), [hetairoi](#)) companions or friends

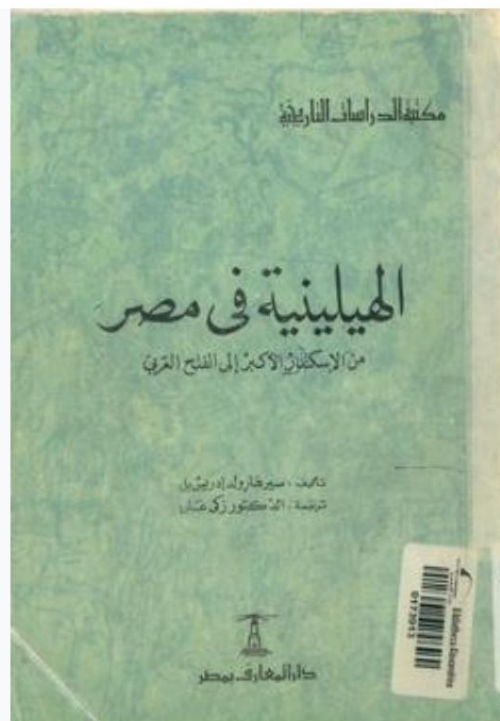
The monarch was also expected to serve as a [\[44\]](#) —. acted as his advisory charitable council patron of the people; this public philanthropy could mean building projects and religion [Greek culture](#) and [handing out gifts](#) but also promotion of

Ptolemaic Kingdom

Main article: [Ptolemaic Kingdom](#)



a symbol of Hellenistic kingship. Ring ,diadem (left) wearing a [Ptolemy I Soter Bust of Louvre Museum](#) Both pieces in the [pharaoh \(right\)](#) as Egyptian [Ptolemy VI Philometor of](#)



The book [Hellenism in Egypt](#) from Alexander the [Great to the Arab Conquest](#), written by [Harold Idris Bell](#). Translated into Arabic by Dr. [Zaki Ali](#), [Dar Al Maaref](#) In Cairo. To read and download the book, click on the [image](#).

[Alexander](#) who served as [bodyguards](#) One of the seven , [somatophylax](#) a ,Ptolemy after Alexander's [Egypt](#) of [satrap](#) s generals and deputies, was appointed the [Great](#) death in 323 BC. In 305 BC, he declared himself King Ptolemy I, later known as [siege of Rhodes](#) "Soter" (savior) for his role in helping the Rhodians during the and settled his [upper Egypt](#) in [Ptolemais Hermiou](#) Ptolemy built new cities such as [Alexandria](#) . [Faiyum](#) veterans throughout the country, especially in the region of the A major center of Greek culture and trade, became his capital city. As Egypt's first port city, it became the main grain exporter in the Mediterranean

begrudgingly accepted the Ptolemies as the successors to [Egyptians](#) The of independent Egypt, though the kingdom went through several [pharaohs](#) the native revolts. Ptolemy I began to order monetary contributions from the people, and as a result rewarded cities with high contributions with royal benefaction. This often resulted in the formation of a royal cult within the city. Reservations about this activity slowly dissipated as this worship of mortals was justified by the precedent of the The Ptolemies took on the traditions of the [45].

was the first to adopt [Ptolemy II](#) ([Such](#) as marrying their siblings , [Pharaohs](#) Egyptian this custom), having themselves portrayed on public monuments in Egyptian style and dress, and participating in Egyptian religious life. The Ptolemaic ruler portrayed the Ptolemies as gods, and temples to the Ptolemies were erected who was a [Serapis](#) ,[throughout](#) the kingdom. Ptolemy I even created a new god [Greek gods](#) Combination of two Egyptian gods: Apis and Osiris, with attributes of Ptolemaic administration was, like the ancient Egyptian bureaucracy, highly centralized and focused on squeezing as much revenue out of the population as possible through tariffs, excise duties, fines, taxes, and so forth. A whole class of petty officials, tax farmers, clerks, and supervisors made this possible. The Egyptian External [46] .[countryside](#) was directly managed by this royal bureaucracy military , *strategic* possessions such as Cyprus and Cyrene were run by .commanders appointed by the crown

and a host of [Theocritus](#) ,[Apollonius of Rhodes](#) [Callimachus](#) ,[Ptolemy II](#) Under made the city a center of Hellenistic [Alexandrian Pleiad](#) other poets including the literature. Ptolemy himself was eager to patronize the library, scientific research and individual scholars who lived on the grounds of the library. He and his successors over the [Syrian wars](#) Also fought a series of wars with the Seleucids, known as the (217 BC) against [battle of Raphia](#) won the great [Ptolemy IV](#) .[Coele-Syria](#) region of However these .[phalangites](#) the Seleucids, using native Egyptians trained as Egyptian soldiers revolted, eventually setting up a native breakaway Egyptian state between 205 and 186/185 BC, severely weakening the Ptolemaic [Thebaid](#) in the [47] .state

conquest of 30 BC. All the male rulers [Roman](#) Ptolemy's family ruled Egypt until the of the dynasty took the name Ptolemy. Ptolemaic queens, some of whom were the sisters of their husbands, were usually called Cleopatra, Arsinoe, or Berenice. The known for her , [Cleopatra VII](#) ,most famous member of the line was the last queen and later , [Pompey](#) and [Julius Caesar](#) role in the Roman political battles between Her suicide at the conquest by Rome marked [Mark Antony](#) and [Octavian](#) between the end of Ptolemaic rule in Egypt, though Hellenistic culture continued to thrive in Egypt throughout the Roman and Byzantine periods until the Muslim conquest

Seleucid Empire

Main article: [Seleucid Empire](#)



Nicator I Seleucus Foundations of the Seleucid Empire.

Babylonia received Seleucus I Nicator, s empire'Alexander Following division of From there, he created a new empire which expanded to include much of At the height of its power, it included [51] [50] [49] [48] .territories near eastern Alexander's ,Pamir ,Turkmenistan today's ,Persia Mesopotamia ,Levant the , Anatolia central It included a diverse population estimated at fifty to sixty.Pakistan and parts of BC), however, the unwieldy 261 – 323/324 . H (Antiochus I Under [52] .million people broke away Pergamum .empire was already beginning to shed territories who defeated a Seleucid army sent against him. The kingdoms of Eumenes I under Cappadocia, Bithynia and Pontus were all practically independent by this time as established a dynastic religious cult, deifying Antiochus I ,well. Like the Ptolemies Seleucus, officially said to be descended from Apollo, had his . Seleucus I his father own priests and monthly sacrifices. The erosion of the empire who continued forced to fight a civil war (239–236 BC) against his Seleucus II under and was unable to Antiochus Hierax brother from breaking away. Hierax carved off most of Parthia and Sogdiana ,Bactria keep. keep Seleucid Anatolia for himself, but was defeated, along with his Galatian allies, .of Pergamon who now also claimed kingship Attalus I by

The vast Seleucid Empire was, like Egypt, mostly dominated by a Greco-The Greek population of the cities who formed the [55] [54] [53] [51] Macedonian political elite These cities included [53] [51] .Greece dominant elite were reinforced by emigration from Syrian the other cities of the Antioch newly founded colonies such as These .Euphrates on the Dura-Europos and)Babylon north of(Seleucia ,tetrapolis cities retained traditional Greek city state institutions such as assemblies, councils and elected magistrates, but this was a facade for they were always controlled by the royal Seleucid officials. Apart from these cities, there were also a large number of (*komai*) and Greek villages (*katoikiai*) military colonies , (*choria*) Seleucid garrisons which the Seleucids planted throughout the empire to cement their rule. This 'Greco-Macedonian' population (which also included the sons of settlers who had married local women) could make up a phalanx of 35,000 men (out of a total Seleucid army. The rest of the army was made up of Antiochus III) . of 80,000) during the reign of ("the Great") conducted several vigorous campaigns to Antiochus III [56] .native troops retake all the lost provinces of the empire since the death of Seleucus I. After being (217 BC), Antiochus III led a long time at Raphia s forces'Ptolemy IV defeated by

campaign to the east to subdue the far eastern breakaway provinces (212–205 BC)

He was [Drangiana](#) and [Gedrosia](#) [Sogdiana](#) [Ariana](#) [Parthia](#) [Bactria](#) Including [successful](#), bringing back most of these provinces into at least after the death [\[57\]](#) .and receiving tribute from their rulers [vassalage](#) nominal (204 BC), Antiochus took advantage of the weakness of Egypt to [Ptolemy IV](#) of He then began [\[58\]](#) (BC 195-202) [fifth Syrian war](#) conquer [Coele-Syria](#) in the expanding his influence [into Pergamene territory](#) in Asia and crossed into Europe, and Greece [Anatolia](#) but his expansion into [the Hellespont](#) on the [Lysimachia](#) fortifying (190 BC). In [Battle of Magnesia](#) was abruptly halted after a [decisive defeat](#) at the [which ended the war](#), Antiochus lost all of his territories in [Treaty of Apamea](#) the [Anatolia west of the Taurus](#) and was forced to pay a large indemnity of 15,000 [\[59\]](#) .talents

Much of the eastern part of the empire was then conquered by in the mid-2nd century BC, yet the [Mithridates I of Parthia](#) under [Parthians](#) the until the invasion by [Syria](#) from [rump state](#) Seleucid kings [continued to rule a](#) and their ultimate overthrow by [Tigranes the Great](#) [Armenian](#) king the .Pompey general [Roman](#) the [following Pergamon](#)

[Main article: Pergamon](#)

External video



[\[60\]SmarthistoryPergamon Altar](#), 

took control of the ,[Philetaerus](#) ,[one of his officers](#) ,[Lysimachus](#) After the death of in 282 BC along with Lysimachus' war chest of 9,000 talents and [Pergamum](#) city of independent. His [de facto](#) while remaining [I Seleucus](#) [declared himself loyal to and proclaimed himself an](#) [Galatian](#) defeated the invading , [Attalus I](#) ,[descendant BC](#)), was a [staunch ally of Rome](#) 197 -(241 [Attalus I](#) .[independent](#) king For his .Macedonian [Wars second](#) and [first](#) During the [Philip V of Macedon](#) against was rewarded with all the [Eumenes II](#) ,in 190 BC [Seleucids](#) support [against the Eumenes II](#) turned Pergamon into a center.Asia [Minor](#) former Seleucid domains in [which was said to be](#) [library of Pergamum](#) of culture and science by establishing the [with 200,000 volumes](#) according [\[61\]](#) [library of Alexandria](#) second only to the [It included a reading room and a collection of paintings](#). Eumenes II also [Plutarch](#) to on [Gigantomachy](#) with friezes [depicting the Pergamum Altar](#) constructed the

charta pergamena (parchment It was also a center of Pergamon .of the city acropolis the The kingdom bequeathed to Attalus III production. The Attalids ruled Pergamon until .to avoid a likely succession crisis [62] in 133 BC Roman Republic the

Galatia

Galatia Main article:

under the leadership of Thrace came through Galatia The Celts who settled in in the Seleucus I BC. They were defeated by 270 h Leonnorios Leotarios and 'battle of the Elephants', but were still able to establish a Celtic territory in The Galatians were well respected as warriors and were widely .Anatolia central used as mercenaries in the armies of the successor states. They continued to attack plundering and extracting Pergamon and Bithynia neighboring kingdoms such as tribute. This came to an end when they sided with the renegade Seleucid - (241 Pergamon the ruler of Attalus who tried to defeat Antiochus Hierax prince BC). Attalus severely defeated the Gauls, forcing them to confine themselves to 197)Pergamon a famous statue displayed in (Dying Gaul Galatia. The theme of the remained a favorite in Hellenistic art for a generation signifying the victory of the Greeks over a noble enemy. In the early 2nd century BC, the Galatians became the last Seleucid king trying to regain suzerainty over Antiochus the Great allies of on an expedition against Gnaeus Manlius Vulso Asia Minor. In 189 BC, Rome sent the Galatians. Galatia was henceforth dominated by Rome regional through rulers.from 189 BC onward

After their defeats by Pergamon and Rome the Galatians slowly became hellenized as well [63] Justin and they were called “Gallo-Graeci” by the historian Bibliotheca in his Diodorus Siculus by (Hellynogalátai) yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy as v.32.5, who wrote that they were “called Helleno-Galatians because of their historica [64] ".connection with the Greeks

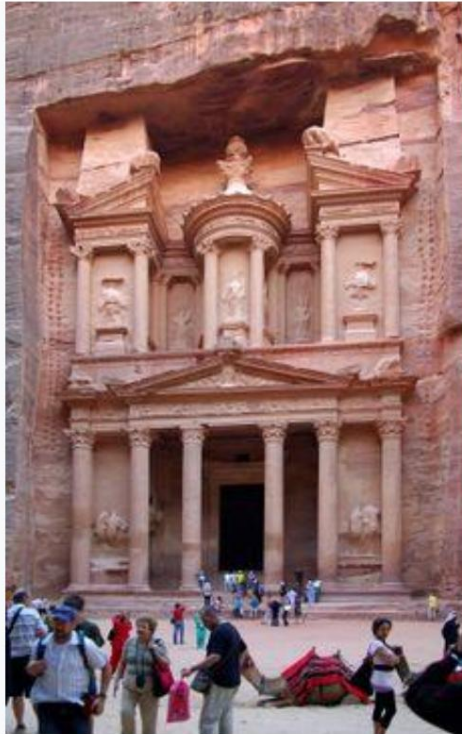
Bithynia

Bithynia Main article:

The Bithynians were a Thracian people living in northwest Anatolia. After Alexander's conquests the region of Bithynia came under the rule of the native king Bas, who defeated Calas, a general of Alexander the Great, and maintained the independence of Bithynia. His son Zipoetes I of Bithynia, in (*basileus*) and assumed the title of king, Seleucus I and Lysimachus against which soon rose, Nicomedia founded, Nicomedes I, 297 BC. His son and successor as well as those of his,) 278 H)to great prosperity, and during his long reign successors, the kingdom of Bithynia held a considerable place among the minor monarchies of Anatolia. Nicomedes also invited the Celtic Galatians into Anatolia as mercenaries, and they later turned on his son Prusias I, who defeated them in battle. Their last king, Nicomedes IV, was unable to maintain himself against Mithridates VI of Pontus, and, after being restored to his throne by the Roman Senate, he bequeathed his kingdom by will to the Roman republic (74 BC

Nabatean Kingdom

Nabatean Kingdom Main article:



shows the Hellenistic influences on the Nabatean capital city [Petra](#) in [Al-Khazneh](#)

and [Sinai Peninsula](#) state located between the [Arab](#) It was a [Nabatean Kingdom](#) The an important trading city on [Petra](#) Its capital was the city of the [Arabian Peninsula](#) and were allies [Antigonos](#) The Nabateans resisted the attacks of [incense route](#) the but later the [Seleucids](#) fought of the Hasmoneans in their struggle against the The hellenization of the Nabateans occurred relatively late . [Herod the Great](#) against does not show [material culture](#) in comparison to the surrounding regions. Nabatean Philhellene in the 1st century [Aretas III](#) any Greek influence until the reign of and built the Petra pool complex and gardens in [Damascus](#) Aretas captured [65] BC the Hellenistic style. Although the Nabateans originally worshiped their traditional gods in symbolic form such as stone blocks or pillars, during the Hellenistic period they began to identify their gods with Greek gods and depict them in figurative forms Nabatean art shows Greek influences, and [66] .influenced by Greek sculpture They also slowly adopted [67] [scenes Dionysian](#) Paintings have been found depicting Greek as a language of commerce along with Aramaic and Arabic

Cappadocia

[Cappadocia](#) Main article:

Cappadocia, a mountainous region situated between Pontus and the Taurus BC) was the 322–(332 [Ariarathes I.](#) mountains, was ruled by a Persian dynasty satrap of Cappadocia under the Persians and after the conquests of Alexander he retained his post. After Alexander's death he was defeated by Eumenes in 322 BC, but his son, Ariarathes II managed to regain the throne and [crucified](#) and .maintain his autonomy against the warring Diadochi

In 255 BC, Ariarathes III took the title of king and married Stratonice, a daughter of Antiochus II, remaining an ally of the Seleucid kingdom. Under Ariarathes IV, Cappadocia came into relations with Rome, first as a foe espousing the cause then as an ally against Perseus of Macedon and finally in a, [Antiochus the Great](#) of war against the Seleucids. Ariarathes V also waged war with Rome against

Aristonicus, a claimant to the throne of Pergamon, and their forces were annihilated in 130 BC. This defeat allowed Pontus to invade and conquer the kingdom

Armenia

[Kingdom of Armenia \(antiquity\)](#) :Home Article

formally passed to the empire of Alexander the Great following his [Orontid Armenia](#) conquest of Persia. Alexander appointed an Orontid named Mithranes to govern but it, [Seleucid Empire](#) Armenia. Armenia later became a vassal state of the maintained a considerable degree of autonomy, retaining its native rulers. Towards the end 212 BC the country was divided into two kingdoms, Greater Armenia and or Armenia Minor. The kingdoms became [Commagene](#) including [Sophene](#) Armenia waged war on [Antiochus III the Great](#) so independent from Seleucid control that .them during his reign and replaced their rulers

In 190 BC, the kings [Battle of Magnesia](#) After the Seleucid defeat at the and Greater Armenia revolted and declared their independence, [Sophene](#) of of Armenia in 188 BC. [Artaxiad dynasty](#) Becoming the first king of the [Artaxias](#) with During the reign of the Artaxiads, Armenia went through a period evidence shows Greek artistic styles and the use of the [Numismatic Hellenization of](#) During [Philhellenes](#) " Greek language. Some coins describe the Armenian kings as BC), the kingdom of Armenia reached its 55–(95 [Tigranes the Great](#) the reign of [Syrian](#) greatest extent, containing many Greek cities, including the entire invited Greeks such as [Tigranes the Great](#) the wife of [Cleopatra.tetrapolis](#) to the Armenian [Metrodorus of Scepsis](#) Amphicrates and the historian [rhetor](#) the court, and—according to Plutarch—when the Roman general Lucullus seized the Armenian capital, Tigranocerta, he found a troupe of Greek actors who had arrived even composed [Artavasdes II](#) Tigranes' successor [68] .to perform plays for Tigranes .Greek tragedies himself

Parthia

[Parthian Empire](#) :Alsosee



nd 2 , [Nisa, Turkmenistan](#) From , [Hellenistic-style helmet](#) A sculpted head of a Parthian wearing a century BC

which later [Achaemenid Empire](#) of the [satrapy](#) It was a north-eastern Iranian [Parthia](#) passed on to Alexander's empire. Under the Seleucids, Parthia was governed by

In 247 BC, following the death of Philip and Nicanor such as satraps various Greek the Seleucid governor of Parthia, proclaimed his Andragoras Antiochus II Theos of independence and began minting coins showing himself wearing a royal diadem and tribe Parni the leader of the Arsaces claiming kingship. He ruled until 238 BC when Arsacid conquered Parthia, killing Andragoras and inaugurating the recaptured Arsacid territory controlled in 209 BC Antiochus III.

Dynasty Arsaces II sued for peace and became a vassal of the Seleucids. It Arsaces II from BC), that the Arsacids would again 171–176 AD. Phraates I was not until the reign of [69] .begin to assert their independence Arsacid expanded control to Mithridates I of Parthia During the reign of (in Persia, (in 141 BC) Media

(in 144 BC) Babylonia, (in 167 BC) Herat includes Seleucid-Parthian (in the 110s BC) The Syria 139 BC), and large parts of Antiochus VII continued as the Seleucids invaded Mesopotamia under wars (reigned 138–129 BC), but he was eventually killed by a Parthian Sideres counterattack. After the fall of the Seleucid dynasty, the Parthians fought frequently (66 BC – AD 217). Roman-Parthian Wars against neighboring Rome in the Abundant traces of Hellenism continued under the Parthian empire. The Parthians (though less than Greek) as Parthian language Greek used as well as their own as coinage. They drachmas languages of administration and also used Greek The Parthians. Parthian art influenced Greek art and Greek theater Enjoyed together with Iranian deities. Their syncretized continued worshipping Greek gods rulers established ruler cults in the manner of Hellenistic kings and often used epithets Hellenistic royal

The Hellenistic influence in Iran was significant in terms of scope, but not depth and ideas and ideals remained Zoroastrian—durability—unlike the Near East, the Iranian the main source of inspiration in mainland Iran, and was soon revived in late [70] Sasanian periods Parthian and

Judea

Syria-Coele Main article:

Hasmonean dynasty and Hellenistic Judaism :the informationfrom For more

Seleucid became a frontier region between the Judea, During the Hellenistic period and therefore was often the frontline of the Syrian Ptolemaic Egypt and Empire Under the Hellenistic [71] wars, changing hands several times during these conflicts as a High Priest of Israel kingdoms, Judea was ruled by the hereditary office of the first Hellenistic Judaism Hellenistic vassal. This period also saw the rise of a developed in the Jewish diaspora of Alexandria and Antioch, and then spread to Judea. The major literary product of this cultural syncretism is Biblical and Biblical Hebrew From Hebrew Bible translation of the Septuagint the reason for the production of this translation seems to be that many of the [72] Aramaic had lost the ability to speak Hebrew and Alexandrian Jews . be that many of the [72] Aramaic

Between 301 and 219 BC the Ptolemies ruled Judea in relative peace, and Jews often found themselves working in the Ptolemaic administration and army, which led The wars.) Tobiads to the rise of a Hellenized Jewish elite class (eg the brought the region into the Seleucid empire; Jerusalem fell to his Antiochus III of control in 198 BC and the Temple was repaired and provided with money and sacked Jerusalem and looted the Temple in Antiochus IV Epiphanes [73] .tribute

169 BC after disturbances in Judea during his abortive invasion of Egypt. Antiochus in Judea.

He may have Jewish religious rites and traditions then banned key

Attempting to Hellenize the region and unify his empire and the Jewish resistance to this eventually led to an escalation of violence. Whatever the case, tensions between Maccabean pro- and anti-Seleucid Jewish factions led to the 174–135 BC

whose victory is celebrated in the Jewish festival (Judas Maccabeus of Revolt Need a source of Hanukkah).

Modern interpretations see this period as a civil war between Hellenized and Out of this revolt was formed an independent Jews [75] [74] .orthodox forms of Judaism

which lasted from 165 BC to 63 BC. ,Hasmonaeen Dynasty kingdom known as the

coincided Which , a civil war The Hasmonean Dynasty eventually disintegrated in

was Antigonus II Mattathias ,The last Hasmonean ruler.with civil wars in Rome

captured by Herod and executed in 37 BC. In spite of originally being a revolt against which

Herodian kingdom Greek overlordship, the Hasmonean kingdom and also the

Herod ,followed gradually became more and more hellenized. From 37 BC to 4 BC

He.Roman Senate ruled as a Jewish-Roman client king appointed by the Great

making it one of the Herod's Temple significantly enlarged the Temple (see

The largest religious structures in the world. The style of the enlarged temple and shows significant Hellenistic architectural influence. His Herodian architecture other

He ruled from 4 BC to AD 6 when he was deposed for the Herod Archelaus ,son Need a source .Roman Judea formation of

Kingdom of Pontus

Kingdom of Pontus :Home Article



.Herakles depicted as Mithridates VI Bust of

It was a Hellenistic kingdom on the southern coast of the Kingdom of Pontus The in 291 BC and lasted until its Mithridates I It was founded by .Black Sea the conquest by the Roman Republic in 63 BC. Despite being ruled by a dynasty which it became hellenized due to the Achaemenid Empire was a descendant of the Persian

the influence of the Greek cities on the Black Sea and its neighboring kingdoms. Pontic culture was a mix of Greek and Iranian elements; the most hellenized parts of the kingdom were on the coast, populated by Greek colonies such the latter of which became the capital of the kingdom. [Sinope](#) and [Trapezus](#) as _____
Epigraphic evidence also shows extensive Hellenistic influence in the interior. During the reign of Mithridates II, Pontus was allied with the Seleucids through dynastic marriages. By the time of Mithridates VI Eupator, Greek was the official language of the kingdom, though Anatolian languages continued to be spoken

who, [Mithridates VI](#) The kingdom grew to its largest extent under Lesser Armenia, [Bithynia](#), [Paphlagonia](#), [Cappadocia](#), [Colchis](#) conquered _____
And, for a [Chersonesos](#) the Greek colonies of the Tauric, [Bosporan Kingdom](#) the _____
brief time, the Roman province of Asia. Mithridates, himself of mixed Persian and Greek ancestry, presented himself as the protector of the Greeks against the and [76] "'barbarians' of Rome styling himself as 'King Mithridates Eupator Dionysus.'
hairstyle *anastole* as the "great liberator". Mithridates also depicted himself with the from whom the Macedonian, Herakles of [Alexander](#) and used the symbolism of kings claimed descent. After a long struggle with Rome in the Mithridatic wars, Pontus was defeated; part of it was incorporated into the Roman Republic as the province of Bithynia, while Pontus' eastern half survived as a client kingdom

Other worlds

Bactrians-Greeks

Main article: [Greco-Bactrian Kingdom](#)

[Indian art is Hellenistic](#) ~~Look~~ [sequence](#) Also



[Bactrian-Greek Kingdom](#) At its maximum amplitude (h. 180 BC (.

The Greek kingdom of Bactria began as a breakaway satrapy of the Seleucid empire, which, because of the size of the empire, had significant freedom from central control. Between 255 and 246 BC, the governor, [Diodotus](#) one, of Afghanistan most of present-day (Margiana and [Sogdiana](#), [Bactria](#) of _____

took this process to its extreme logical and declared himself king. Diodotus II, son of possibly the satrap of [Euthydemus](#) Diodotus, was overthrown in about 230 BC by _____

BC, the Greco-Bactrian 210 [AD](#) [Sogdiana](#), who then started his own dynasty. In _____

While [Antiochus III](#) kingdom was invaded by a resurgent Seleucid empire under victorious in the field, it seems Antiochus came to realize that there were advantages in the status quo (perhaps sensing that Bactria could not be governed from Syria), and married one of his daughters to Euthydemus's son, thus legitimizing the Greco-

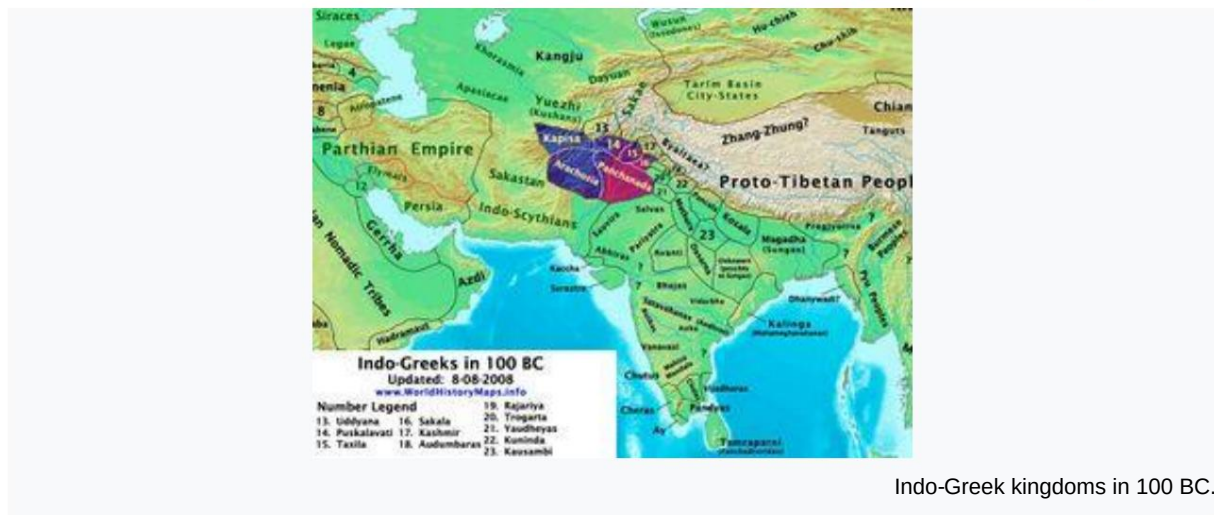
Bactrian dynasty. Soon afterwards the Greco-Bactrian kingdom seems to have by Arsaces II expanded, possibly taking advantage of the defeat of the Parthian king Antiochus

the Greco-Bactrians seem to have had contacts with China, Strabo According to trade routes (Strabo, XI.11.1). Indian sources also maintain silk road through the religious contact between Buddhist monks and the Greeks, and some Greco-son and successor of Euthydemus, Demetrius .Buddhism Bactrians did convert to invaded north-western India in 180 BC, after the destruction of the Mauryan Empire there; the Mauryans were probably allies of the Bactrians (and Seleucids). The exact justification for the invasion remains clear, but by about 175 BC, the Greeks ruled over parts of northwestern India. This period also marks the beginning of the obfuscation of Greco-Bactrian history. Demetrius possibly died about 180 BC; Numismatic evidence suggests the existence of several other kings shortly thereafter. It is probable that at this point the Greco-Bactrian kingdom split into several semi-independent regions for some years, often warring amongst themselves. Heliocles was the last Greek to clearly rule Bactria, his power collapsing by about 130 BC.)Yuezhi and Scythian(in the face of central Asian tribal invasions However, Greek urban civilization seems to have continued in Bactria after the fall of the kingdom, having a hellenizing effect on the tribes which had displaced Greek which followed continued to use Greek on their coinage Kushan Empire rule. The .and Greeks continued being influential in the empire

Indo-Greek kingdoms

Main article: Indo-Greeks :

Indo-Greek religions Laio



Indo-Greek kingdoms in 100 BC.

Greco-Bactrian from the Indo-Greek kingdom The separation of the It resulted in an even more isolated position, and thus the details of the Indo- kingdom Greek kingdom are even more obscure than Bactria. Many supposed kings in India are known only because of coins bearing their name. The numismatic evidence together with archaeological finds and the scant historical records suggest that the fusion of eastern and western cultures reached its peak in the Indo-Greek kingdom.

[\[Need a source\]](#)

After Demetrius' death, civil wars between Bactrian kings in India BC) to make himself independent as the first 175/180 AD . from (Apollodotus I allowed

proper Indo-Greek king (who did not rule from Bactria). Large numbers of his coins as well as [Gandhara](#) have been found in India, and he seems to have reigned in [Antimachus II](#). Apollodotus I was succeeded by or ruled alongside .Punjab western [Antimachus I](#) likely the son of the Bactrian king In about 155 (or 165) BC he [77] seems to have been succeeded by the most successful of the Indo-Greek and seems to have been a [Buddhism](#) Menander converted to .Menander I ,kings great patron of the religion; he is remembered in some Buddhist texts as 'Milinda'. He also expanded the kingdom further east into Punjab, though these conquests were rather ephemeral [Need a source](#) BC), the Kingdom appears to have fragmented, 130 AD .)After the death of Menander With several 'kings' attested contemporaneously in different regions. This inevitably weakened the Greek position, and territory seems to have been lost progressively. were lost to [Paropamisadae](#) and [Arachosia](#) Around 70 BC, the western regions of tribal invasions, presumably by those tribes responsible for the end of the Bactrian kingdom seems to have gradually pushed the [Indo-Scythian](#) kingdom. The result remaining Indo-Greek kingdom towards the east. The Indo-Greek kingdom appears to have lingered on in western Punjab until about AD 10, at which time it was finally was the last of the dynasty of Diodotus [Strato III](#)]] .ended by the Indo-Scythians [Need a source](#) and independent Hellenistic king to rule at his [Diodotus](#) was the last of the line of [79] [78] .death in 10 AD [Greco-Buddhism](#) took over [Kushan empire](#) After conquering the Indo-Greeks, the Greek coinage and artistic styles. Greeks , [Greek script](#) , the Greek language continued being an important part of the cultural world of India for generations. The depictions of the Buddha appear to have been influenced by Greek culture: Buddha representations in the Gandhara period often showed Buddha under the protection of Heracles [80] or the [Yavanas](#) Several references in Indian literature praise the knowledge of the "compliments them as" the all-knowing Yavanas [Mahabharata](#) Greeks. The eg, "The Yavanas, O king, are all-knowing; the Suras are ;)sarvajñy yavaný(are added to the creations of their own [mlecchas](#) particularly so. The The "Brihat- .vimanas such as flying machines that are generally called [81] , "fancy though impure, [Greeks](#) says: "The [Varahamihira](#) Samhita" of the mathematician must be honored since they were trained in sciences and therein, excelled [82] ...others



1802 by [Jean-François Pierre Peyron](#) by King Perseus of Macedon in front of Aemilius Paulus

[Budapest \(Museum of Fine Arts\)](#)

Widespread Roman interference in the Greek world was probably inevitable given This Roman-Greek. [Roman Republic](#) the general manner of the ascendancy of the Interaction began as a consequence of the Greek city-states located along the coast of southern Italy. Rome had come to dominate the Italian peninsula, and desired the submission of the Greek cities to its rule. Although they initially resisted, allying and defeating the Romans at several battles, the [Pyrrhus of Epirus](#) themselves with Greek cities were unable to maintain this position and were absorbed by the Roman republic. Shortly afterward, Rome became involved in Sicily, fighting against The result was the complete conquest of [First Punic War.](#) in the [Carthaginians](#) the Sicily, including its previously powerful Greek cities, by the Romans the Romans looked to re-assert their influence in the [Second Punic War](#) After the A pretext for war was .[Philip V of Macedon](#) Balkans, and to curb the expansion of both , [Rhodes](#) and [Pergamum](#) [Attalid](#) with war provided by Philip's refusal to end his of Greek city- [Aetolian League](#) The Romans, also allied with the [83] .[Roman](#) allies states (which resented Philip's power), thus declared war on Macedon in 200 BC, This ended with a decisive Roman victory at [Second Macedonian War.](#) starting the (197 BC). Like most Roman peace treaties of the [Battle of Cynoscephalae](#) the period, the resultant 'Peace of Flaminius' was utterly designed to crush the power of the defeated party; A massive indemnity was levied, Philip's fleet was surrendered to Rome, and Macedon was effectively returned to its ancient boundaries, losing influence over the city-states of southern Greece, and land in Thrace and Asia Minor. The result was the end of Macedon as a major power in the Mediterranean

In less than twenty years, Rome had destroyed the power of one of the successful states, crippled another, and firmly entrenched its influence over Greece. This was primarily a result of the over-ambition of the Macedonian kings, and their unintended provocation of Rome, though Rome was quick to exploit the situation. In another twenty years, the Macedonian kingdom was no more. Seeking to re-assert the [Perseus](#) [Macedonian](#) power and Greek independence, Philip V's son BC). 168–171 [Third Macedonian War](#) wrath of the Romans, resulting in the Victorious, the Romans abolished the Macedonian kingdom, replacing it with four puppet republics until it was formally annexed as a Roman province after yet another the last , [Achaean League](#) Rome now demanded that the [Andriscus](#) rebellion under stronghold of Greek independence, be dissolved. The Achaeans refused and

declared war on Rome. Most of the Greek cities rallied to the Achaeans' side, even **Lucius** Slaves were freed to fight for Greek independence. The Roman console which, **Corinth** advanced from Macedonia and defeated the Greeks at **Mummius** _____ was razed to the ground. In 146 BC, the Greek peninsula, though not the islands, became a Roman protectorate. Roman taxes were imposed, except in Athens and Sparta, and all the cities had to accept rule by Rome's local allies.

Last, The Attalid dynasty of Pergamum lasted a little longer; a Roman ally until the end Its king, **Attalus III**, died in 133 BC. Without an heir, its natural to alliance the taking and The final Greek resistance [84] .conclusion, Pergamum willed to the Roman Republic rebelled against Rome, captured **Pontus** of **Mithridates** came in 88 BC, when King Roman held Anatolia, and massacred up to 100,000 Romans and Roman allies across Asia Minor. Many Greek cities, including Athens, overthrew their Roman when he was driven out of **Mithridatic wars**. puppet rulers and joined him in the the latter laid siege to Athens, **Lucius Cornelius Sulla** Greece by the Roman general **Gnaeus Pompeius** and razed the city. Mithridates was finally defeated by (Pompey the Great) in 65 BC. Further ruin was brought to Greece by the **Magnus** _____ Roman civil wars, which were partly fought in Greece. Finally, in as **Roman Empire** directly annexed Greece to the new **Augustus**, 27 BC _____ The struggles with Rome had left Greece depopulated and .province of **Achaea** the demoralised. Nevertheless, Roman rule at least brought an end to warfare, and cities. soon recovered their prosperity **Patras** Such as Athens, Corinth, Thessaloniki and

Eventually, instability in the near east resulting from the power vacuum left by the to **Pompey the Great** proconsul Collapse of the Seleucid Empire caused the Roman abolish the Seleucid rump state, absorbing much of Syria into the Roman Famously, the end of Ptolemaic Egypt came as the final act in the [84] .Republic — **Augustus** and **Mark Anthony** republican civil war between the Roman triumvirs After the defeat of Anthony and his lover, the last **Ptolemaic.Caesar** _____ Augustus invaded Egypt and took it, **Battle of Actium** at the, **Cleopatra VII**, monarch He thus completed the destruction of the [84] .as his own personal fiefdom Hellenistic kingdoms and transformed the Roman Republic into a monarchy, ending (in hindsight) the Hellenistic era

Hellenic culture

Spread



[.Georgia](#) ,[Vani](#) Greek goddess of victory, from [Nike](#) Status of

Greek culture was at its height of world influence in the Hellenistic period. Hellenism reached most regions on the frontiers of the Hellenistic [Philhellenism](#) or at least kingdoms. Although some of these regions were not ruled by Greeks or even Greek speaking elites, Hellenistic influence can be seen in the historical record of these regions. Other regions had established contact with [material culture](#) and Greek colonies before this period, and simply saw a continued

[\[86\]](#) [\[85\]](#) process and intermixing [Hellenization](#) of

The spread of Greek culture and language throughout the Near East and Asia owed much to the development of newly founded cities and policies by the successor states, which in turn was deliberate [colonization](#) on , [Ai-Khanoum](#) necessary to maintain their military forces. Settlements such as trade routes, allowed Greek culture to mix and spread. The language of Philip II's and Alexander's court and army (which was made up of various Greek and non- and over time this language , [Attic Greek](#) Greek speaking peoples) was a version of the successor states. The spread of [lingua franca](#) the ,[Koine](#) developed into [.ancient Greek coinage](#) Greek influence and language is also shown through Portraits became more realistic, and the obverse of the coin was often used to display a propagandistic image, commemorating an event or displaying the image of a favored god. The use of Greek-style portraits and Greek language continued under even as the use of Greek was in the [Kushan empires](#) and , [Parthian](#) , the Roman [\[88\]](#) [\[87\]](#) .decline

Institutions

In some fields Hellenistic culture thrives, particularly in its preservation of the past.

The states of the Hellenistic period were deeply fixed with the past and its The preservation of many classical and archaic works of art [\[89\]](#) Seemingly lost glory

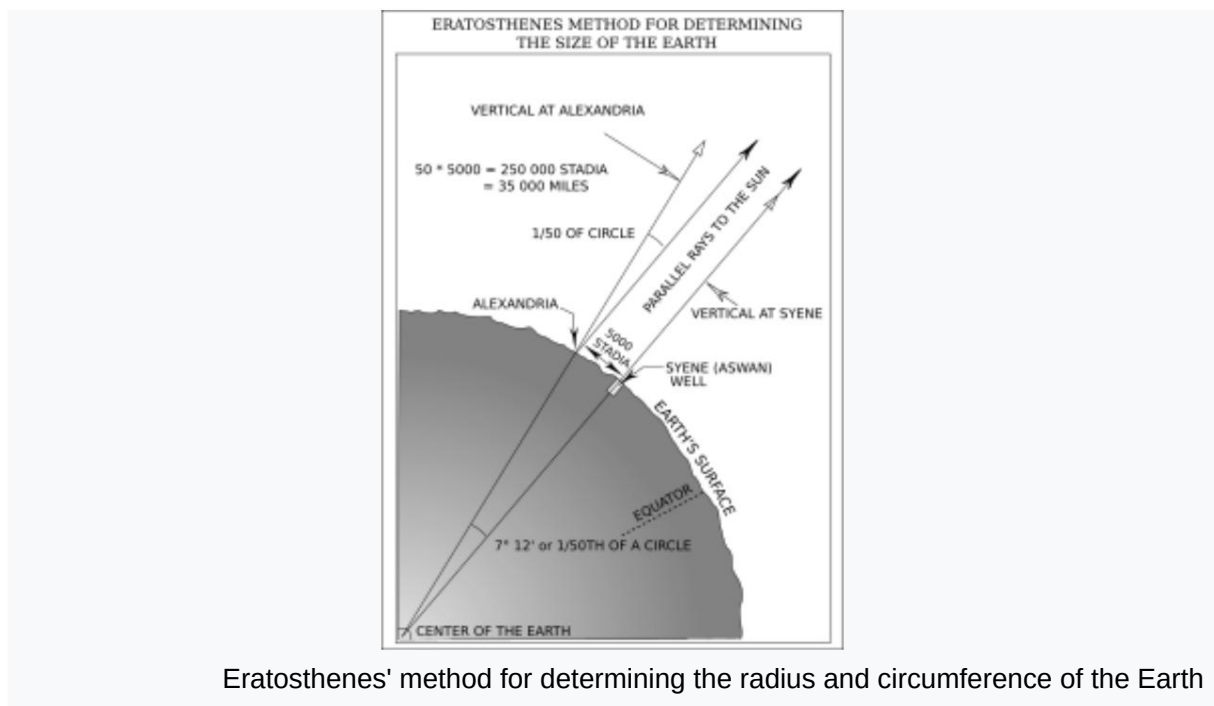
and literature (including the works of the three great classical are due to the efforts of the) [Euripides](#) and [Sophocles](#) .[Aeschylus](#) ,[trageians](#) Hellenistic Greeks. The museum and library of Alexandria was the center of this

conservationist activity. With the support of royal stipends, Alexandrian scholars collected, translated, copied, classified, and critiqued every book they could find. Most of the great literary figures of the Hellenistic period studied at Alexandria and conducted research there. They were scholar poets, writing not only poetry but [90] treatises on Homer and other archaic and classical Greek literature

retained its position as the most prestigious seat of higher education, Athens Especially in the domains of philosophy and rhetoric, with considerable libraries and Alexandria had the monumental museum (a research [91]-philosophical schools which was estimated to have had 700,000 Library of Alexandria center)and The city of Pergamon also had a large library and became a major [91] .volumes The island of Rhodes had a library and also boasted a [91] .center of book production famous finishing school for politics and diplomacy. Libraries were also present in Mark Antony was educated in Athens and Cicero.Kos and ,Pella ,Antioch in which Greek learning Antioch was founded as a metropolis and center of [91] .Rhodes as the Babylon replaced Seleucia [91] . Christianity retained its status into the era of .Tigris metropolis of the lower

The identification of local gods with similar Greek deities, a practice termed stimulated the building of Greek-style temples, and Greek , 'Interpretatio graeca' became theaters and gymnasia culture in the cities meant that buildings such as common. common. Many cities maintained nominal autonomy while under the rule of the local and often had Greek-style institutions. Greeks, dedication statues , satrap king or Architecture, and inscriptions have all been found. However, local cultures were not replaced, and mostly went on as before, but now with a new Greco-Macedonian or otherwise Hellenized elite. An example that shows the spread of Greek theater in which his head was taken to Crassus s story of the death of Plutarch is Theaters.The Bacchae court and used as a prop in a performance of Parthian the the ,Bactria on the edge of Ai-Khanoum have also been found: for example, in Babylon theater has 35 rows – larger than the theater in

the sciences



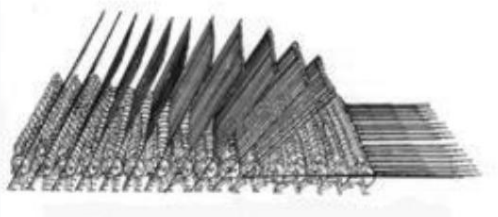


and dated to [Oxyrhynchus](#) found at „Elements One of the oldest surviving fragments of Euclid's
[\[92\]](#) The diagram accompanies Book II, Proposition 5.)P. [Oxy. 29\(circa AD 100](#)

[Hellenic geography](#) and [Information: Hellenic astronomy, hellenic mathematics,](#) from For more

Military sciences

[Information: Hellenic armies](#) from For more



In a 16x16 pike square formation [phalangites](#) [A syntagma of 256](#)

Hellenization

[Information: Hellenization](#) For more



st-2nd 1 , [Greco-Buddhist art](#) and an example of [Buddha](#) One of the first representations of the
[Standing Buddha \(Tokyo National Museum\)](#) : [Gandhara](#) , century AD

The concept of Hellenization, meaning the adoption of Greek culture in non-Greek regions, has long been controversial. Undoubtedly Greek influence did spread through the Hellenistic realms, but to what extent, and whether this was a deliberate policy or mere cultural diffusion, have been hotly debated

It seems likely that Alexander himself pursued policies which led to Hellenization, such as the foundations of new cities and Greek colonies. While it may have been a deliberate attempt to spread Greek culture (or as Arrian says, "to civilize the natives"), it is more likely that it was a series of pragmatic measures designed to aid Cities and colonies were centers of [12] .in the rule of his enormous empire

administrative control and Macedonian power in a newly conquered region. Alexander also seems to have attempted to create a mixed Greco-Persian elite class and his adoption of some forms of Persian dress [Susa weddings](#) as shown by the and court culture. He also brought Persian and other non-Greek peoples into his Again, it is .[companion cavalry](#) military and even the elite cavalry units of the probably better to see these policies as a pragmatic response to the demands of to the [Greek culture](#) than to any idealized attempt to bring [12] ruling a large empire This approach was bitterly resented by the Macedonians and discarded '[barbarians](#)'.

by most of the Diadochi after Alexander's death. These policies can also be during his later [93] [\[megalomania interpreted as the result of Alexander's possible](#)

.years

After Alexander's death in 323 BC, the influx of Greek colonists into the new realms continued to spread Greek culture into Asia. The founding of new cities and military colonies continued to be a major part of the Successors' struggle for control of any particular region, and these continued to be centers of cultural diffusion. The spread of Greek culture under the Successors seems mostly to have occurred with the spread of Greeks themselves, rather than as an active policy

Throughout the Hellenistic world, these Greco-Macedonian colonists considered themselves by and large superior to the native "barbarians" and excluded most non-Greeks from the upper echelons of courtly and government life. Most of the native population was not Hellenized, had little access to Greek culture and often found [gymnasiums](#) [94] [themselves](#) discriminated against by their Hellenic overlords. Their Greek education, for example, was for Greeks only. Greek cities and colonies but these were [Indus](#) may have exported Greek art and architecture as far as the The degree of [elite](#) mostly enclaves of Greek culture for the transplanted Greek. The influence that Greek culture had throughout the Hellenistic kingdoms was therefore highly localized and based mostly on a few great cities like Alexandria and Antioch. Some natives did learn Greek and adopt Greek ways, but this was mostly limited to a few local elites who were allowed to retain their posts by the Diadochi and also to a small number of mid-level administrators who acted as intermediaries between the Greek speaking upper class and their subjects. In the Seleucid Empire, for example, [95] [class official](#) this group amounted to only 2.5 percent of the

Nevertheless had a considerable influence on the cultures that had [Hellenistic art](#) was affected by the Hellenistic expansion. As far as the Indian was broad and far-reaching, and [Hellenistic influence on Indian art](#), subcontinent .had effects for several centuries following the forays of Alexander the Great

Despite their initial reluctance, the Successors seem to have later deliberately naturalized themselves to their different regions, presumably in order to help. In the Ptolemaic kingdom, we find some main control of the population [96]. we [Indo-Greek kingdom](#) Egyptianized Greeks by the 2nd century onwards. In the The Greeks in the ([Menander](#) ,.eg) [Buddhism](#) find kings who were converts to Regions therefore gradually become 'localized', adopting local customs as appropriate. In this way, hybrid 'Hellenistic' cultures naturally emerged, at least among the upper echelons of society

The trends of Hellenization were therefore accompanied by Greeks adopting native ways over time, but this was widely varied by place and by social class. The farther away from the Mediterranean and the lower in social status, the more likely that a colonist was to adopt local ways, while the Greco-Macedonian elites and royal families usually remained thoroughly Greek and viewed most non-Greeks with that a Ptolemaic ruler bothered to learn [Cleopatra VII](#) disdain. It was not until .of their subjects [Egyptian language](#) the

Debt

Main article: [Hellenism](#)



.a deity with attributes from Greek and Egyptian gods , Zeus-Ammon Bust of

Greek the :Greek religion In the Hellenistic period, there was much continuity in continued to be worshiped, and the same rites were practiced as before. gods _____ However the socio-political changes brought on by the conquest of the Persian empire and Greek emigration abroad meant that change also came to religious practices. This varied greatly by location. Athens, Sparta and most cities in the Greek mainland did not see much religious change or new gods (with the exception while the multi-ethnic Alexandria had a very varied [97]),in Athens Isis of the Egyptian A group of gods and religious practices, including Egyptian, Jewish and Greek. Greek emigrates brought their Greek religion everywhere they went, even as far as India and Afghanistan. Non-Greeks also had more freedom to travel and trade throughout the and Serapis Mediterranean and in this period we can see Egyptian gods such as all coexisting , synagogue as well as a Jewish , Hadad And Atargatis gods Syrian the common practice was [98].—Alongside classical Greek deities Delos on the island of A to identify Greek gods with native gods that had similar characteristics and this)Atargatis Hagne (a Hellenized Aphrodite , created new fusions like Zeus-Ammon Greek emigres faced individual religious choices they had not.Demeter -Isis and .faced on their home cities, where the gods they worshiped were dictated by tradition

Hellenistic monarchies were closely associated with the religious life of the kingdoms they ruled. This had already been a feature of Macedonian kingship, which had Hellenistic kings adopted patron deities as protectors of their house [99] .priestly duties and sometimes claimed descent from them. The Seleucids for example took and the Ptolemies ,Herakles as patron, the Antigonids had Apollo on _____ [100] among others Dionysus claimed

The worship of dynastic ruler cults was also a feature of this period, most notably in adopted earlier Pharaonic practice, and established Ptolemies Egypt, where the These cults were usually associated with a specific god-kings themselves as at Alexandria and had their own *Ptolemaieia* temple in honor of the ruler such as the festivals and theatrical performances. The setting up of ruler cults was more based on statues, proskynesis ,on the systematized honors offered to the kings (sacrifice than on actual belief)isotheism(altars, hymns) which put them on par with the gods

of their divine nature. According to Peter Green, these cults did not produce genuine The worship of [101] .belief of the divinity of rulers among the Greeks and Macedonians

and of course, at Erythrae Alexander was also popular, as in the long cult lived at Alexandria, where his tomb was located

The Hellenistic age also saw a rise in the disillusionment with traditional The rise of philosophy and the sciences had removed the gods from [102] .religion many of their traditional domains such as their role in the movement of the heavenly proclaimed the centrality of humanity Sophists bodies and natural disasters. The (the view that the gods were simply Euhemerism the belief in ;agnosticism and ancient kings and heroes), became popular. The popular living far away from the view of disinterested gods promoted a Epicurus philosopher of rulers also brought the idea of apotheosis The metakosmia human realm in divinity down to earth. While there does seem to have been a significant decline in [103] religiosity, this was mostly reserved for the educated classes

It was widely practiced, and this, too, was a continuation from earlier times. Magic and charms and use oracles throughout the Hellenistic world, people would consult figurines to deter misfortune or to cast spells. Also developed in this era was the which sought to determine a person's character and astrology complex system of Astrology was widely .planets and , moon ,sun future in the movements of the (luck, fortune), which grew in popularity during this Tyche associated with the cult of .period

The role of books and scholars

In every field of Hellenistic life, except for the field of representation, we find a specific phenomenon - we find Greek civilization spreading and not disappearing. Athens was dying, and the Greek shops in the West, except Syracuse, were collapsing and disappearing; But the Greek cities in Egypt and the East were at the peak of their material and cultural glory. Polybius, a man of wide experience, abundant knowledge of history, wise opinion, and honest judgement, wrote in 148 BC about these days "in which sciences and arts advance at a rapid pace (1)"; this is a tone we are accustomed to hearing from other writers. Thanks to the spread of the Greek language and its adoption as a common language, a cultural unity was found that lasted in the countries of the Mediterranean for nearly a thousand years. All educated people in the new empires learned the Greek language and used it as a means of diplomatic relations and to spread literature and sciences. There was no news of Greece in Egypt and the Near East. And when ~~people talked~~ educated person in a book written in Greek understands the inhabited world (the Oikoumene) (they talked about it as a world with a single civilization, which has become a worldview). To be discouraged by the narrow, arrogant national outlook that prevailed in the city-states, but it may be more than that Universality for life is less resurgent Conforming to the requirements of reason.

For this wide circle of readers, thousands of writers wrote hundreds of thousands of books, and we have the names of one thousand and one hundred mistaken in counting them; A popular fast script arose to Hellenistic authors. There is no doubt that those who do not know their names are facilitate writing, and in fact, since the fourth century, we have heard of methods of shorthand by which it is possible to "change some letters and vowels under different conditions." Books continued to be written on Egyptian papyrus until Ptolemy IV forbade the export of this material from Egypt Perhaps this prevents the growth of the Pergamum library. Eumenes II responded to this work by encouraging the industry of processing sheep and calf skins on a large scale. These skins were used for writing in the East from a long time ago, and the parchment quickly became the In Pergamum, the European name Parchment is derived from its name, it competes with paper as a tool for communication and etiquette.

After the number of books multiplied to this extent, the establishment of book houses became an inevitable necessity. These houses had existed in Egypt and Mesopotamia before that time, but they were among the means of luxury reserved for kings. But it seems that this library and its value if we know that what Aristotle paid was the first of the large private book collections. We can estimate the size of its portion, which he bought from Aspibos , Plato's successor. Aristotle bequeathed his books to the value of 18,000 US riyals Theophrastus then bequeathed it (in 287) to Neleus, and he transmitted it to Scepsis . Scepsis in Asia Minor, where she was buried underground, as some accounts say, to escape the evil of the scientific kings of Pergamum. After these books remained buried in this extremely damaged manner, they were sold around 100 BC. To Apellison of Tiussi

Teos, Athenian philosopher. Applekon found that many passages in the books had been damaged by the moisture of the earth, so he wrote new copies of them. He filled in the missing gaps as much as his thinking guided him (3); and this may be the reason why Aristotle is the most attractive philosopher in ancient history. When Sylla captured Athens in 86 AD, he took the library of Appalcone and transferred it to Rome, where Andrenchus recorded Andronicus, the Rhodesian scholar, wrote the texts of Aristotle's works (4). He published these recorded texts - and this incident had an impact on the history of Roman thinking no less than the impact of the awakening of philosophy in the Middle Ages.

The story of this collection and its movement from place to place indicates to us what literature owes to the Ptolemaic kings. For establishing the great library of Alexandria and making it part of its museum. This library was started by Ptolemy I and completed by Ptolemy II, then he added There is a smaller library in the Sarapis Temple in one of the suburbs of the city. The number of files contained therein before the end of Philadelphus's reign reached 532,000 files, of which, at most, one hundred thousand books were composed in the sense in which this word is understood these days (5). The evidence for this remains that from time immemorial, in the hearts of the kings of Egypt, their love for strengthening their authority has competed. Evidence for this collection Our neighborhood Ptolemy III ordered that every book arriving at Alexandria should be deposited in the library, and that copies of copies should be given one From it to its owner, the library keeps the original book. This king, who had absolute power, asked Athens to lend him the manuscripts of one American safe return. When they were sent to him, pound to guarantee their Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, deposited 90,000 worth of them with her, them (6). And the people's desire spread and told the Athenians to keep the money as a reward for his work.) He kept the originals and sent copies to New manuscripts and their destruction in the was so extensive that a group of people emerged who specialized in buying first copies as old books (7).

The librarianship quickly became more important than the museum and people became attached to it, and the position of librarian became the highest-paid position With the king, one of his duties became to be the private tutor for the crown prince. The names of these trustees have survived to us, although they differ from one another in the various manuscripts. The most recent record mentions the names of the first six trustees: Zenodotus, Apollonius of Rhodes, Aristthenes of Cyrene, Apollonius of Alexandria, Aristophanes of Byzantium, and Aristarchus of Smythresia. Even if their origins differ, it once again suggests the unity of Hellenic culture. These names are almost no less important than Calamchus, the poet and scholar who classified this collection and organized it into a general catalog whose files reached one hundred and twenty files. An image comes to our imagination. along with countless others. A second of the originals of valuable books, A large group of copyists, whom we believe to be slaves, copy images Scholars divide these books into groups. Some of these men were writing histories of various arts and sciences, some of them were publishing For texts to enlighten others "editions" of valuable masterpieces, and some were writing comments and explanations. In literature, with a chapter The Byzantine revolution was a great revolution for specialists and readers of subsequent generations. Aristophanes created independent and dependent sentences in ancient manuscripts, separated from each other by capital letters and punctuation marks. He was the one who invented the accents that annoy us the most when reading Greek writings.

Zenodotus began to refine the Iliad and the Odyssey, Aristophanes continued his work, and Aristarchus completed it, and the result of their work was the It indicates an abundance of knowledge. And the century did not end current text of these two epics, and they are the ones who explained what was obscure in them. The third, until Alexandria, thanks to its museum, library, and scholars, became the mental capital of the Greek world in every branch of science and literature except philosophy.

There is no doubt that other Hellenistic cities had book houses, as evidenced by the fact that Austrian archaeologists have uncovered the remains of A beautiful library belongs to the municipality of Ephesus, and we hear that a great library was burned when Scipio ravaged the city of Carthage. This is because the kings of this country are short-lived, but the only library that can be compared to the Library of Alexandria is the Library of Pergamum. They were envious of the enlightened Ptolemaic kings for their cultural efforts, and Eumenes II established the Pergamum Library, and brought in its luminaries a group of the greatest Greek scholars. The collection of books that contained it began to grow rapidly, until it reached its number when he gave it as a gift Antony to Cleopatra to replace that part of the Library of Alexandria that burned during the revolt against Caesar in 48 BC. Two hundred thousand files.

Thanks to this library, and the good taste of the Attic kings, this city eventually became pure Unless The Hellenistic era was the center of the purest school of Greek prose, a school that did not consider any word to be Greek. It was mentioned in the writings of the ancient era. To the enthusiasm of these writers we owe what remains of the masterpieces of Attic prose.

Writing became a profession, not a hobby, and I grew up in it This era was first and foremost an era of geniuses and scholars, an era between them. Poets began to write Groups and circles' appreciation of each other's talents is inversely proportional to the square of the distance To the poets, and their writings thus became stilted and artificial, and the scholars began to write for the scholars, but their writings were devoid of joy and splendor, and the thinkers felt that the creative inspiration of the Greeks had almost run out, and that the only service they could perform was to compile an era loftier and more daring than theirs. Therefore, they created methods for criticizing, preserving, recording, and explaining the literary works he created, and they tried to extract the essence of the many manuscripts that were in their hands, and to All texts and literature guide "The nine people to what they should read. They made lists of "the best books" and "the four heroic poets."

biographies of major writers and so they wrote The historians," "the ten lyric poets," "the ten orators," and so on)9 collected and saved from the destruction the scattered information that we now know only about these men. They wrote summaries of history, literature, acting, science, and philosophy(10); These compendiums, which were like "shortcuts to knowledge", were based on preserving the original works that they summarized, even though some of them replaced them and destroyed these works without the knowledge of their authors. The deterioration of the classical Attic Greek language and its replacement by the Eastern Greek jargon widespread at that time disturbed the Hellenistic scholars. They began to compile dictionaries and grammar books, and the Library of Alexandria issued, as the French Scientific Academy does these days, resolutions showing the correct use of ancient Greek words and expressions. Had it not been for the diligence and patience of these scholars, the wars, revolutions, and disasters that took place in this part of the world for two thousand years would have been eliminated. , on these "precious fragments" that have passed down to us from the wreckage of the ancient Greek he

Religion and philosophy

Hellenistic philosophy and Main article: Hellenism

the art

Hellenistic the art Main article:



.realism Head of an old woman, a good example of



an example of the sensualism of Hellenistic art. 2nd century CE , [Cupid and Psyche Sculpture](#) of .Roman copy of a 2nd-century BCE Greek original

The decline of Greek civilization in terms of art was long delayed. In this aspect, the prosperity of the Hellenistic Age was no less, in The fertility of production and innovation exceeds the prosperity of any other era in history. There is no doubt that the minor arts did not suffer any decline throughout the Greek world, and that the skill of craftsmen in wood, ivory, silver, and gold spread throughout its area. During this period, engraving on jewels and coins reached its highest levels, and the Hellenistic kings in the countries extending to... Bactrians decorate their coins with many inscriptions, and we are not exaggerating if we say that the ten-drachme piece from the coins of Hieron II was the most beautiful thing the eye had ever seen in the art of numismatics recorded in history. Alexandria was famous for its gold and silversmiths, whose art was no less beautiful than the impeccable style of its laws. It was also famous for its precious stones. And its shells with colorful reliefs, and its green and blue ceramics, and its pottery covered with a wonderful glaze, and its many-colored glazes with beautiful, delicate engravings. This art is evident in its most beautiful manifestations in the Portland vase, which was most likely made by Alexandria. On it were engraved graceful images engraved in a bright white glass layer the color of milk. Clear over a blue glass body. How similar this masterpiece in ancient times is to the masterpieces of Josiah and Dujod in modern times. **Music**

Main article: [Hellenic music](#)

The music remained popular among all classes of the population, and the scales and melodies changed in the direction of tenderness and novelty Short outliers in harmonics; Music (1) instruments and compositions became more complex 2). The ancient "Pan flutes" grew around the year 420 in Alexandria until they became a group of bronze flutes . Around the year 175, he made this instrument an organ It is driven by combined water and air and makes it possible for the player to produce tones of sound with it Very long. We do not know more about the structure of this instrument than what we mentioned, but we will see how it developed rapidly in Roman times Until it became the organ of Christianity and the organ of these days (3). The instruments were combined to form a choir of players; melodies of purely instrumental music, sometimes consisting of five movements, were played in the cabarets of Alexandria and Athens. and Syracuse (4). A number of skilled musicians gained wide fame and gained a social status commensurate with their high wages. In 318 [Aristoxenus wrote from Tarasus](#) Aristoxenus of Taras, a student of Aristotle, a small treatise called The rules of melodies have become the ancient text referred to in musical theories. Aristoxenus was a serious man Athenaeus said, in phrases heard by many generations, that he enjoyed it just as most philosophers did not enjoy the music of their time. He corrupted and was finally eliminated, we became... narrates: "After barbarism overwhelmed the role of acting, and after music became after A small minority in this time, we recall in our minds, while sitting alone, what music used to be like in the old days" (5).

Architecture

Main article: [Hellenistic architecture](#)

As for the architecture of the Hellenistic era, it has no impact on our souls because time has passed over it, flattening it to the ground and creating hostility over it without distinction between some and others. However, we infer from literature and its effects that Greek architecture spread in this era from Bactria to Spain. A mixture of styles arose from the mutual influence between Greece and the East: the colonnades and transoms concentrating inside Asia invaded Asia, and the arches, arches, and vaults entered the West. In Delos itself, the ancient Greek center, there In an era that was passionate about elegance and adornment, that's why it was so dark were Egyptian and Persian capitals. The Doric style seemed rigid and began to disappear from city after city, while the ornate Corinthian style began to advance until it reached its peak. The worldly tendency in art matched the speed of its progress with the worldly tendency in the system of government, laws, morals, literature, and philosophy. Columns were erected around houses, wide entrances, markets, courthouses, halls of national associations, bookstores and theaters, sports training schools, and baths. These columns began to replace temples. It was a new palace in which the art of planning and decoration appeared Greek Medan. The entrances to homes became decorated Kings and Individuals with paintings, statues, and inscriptions on the walls, and private gardens began to surround the spacious, luxurious homes. Orchards, gardens, lakes, and pavilions were created for the kings in the country's cities, and they were usually opened to the masses. The art of city planning developed to keep pace with the art of architecture, and the streets were planned in the Hippodamian style Hippodamus quadrilateral, including main streets no less than thirty feet wide - a width commensurate with the horses and chariots that were the means of transportation in Maabada knows those days. It was a city (but it is most likely that most of the streets of the Hellenistic cities were the land of Izmir, boasting its paved streets)6 disadvantages of dirt and mud.

There were many beautiful buildings that had never been seen before. In Athens, in the second century, the Corinthian columns erected in the Olympium were built, and the Roman Cossutius drew up the general plan for the great, spacious edifice, which was the most impressive building in Livy, a structure for the familiar situation, which is Rome's dependence on Greek artists. And described With this work, Cossutius had the heart Athens to build another building worthy of being a dwelling place for the God of gods (7). Sixteen of its columns are still standing. Olympian Zeus That he did not It is the most beautiful surviving example of the Corinthian style. And in Eleusis The dying favor of Athens, and the genius of Philion, completed the magnificent temple of hidden rituals which Pericles had begun in a place which had been a sacred place since Mycenaean times. Nothing remains of this temple

There are only scattered pieces, but some of them indicate that Greek planning and sculpture were still at their peak at that time. In Delos, the French revealed the foundations of Apollo's temple, and they also revealed a city that in its day was crowded with luxurious buildings intended for commercial business or to house a hundred Greek or foreign gods. Hieron II built many buildings in Syracuse He renovated the municipal representation house and increased its area, and these days we still read his name engraved on its stones. The Ptolemies decorated the city of Alexandria with towering buildings that spread their reputation for beauty, but there was little... These buildings do not survive until now. Ptolemy III built a temple at Edfu, the most impressive of what remained of the buildings from the era of the Greek occupation, and his successors built the Temple of Isis on the island of Fili and rebuilt it. In Ionia, new houses were erected for the gods in Miletus and Priene Priene, Magnesia, And other cities; In 300 BC, the third temple of Artemis was built on a larger scale in honor of Ephesus, and the architects Paeonius built it. Paeonius, and a temple at Didia near Miletus Apollo (332 BC - 41 AD); the pages of the magnificent Ionic columns that stood in this temple still remain to this day. In Pergamum, Omnes III spread the fame of his capital throughout the length and breadth of Greece with the buildings he created there, especially the the Pergaum Museum in famous Altar of Zeus, which It was uncovered by the Germans in 1878 and reconstructed with great skill in Berlin. Two magnificent flights of stairs around two great doors of this altar led to a spacious hall with columns, and around one hundred and thirty feet from the base there was a frieze that was as luxurious in its day as a tomb. Alexander in the fourth century or the Parthenon in the century Fifth. The shortest thing to say is that Greece has never flourished as much as it did in those days, and that the enthusiasm of its citizens and the skill of its artists did not have the same effect as they did at that time in transforming many of its people's homes into luxurious palaces of splendor and beauty.

Post-Hellenic

period see also

Greek colonies ÿ

Hellenistic art ÿ

Hellenistic astronomy ÿ

Hellenistic geography ÿ

Hellenistic Greece ÿ

Hellenistic mathematics ÿ

Hellenistic period ÿ

Hellenistic philosophy ÿ

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held by Greeks. Although the Ptolemies and the Seleucids were
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efforts to attract immigrants from Greece, thus adding yet another racial
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Research on Greek civilization

June 2023 7 in Amr : **Edit**

To conduct a ready-made research on Greek civilization, we must first know the components of civilization, each of which we will talk about in detail during the elements of the research. Civilization is composed of four main elements, which are the economy, politics, societal traditions, sciences, and the arts, for example, meaning the remaining heritage of this great civilization, such as Temples, statues, and famous works such as the Iliad and the Odyssey, and this is what we will explore through [the Jarbha website](#).

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Introduction to a ready-made research on Greek civilization

Greek civilization is one of the ancient civilizations that existed in the ancient world, just like the Egyptian civilization and the Samaritan civilization, but with varying periods of time. It is one of the civilizations that greatly influenced the world map and played a major role in making it as we know it now. Rome was inspired by everything from architecture to the arts. Even philosophy, and this is what we will know only in this article.

Elements

- A general overview of Greek civilization.
- The influence of the geographical situation on policies in ancient Greece.
- Economy in ancient Greece.
- The heritage of Greek civilization.
- Conclusion of a ready-made research on Greek civilization.

A general overview of Greek civilization

When we want to do ready research on Greek civilization, we read books or ask Google, but in reality, the original sources through which we learned about Greek civilization varied, and they left us with a heritage that still remains today as a witness to the greatness and development of this civilization in various fields.

Life, and there are written sources left to us by historians, such as:

- Herodotus is called the Father of History. He lived in the 5th century BC. He wrote about many things Civilizations of the ancient world, and he has a complete book on Egypt, but Herodotus's writings are distinguished by the fact that he presents stories and news of the common people, which makes his writings not free of exaggerations, bias, and historical fallacies.
- Thucydides lived in the period between the 5th and 4th centuries BC. His writings are characterized by realism, and he is distinguished by being a contemporary writer who witnessed the events as they occurred, as he lived during the wars that broke out in Greece, and he analyzed and criticized the events.

As for the philosophers, Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle left us a lot of information. They wrote about philosophy, systems of government, geography, medicine, astronomy, and other sciences.

There are different opinions among historians about the beginning and end of Greek civilization, but most sources indicate that it was between 60 and 800 BC, where the Hellenistic civilization ended with the death of Alexander the Great, and the Hellenistic civilization began with the division of Alexander's empire into the Three Kingdoms. Ptolemy conquered the first of Egypt and established the Ptolemaic era in Egypt. The others were the remaining parts of the empire.

Historical scholars have divided the stages of the history of Greece into multiple periods and eras, and the early era was: 1100 - 3000 BC. Some studies have confirmed the existence of features of the rise of life in 3000 and the emergence of civilizational activity in separate historical periods on the separate islands of Greece, each of which established its own civilization and left us its heritage. like:

- The civilization of Crete, between 1200 and 2400 BC, was a civilization that mixed different cultures. There is evidence indicating the existence of relationships between this civilization and Egyptian and there were commercial relations between them.
- The Mycenaean civilization between (1100 and 1600 BC) was a purely Greek civilization that was distributed throughout all the islands of Greece and ended due to the Dorian tribes displaced from the north who invaded Greece in 1100 BC. Life in Greece did not return to normal before the 8th century BC. M.

Read also : [The sea that separates Turkey and Greece](#)

The influence of geographical situation on politics in ancient Greece

In order to be able to conduct a ready research on Greek civilization, we must understand its geographical nature, as Greece is bordered to the east by the Aegean Sea, to the west by the Ionian Sea, to the south by the Mediterranean Sea, and to the north by Albania, Macedonia and Bulgaria, and is interspersed with a group of mountain ranges with plains and rugged roads, which led to the outbreak of An isolated and unique spirit in the Greek character.

Thanks to the difficult geographical nature of Greece, which caused each state to be isolated from the other, it relied on the police system . That is, the system of small states, meaning that each province in Greece was considered an independent state with its own laws, economy, and army.

Police system yyyyy In the literal sense, it means citizenship, which was a matter that belonged to the Greeks and was limited to them. This citizenship was only granted under very harsh and complex terms and conditions, especially in Athens, Sparta, Thebes, and Agos. Other polis might fight, as happened in the famous Peloponnesian wars between Athens and Sparta, which extended from 404 to 431 BC. Birth.

These wars took place at separate intervals and arose due to the dispute over leadership and sovereignty in Greece as a whole, where Athens and Sparta were the great powers among the Greek islands and states. Athens had established the Delos-Sparta alliance and took under its leadership cities. This alliance was similar to the Peloponnesian alliance. Its military system was distinguished by the island of the Peloponnese. He was called very strict and firm.

When the city of Corcyra took refuge from Corinth, which belonged to the Spartan alliance, and announced its desire to join the Delos alliance, which followed the democratic system, unlike the other alliance, which was still ruled by a minority regime, of course Athens came to save it from the obstinacy and injustice of Corinth, which prompted Sparta to provide support to Corinth, and thus began a civil war that lasted 17 years. In general, this war ended with the Spartan victory in the Battle of Aegospotami.

But Greece did not like the Spartan regime, which caused a violent rebellion in which Thebes succeeded in defeating Sparta and seizing leadership from it. As a result of all these wars, the Greeks' forces were weaker than what the Macedonians and Persians coveted.

It has been said that there are connections between this war and what was mentioned in the Iliad and Odyssey about the famous Trojan War, and the systems of government in Greece developed as a result of migration movements and the transition from the tribal system to democracy in stages:

1-The tribal system

Also called the city-state system, the Polis were based on the approach that the owner of the largest amount of agricultural and pastoral lands would be the leader and leader of the city and rule it.

2-The monarchy

The first system known to Greece, but it did not last long because it did not conform to the character of Greek society, as it was a class system based on the person of the king and his agents.

3-The aristocratic system

It represents the transfer of power to the landowners and then a shift from individual rule to a system of rule by the group that owns the lands, namely the aristocracy.

4-The oligarchic system

After the prosperity of trade between Greece and the countries of the world, the merchant class was able to compete with the landowners in wealth, as well as struggle over power, until it was able to reach power, and this system was known as oligarchy.

5- The system of rule of tyrants

The political awareness of the public was formed, which prompted them to carry out popular revolutions that were led by the children of the wealthy. When these revolutions succeeded in achieving power, the wealthy seized power and it was called the rule of tyrants because they exploited the common people and rose to rule on the shoulders of the people.

6-The democratic system

The public could not bear the injustice and oppression of the tyrants so many times, and new revolutions broke out in which many tyrants were killed

Others fled until the system of government in Greece became democratic, as there was a council in which all citizens participated in making decisions, voting, and electing for any matter in the city.

Read also : [History of Europe in the Middle Ages](#)

Economy in ancient Greece

How can we conduct a ready-made research on Greek civilization without knowing how strong its economy was and how the Greeks lived, since Greece did not have rivers that allowed agriculture like Egypt and Iraq, and the geographical nature of mountains, winding roads, and rough roads did not leave the Greeks the opportunity to

They became farmers on a large scale, as happened in the Pharaonic civilization, which prompted them to explore the sea, either by fishing, by trading, or even by pirating on other ships.

1-Mercenary soldiers

Many Greeks resorted to working as mercenary soldiers, and there is many evidence of some Egyptian kings using Greek soldiers in their wars and battles during periods of weakness of the Egyptian army.

One of the Egyptian kings even allocated to them an entire city that was administered in the Greek manner, which led to a merging and blending of the two cultures that appeared in the arts of sculpture, where some Greek statues in early times were depicted in the Egyptian style.

2-Industry and crafts

It was known that Greece was based on the potter's wheel, and the Greek art of making pottery vessels was distinguished by the decoration on which Greek myths were depicted. Greek pottery was one of the best

A on fees sources that provided us with information about Greece. We studied many Greek myths with us. found on pottery.

There were types of pottery, as the pottery industry continued to develop over the ages. For example, paint was placed on the pot after the firing process, and there were two widespread methods used in painting:

- **Pottery: Greek figure black**, the oldest type, dating back to 700 BC. It began in Corinth. Before painting, the surface of the pottery is polished and polished well. The artist draws the outlines of his drawing before it hardens and is then colored using albumen colors.
- **Pottery Greek figure red** originated in Athens in 530 BC, where the artist was allowed to make his drawings more accurate. The background is black and the graphics are colored

3- Agriculture within narrow limits

Despite the difficulty of agriculture in Greece, it was distinguished by the cultivation of olives and grapes, which were made into oils and rum and exported as substitutes for wheat and basic grains.

4-Trade with the East

Greek ships used to leave the naturally paved coasts to form natural ports due to the large number of ships

The boats on the beaches are loaded with goods and pottery containing salted fish, oils and wines, and bring back

huge sums of money, grains and fabrics.

Heritage of Greek civilization

During the stages of conducting research on Greek civilization, we realize that Greek culture has greatly influenced the

world and is considered, according to the opinions of many scholars and researchers, to be the cradle of Western

civilization and the foundation on which Europe as we know it was formed now. Most of the sciences and arts were

Greece that planted their seeds in history. Such as philosophy, literature, and major arts such as architecture and

sculpture, and minor arts such as coins and pottery.

First: Greek temples

Greece is considered one of the countries that rely heavily on tourism, thanks to its temples and museums that

scream beauty and creativity that has baffled millions around the world to this day. Greek architecture is characterized by

luxury and beauty, and many architects were inspired by ideas from the Corinthian and Doric Greek columns

and among the most famous temples.

1-Parthenon Temple

One of the best evidences of the greatness of ancient Greek architecture was built on the Acropolis Mountain in

Athens in the period between 447 and 432 BC. It was executed by the famous artist Phidias.

2-Temple of Poseidon

The Sounion was built on the ruins of another ancient temple in the period between 444 and 440 BC and is located at the

southern end of Attica.

Second: Greek sculpture

Greece was famous for the art of sculpture, which was copied by the Roman civilization with simple additions. Among the most famous sculptures that still exist and are studied, the origins of art are learned from ancient sculptors.

1- Statue of Polycletus

He is a Greek sculptor who lived between the 5th and 6th centuries. His works were characterized by idealism and he also worked in engineering, as he also designed the Theater of Epidauros. One of his most famous works is the Disc Bearer statue located in the British Museum.

2-Praxiteles statue

A sculptor from Athens who lived between 395 and 330 BC. There is a diverse group of gods from his works that still survive today, including a statue of Aphrodite of Cnidia, one of the most famous Greek gods.

3- Statue of Lesbius

A Greek sculptor who lived in the fourth century BC. He is one of the greatest classical sculptors. His most famous work is a horse carriage, which is part of a monument.

4- The Statue of Scopas,

a Greek sculptor who lived in the fourth century BC. One of his most famous works is the statue of the Dancing or Angry Lady.

A: Greek currencies^{Third}

The Greeks used ancient currencies as the need for them arose with the abundance of trade and the development of the import and export movement. They varied according to time periods into antique and classic. The methods of minting currencies differed, as each state had its own mint with its own logo.

Fourth: Greek pottery

Greek pottery is distinguished by its diversity, as each type has a specific use. There are types with special specifications that are used to transport oils and wines, and the way they are shaped is suitable for ships, as they are tapered at the bottom so that the ship can accommodate as much of it as possible.

There was a type used as a prize won by runners in the marathon that was held every three years, and sacred olive oil from the temple of Athena, the patroness of heroes, was placed in it, along with utensils used for drinking and eating.

Read also : [An essay on Egypt and its historical and cultural status](#)

Conclusion of a ready-made research on Greek civilization

Greece was an advanced civilization. It went through many ups and downs and was able to defeat many enemies, such as the Carthaginian War and the Persian Wars. It was also credited with establishing the first democratic system of government. Greek scholars played a major role in many sciences and arts. Who could have entertained us with tragedies like Oedipus of Melaka and Prometheus in... Shackles and Helen.

The ancient Greeks left a long heritage, much of which we have been able to explain, and we are still trying to unravel some parts of it.

Greek classical era

Classic era

general information

"490 BC"

"323 BC"

Ancient Greece

the beginning

the end

Region

Effects

Greek early classical period (en)

Greek late classical period (en)

classical Greek sculpture (en)

Branch out from it

Ancient Greece

Hellenistic Greece

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Parthenon in Athens, Temple of the goddess Athena

The Greek Classical Age is a time period lasting about 200 years in Greek civilization (That is, the fifth and fourth centuries before the Achaemenid Empire^[2] and its subsequent independence. was [1] This period saw the annexation of much of Greece Modern before birth.

Classical Greece had a strong influence on the Roman Empire And on the foundations of Western civilization. Much of modern Western politics, artistic thought (Greek architecture and sculpture), scientific thought, and Greek theater Greek literature and philosophy Derived from this period of Greek history.

Historically most [3]In the context of the art, architecture and culture of ancient Greece, it corresponds to the Classical period

Fifth and fourth centuries BC (the most famous dates: the fall of the last tyrant in 510 BC and the death of Alexander

(the largest in 323 BC). Therefore, the Classical Period is considered subordinate to the Greek Dark Ages and Ancient Greece, and it succeeded

In turn in [the Hellenistic era](#).

Fifth century BC[edit]

This century has been studied primarily from the perspective of [Athens](#). She left us many [novels](#), plays, and other works. The period referred to as the fifth century BC extended slightly.

· [Maktoob](#), unlike other cities such as [Polis](#)

The perspective of Athenian civilization in classical Greece. One might consider that the first important event in... According to the fourth century BC

This century, in 508 BC, was the fall of the last tyrant and the advent of Cleisthenes' reforms. The broader vision of the Greek world began after the Ionian Revolt in [500 BC](#), the event that sparked [the first Greek-Persian invasion](#). In the year 492 BC. The Persians were defeated in 490 BC. The second attempt by the Persians to invade Greece, between 479 and 481, also failed, despite their having crossed most of modern Greece (north of the Isthmus of Corinth) at a critical stage during

The war that followed [the Battle of Thermopylae and the Battle of Artemisium](#). Then the [\[4\] Delian League was formed, under the control of Athens](#), to serve as an instrument Powerful, yet dynamic Athens she has. Corruption in Athens caused many revolts between the allied cities, which

Before birth. Peace prevailed for a short time; Then It awakened the city of Sparta and caused the Peloponnesian War in 431 the war resumed in favor of the city of [Sparta](#). Athens was finally defeated in 404 BC, and internal revolts in [Athens](#) brought about the end of the 5th century BC in Greece.

Yes, both From its beginning, Sparta had a dual government. This means that there were two kings ruling together throughout its history, and he took over The myth of Eurysthenes and Procles, who are descendants of Hercules. Rule hereditary. The genetic origins of these two breeds come according to... [They were said to have](#) occupied Sparta two generations after [the Trojan War](#).

Athens under Klithenes[edit]

In 510 BC, the Spartan army helped the Athenians overthrow their tyrannical king, Hippias of Athens, son of Peisistratus. Cleomenes I, king of Sparta, gave rule to the pro-Spartan minority led by Isagoras. But his rival Cleisthenes took control, with the support and assistance of the middle class and the democrats. Cleomenes intervened between 508 and 506 BC, but was unable to stop Cleisthenes, who gained the support of the Athenians. Through his reforms, he gave people equal rights for all Citizens (although only men were citizens) – and the foundations of Austrianism.

Egalitarian democracy and isoria (equal freedom of expression) [\[5\]](#) were first organized in more than 130 cities, and became their authority as members of the assembly, headed by a Council of 500 citizens, the main civic element. March 10,000 were selected at random.

The administrative geography of the city was reshaped, with the aim of creating mixed political groups: not defined by local interests. ^a She named associated with the sea, the city, or agriculture, and whose decisions (such as declaring war) are made depending on their geographical location.

The city's lands are also divided into thirty sectors as follows:

- Ten sectors in the coastal zone. • Ten sectors in the city center. • Ten sectors in the interior rural areas.

The tribe consists of three sectors, chosen at random, one from each of the three groups. So was every tribe

It always works in the interest of the three sectors.

This set of reforms allowed the widespread spread of democracy in the 1960s and 1950s. Persian Wars[edit]

The Greek cities in [Ionia](#) could not) [Aegean](#) coast (Modern Turkey), which included large centers such as Miletus and Halicarnassus, was able to maintain its independence and came under the rule of the Persian Empire in the middle of the sixth century before Aid sent by Athens BC, and A Birth. The Greeks in that region carried out the Ionian Revolt in 499 and some other Greek cities, but they were forced to quickly retreat after the defeat of the Battle of Eld in 494 BC [6]. Birth. Anatolia returned under Persian control.

[Thrace](#) And ancient Macedonia. He was victorious in it and was subjected to me BC, a campaign led by the Persian general Mardonius in 492 forced him to retreat into Anatolia. In addition, ^{injured} ~~injured~~ He was The former to rule again and conquer the latter, but he... During the campaign, his fleet of 1,200 ships was wrecked by a storm off the coast of Mount Athos. The generals led Artaphernes successfully over the Aegean islands. ~~freed~~ ^{freed} became a campaign

BC, after suppressing the Ionian Revolt, he sent a Persian fleet led by Darius I in 490 to punish the Greeks. (Historians are not sure of the exact number of men, but estimates range from 18,000 to 100,000 men.) They arrived in the land of Attica intending to seize Athens, but were defeated at the Battle of Marathon by an army and 1,000 Palatines led by General Miltiades. A Greek fleet of 9,000 Athenian-Persian hoplites advanced on Athens, but when they found it fortified, they decided not to attempt an assault.

Darius ' successor sent , [Xerxes I](#), In 480 BC, a military force of 300,000 men arrived by land, with naval support from 1,207 ships, across a double pontoon bridge over the Dardanelles Strait. The army captured Thrace, before reaching Thessaly and Boeotia, while the Persian navy blockaded the coast and re-equipped the ground forces. After Leonidas I, the Spartan king, retreated at the Battle of Thermopylae (a battle where 300 Spartan soldiers famously confronted the entire Persian army), Xerxes advanced into Attica, captured Athens, and burned it . The subsequent seizure of the island of Euboea, which brought most of the Greek lands north of the Isthmus of Corinth under Persian control. However, the Athenians, led by Themistocles, evacuated the city of Athens by sea, defeating the Persian fleet at the Battle of Salamis (480 BC).

Acted 483 BC, during a period of Discover a resource of raw silver in Lorion (a small mountain range near Athens) in peace between the Persian invaders, and hundreds of people were employed to build 200 warships to fight the piracy of Aegina. Defeated A year later the Greeks defeated the Persian army, under the command of Pausanias of Sparta, at the Battle of Platea. The Persians then began to withdraw from Greece, and never attempted to invade again.

The Athenian fleet then turned to chasing the Persians from the Aegean Sea, and their fleet was decisively defeated at the Battle of Mycale; Then the fleet captured Byzantium in 478 BC.

[Peloponnesian Wars](#) [edit]

War broke out between [Athens and Sparta](#) In 431 BC, the conflict went beyond the borders of two city-states into a conflict [between two coalitions](#) or alliances related to [\[7\]](#) them: the Delian League, led by Athens, and the Peloponnesian League, led by Sparta.

[Daily Alliance](#)[\[edit\]](#)

[The Daily Alliance](#) arose From the need for a united front of all the Greek city-states against the Persian invasion. In 481 BC, the Greek city-states - [including Sparta](#) - met for the first formal meeting in a series of sessions that vigorously sought unification across the world.

The coalition emerging from the first formal meeting pitted the Greek powers against the threat posed by Persian invasion. A "Hellenic League" that included Sparta. The Persians under Xerxes invaded Greece in September 481 BC, but the Athenian navy defeated the Persian fleet. The Persian land forces were defeated at the Battle of Thermopylae in 480 BC against much smaller forces of no more than 300 Spartans, 400 Thevii, and 700 men from the Boeotian city of Thebes. The Persians left Greece in 479 BC after their defeat in the Battle of Baltea.

[\[8\]](#)

The Battle of Baltia was the last clash of [the Xerxes war](#) On Greece, and the [Persians did not attempt to invade Greek lands](#) after that. With this external threat gone, fissures began to appear in the united front of the Hellenic League, and in 477 BC, Athens became the official leader of the coalition of city-states after the departure of Sparta. The members of this coalition met and gave it the name "The Daily Alliance," which announced that its goal was

Official on their relations in the sacred city of Delos, and thus a

Athena helps impose

The official liberation of Greek cities from Persian occupation, but it became clear that the Daily Alliance represented a facade

[\[9\]](#) [\[10\]](#) Its dominance over [the Aegean Sea](#).

[Peloponnesian \(or Spartan\) League](#)[\[edit\]](#)

The anti-Greek city-state coalition arose under the leadership of Sparta, and its importance increased as the external Persian threat receded. This alliance was known as the Peloponnesian League, but it did not arise in response to any external threat (Persian or other) to

The opposite of the Hellenistic and Delian alliance, but rather it was, frankly, a tool in the hands of Spartan policy with the aim of securing its borders and its control over Peloponnesian Peninsula. The term "Peloponnesian League" is a misnomer, as it was not an alliance in the sense of the word.

Meaning, he was not Peloponnesian either. There did not appear to be equality among its members, which contradicts the meaning of the word "alliance," and most

, he points out of them were outside the Peloponnesian Peninsula. The terms "Spartan League" and "Peloponnesian League" are modern terms

[\[11\]](#) Contemporaries of that era referred to that alliance as "Sparta and its allies."

The origin of the alliance in Sparta goes back to the Spartan conflict with Argos, another city on the Peloponnesian peninsula. In the seventh century BC, Argos dominated the peninsula, and the Argosians tried to control the northeastern part of it until the early sixth century BC. The rise of Sparta in the sixth century BC brought it into conflict with Argos, but with the defeat of the Peloponnesian city "Tagia" in 550 BC and the defeat of the Argosians in 546 BC, the Spartan hegemony began to expand beyond the borders of the province of Alconia. **Salem, thirty years old**[\[edit\]](#)

With the growth of [their powers, and under the influence of King Archidamus II](#) (King of Sparta. The two coalitions continued to dispute over their various goals, descended from the Eurypontid dynasty, between the years 476 and 427 BC). Sparta concluded at the end of the summer and first fall of the year 445 BC. The Thirty Years of Peace Agreement with Athens, and its implementation began in the following winter in the year 445 BC. M. This agreement formally divided Greece into two large regions under two different authorities. Sparta and Athens agreed to remain within their own sphere of authority.

Without interfering in the other region, and despite the signing of the peace agreement, it was clear that war was about to break out. It was Sparta Dual rule in all its historical stages until 221 BC, with two kings ruling it at the same time. The first line of hereditary kings of Sparta descended from the Eurypontid line, while the second king belonged to the Agidae line. With the signing of the Treaty of the Thirty Years of Peace, Archidamus II felt that he had succeeded in preventing Sparta from entering into war with its neighbours, but a powerful pro-war party in Sparta took power shortly after in 431 BC and forced Archidamus II to beat the drums of war against the Delian League. Archidamus II died in 427 BC, and his son Aghis II succeeded him to the Eurypontid throne in Sparta.

[12]

Causes of the Peloponnesian War[edit]

The direct causes of the Peloponnesian War vary from one document to another, but ancient historians such as Thucydides and Plutarch agreed “Corfu”) to attribute it to three reasons. Before the war, it entered Corinth and one of its colonies, “Kerkyra” (modern). The war in 435 BC to restore the colony of Epidamnus of Kerkyra. Sparta refused to intervene in the conflict and urged that it be settled by arbitration. In 433 BC, Kerkyra begged Athens for support in the war, as Corinth was the traditional enemy of Athens, but to further incite Athens to become involved in the conflict, Kerkyra pointed out to her interest in establishing friendly relations with her, as she would gain the advantage of using the strategic sites in her lands and the settlement of Epidamnus over The eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea. Kerkyra promised Athens the authority to use its navy, the third largest in Greece. This deal was satisfactory to Athens, which tempted her to accept, and thus she signed a joint defensive alliance with Kerkyra. [13]

The following year, 432 BC, Corinth and Athens disputed over the authority of Potidaea (near present-day Nea Potidaea), eventually leading to its siege by Athens. Between 434 and 433 BC, Athens issued the “Megarian Edicts.” Which imposed economic sanctions on the Megarian people. The Peloponnesian League accused Athens of violating the Thirty Years of Peace Agreement through these actions that we mentioned, and thus Sparta officially declared war on Athens. [14]

Many historians believe that this does not represent the main reason for the war, but rather argue that the growing dissatisfaction on the part of And this comes back Sparta and its allies with Athenian dominance over Greek affairs represents the underlying cause of the conflict. The war lasted 27 years Partly because Athens (the naval power) and Sparta (the land-based military power) had difficulties confronting each other. See

also[edit]

- Old classic
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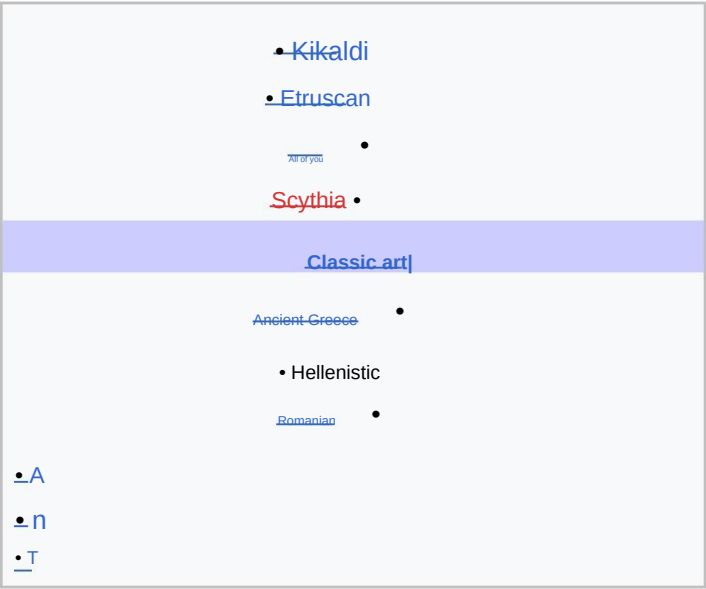
Hellenistic art

Hellenistic art	
general information	
 Hellenistic era	Label ratio
 Hellenistic era	Time period
Effects	
Art in Greece	branch of
 Old	
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Pergamon Altar (190-200 BC), Pergamon Museum, Berlin

<u>History of ancient art</u>
Middle East
Mesopotamia • Ancient Egypt Hittite • Persian
Asia
Indian • Chinese • Japanese • Korean
Prehistoric Europe
• Minoan



Hellenistic art is the art of the Hellenistic era Which began with the death of Alexander the Great In the year 323 BC and ended with the invasion of the most famous sculptor in Greece. A number of works belonged to this period The Romans of Greece or what is called ancient Roman Greece , including: the statue of Laocoon and his sons, the Venus de Milo, and the winged victory of Samothrace. Hellenistic art was subordinate to the era to be associated with Hellenistic artistic trends. As a continuation. Later b t Greco-Roman art Artistic art in ancient Greece, and was considered And his ideas spread after the death of Alexander the Great, with the presence of the colloquial Greek language. The term Hellenistic refers to Greek influence aegean sea, Unlike the ancient Greek polis And Athens [1] The Hellenistic era included huge areas covering the entire mixed area of "Quinh". And Sparta. From a technical standpoint, this demonstrates the enormous diversity that exists under the title of focusing only on a city Who t [2] Hellenistic art.

One of the features of this period was the division of Alexander's empire into several small empires founded by the kings of the Alexander sects. The kingdom As for different regions): The Ptolemies in (They are a group of generals who later became three artists during the reign of Alexander: the sculptor Lysippos In Mesopotamia, Iran and Syria. He knew the Ptolemaic and Seleucids And the painter Apelles, and the gem cutter and engraver Bergotelis. The period following Alexander's death was a period of prosperity and opulence Sculpture, painting, and architecture flourished, and they became kings. A [3] Most of the Greek world, especially the wealthy ones. wide range of arts were produced. The official patrons of art. But drawing on pottery is no longer as important as it used to be. if Some types of popular art have also developed significantly.

A lot of Eighteenth-century terms such as Baroque and Rococo are sometimes applied to art in this period. a Appreciation for this period is due to its renewed interest in history and some recent discoveries, such as: the Vergina Tombs.

Architecture[edit]

The ruling dynasties in the field of architecture revealed vast urban plans and large complexes, most of which have disappeared from view. This city planning was completely designed for the Greek world as they made building plans [4] Cities by the fifth century BC. With the natural environment instead of changing spaces and correcting their defects. [5] One notices the emergence of many places perfectly compatible with recreation and luxury, and the increase in the number of theaters and amusement parks. The Hellenistic royal governments were advanced in this field

It often has vast areas and the possibility of building large cities such as: [Antioch](#) Pergamon and Seleucia (founded by the Seleucids on [the river \[6\] Tigris](#)).

And in Didyma, twenty kilometers from Miletus in the city of Ionian, by The second temple of the Greek god Apollo Deafness
Daphnis of Miletus and Pionius of Ephesus at the end of the 4th century BC, but it was not completed until the 2nd century that construction existed at all in the
Mediterranean area. buildings built in Gregorian. It is considered one of the largest
Athens[edit]

The Corinthian system was first fully used in [the Temple of Olympian Zeus In Athens](#). [7]

Olynthus [edit]

From the ancient classical and Hellenistic point of view The ancient city of Olynthus is considered the cornerstone of establishing the connection between the worlds.
Architectural and artistic.
From the city of Olynthus, and it is interesting how these and other houses have survived A house in several locations mites See more than 100
Many of the buildings are preserved as they are. This allowed us to understand well the way spaces are organized and used within these homes.
B preservation Form, comfortable and practical. Since living in an urban life requires... Most of the houses in Olynthos were square
Bricks Brickwork, in addition to the use of stones, wood and tiles For housing, many materials similar to... When? On my place
these homes. Milk and other materials are commonly found in
is another very popular item during the Hellenistic period. The courtyard served as a source of light The Housekeeping
Look at the windows in some houses, but they are To maintain her privacy. Moths It is closed from the outside courtyard is the house, as Greek houses were
They are usually small and high off the ground.
For entertainment and a source of light from within. The floors were in Save space The courtyard is the main focus of the house, as it fulfills its goals See the Admonish
atmosphere with mosaics. Mosaic was a wonderful medium With pebbles, but some of them were discovered paved It is paved Most of the time
To add decor to the house and make it more attractive in terms of appearance Their death, beliefs and method For the family to express concern
[8] Visual.

Pergamon [edit]

The historic city of Pergamon is a distinctive example of Hellenistic architecture. The next family built a huge architectural complex
Starting from the simple castle located on the Acropolis. The buildings were spread around the Acropolis in proportion to the nature of the terrain
[9] In the region.

Sculpture[edit]

During this period, sculpture became more natural and expressive. The Hellenistic artist sought to represent characters linked to themes
s, women and children His art, including: suffering, sleep or old age. Subjects dealing with common people, animals, and household scenes became
acceptable in sculpture, after having been the preserve of wealthy families for the purpose of decorating their homes and gardens. Examples of this include: a statue of
a boy with a fork. [10]

Many realistic portraits of men and women of all ages were produced, and sculptors no longer felt obligated to depict
Dionysus or Bacchus (the Greek god of wine) in ^{Provide for} "For the physical. It was filmed previouslyFor both of youPeople are an example of beauty
Unfinished drawings and statues. While the Drunken Woman statue in Munich depicted, without any reservations, the image of an emaciated old woman
[Exhausted and clinging to the wine jar.](#) ^[11]

[Share this](#) ^[edit]

It was observed by restoring general patterns Another phenomenon was found in the Hellenistic era in the art of sculpture: privatization, which did not
Egypt, Syria and Anatolia, the most ancient parts of decorative sculpture. New Hellenistic cities began to appear everywhere, which required the making of
[statues depicting Greek gods and heroes in temples and public places.](#) ^[12]

[Baroque](#)^[edit]

No battles The group of polymorphic statues is a Hellenistic innovation in the third century, when they took the representational reliefs
epic on the walls of temples, and carved into groups of life-sized statues with a severe twist in
[This style of theirs is called "Baroque".](#) ^[13] ^{He got divorced} Their bodies, and the violent expressions on their faces,
[a statue of Rhodes](#)^[edit]

Rhodes was one of the few cities that managed to maintain complete independence from Hellenic control. The statue of Rhodes was built
304-305 Before the Giants celebrated one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Many bronze statues were lost
^{they won victory after the city held out for a year under siege by Demetrius Poliorsetes.}
AD), and its height reached 32 meters, and it was one of the largest,
[and](#) most of it was melted down in order to recover the materials from which it was made. ^[14]

[Waukon statue](#) ^[edit]

1506 and was immediately noticed by Michelangelo, who then began to have a tremendous influence on Renaissance art. This statue was discovered in Rome in 1506.
^[15] He was attacked by snakes, desperately trying to keep them away from his children to save them from death. And baroque. The statue shows Alokon being strangled

[Sperlonga](#) ^[edit]

Other "Baroque" sculptures in the Hellenistic style, which may have been made Sperlonga's sculptures are a series
For Emperor Tiberius, who was present when the Sea Grotto in southern Italy was decorated after its collapse. The inscriptions indicate that
^[16] The sculptors who made it are the same ones who made the Waukon set.

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Second Greek Republic

Second Greek Republic	
 Logo	 Flag
 Greece	 Greece
	
Land and population	
39°N 22°E  	Coordinates
 Athens	capital
Judgment	
Establishment and sovereignty	
the date	
1924 	Date of Establishment

Drachma

the currency

Property broker is not available.

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A term used to describe the political system in **Greece** Between 1924 and 1935, this regime came after a period of constitutional monarchy under the rule of the kings of the House of Glucksburg, and continued until their overthrow until the military coup that restored the monarchy. The ~~Second Hellenic Republic~~ represents the second period in **modern Greek history**. The rule of Greece was not in the hands of a king.

The Second Hellenic Republic was declared on March 25, 1924, following Greece's defeat by Turkey in the Asia Minor campaign, which was blamed on the monarchy's government. During its short existence, the Second Hellenic Republic never flourished. National division between Liberals (Venizelos supporters) and the royalists (supporters of the monarchy), who refused to recognize the legitimacy of this republic. The army participated in the instability of governance in that period, through a number of coups and attempted coups in which some officers To support 1.5 million refugees in an operation after a decade of war, and unable to participated. The Greek economy was collapsed and the population was exchanged with Turkey. Despite the efforts of the reformist government of Eleftherios Venizelos (1928-1932), the effects of the Great Depression were dire on Greece's economy. The royalists' victory in the 1933 elections and the two coups by George II also paved the way for To Greece. Failures for liberals, the way to the return of the king

It was **Pavlos Kountouriotis** The first president of the Second Hellenic Republic, an admiral who supported Venizelos, but was forced to resign from his post after the 1925 coup. He was succeeded by the coup leader, General **Theodoros Pangalos** . , who was also overthrown 5 months later, after he involved the Greek army in the Stray Dog War, in which the Greek army attacked the Bulgarian city of months later, after he involved **Petrich** . Kountouriotis was re-elected president again in 1929, but was forced to resign for health reasons later that year. He was succeeded by **Alexandros Zemis**, who remained in power until the return of monarchy in 1935.

On October 10, 1935, a coup carried out by army leaders overthrew the government of **Panagis Saldaris**. **Georgios Kondylis** the person of King **George II** The republic was abolished and a plebiscite was held which led to the return of the monarchy in

Name[edit]				The	
that, .	with Hellenism	March 25, 1924	The official name of the country was adopted on May 24, 1924	Republic was declared on	When the
Therefore, the title of president changed		by a vote of Parliament. according to		Hellenic Republic PresidentChange the name	
to . This was done with the aim of avoiding any confusion about the meanings of the terms: ^[1] of the Republic Replaces from yyyyyyyyyy,					
^[2] used in the official name to mean "republic," as well as "democracy."					
In everyday conversation the country was simply called Greece. The name in the official alternative to Greek, which was the state language, was					
known as Catharevousa, Ελλάς (yyyyy). In Demotic, or "folk Greek", it was called Elláda (yyyyyy). Sometimes, the name Hylas was also					
used.					

Its history[edit]

National division and the republican referendum[edit]

The collapse of the Hellenistic army in Asia Minor was soon followed by the collapse of the government. Anger over the Asia Minor disaster was reflected in the coup he had engineered. When news spread of Greece's defeat in the war, partly in the military coup that followed. a . Although the revolution itself did not abolish the monarchy, one of its first acts was to close the royal newspapers. **Revolution** . Although the revolution itself did not abolish the monarchy, one of its first acts was to close the royal newspapers. **Revolution** . In addition to the use of armed forces to pursue known supporters of the monarchy (including Ioannis Metaxas, who... (escape abroad). It was the decision whether or not to abolish the monarchy that divided Greek society, and some supporters of the Liberal Party, including party founder Eleftherios Venizelos, spoke of their preference for retaining the monarchy as a safety net against instability. ^[4]

After the defeat of Greece at the hands of the Turkish National Movement ("Asia Minor Disaster") in 1922, the defeated army rebelled against the forces of King Constantine I Royal government. Under the management of Venezuelan officers such as Nicolaus Ballesteras, Stellinos Gonatas, A The first was forced to abdicate, and died in exile in 1923. Parliament soon asked his eldest son and successor, King George II, to leave Greece until the nation decided what form of government it would adopt. In a referendum in 1924, the Greeks voted to create a republic. These events were the culmination of a process that began in 1915 between King Constantine and his political opponent Eleftherios Venizelos.

date On the other hand, despite the referendum, Pavlos Karolidis points out in the last chapter of his book titled, Although the issue of the form of government was officially settled , from antiquity 1930 year to Greek nation

Yes, but it remained unresolved in the national consciousness. He goes on to add that "regime change was carried out by men who imposed the form prior
"They preferred them to the government as quickly as possible as representatives of the independent people in order to educate them, but many
^[5] consider that this did not properly express the national conscience and will."

Early years^[edit]

Parliament declared the republic on 25 March 1924 - this date was chosen specifically because the Greek War of Independence is traditionally celebrated on 25 March. A referendum was announced on April 13, 1924, after announcing the change of government from a constitutional monarchy to a republic. Voters were asked whether they "agreed with the National Assembly's decision to reorganize Greece into a republic on a parliamentary model." The vote was supposed to be secret, though

The request to place white ballot papers for "yes" votes and yellow ballot papers for "no" votes defeated this purpose.

The results of the referendum were a clear victory for the republican campaign: 69.9% in favor of the republic and 30.1% in favor of the monarchy; These results were almost identical to the results of the 1974 referendum (69.2% for, 30.8% against) which ultimately abolished the monarchy. Newspapers from a wide range of the political spectrum noted the lack of violence, demonstrating the absence of electoral intimidation in favor of one

side or the other. The Forward newspaper said that the vote was "historic in terms of the system that prevailed during the voting period,"

That people refrained from "carrying out any action that could be considered provocation" and that "military measures taken Script "It
Party newspaper commented on the "relative calm" that had prevailed Rhizospastis made it easier," he commented, while a Communist
and that many people had ignored the special yellow ballot cards in the Athens electoral district. A newspaper added a "no" vote, to the point that
the ground inside the electoral centers and the streets were filled with them. Meanwhile, the 1924 decree "Concerning the Protection of the
Republican System" stipulated a prison sentence of at least six months for publicly calling for a return to the monarchy, challenging the results of the
referendum or defaming the founders of the republic. In an interview, then Prime Minister Alexandros Papanastasiou defended the government's
plans to enact such a decree, saying the government should be allowed to move forward with

^[6] Its repairs without any kind of hindrance for a specified period of time.

The fragile nature of the Greek Republic was evident from the first year of its existence. While Parliament was still debating the new constitution, General Theodoros Pangalos organized a coup. When the Army Minister asked him whether he was planning an overthrow

To the government, Pangalos replied, "Of course I will stage a coup." His plot began on June 24, 1925, and quickly spread across the country
with little or no resistance from government forces.

After the coup, Pangalos took the constitutional oath as prime minister before the acting governor (Pavlos Kountouriotis) and demanded
Parliament gave him a vote of confidence. Surprisingly, he confidently received 185 votes out of 208 from the members of parliament present,
including Alexandros Papanastasiou (prime minister before Pangalos' coup) and Georgios Kondyliis.

Meanwhile, relations between Greece and Bulgaria were cool, and this escalated into a full-fledged conflict by October of
1925 A clash along the Greek-Bulgarian border on 18 October made the Pangolas dictatorship order the III Corps in the Greek army to invade
Bulgaria. Bulgaria, unable to defend itself adequately, on the outskirts of Petrich, turned to the League of Nations. Ultimately, the League of
Nations condemned the Greek invasion, and required Greece to pay £47,000 (£2.7 million in 2017) to Bulgaria in compensation. Greece complied
and withdrew from Bulgaria, but not before 50 people were killed in the conflict. Qusayr. Moreover, Greece protested against

Events like this are standards for small countries and others for great powers like Italy, which had the double standards in dealing with the occupiers of Corfu in the Corfu Incident just two years ago. In addition, there has been a growing democratic deficit in Greece between liberal democracy as enshrined in the Constitution and as implemented; More than 1,000 political activists, most of them communists, were exiled to the remote Aegean islands of Bajor under the dictatorship of the King, and the situation did not improve after his fall. A new law was issued to bring about 46,000 activists before pleas targeting trade union activity in 1929, generally known as "Edifon," and a [17](#) criminal law in the period between 1929-1936, and 3,000 were exiled to remote islands.

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Hellenism

[hide]



An artistic, symbol of Hellenism, a masterpiece Located on the island of Samothrace (yyyy (for the goddess Nike Parian marble) It is considered a statue ^[1] .

" old world For cultural history - Historical , until the period [3] [2] Modern history , in Hellenism Which follows the Roman." (The campaign against the Persian Empire in 334 BC) and leads to the official birth of Alexander Feats With 30 BC , in Ptolemaic Egypt The kingdom is a Hellenistic kingdom Another included Cleopatra With the death of the empire [5] [4] 31 BC In Octavian's Actium victory

Hellenism is also known In the Hellenistic era Or the sea and Greek civilization Its distinctive feature is spread. Eurasian cultures The Mediterranean World , Asia Minor and Central Asia And the eastern, and its fusion with a civilization called "Hellenistic", mother Next, who and what India, and Iran The two rivers between What's wrong with him? Africa , North , Phoenicia and Syria . Science, art and religion Economics with philosophy Which was a model for other cultures regarding ---

To India (Graecia Magna (Italy And southern Sicily Geographically, the Hellenistic world included a vast area ranging from These are the regions of Egypt To the Bosphorus Cimmerian Kingdom of the Black Sea From the Indo-Greek Kingdom) In which there is a copy of the old one. The Greek language became Queenie of politics, economics and culture. The culture merged into a common language Roman culture continued to exist even after the birth of the empire. After the Macedonian conquest For the empire Hellenism With the emergence of the Hellenistic kingdoms in Persia Kingdom of Pergamon , Seleucid Empire (Middle East In particular, (Indo-Greek , the Greco-Bactrian Kingdom) and South Asia (Ptolemaic Kingdom (etc.), Northeast Africa

the science of the origin of the words

And in the sacred texts The book is the Septuagint version of In Greek hellynism yyyyyyyyyy The word appears .other To refer to Johann Gustav Droysen, the German historian It was first adopted in the nineteenth century In [6] [7] Alexander the Great Greek civilization after yyyyyyyyyy The term is often said to derive from a misinterpretation of the term. Droissen believed that this word. ([8] 1 6:) Acts of the Apostles located in (hellynistai)

, it showed. Greek Orientalists Means that In coining the term, Droysen did not take Canfora Luciano as such
It was not based on this interpretation, as there are no references to the passage in question in his works. Its history allowed for Hellenization [9] , That and yet
Greek spirit By overcoming biases Classic Which paved the way for a better understanding of the era that witnessed the expansion of the new , new
Around Which left an indelible mark on its development. Ecumenical West In all

The term Hellenism eventually prevailed over the other of Alexandria (or the Alexandrian era), which has the defect of assuming for the
Egyptian culture of that time a primacy which it did not have at least absolutely, and which is attributed to it. In particular because thanks to
[10] "The abundant the sources, the better they are reconstructed

a description

Dating Hellenism



It is still an independent Hellenistic kingdom The last ruler of the last Ptolemaic dynasty , the last ruler of Cleopatra VII Bust depicting the Queen
Cleopatra It ends with the death of the last Hellenistic ruler, Alexander the Great , year of death 323 BC The Hellenistic Age traditionally begins with
Kingdom in Roman And the invasion of Egypt, Which brings the East to (31 BC Battle of Actium) Egypt to the Ptolemaic
The Western Roman orbit

If the Hellenistic period is considered a phenomenon of internationalization of Greek culture, then the earlier history can be expanded by
marking when the emperor ordered 529 It ends with a. Platonic Academy In his campaign to persecute the pagans by shutting down Justinian M

, the formative education of the individual, the paideia In fact, if we consider Greek culture not simply as erudition but as...
Pseudo The final stage of Roman culture is Hellenism, as well as Christianity itself, of which in its most prominent representatives, from
, Alexandria of Clement To Areopagite the Dionysius contains- Written New Testament ,Not to
mention that most [11] , on elements of Hellenistic culture Agostino'Sant to Origen of —
Therefore, we can distinguish between Greek (323 - 31 BC) and Roman (31 BC - 500 AD) [12] In Greek. — .

History, origin and characteristics

Topic in detail

The : Alexander the Great's Greatest

same Macedonia and Greek and Roman Diadoche history

For Egypt

led ., Which was by no means a surprise to the police The decisive event for the emergence of the new Hellenistic culture was the Crisis Only through the discontent of citizens from endless wars between cities to the belief that peace and unity cannot be achieved And Athens. Sparta The intervention of a prince or figure outside the traditional hegemonic politics of the polis, which had previously witnessed the contradiction between From entering into a dispute between the Greek police and the imposition of Philip II of Macedon My brother, I see good dominance that is fleeting. And so he managed His personal sovereignty



(BC 301) Alexander After the death of the Diadochi Between the Macedonian Empire Taksim map

The prince's successes were seen that With the exploits of Alexander, who followed Philip, all the liberties of the Greek polis ceased. and with the Macedonian as the culmination of a dream: the great victory of a united Greece over the Persian people. To strengthen support, Alexander had the same desire to conquer the world and create a universal kingdom, united by Greek culture. Hellespont voyage The ambition of the young leader, who intended to cross In terms of importance and results, it can be considered one of the historical events in the history of (323 BC). - 334 (Alexander the Great The Alexandrian Revolt is extremely relevant, due to the political implications and cultural changes it led to in the ancient world. It was for a period of time until the end of the Classical Age and the beginning of the so-called Hellenistic Age

' ("Caliphs" in Greek). In 323 BC, the Diadochi After Alexander's death, there was a heated struggle between his successors and Greece, Macedonia over Antipater The empire is in the name of Alexander's son. Perdicca dominates General's rule While Antigonus takes control On Phrygia And Lydia And Ptolemy the Egypt and Lysimachus the Thrace .

on Antigonus and killed Alexander's family, feuds began. In fact, he ruled (319 BC) Antipater But after death He is executed and aims to become the sole lord, but the others do not want to leave their domains, which leads to Cardia of Eumenes. Defeating Antigonus and setting up the Battle of Epsu She ruled.) 301 BC - BC 315) Diadochi war leads to .: His enormous empire was divided into three great kingdoms BC 281 Four Kingdoms: at their end, in a year

- ; Egypt In the Ptolemies Breed.
- Knight And Mesopotamia And the country of Syria In Greyhound The
- lineage. Greece and Macedonia In Antigonid Breed__

Independent until Pergamum , the kingdoms of Macedonia, Forward Asia and Egypt will be formed. The Kingdom of Corupedio did not create a battle after , which was the first Bactrian deodotus My brother Ara, in the year 250 BC, revolted. Attalides During the reign of the dynasty BC 263 AD general Seleucid satrapy, and became an independent kingdom



Archaeological Museum , (Herculanium) Vial dei papieri . On the second day Bronze bust of a young Hellenistic ruler, perhaps, National in Naples

These new states exported Greek culture and language within their borders via Greek-Macedonian colonial inflows. However, at the same time, the new kingdoms were influenced by indigenous cultures and adopted their customs when necessary or for their benefit. Hellenistic culture thus ^{that} represented a fusion between Greek antiquity and Asian and Middle Eastern cultures, and thus, in reality, the Hellenistic world was marked by another wave of Greek colonization (different from that of the barbarians). "Previous attitudes towards

Ancient, eighth to sixth century BC), which led to the founding of Greek cities in Asia and Africa. These ^{New poles} They were composed of Greek colonists from different regions of Greece, and not as before from a single homeland .

Classical Greece For a long time, Hellenism was considered a transitional period between splendor ^{That} and the rise of Roman power. With economic cooperation, the fusion of cultures and the dominant role and importance of language , and Pergamum And Antioch Alexandria The splendor of cities like Greek language and its spread are factors that led to profound change in the ancient Middle East. This cultural heritage would then be absorbed into the Roman world from which came "new cultural stimuli, marked by Latin realism, which contributed greatly to Greek thought [13]."

* Selectivity In creating and disseminating a phenomenon —

In this period, which lasted for nearly a century, until the beginning of the conquest of the Mediterranean and the Eastern world by the Roman armies, Hellenistic civilization reached its greatest degree of development.

Community

The Hellenistic Age is characterized by some important factors that changed, albeit in a fundamental way, Greek culture, economy, society, and political institutions.

If we imagine the importance that the polis acquired in Greek society and history, it is also easy to imagine the profound turmoil that it caused. The crisis of the cities brought it to the entire Hellenic culture. Everything was defined in terms of politics: economics, social structure, freedom, culture, religion, moral values, and even the relationship between individuals with the world itself. The polis are no longer a small entity But it is complete and self-sufficient

City to Politically, the most important outcome of the Alexandrian Revolt was the shift from political hegemony to a state

The great, strongly centered around the deified figure of the king. It accompanied the transformation of state structure, as monarchies gained control

With economic and social development. led Great importance was given to the bureaucracy, which was concretely entrusted to the administration of the Hellenistic kingdoms, the intensification of trade between the various eastern states and regions, the return of the prosperity of handicrafts and the demographic increase to the well-being and **Syrian** Pergamum. Antioch and **Alexandria, for example** Economic growth that helped the growth of new urban agglomerations. Cities Not only are they centers of mass production and consumption and real financial markets, but they have also become places for the dissemination of culture. It was **Laodicea** become Urbanization is in fact a typical phenomenon of the Hellenistic era, which is matched by the gradual assertion of the city's privileges in relation to the countryside, where the owners of the land were establishing themselves.

Hellenistic culture



Topic in detail

same: **Alexandria** .

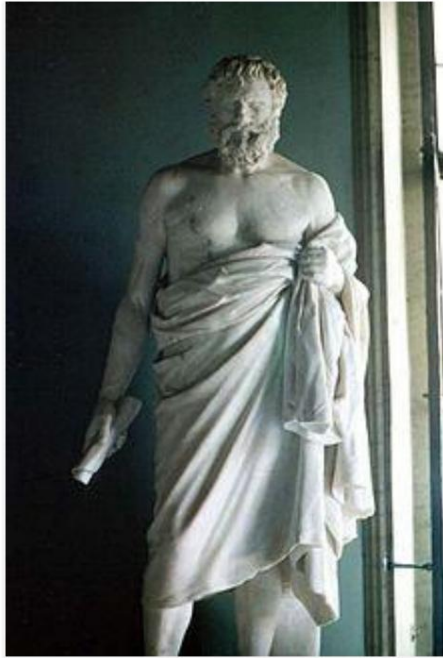
, deals with the traditions and beliefs of various **Greek-** speaking populations "Hellenic" culture, typical of the ethnic group , and this ("common language" γγγγγγγγγ γγγγγ (koinè Greek derived from the Attic pidgin known as Meaning the common language or Panhellenic, the culture became Hellenistic

Due to the expansion of the geographical area, the entire culture underwent a general expansion and prosperity of the centers of culture, even if the prestige of Athens did not cease. Which **high school** extraordinary in a short time. It continued to be the center of philosophical life: it continued In the 4th century, the two most important Hellenistic schools were created by **Theophrastus** Manage it and the Academy in carrying out its activities there; After that, their positions: Epicureanism and Stoicism

With the founding of **Alexandria** Especially **Pergamum of Rhodes** Thus, new cultural centers were born, such as: The museum is part of the library , . The Ptolemies before

The social and political transformations of the post-Alexandrian era had major repercussions on Hellenistic cultural life. The decline of the "polis" was ' not matched by the birth of political entities capable of creating new ideals: the transformation of citizens into subjects, the coexistence of different peoples. And the impossibility of active participation in government, determined important changes in individual conscience and thus in cultural life. Indeed, on the one hand, an ever-increasing trend towards the discovery of the individual and the separation of morality and politics is spreading; On the other hand, distrust of ethnic and cultural diversity diminished, leading to the spread of universal idealism, dissolving the old equation between man and citizen.

philosophy



Capitoline Museums , Rome Statue of a satirical philosopher,

In the climate of public insecurity and the "flight into the private" that characterizes this era of political turmoil, philosophy is essentially presented on two issues: on the one hand a unified and comprehensive vision of the world, and on the other hand cultural And social

The result of withdrawing towards the "private" .. It is a word of wisdom and serenity capable of directing the daily life of individuals " mind ." Types of extension

With ethics and internal analysis, rather than abstract philosophical research. The various philosophical systems of the period were intellectuals Interest was

The work under consideration, despite its fundamental differences, focuses on conjectures about the problems of a man who searches for himself and restores himself in political society. Discovering oneself as an individual, rather than a thinker

philosophical doctrines were born , Epicurus and the Citium of Zeno And Elis of Pyrrone From the teachings of philosophers, such as

, which Antisthenes Cynicism , Epicurean skepticism , and major Hellenistic Stoicism, such as Her lipstick .

To Alexander the Great The alien, scowling interlocutor Diogenes a personality [14]

yyyyyyyyyy. All these philosophical schools had the good life (from the Greek happiness At the center of its interest, i.e. trad

Searching for a positive presence on the part of man In which "man emerges from cultural narrowness." Hellenism is a historical moment[15]

Rooted in its regional borders and traditions, it corresponds to a world of culture and diversity in which happiness does not include only the individual's personal satisfaction,

This new relationship with the world does not make us lose sight of the individual dimension That's a place in it. The world as a global citizen, global. And with man

aiming for a happy existence, which now depends on all those social, cultural and relational conditions that allow man to realize himself in this new era, marked by a complete break with the plans of classical Greece.

Pagan religiosity, which has been confused with various sects of the East, no longer provides man with the answers he seeks. These questions are now being answered in philosophy, which takes on an individualistic and realistic character. The model to follow is no longer the warrior

Not attainable: the aristocratic philosopher , but the hero , It becomes a reference against suffering, and reveals how happiness is not a goal

, are the basic conditions and indifference With pleasure of the senses, wealth, power and success, but with tyranny and susceptibility to disorder

The only means of wisdom and thus inner happiness

Compositions

In the Hellenistic era there was extensive and refined literary production. Examples of the new Hellenistic taste can be found in In this period,

confirmation has been compared . Rhodius Apollonius and Theocritus The Acts of Callimachus

The accidental tw ara kbi ara, saw the poetry . Comedy on the topic of political rhetoric On the decline of morals and comedy of rhetoric

With a marked preference for short, elegant compositions, such as hymns, aphorisms, and elegies, where novel themes prevailed **Greek** Theocritus of *Idylls* was finally born, full of everyday, pastoral and rural dimensions, as in

Often , With adventures, wonderful elements and love stories. Alexander's exploits provided many ideas for extensive historical writings

The existence of a trend was also confirmed That and yet It bordered on romanticism or even pseudo-historicism; As for the field of historiography, which **Thucydides** He aspires to restore to himself the character of the highest possible truth, walking, even implicitly, towards

As its greatest representative is **Polybius** be seen

especially by Alexandria and Pergamum, by the schools Since **grammatical** The birth of cultural poles, which provided scholars and tools, was stimulated, Hellenistic literature could be exported and absorbed by other cultures, especially Roman culture, whose **philology** owed mother

Propertius Her poetry was almost Hellenistic, more so than that of Classical Greece: he wanted To introduce himself as,"

Roman announced of Chioma Callimachea that he had the honor of translating into Latin **Catullus Callimachus and Horace themselves**. They could not ignore the Hellenistic literary lesson, if not the minimum, **Virgil** And also [16] **Berenice**

For the first Rodio Apollonius and Theocritus such as For the second and the labor lemma , without forgetting the profound knowledge

. **Satyricon** In the Hellenistic narrative he parodies **Possessed by Petronius** that

Philology

With Hellenism we witness the mother **Philology** As mentioned, it is a direct result of the rapid decline of oral culture, and its increasing functionalism. For the book. It was only with the birth of the great libraries of Alexandria that the search for original texts began, or at least for texts in antiquity, the only place where they were possible.((Critical **Edition** (The last version the author wanted

Finding two different versions of the same text is precisely the library, and to begin a systematic comparative study of texts it is necessary to have several different versions of several works. The librarians of Alexandria encountered original texts

For identical works that differed in some sections. This led the culture itself to ask what an original work was, that is, what the author actually wrote or intended.

The ever-increasing written production leads to an inevitable spatial separation between author and reader, for which the ancient poet's **rhapsodes** disappear. And **aedi** Continuing with the audience was marked instead by a **sympathetic** exhibition The relationship

The character of the philological poet was born in this cultural environment (first and foremost mentioned above (**Callimaco And the classic**.

Thanks to a scientific and careful study of the authors, he knows deeply their style and techniques, as well as knowing them with extreme precision, form and

Paradoxically, as a poet, on the other hand, this figure usually gives itself over to experience . **Literary Genres** Contents

Extreme, aka finite or inverting those rules he knows by heart. Following this custom of the Alexandrian poets, there is a transformation

yyyyyyyyyy in Greek (polyeideia) : the right to traditional species a combination of Pollution is (**Latin**

To the audience: No longerAlong with the shift in literary genre, the presence of moa becomes evident **Goal** Poetry is as vast and expansive as ever, but restricted and elitist. This is confirmed by the increasing improvements of style, which would not have allowed less experienced readers to understand the text. The model of the Hellenistic poets (and later poets who would follow this school of thought) was erudition and flaunting it. Erudition that ranges not only in literature, but also includes the social scientific and mythological fields.

exhibition Doctrines It is the tool of these poets to reduce the audience to educated readers and at the same time (**Latin** to put it in)

To prove their ability to make high, indeed very high, literature on topics that do not seem at all appropriate.

education

^a A: Loss of **education** It became **the largest** And Alexander **Aristotle** Starting from the generation that came after the generation **of Maro** AccordingThe old one is really the same scholastic characters; It then extends to Rome and finally across It reached its classical form by combining its dominant moral aspect with more biblical and the eastern part of the Mediterranean world to Byzantium, which welcomes It spreads throughout the classical traditions to which Hellenistic civilization gave its shape and to which Hellenistic education represents its structure.

Which is the vital principle of human formation It is the construction of a fully developed soul, as described in the concept of paedia Here you understand Hellenistic, inspired by universal values that distinguish the human from the savage, the Hellenes from the barbarian.

Training aspires to a complete man, morally developed, not only technically, but specifically a man, nourished first and foremost by culture.

Asa's piss, and Aasa's mood. Endowed with personality By tradition and becomes something literary and expert in the use of the word, conscious

A in both the theorists of Hellenistic pedagogy and in the Hellenistic school

These ideal principles cannot be explained in precise detail

Models /: Public Speaking We are already in the second century and criticism of gymnastics was created as well as one by Luciano with

The formative tools of the Hellenistic school

A Hellenistic model of balance and rationality, Plutarch of Chaeronea with

We are at an early stage in which personality formation is in accordance with...

Self-control and gentleness are essential. In all of Plutarch's works, he generalizes the model of personality formation that combines

enhances the work of the master who provides advice and guidance, and who emphasizes the role of the Nature, discourse and habit in a harmonious way, which environment in education and, finally, the moral-physiological goal of this process.

Biographies of Plotinus But maybe with The process is almost mystical, defined as a spiritual

Initiation is like asceticism and the transfer of beauty to the One, according to

educational line of a religious-ethical character

Socratic and religious value of this Plato, the ascension of the soul towards the Idea and Unity is fixed, following the path of expansions in

That is what constitutes the movement. Principle and rule Ascension, which is not only internal and moral, but also metaphysical: the connection with all of reality, its engine and its aspiration.

In this path of journey, beauty is given the very important educational role of unification and sublimation. At the heart of the educational path

Hellenistic is related to the moral formation of the personality that occurs as self-care such as self-control, self-direction and self-regulated development, through a dose of pleasure and renunciation and through a spiritual exercise that looks at the creation of the internal habit that determines the character of the subject by eliminating it to control events, so that they do not disturb the processes of Internal balance

art



Topic in detail

The same Hellenistic art



De Milo Venus

It is also rich in importance for Greek art, which transplanted itself into the eastern lands.

The building of Alexander's empire was an event

Commissioning artworks from cities **moved** .And deriving some pictorial characteristics from it, it underwent changes in its formal tendencies Greek to the great Eastern cultural centers and courts of kings, driven by the desire to decorate their capitals.

Traditionally there is a tendency to distinguish Hellenistic art into three distinct periods: Early. **And Pergamum** and Alexandria , **Syria** And Antioch **Biel** like

((BC 31 - And the late one (150 BC) BC , middle (150-240) BC 240 - 323)

Hellenism. Therefore we had moved from the late classical experiments of early Hellenism, to a style with characteristics such as movement, to an art with classical tendencies of late Hellenism and the search for the scenographic influence of Middle Hellenism

General engineering



. Pergamon , Berlin Museum BC, 166-156 Altar of Zeus

Hellenistic architecture differed from the earlier Classical by a markedly eclectic character, evident from the beginning in the tendency to overlap with, and which was well suited to the new decorative taste sensitive to the influences of the Corinthian, Ionic and Doric orders.

To the greater needs of dynastic courts, new types of buildings were born, such as gymnasiums.

Scenography. According

and gymnasiums, and stylistic innovations are tried in the galleries, corridors, **Pergamum and**

Rhodes. Miletus , **Eleusis** , and Athens **Delos** Cities in Columns with And the streets

Even religious architecture, while remaining faithful to the classical canons, is influenced by new trends and alternative solutions to the static nature of the Knights Templar, the lunate exedra, are tested. It presents the same urban planning of the new eastern institutions (tholos) as the circular plan

My brother Ara, the type was born. **Europos-Dura** And **Priene** Important innovations regarding the systematic planning of some cities, e.g

With beautiful example . To the altar of Zeus in Pergamum The new architect of the huge altar,

Sculpture



The universe with its children



Topic in detail

sculpture hellenistic

During the Hellenistic period, sculpture became more naturalistic, abandoning in a certain way the ideals of beauty and physical perfection characteristic of the period Classic. Common people, men, women, children, animals, and domestic scenes, became involved, along with exotic subjects (e.g. Africans, pygmies, fantastic beings) are common themes in the production of sculpture, commissioned by wealthy families to decorate villas with the most classical works allocated to the Rhodians and Alexandria for madrasas and gardens. Typical decorative sculpture matches
.. An advocate of theatrical and dynamic art, Pergamum is a school for temples and public spaces. Showed great originality

But also in this case, for a certain standardization of sculptural production towards the formulas of pure imitation.

, research on the dramatic and plastic impact of Praxiteles , Lysippos and Skopas 's works is highlighted

.Unusual for the aesthetic canons of Greek art

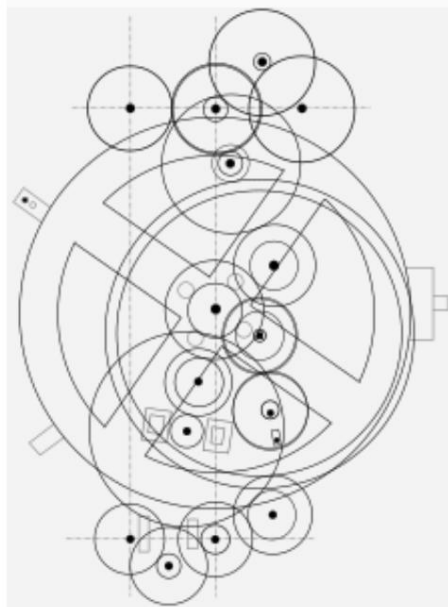
Alexander by Milo de Venus and Samothrace of Nike Some of the most famous Hellenistic sculptures such as _____
Depicting classical themes, but their treatment is more sensual and emotional Group Laocoon , Gaul Dying and Antioch
And full of pathos, far from the strict beauty typical of similar subjects in classical sculpture

Sciences

 topic in detail same Hellenistic technology .

Perhaps it was science that had the distinction, in the context of Hellenistic culture, of reaching the highest peaks reached in the ancient world.

Hellenistic science also suffered from a sudden split from the political project and social problems: the figure of the professional scientist was born,
..devoted to study and research



, planetarium. This is the oldest known mechanical calculator, dating from about 100-150 BC Antikythera
Birth

The priority of this cultural climate goes back to Alexandria, where the library and museum attracted all the Greek thinkers of the time, and became a first-class cultural pole in the panorama of the known world at that time. Therein lies the great difference that separates science Hellenistic and the forerunner of the scientific method that allowed reaching a technological level equivalent to that found in Europe in, long
..seventeenth century. considered an 'obsolete' artifact Antikythera The symbolic machine is a case of discovery [17]

"Time."

Mathematics and mechanics

With Euclid who And engineering, the first place belongs to mathematics in _____ Its elements _____ In the order of Greek mathematical thought in a way
The invention of the karna Taranto of Archita Rigorous and systematic, providing a scientific structure that has endured over the centuries. We remember
Ctesibio The first mathematical formulation of musical theories by Aristoxenus And discovering the relative average in proportions _____
of Apollonius The compressor and submersible pump were still in use until the early twentieth century. Another popular name is for air _____
Where, among other things, he coined the two terms, of which Perga has survived _____ Its conical sections _____ . Excess And parabolas The most _____
brilliant first-class authors in the history of science. Archimedes A mathematician, as well as an engineer and inventor, he was also
Builder of the first turbine in Alexandria Among the mathematicians and engineers of the Hellenistic era, it should also be mentioned _____
. Eolipil History is called _____

geography

His knowledge of mathematics not only to draw the first map of the world using the standard of longitudes and parallels, Eratosthenes used _____
By rounding a few tens of kilometers under modern Earth calculation But he led Ara at the expense of size _____

Astronomy

Central theory He is responsible for the beginning of the third century BC In the first half of Samos of Aristarchus _____
in the old ages. As reported by Archimedes, the Sun is assumed _____

"
fixed stars in a circle. The Earth rotates and the Sun revolves around the
".

Notes BC 130 In the year of Hipparchus The first estimate of the ground precession has been made previously _____ with Compare his notes _____
. Nicene astronomer Babylonian and Chaldean in previous centuries. The first known star map also because _____ [18] _____

medicine

Iulide di Erasistrato And Calcedone di Erofilo Research led to the third century BC In the first half of _____
This is also thanks to medical studies To fundamental discoveries in the field of organs Anatomy and science jobs in _____
Conducted on autopsied cadavers _____

Religious beliefs



The British Museum , Gandhara , II century , Hercules , depicted in the style of Buddha Vajrapani (right) as protector _____ .

. Persians Even traditional Greek culture has changed its characteristics due to strong Middle Eastern influences, especially . Through contact with different traditions and beliefs, classical Greek religion absorbed some of the deities honored in the East, Isis infiltrating the Greek pantheon, and Cybele Serapis . a task . The gods began as syncretic Middle, start the process

, Crete and Asia) and the parody of Dionysus, famous in Macedonia (Alexander the Great was sincerely Concurrent with the growth of a cult Minor, Thrace and Thessaly, but also in Athens. The spirituality of the Hellenistic period will find its clear expression in the growing popularity of religiosity In the secrets of the Eleusinian Orphism , as in the case of mysterious puzzles accompanying the decline of the Hellenistic monarchies in. Mithras And really

With Rome's expansion towards Greece and the eastern Mediterranean region. In this way, B.C And the first second The two centuries Hellenistic culture, which formed an essential component of Roman and later Byzantine civilization, continued to penetrate the West.

For centuries

1. ___ For astral body art, Armando Editor, 2009, p. 27 ^
- to refer to the Greek-speaking civilization "Johann Gustav Droysen By the nineteenth century The term was introduced in ^ 2.
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(To the entrance opposite Treccani
- In chapter 4 to verses 13 and 15, and in chapter 11 to 2 Maccabees Specifically, it was used in ^ 6.
There are references to "yyyyyyyyyy" under the entry Graecae Linguae Thesaurus Verse 24; in
. The world to John And the end of Giovanni Damaschino Athanasius of Alexandria , Gregory of Nyssa to
^
7. ___ , Hamburg: Berthes, first volume 1836, Hellenismus des Geschichte Johann Gustav Droysen, second
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8. ___ : Business . net.laparola , on 6 1 ^
9. ^ Luciano Canfora Hellenism , Rome-Bari, Laterza 1995.. ISBN 88-420-4760-0 _____
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 <u>Greek , and modern Greek</u> ^[4]	<u>official language</u>
10,482,487 people (89)	Population Census (2021)
 ^[5] 81.1 years (2015)	middle age
Judgment	
 <u>Parliamentary republic</u>	<u>regime</u>
Ekaterini Sakialropolo 13) March	<u>President of Greece</u>
-)2020	
8) June <u>other language</u> Kyriakos Mitsotakis, <u>Prime Minister of Greece</u>	
-) 2019	
 <u>Parliament of Greece</u>	<u>Legislature</u>
 <u>Government of Greece</u>	<u>Executive Authority</u>
Establishment and sovereignty	
the date	
 March 25, 1821	Date of Establishment
<u>Gross Domestic Product</u>	
2023	Estimation year
(54) $\text{y}\$418,113$ ____	y Total
(53) $\text{y}\$39,478$ ____	y per person
<u>Nominal GDP</u>	
2023	Estimation year
(53) $\$239.300$ billion y [6]	y Total
(44) $\text{y}\$22,595$ ____	y per person
<u>Gini coefficient</u>	
 ^[7] (2019) 33.1	the number
<u>Human development index</u>	
 ^[8] (2021) 0.887	Indicator

[9] 18.5 percent (January 2019)	Unemployment rate
Economy	
24 percentage	Value added tax rate
18 years	Legal age
67 years old	retirement age
Other data	
[10] euro	the currency
Bank of Greece	central bank
(112 emergency)	phone number
[11] police([Other languages] 100	Emergency
[11] emergency medical service(s)[Other languages] 166	
[11] Civil Protection ([Other languages] 199	
([UTC 02:00+] Standard time	Time zone
[Other languages]121 right	The direction of travel
[other language] right	Direction of train movement
gr.. and eu. ____	Internet symbol
„237, „239, „240 and 241	Marine identification numbers
Official Website	Official Website
GR	ISO 1-3166 Verbatim 2-
+30	International telephone code
Property broker is not available.	
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It is a country [\[20\]](#)[\[19\]](#)[\[18\]](#)[\[17\]](#)[\[16\]](#)[\[15\]](#)[\[14\]](#)[\[13\]](#) Also known since ancient times as **Hellenes, the Greek Republic** had a population [\[12\]](#), or officially **Greece** of approximately 10,750,000 people. **Athens** It is located in **southeastern Europe** capital **Athens** According to the general census [\[21\]](#) 2019 is the country's largest city, followed by **Thessaloniki**. Greece's unique cultural heritage , **large tourism industry**, prominent shipping sector and The rich historical legacy of Greece is reflected [\[23\]](#)[\[24\]](#)[\[25\]](#)[\[26\]](#)[\[27\]](#)[\[28\]](#)[\[29\]](#)[\[30\]](#)[\[31\]](#) **geostrategic importance** It is classified as medium strength. [\[32\]](#) **the UNESCO World Heritage List**. With it is on 18 affiliated sites

[Europe](#) , [Asia](#) and [Africa](#). It is located on the southern tip of the [Balkan Peninsula](#) , It shares a land border with [Albania](#) to the northwest, [North Macedonia](#) and [Bulgaria](#) to the north, and [Turkey](#) to the northeast. Greece consists of nine geographical regions: [Macedonia](#), [Central Greece](#), and the [Peloponnese](#), [Thessaly](#), And [Epirus](#), The [Aegean Islands](#) (including [Dodecanese](#)), [Thrace](#), And [Crete](#), And the [Ionian Islands](#). The [Aegean Sea](#) is located To the east is the mainland , the [Ionian Sea](#) to the west, and the [Mediterranean Sea](#) to the south. Greece has the longest coastline in the [sea basin](#) Large, 227 [medium miles](#); and the eleventh largest in the world with a length of 13,676 km (8,498 islands, including inhabited areas. Eighty percent of Greece is mountainous, and [Mount Olympus](#) is the highest peak at 2,918 meters (9,573 feet).

After it was [\[33\]](#) [\[34\]](#) [\[35\]](#) Greek history is one of the longest histories of countries. The country is considered the cradle of [Western civilization](#), [political sciences](#), [Western](#) [\[37\]](#) [Western history and philosophy](#), [The Olympic Games](#), [Western literature](#), [\[36\]](#) [cradle of democracy](#), Under [Philip](#) [principles and drama](#), including both [tragedy and comedy](#). The Greeks were united first [\[38\]](#) [scientific, and mathematics](#), of [Macedon](#) In the fourth century BC. His son [Alexander the Great](#) , conquered the ancient world. And spreading [culture](#) From regions learned a lot about [Greek and science](#) from the eastern [Mediterranean](#) To the [Indus River](#). [Rome](#) annexed it In the second century BC, [Roman Empire](#) And its successor, the [Byzantine Empire](#). The first century AD witnessed an indivisible period Greece became part of it Founding of the [Greek Orthodox Church](#), Which shaped the modern Greek identity and transmitted [Greek traditions](#) To the [Ottoman domination](#) In the middle of the [fifteenth century](#), The state appeared [\[39\]](#) The country fell— [Orthodox world](#) On a larger scale. into modern Greece in [1830](#) after the [War of Independence](#). [\[40\]](#) developed high-income economy, The quality of life and standard Greece is a [parliamentary republic](#) A unified and developed country With, as it is an important regional investor. Greece, a member [\[41\]](#) Its economy is the largest in the [Balkans](#) It is very high. It was a founding part of the [United Nations](#), and the tenth member to join the [European Communities](#) (the predecessor of the [European Union](#) From the [Eurozone](#) since 2001 It is also a member of many other international institutions, including the [Council of Europe](#), and the [North Atlantic Treaty Organization \(NATO\)](#), [Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development](#), [World Trade Organization](#), [Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe](#), And the [International Organization of Francophonie](#).

[Origin of the name](#)[\[edit\]](#)

The names of the nation of Greece and the Greek people differ from the names used in other languages, locations and cultures. Although the [Greeks](#) They called the country [Heals](#) Or [Elda](#) ([Greek](#): [Ἑλλάς](#) or [Ἑλλάδα](#) (its official name is the Greek Republic, in [English](#) It is referred to as [Greece](#), which comes from the Latin term [Great Greece](#) as used by the [Romans](#), Which literally means “the land of the [Greeks](#).” It is derived from the Greek name [Ἑλλάδα](#).

[Greek](#): [Ἑλλήες](#) (they are one of the most important Greek tribes inhabiting the [Ionian region](#) In the [Ionites](#) tribe) Greece is named after [\[42\]](#) The name of this tribe follows [Javan bin Japheth](#) (according to the [Book of Genesis](#)) or the legendary character [Ion](#). Western [Anatolia](#). While the [Egyptians](#) called them [\[43\]](#) [\[44\]](#) It was the [Achaemenid Empire](#) The first to give the name ([Yauna](#)) to the Greek people, Naming the ancients ([Yamanaya](#) or [Yaman](#)), [Babylonians](#) ([lawanu](#)), [Assyrians](#) ([jwn\(-n\)](#)).

[History](#)[\[edit\]](#)

[Greece](#) [date](#) Main article:

Prehistoric^[edit] Evidence

Balkan moth dates back To about 270,000 BC in a cave Archaeological of the presence of human ancestors in the south of the peninsula. The oldest evidence of the evidence has been found of the Tertiary Stone Age periods ^[45] Petalona Located in the Macedonia region.

(ancient , middle and modern) Like those found in Franchetti Cave. ^[46] _____

Ancient history^[edit]

I have known the shores of the Aegean Sea The emergence of the first civilizations on the northern bank of the Mediterranean. The first two civilizations were known before Christ. The country knew a new era called Minoan and Mycenaean. The first period was followed by a Dark Age that lasted until about 800 _____

With the emergence of Greek civilization. Greece was a collection of independent cities

It is Sparta Military and Athens Civility and democracy And other cities, these cities established commercial colonies along the Mediterranean Sea. They also resisted the attempts of the Persians to expand in the region, and saved Europe from the invaders of the Persian emperors. The culture of this region was the main source, especially in the Battle of Marathon . The Wilderness and the Battle of Salamis Navy in 480 BC. For the Hellenistic civilization , this civilization spread throughout large parts of the world after the establishment of the empire of Alexander the Great The Macedonian. _____

Medieval period (fourth-fifteenth centuries) ^[edit]

Main article: Byzantine Greece

That is, the Byzantine Empire And the Fourth Crusade See also: _____



Dome of Hagia Sophia, Thessaloniki (8th century), one of the Paleochristian monuments



Palace of the Grand Master

And Byzantine The fifteen affiliated with UNESCO in the city. Originally built

1309 used by knights From a year ago _____ and in the late 7th century as a Byzantine castle and dedicated to the Knights Hospitaller of Rhodes As an _____ administrative center. _____

It was the Eastern Roman Empire, after the fall of the Western Roman Empire In the 5th century, it is traditionally known

In the name of the Byzantine Empire (But it was simply called the "Kingdom of the Romans" in its time) and lasted until 1453. With the capital in Constantinople. Its language ^[47] and culture were Greek and its religion was mostly Eastern Orthodox Christianity. _____

From the 4th century, the empire's Balkan territories, including Greece, suffered disintegration due to barbarian invasions. The raids and destruction that the Goths and Huns were subjected to In the fourth and fifth centuries and the Slavic invasion Greece in the seventh century led to a major collapse in imperial power in the Greek peninsula.

After the Salafist invasion, the government retained ^[48]

The empire maintained formal control only over islands and coastal areas, especially densely populated walled cities such as Athens, Corinth, and Thessaloniki, while some mountainous regions in the interior held out on their own and continued to recognize imperial authority. Outside of these areas, it is generally believed that a limited amount of Slavic settlement occurred, although

So, the view that Greece in ancient times

And with [49] [50] a. On a much smaller scale than previously thought

The late period has gone through a crisis of decline, fragmentation and population migration that is now considered obsolete, with Greek cities showing a degree of (Also.) In the early century There was a high level of institutional continuity and prosperity between the fourth and sixth centuries AD (and perhaps later).

Synacdemos, the period from the 4th century to the 10th century, is considered a city according to history VI, Greece had approximately 80 AD one of the highest [51] prosperity not only in Greece but in the entire eastern Mediterranean.



Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire after

The death of Basil II Year 1025

A system of patriarchies Until the 11th century, Greece was under the authority of the Holy See of Rome according to

West and north The five. Transfer of the Byzantine Emperor Leo III Borders of the Patriarchate of Constantinople

The Byzantine recovery of the lost provinces began at the end of the 8th century and most of the Greek peninsula came under imperial control again, in stages. This process was facilitated by the large influx of Greeks [53] [54] during the 9th century.

from Sicily and Asia Minor to the Greek Peninsula, while at the same time many predecessors were captured and resettled in Asia Minor and the few remaining were assimilated. During the 11th and 12th centuries, the return of stability meant that the Greek peninsula benefited from strong economic growth – much stronger than the growth of the Anatolian territories in The Greek Orthodox Church was instrumental in the spread of Greek ideas to the world [53]

During that time, it was an empire.

[55] Orthodox The widest.

After the Fourth Crusade And the fall of Constantinople In the hands of the two Latins In 1204, mainland Greece was divided between the Despotate of Epirus Greek (Byzantine successor state) and French rule (known as Francocratia), while some islands came under Venetian rule. The re-establishment of the Byzantine imperial capital in Constantinople in 1261 was accompanied by the recovery of the empire from the Greek peninsula, although the Frankish principality of Achaia in the

Peloponnese and the Despotate of Epirus Greek rivals to the north remained important regional powers into the fourteenth century, while the islands remained largely under [56] control. During the reign of the Palaeologus dynasty (1261-1453) A new era of Greek nationalism emerged under the control of Genoa and Venice.

[58] [59] [60] Accompanied by a return to ancient Greece.

In the Prominent figures of the time also proposed changing the imperial title to "Emperor of Greece", [60] [58]

late fourteenth century, the emperor was often referred to as the "Emperor of Greece." [61] Likewise, in many

International treaties at that time gave the Byzantine Emperor the title of "Emperor of the Greeks."

[62]).Graecorum

In the 14th century, the Byzantine Empire lost much of the Greek Peninsula, initially on the

The hand of the Serbs and then the Ottomans. By the beginning of the 15th century, Ottoman advance meant that Byzantine territory in Greece was

essentially limited to its then largest cities, Thessaloniki, and the Peloponnese (Despotate of the Morea). After the fall of Constantinople to the

Ottomans in 1453, the Morea was one of the last remnants of the Byzantine Empire that it held out against, and in addition to, it also fell to the Ottomans in

1460 for the Ottoman invasion of the mainland. Ottomans. And with

[64] For Greece. With the Ottoman conquest, many Byzantine Greek scholars, who until then had been largely responsible for the preservation of classical

Greek knowledge, fled. to the West, taking with them a large body of literature and thus contributing significantly to the Renaissance.

[65]

Ottoman Turkish rule] Edit [

The Ottoman Turks took control of Greece in the fourteenth century AD, and those lands belonged to the empire.

Divided into small states. The Ottomans occupied the Byzantine capital, Constantinople (now Istanbul), in the year Byzantine

Empire, and 1453 AD, and it became the capital of the Ottoman Empire, and the Ottomans granted the Greek Christians freedom of worship, in addition to

granting them local autonomy.

So expand on The Greeks' desire for independence was strengthened through hard work and education. The merchant class increased in number and wealth

They built a large number of schools, and many Greeks learned in Industry, trade, and developed a fleet

advanced countries. In 1814 AD, a Greek merchant residing in Odessa, Russia, established the Friendship Society, which contributed to organizing a

movement against the Ottomans that led to the Greek Revolution.

Independence[edit]

The Greek War of Independence began in 1821 AD, and the Greeks defeated the Ottoman Turks and took control of many regions.

in Greece. In 1825 AD, with the help of the Egyptian fleet, the Turks invaded Greece from the north, and regained control of

He stops the revolution. areas liberated by the Greeks, but that is because

In 1827 AD, France, Russia, and Britain agreed to use force to end the battles, and a naval fleet of the three countries destroyed the Ottoman and Egyptian

fleets in the Battle of Navarino. Then Russia declared war on the Ottoman Empire in 1828 AD, and the Turks withdrew from Greece to fight the Russians. After

the Egyptians withdrew, Greece became an independent state in 1829 AD.

The London Agreement was concluded in 1830 AD, and France, Russia, and Britain recognized Greece as an independent state and pledged to protect it.

In 1832 AD, Prince Otto was named the first king of Greece, and the political borders of the state were established.

The population of the new Greek kingdom reached about 800,000 people, and its territory was half the area of present-day Greece. And there was

under Turkish control. Greece About three million Greeks in the territories remaining in Turkish hands and 200,000 on the islands

British. Annexation became a major goal for the Greeks. Those areas belong to Greece



On the Greek Peninsula as part of [the Byzantine Empire](#) in purple,



On a sortie from Messolonghi, during a war

1180c, at the end of this period. Greek

Independence (1821-1830), by Theodoros Verizakis.

Otto I [\[edit\]](#)

The king and his advisors have unlimited power, ^ADue to the lack of a constitution in the country, it was completed M. He became the first king of Greece in 1832 and there was no influence of the people, individuals or leaders on the government. In 1843 AD, a peaceful revolution took place, and the king was forced to accept the constitution. Thus, Greece became a constitutional monarchy in 1844 AD. The Revolution of 1862 AD forced Otto to give up the throne, and Prince George I was appointed in his place in

1863 AD. Greece in the nineteenth century [\[edit\]](#)

George I [\[edit\]](#)

He gave the Greeks more freedom than Otto, so in 1864 AD new legislation was issued that defined the king's authority and gave greater authority to Parliament. In the same year, Britain returned the Ionian Islands to Greece, and in return, George promised not to encourage the Greeks to revolt against them. Turks.

Greece obtained the province of Thessaly and the region of Arta south of Epirus from the Ottoman Empire in 1881 AD. In 1897 AD, during the Cretan Revolution against the Turks, a war broke out between Greece and the Ottoman Empire. After Greece lost the war, the countries organized 1898 AD. in 1977 Self A European peace agreement granted Crete a government

A group of officers of the armed forces carried out a peaceful revolution in 1909 AD, led by Eleftherios Venizelos, whom Parliament approved to install him as prime minister in 1910 AD. Venizelos made major changes to Greece's economy, armed forces, and civil service, and George, and his successor is Ali ^{King's Hill} remained prime minister until 1933. In 1913 AD

The throne is his son, Constantine I.

World War I [\[edit\]](#)

It began in 1914 AD, and Venizelos demanded that Germany fight with the coalition countries, but King Constantine made Greece neutral, so he established Venizelos was a revolutionary movement supported by the Allies, who established military bases in Thessaloniki to attack Bulgaria. In 1917 AD, July 2 He passed on the throne to his son, Alexander I, and Greece entered the war on the side of the Allies King Constantine was forced to abdicate

1917 AD. In September 1918, the Allied army moved north and defeated the Bulgarians who had signed the surrender treaty in Thessaloniki.

The war ended on November 11.

The peace treaty that followed [World War I](#) gave... The Greeks obtained the lands they dreamed of, and obtained from the Turks

Eastern Thrace region, and some [Aegean islands](#). It temporarily took control of the Izmir region, and Greece obtained a region from Bulgaria

Western Thrace region.



Development of the territory of the Kingdom of Greece Until 1947

Constantine renewed war against King Alexander died in 1920 AD, and Constantine I returned to the throne, and in 1921 AD it led to a military revolution

that forced Constantine to abdicate.

The Turks, and the result was a crushing defeat for the Greeks in 1922 AD, he

abdicated the throne, and was succeeded by his son, George II. The Ottoman Empire collapsed in a revolution in 1922 AD, and the Turkish Republic was declared

the following year.

In 1923 AD, Greece obtained, under the Treaty of Lausanne, the Turkish territories it had seized after [World War I](#). This required displacement

2 from Türkiye, and 400,000 Turks and 1,250,000 Greeks

The treaty recommended ending the dispute between Türkiye and Greece,

from Greece. After the large Greek migration, some Greeks remained under foreign control in northern Epirus

In [Albania](#), in Cyprus, which was under British control, and in the Dodecanese Islands, which were under Italian control.

Between the two world wars [\[edit\]](#)

Greece was declared a republic. And it continued to lead to the removal of George II from the throne, and in the following year A The revolution of 1923 led to a

Weak economy

And dispute between its supporters and those supporting the return of the king, as the Greek people were divided. The Republic until 1935 was marked by

increase in the number of immigrants from Turkey and an increase in the birth rate. Because it does not keep pace with high population growth Greece

The monarchy returned to Greece following the elections of 1933 AD. Two Republican revolutions failed in 1933 AD and 1935 AD, and the government returned George II to the throne in 1935 AD. In the 1936 elections, the seats of the Republicans were almost equal to the seats of the royalists, and thus achieving

the balance was in the hands of the communists, who won 15 seats out of 300 seats in George for General Jones Metaxas by forming an authoritarian

military government. And the king dissolved

King Parliament. As a result, on August 4,

Parliament allowed, but did not announce, a date for new elections. Metaxas's dictatorship continued until his death

1941 AD.

World War II This war began in 1939 AD, and Greece declared its neutrality. On October 28, 1940 AD, Italy attacked Greece, and the Greeks defeated it into Albania.

With German assistance to the Italian army, Greece was defeated on April 6, 1941 AD.

The Germans and their allies occupied Greece and destroyed its economy. The Greeks established secret resistance movements, which were the best in the world Europe.

The Germans began withdrawing from Greece in 1944, when British forces entered it in October. Civil war broke out in Athens In December, and lasted until 1945 AD. World War II ended in May 1945, and Greece was one of the...

Founding members of the United Nations.

1946 AD, a royal government was formed, and George II returned to the throne in September. At the end of 1946 AD, Elections were held in March a
a communist rebellion occurred against the government, causing a civil war that lasted until 1949 AD. The rebels were defeated due to the large economic and
George military aid that Greece received from the United States of America. The king died in 1947 AD and was succeeded on the throne by his brother Paul I.
In the same year, Greece regained the Dodecan Islands after concluding a treaty

Salem with Italy.

In the 1950s, political stability and economic growth prevailed, and Greece joined NATO (NATO) in 1952 AD. In 1953 AD, the United States was allowed to
establish military bases in Greece.

A crisis arose between Greece and Turkey Because of the island of Cyprus, The Greeks asked the Cypriots to join Greece, and they organized

A revolutionary movement supported by the Greek government. This faced opposition from Britain and Turkey. An agreement was reached between Greece and Turkey
Britain granted Cyprus its independence in 1960.

Holding political positions in Greece. And in the fifties of the century In 1952 AD, a law was issued giving women the right to vote, due to aid from the
United States. And he resigned In the twentieth, during the reign of Karmanlis, there was a major development in the Greek economy

Karmanlis in 1963 AD. 1967

Revolution [edit]

George Papandreou of the Central Union Party became prime minister in November 1963. King Paul died in 1977, and a confrontation occurred between
Constantine and Papandreou over the king's political authority 1964 AD He was succeeded on the throne by his son Constantine II, then

And control of the army, Constantine dismissed Papandreou in 1965 AD, which weakened the government. To reach stability, May 28 is the date

1967. Elections, though specified M, and the government did not die, Parliament was dissolved on April 14,

On April 21, 1967, the army surrounded the king's palace, the offices of the government, the leaders, and the radio station. A committee composed of three
military personnel formed a despotic government. The committee consisted of Colonel George Papa Dopoulos as commander, and Brigadier General Stylians
Pattacus, and Colonel Nikolaus Macrizos. The committee restricted freedoms, prevented any political activity, carried out widespread arrests, imposed
severe censorship on newspapers, and abolished hundreds of private organizations that did not support it.

His family December 13, 1967 AD He was dismissed by the Military Committee, but he failed, so he fled with no authority, so he tried to Constantine remained king
of Italy. The committee appointed a regent in place of the king, and Papadopoulos declared himself prime minister and minister of defence.
To gain the support of the people, he released the prisoners, except for 200 prisoners, most of whom were communists, reduced censorship of the press,
and canceled the peasants' debts to the banks. In 1968, he announced a new constitution that gave greater power to the prime minister, and suspended
freedom of the press Parliamentary elections, and many individual rights.

Restoring democracy. A coup carried out by army officers failed in May 1973, and the government of King Constantine decided to organize it. The coup. In June 1973, Papadopoulos announced the end of the monarchy and the beginning of the era of the Republic, and he became President of Greece in August. He began preparing for the parliamentary elections. On November 25, a military group staged a coup, the government was dismissed, and the lieutenant general was appointed Phaedon Giskes, President.

The conflict between Turkey and Greece over Cyprus was renewed in 1974 AD, and a truce was agreed upon. To prevent the expansion of the war between the July prime minister into two countries, this affected the government and led to its collapse, so the military leaders summoned Constantine Karamanlis, to become 24, 1974 AD.

The first elections were held in ten years, and the New Democracy Party, led by Karmanlis, won. And in In November, A In December, the people voted to make the state a republic, and a new constitution was drawn up for the state in 1975 AD. In the 1977 elections, For ministers. And he was elected the New Democracy Party won. In 1980, Karmanlis resigned, and George Rallis succeeded him as president 1990 AD. In 1981, Greece became a member of the European Community again Karmanlis President (now [European Union](#)). Recent developments [edit]

In the 1981 elections, the Greek Socialist Movement Party took control of Parliament, and the first socialist government was formed in Greece. expanded The party leader became [Andreas Papandreou](#) Son of former Prime Minister [George Papandreou](#) Prime Minister. The government Social welfare programs, increased per capita income, and plans to reduce inflation and unemployment. The party won the elections once Minister for a second term. The Socialist Movement Party lost the elections in 1977 M, and Papandreou remained president 1985 Another in a year^a 1989 AD, and a weak coalition government was formed, which quickly collapsed at the beginning of 1990 AD. The New Democracy Party won in Minister. Papandreou's party returned to power following election AD, and Konstantin Mtsotakis became Prime April 1990 elections 1994 AD. In January 1996, Papandreou submitted his resignation due to a terminal illness, and representatives of the Greek Socialist Movement Party in Parliament elected former Minister of Industry Costas Smits as his successor. In June 1996, Papandreou Rasmi passed away. In October, the for the ministers. Greek Socialist Movement Party won the elections, and Smits remained president A mourning ceremony was held

[Geography](#)[edit]

[Area](#)[edit]

The area of Greece is about 130 thousand square kilometers, compared to the Arab countries, its area is equivalent to the area of both [Jordan and Palestine](#) . Combined. The Greek islands make up about a quarter of this area, with a total number of about 9,841 islands. Crete _ It is the largest of them, with an area of about 8,260 km2.² [Location](#)[edit]

Greece is located in the southern part of [the Balkans](#), Separate [the Corinth Canal](#) [Peloponnesus Peninsula](#) About the northern Greek mainland. The total length of the Greek coastline is about 15,000 km and the total land border is 1,160 km. Nearly 80% of the country's area is mountainous [highlands](#), making Greece one of the highest countries in Europe above sea level . Western Greece contains a lot of lakes.

[Mountains](#)[edit]

The main mountain range is called [Pindus](#). Its highest peak reaches 2,636 metres. This range is considered [an extension](#) of the [Dinaric Alps mountain range](#). As it descends south, it eventually reaches the island of Crete. In fact, the islands along this line were once the peaks of this [mountain range](#) until they were covered [by the waters of the Mediterranean Sea](#). [Mount Olympia](#) Olympus is the highest mountain in the country, with a peak height of 2,925 meters above sea level. The [Rudov](#) chain is located (Rhodope) Mountainous in the north of the country, densely covered by forests. Plains are found in eastern Greece and in the north as well. About half of the...

The country's area is covered by forests.

[Climate](#)[\[edit\]](#)

[Greece climate](#) Main article:

The climate of Greece is divided into three types: Mediterranean climate, alpine climate (relative to the Alps) and temperate climate.

The first is characterized by its heat in summer and mild winter. Greece has generally stable and moderate temperatures. Snow falls in

On [Athens](#) And sometimes on the [island of Crete](#). Winter at high altitudes and below



[Acropolis](#) [Temple In Athens](#)

[Population](#)[\[edit\]](#)

[Ethnic group](#)[\[edit\]](#)

In addition to the majority of the Greek population, there are several minorities, the most important of which are:

- Albanian
- Armenian: about 100,000 in central Greece
- Bulgarian: about 30,000 in northeastern Greece
- Salafism: Mostly in the north of the country
- [Turkish](#): about 150,000, most of them in [Thrace](#)

[Communities](#)[\[edit\]](#)

Because of Greece's proximity to the continents of [Africa and Asia](#), There are many foreign [communities](#) residing in the country, most of whom are immigrants. The most important of these communities are: Albanians, Bosnians, Arabs (Syrians, Iraqis, Egyptians) and others. Some illegal immigrants exploit Greece as a transit station to other European countries.

[Language](#)[\[edit\]](#)

Greek is the official and first language of the country, which dates back about 3,500 years. The language currently spoken in Greece is modern Greek.

The number of its speakers in the world is about 15 million people, most of them in Greece itself.

[Religion](#)[\[edit\]](#)



Church of Saint Gregory of Palamas, in Thessaloniki.

In Christianity, that is, Greece:

Most of the population adheres to the ^[66] Orthodox Christian religion Where 98% of the population are Orthodox Christians. officially The Constitution guarantees Greek Freedom of Religion does not specify an official religion for the country, but indicates Orthodoxy's important position in society Greek. As for Muslims , they constitute 1.3% of the population, most of them of Turkish or Bulgarian origin, and they reside in Thrace (northeast of the country). In addition to about a million Arab workers who reside in Greece legally and illegally. Economic reasons. There is no mosque in the capital , Athens. The government refuses to permit the establishment of mosques in the capital[citation needed] The situation may arise from historical hostility with Turkey, There are also other Christian minorities such as Catholics and Protestants.

Holidays and official holidays^[edit]

The Gregorian year in Greece, like other European countries, begins with New Year's Day on 01-01, which is called (yyyyyyyyyy)prothxronia

- 01-06 The Feast of the Epiphany, which is a feast in which the saints in churches throw a cross into cold water and onto one of their sons.

Find the area

- 01-08 Women's Day, in which some regions exchange roles between women and men
- From 01-31 to 02-22 Carnival holidays, the most famous of which is the Patras Carnival in the city of Patra
- 03-25 Feast of the Annunciation
- Easter • St.

George's Day on 4-23

- The Feast of the Virgin on August

15 • Christmas Day 12-25

Politics^[edit]

Main article: Greek politics

Political system^[edit]



Greek Parliament building

The Greek Constitution amended in 1974 guaranteed the civil rights of citizens, and also defined the powers of the President of the Republic. He is elected indirectly by the people, that is, he is recommended by the Council of the Republic. The latter is formed who from now on became From the Prime Minister and the heads of all parties represented in Parliament, in addition to all former Prime Ministers who were granted confidence by Parliament at least once. Council recommendation is not mandatory.

Executive power[\[edit\]](#)

The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers play the main executive role in the Greek political system. The President of the Republic is responsible for In exchange for certain administrative and honorary duties, he is elected every five years by Parliament. It allows re-elected only once.

Elections[\[edit\]](#)

The Greek Parliament (Greek: Ellinon ton Vouli the) consists of a unicameral chamber with 300 members elected for a four-year term. Greece applies a complex electoral system based on lists, which enables large parties to control Parliament neglects small parties. Any party that wants to represent itself in Parliament must obtain 3% of the general election results.

Greek Parliament[\[edit\]](#)

The Greek parliamentary system is based on the principle of dedilomeni (Greek: dedilomeni), which in Arabic means "declared trust," which is granted by Parliament to the Prime Minister and his ministerial staff. This confidence is granted if the ministerial team obtains a majority, and it is also renewed or withheld every year with the ministerial team submitting a report. Member votes of parliamentarians, i.e. 151 votes for the state budget.

Parties[\[edit\]](#)

The most important Greek political parties are:

- **The Left Party and the environmental movement** (in Greek: [yyyyyyyyyy](#) (- SYN) extreme leftist) [_____](#)
- Greek Communist Organization** (in Greek: [yyyyyy yyyyyyy yyyyyyyyyyy](#) (- yyy (left-wing communist) [_____](#) •
- **Communist Party of Greece** (in Greek: [yyyyyy yyyyy yyyyyyyyyyy](#) (- KKE) Communist) [_____](#)
- DI.K.KI - [yyyyyyyyyy yyyyyyy yyyyy](#) in Greek: [\(Social Democratic Movement\)](#) [_____](#)
(social socialists)

- **Greece Environmental Party** (in Greek: [Περιβαλλοντική Δημοκρατική Κίνηση](#) (EG)

Environmental) • **Green Party** (in Greek: [Πράσινη Οικολογική Κίνηση](#) (- OP)

Environmental) • **Hellenic Front** (in Greek: [Ελληνικό Μέτωπο](#) Elliniko (extremist right-wing)

- **Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Greece** (in Greek: [Κομμουνιστική Δημοκρατική Κίνηση](#) - [ΚΚΕ](#))

(Chinese Communist) Maoist Party (ML KKE) - [Κομμουνιστική Δημοκρατική Κίνηση](#)

- **New democracy** (in Greek: [Νέα Δημοκρατία](#) (ND) ([Greek Socialist](#)

Movement)

)socialist(

LA.OS - Greek : [Λαϊκή Αναρχική Οργάνωση](#) (Popular Orthodox Warning)

(extreme right-wing)

- **Radical Left Front** (in Greek: [Ριζοσπαστική Αριστερά](#) (- MERA) Leftist

extremist(

[Ριζοσπαστική Αριστερά](#)-RP (OT)

• **Macedonian Salvation Rainbow party** (in Greek: [Τμήμα Ομάδα](#) (a regional

party that supports the rights of the Macedonian minority; a **Macedonian**

Slavist minority party) • **Workers' Party** (in Greek: [Εργατική Δημοκρατική Κίνηση](#) (SEK) Revolutionary

Leftist (**Union of Centrists**) (in Greek: [Ενωση Κέντρου](#) (- UC (EK) (Central)

Administrative divisions[\[edit\]](#)

Greece is divided into 13 main regions (called nomoi in Greek, singular nomos), which in turn are divided into 51 administrative divisions (provinces) and 147 subdivisions called districts.

[Most important cities](#)[\[edit \]](#)

Greece[cities](#)**Main article: List of**

- **Athens** (730 thousand people/ [2005 estimate](#)) It is the capital and largest city of

Greece. • **Thessaloniki** (355 thousand people/[2005 estimate](#)).

- **Piraeus** (172 thousand people / [2005 estimate](#)).

- **Patrai** (163 thousand people/[2005 estimate](#)).

- **Peristerion** (137 thousand people / [2005 estimate](#)).

- **Iraklion** (137 thousand people/[2005 estimate](#)).

Main regions[\[edit \]](#)



Map showing the regions in Greece

• [Attica](#)

• [Central Greece](#)

• [Central Macedonia](#)

• [Crete](#)

• [Eastern Macedonia and Thrace](#)

• [Epirus](#)

• [Ionian islands](#)

• [North Aegean](#)

• [Peloponnese](#)

• [Southern Aegean](#)

• [Thessaly](#)

• [Western Greece](#)

• [Western Macedonia](#)

[Provinces](#)[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: [List of provinces of Greece](#)

[Foreign policy](#)[\[edit\]](#)

Greek relations with both [the European Union and United States](#), [Türkiye](#) [Arab countries](#) play an important role in determining a trend that will have a positive impact on [foreign policy](#) over the past years. Greece joined the European Union in [1981](#). The Greek economy and in support of Greek foreign policy with other countries, especially with [Turkey](#), which has relations with Greece

An important task, often tinged with tension. Türkiye is Greece's major neighbor and its main competitor in the region Southern [Balkans](#). The Eastern Mediterranean and [NATO](#). The reasons for the tension in this [relationship](#) go back hundreds of years, especially since the increase in border disputes and after the intervention and the beginning of [the Ottoman](#) occupation. Greece until independence in [1821](#). Turkish military forces increased, especially in [1974](#), on the island of [Cyprus](#). Which combines language, culture and religion [with Greece](#). Greek governments followed

The precedent, which was predominantly socialist, was a policy supportive of Arab rights in the Arab-Israeli conflict. This position arose as an undeclared strategic alliance between the Arab countries and Greece, against the Turkish threat and with support from both the United States and Israel. Today, Greece seeks to focus its external relations within the framework of the European Union's [external relations](#).

Armed forces[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: [Hellenic Armed Forces](#)

Economy and infrastructure[\[edit \]](#)

Main article: [Economy of Greece](#)

Tourism[\[edit\]](#)

Greece follows a semi-capitalist economic policy with a large [public sector](#) [contributing](#) about half of the republic's gross national product. [Tourism](#) also plays an important role in [bringing in revenues](#). Greece is also a leading country in [maritime transport](#), as it is the first in the [world in owning](#) containers, and third in terms of [owning ships flying its flag](#). [The European Union](#) contributes about 2.4% of the Greek national product.

Currency[\[edit\]](#)

The performance of the Greek economy has improved significantly in recent years. The Greek government was established in the 1990s

The [past](#) followed a strict economic policy so that Greece could catch up with the implementation of the single European currency, [the euro](#) , in [2001](#). It later became clear that the Greek government, during this period, provided incorrect information about the performance of the [economy](#).

Greece entered the [European Union](#), which led to its qualification for the euro trading application. After discovering the matter in [2004](#), the European Union decided to give Greece a period of two years in [2005 and 2006](#) to correct the performance of [the economy](#) [and reduce](#) the budget to be less than 3% of the budget according to the provisions [of the stability pact](#) for the euro. The general income per capita in 2004 [was estimated at](#) approximately 22,000 [US dollars](#). Greece has a large telecommunications and services sector. There is a large foreign workforce in Greece [_____](#)

Most of them are from [Eastern European](#) countries , [the Middle East](#), [Pakistan and Africa](#), [who together constitute](#) about 10% of the total population.

Banks[\[edit\]](#)

The Bank of Greece (or the [Greek Central Bank](#)) was the only body authorized to issue [the drachma](#) ([the Greek currency](#)).

[\(previously\)](#) [and determine its exchange rate](#). Now the bank has become one of the bodies of [the European Central Bank](#).

Industries[\[edit\]](#)

The most important Greek industries are tobacco, foodstuffs, chemicals, mineral products, mining, and oil refining.

Agriculture[\[edit\]](#)

The most important agricultural crops produced in Greece are wheat, corn, barley, sugar beets, olives, grapes, tobacco,

Potatoes, along with animal products such as dairy. The most important Greek exports: agricultural products, manufactured foodstuffs,

[Electrical appliances](#), [computer software](#) and refined fuels. Greece's largest trading partners are [Italy](#), [Germany](#), [France and the United Kingdom](#).

Railway[\[edit\]](#)

The total length of Greek railways is about 2,500 km and the total length of roads is about 117,000, of which about 107,000

Paved.

Ports[\[edit\]](#)

There are seaports in most large coastal cities, the most important of which are in the barrios - piraеus.

[Thessaloniki](#), [Heraklion](#) (Crete) and [Patras](#).

Airports[\[edit\]](#)

There are also a large number of international airports in [Greece](#), the most important of which is in the capital, [Athens](#). The reason for their large number is to cover the

large tourism movement

in the country. **Trains**[\[edit\]](#)

[Athens](#) has an underground train [network \(metro\)](#), It was opened before the start of [the Olympic Games](#) Which was held in [2004](#)

Education in Greece[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: Spartan education

Universities and institutes [\[edit\]](#)

There are three main types of higher education in Greece:

- Technical Educational Institute • Academic University
- Polytechnic (Polytechnic) • The

most famous Greek polytechnic institute is [the National Technical University of Athens](#), Which was known as the student uprising of 2014

.1973

Culture[\[edit\]](#)

Greece is not a [geographical](#) meeting place With [the Arab world](#) And the [European continent](#) Not only it, [but also](#) a crossroads of ideas, customs, languages and knowledge since ancient times. And through culture, which is described as the most capable element to form a feature or image around that compound. [The Greek cultural heritage](#) can be described It is [distinctively based on a skillful reconfiguration of elements of](#) the ancient Greek imagination, the glories of [the Greek Empire](#) and European modernity [that are universal features of modern Greek](#) civilization. If it is permissible to describe [civilization](#) It is the total sum of achievements of a group of [people](#). In the historical context of human intellectual development that developed over thousands of years, Greek civilization greatly and diversely influenced the process of cognitive construction. humanity, through science, [philosophy](#), myths, [literature](#), [And architecture](#), [and art](#), Festivals, [theater](#), etc. The first Greek texts discovered date back to the fifteenth century BC, and [are in Greek](#) Today it is the mother tongue of about 12 million people. It is estimated that the total number of people who speak Greek as a first or second language is about 25 million. Contemporary Greek culture and traditions are very rich, and home to a wealth of cultural resources. Three cities have been designated

Greeks [as capitals of European culture](#), And it was [Athens](#) It was the first to hold the title in 1985, followed by [Thessaloniki](#)

in 1997 and [Patras](#) in 2006. Greece is described as one of the most beautiful European countries, and also tops [the tourism lists](#)

according to statistics from [the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development](#). In all countries, many specialized museums have

been established that present a picture of the civilizations in Greece and their achievements in arts and technology from the prehistoric era until the modern era.

Arts ^[edit]

Two of the most famous arts for which the Greeks are famous are mosaics And drawing.

Cinema^[edit]

Greek cinema began in the twentieth century With a small number of films, but it flourished in the period between 1960 and 1973. This period was the period of greatest flowering for Greek cinema. It flourished strongly again in 2009 and continues to flourish until now, as ^[67] more than 30 films have won prestigious international awards at international festivals.

Kitchen^[edit]

Mediterranean sea, It is famous for its use of spices, and wild thyme, As area kitchens Totally Greek cuisine with rosemary, thyme, garlic, and lemon juice And sage. There are many dishes in common with neighboring countries, especially made mainly with goat's milk; Tsatsiki salad or Turkey and the former Yugoslavia . Greece is also famous for its feta cheese Cucumber salad with yogurt and garlic. Meat is widely used in preparing foods, especially beef and pork . The Greeks eat The alcoholic beverage on most Greek occasions is ouzo It is the national drink. Read in this context: Greek

cuisine . Holidays and official holidays^[edit]

Official holiday. In addition, there are four mandatory official holidays according to Greek law, every day of the year being an official day: March 25 (Greek Independence Day), Easter Monday, August 15 (Assumption or Dormition of the Virgin Mary), and December 25 (Christmas Day). May 1 (Labour Day) and October 28 (Oman International Holding Day) are regulated by law So, more public holidays are celebrated in And with as optional but usual for employees to be given a day off. There, Greece is announced by the Ministry of Labor every year as either obligatory or optional. The list of these national holidays is not fixed and rarely changes and will not change in recent decades, for a total of eleven national holidays every year.

In addition to national holidays, there are public holidays that are not celebrated nationally, but only by a specific professional group or local community. For example, many municipalities have a "patron saint" in parallel with take a day of the "Name Day", or "Liberation Day". On such days it is usual for schools to

Notable festivals include Patras Carnival, Athens Festival and various local wine festivals. Thessaloniki is also home to a number of festivals and events. Thessaloniki International Film Festival is one of the most important film

festivals in Southern Europe.

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• [Summary of Greek trade statistics from the World Bank](#)

Education in Greece

Education in Greece^[1] Centralized and organized by the Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs in all educational levels. The Ministry is responsible for monitoring public schools, enacting laws, organizing the budget, coordinating national examinations for university admission, developing educational curricula, hiring public school teachers, and other tasks.

The Ministry exercises its authority through the offices of the regional public education units, and these offices are called the regional directorates

Public education is free, and some students have the right to textbooks ^{[2][3][4][5][6]} of basic and secondary education.

Free.

About 25% of university post-graduate programs are free, and about 30% of students are eligible for fee exemption ^[7]. Scholarship.

—

Education in Greece consists of three phases. The first stage is the primary stage, and lasts for six years from the age of six until the age of twelve, followed by the secondary stage, which in turn is divided into two stages: compulsory gymnastics for three years, and lycium ^[8]. The third stage is higher education.

— Non-mandatory for three years.

School holidays include [Christmas](#), Independence Day, [Easter National Day](#), other national holidays, summer vacation lasting three months, and local holidays that vary from one region to another.

In addition to regular education, most students participate in private lessons in institutions called *frontistiria*. These institutions prepare students for university entrance examinations, higher education, and foreign languages.

Educational system plan^[edit]

	Compulsory education		
	Educational phase	Class age	
	Pre-school	Pre-Kindergarten 5–4	
		6–5	Nursery
	Primary school	7–6	First grade
		8–7	Second row

	9–8	Third grade
	Fourth grade	9–10
	Fifth grade	10–11
	Sixth grade	11–12
Eighth grade 13–14 lower secondary (gymnasium)	Seventh grade	12–13
	Ninth grade	14–15
Non-compulsory education		
Educational phase	Age	Classroom
11th grade 16–17 upper secondary school (lyceum)	16–15	Tenth grade
	Twelfth grade	17–18

Pre-school education[edit]

Most nurseries share the same building with primary schools. Compulsory pre-school education lasts for two years. Starting in the 2018-2019 school year , children who turn four years old by December 31 are required to enter kindergarten in September of the same year. Nursery registrations take place during the May preceding school entry. After the registration period has expired, children are not entitled to register or attend nursery schools.

Primary stage[edit]

^[10]^[11]^[12]Primary education is compulsory for six years.

During the first two years of primary education, students are not evaluated with points. Point assessment begins during the third year, while examinations begin in the fifth year. This system means automatic transfer from one grade to the next highest grade. During the third and fourth years, students are scored using a scale of letters γ–δ, while in the fifth and sixth years, students are scored using a scale of 1–10.

The academic year begins in September and ends in June. The school day begins at 08:15 am and ends on

13:15 noon.

After completing primary education, students are given a primary school leaving certificate (in Greek γυμνάσιο)

γυμνάσιο (which allows them to enter lower secondary education. **Primary**

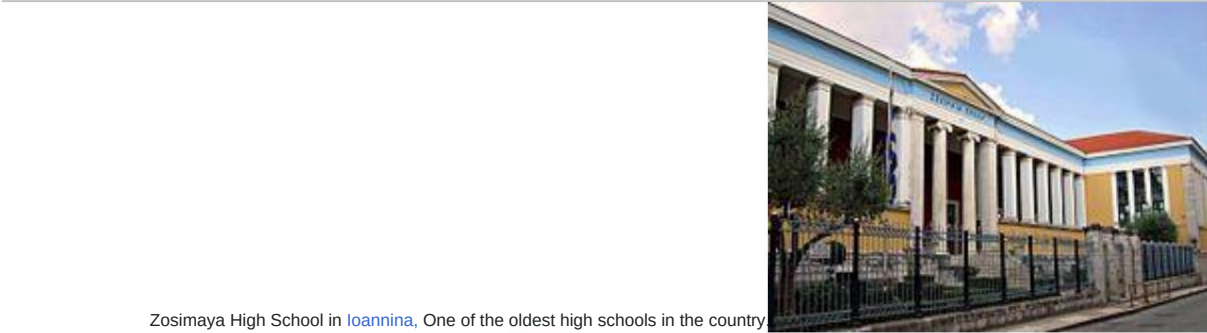
education curriculum[edit]

^[13] The primary education curriculum during the 2020-2021 academic year

Weekly hourly volume						Subject
Sixth grade	fifth grade	the line the fourth	Third grade	the line the second	First grade	
7	7	8	8	9	9	Greek language
4	4	4	4	5	5	mathematics
3	3					Physics
2	2	2	2			the date
2	2					Geography
1	1	2	2			Religion
2	2	3	3	3	3	physical education
		2	2	3	3	Middle Studies
1	1					Social and political studies

3	3	3	3	2	2	First foreign language : English
2	2					Second foreign language : German or French
1	1	1	1	1	1	Computer and communication studies
1	1	1	1	2	2	the art
1	1	1	1	1	1	Music
		1	1	1	1	The stage
		2	2	3	3	Additional period of time
30	30	30	30	30	30	Weekly hourly total

Secondary phase[edit]



Zosimaya High School in [Ioannina](#), One of the oldest high schools in the country

Gym[edit]

Gymnasium is the lower secondary education and is compulsory for all students.

To enter the gym, students must obtain a primary education certificate and be no more than sixteen years old. There are no entrance exams for entering the gym. Lessons start in September and end in late May, and students then sit their end-of-year exams in June. After completing the gym, students receive a gym leaving certificate ([in Greek](#) [γυμνασιακή](#) [παραβιβασία](#)) (which enables them to enter upper secondary education or lyceum).

Education in the gymnasium lasts three years, and the students are usually aged between twelve in the first year and fifteen in the last year.

[11] [14] [15]

There are several types of gym establishments in Greece:

• Regular gym

• Gym evening classes

• Church Gym •

Multicultural Education Gym •

Experiential Gym (students must take tests in math, science, reading comprehension, and writing before

Get accepted from this type of gym(

• Integrated private vocational gymnasium-lyceum (study lasts four years) • Music

gymnasium (students are required to take exams on a musical instrument before obtaining admission) •

Arts gymnasium (students are required to take exams in arts, dance, or theater before obtaining admission)

admissions(



Astros public school , Built in 1915

School subjects in the gym[edit]

From the national curriculum for the year 2019-2020

Weekly hourly volume			Subject
First grade	second grade	third grade	
2	2	3	Greek language
2	2	2	Greek literature
2	2	2	Greek language
2	2	2	Greek literature
4	4	4	mathematics

1	1		Chemistry
2	2	1	Physics
1	1	1	Biology
2	2	2	the date
1	1	1	the art
1	1	1	Music
1	1	1	Technology
	2	1	Geography and earth science
		2	Home economics
2	2	2	Religious studies
1	1	1	Computer studies
2	2	2	physical education
2			Social and political studies
2	2	2	First foreign language : English
2	2		Second foreign language : German or French 2
32	32	32	Weekly hourly total

Lyceum or upper secondary education is non-compulsory education lasting three years. To enter the Lyceum, the student must have a gymnasium leaving certificate and be no more than twenty years old. After completing the Lyceum, students receive a secondary education certificate (in Greek). yyyyyy yyyyyy), and in addition to this certificate, students must pass a national examination called yyyyyy yyyyyy yyyyyy in order to enter the university.

The Ministry of Education is responsible for preparing the national exam, and the exam includes tests in four subjects. The university acceptance rate takes into account both the points obtained in the exam and the three annual averages of the Lyceum.

^[16] The evaluation system in secondary schools is a twenty-point scale.

The age of students in the Lyceum stage ranges from fifteen in the first year to eighteen in the third year.

There are several types of lyceum institutions in Greece:

- General Lyceum: appeared in 1976 There is another parallel type for evening lessons (evening lessons last from 18:00 pm to 22:30 at night, while in the regular public lyceum, lessons last from 08:15 am to 14:00 in the afternoon).
^[17]
- Experimental Lyceum: appeared in 1995 Students must take tests in mathematics, science, and comprehension
Readers, write to get accepted.
- Lyceum of Arts: appeared in 2006 Students must take an exam in art, dance, or theater to gain admission.
- Lyceum of Music: appeared in 1988 Students must take an exam on a musical instrument to obtain
On acceptance.
- Lyceum of Multicultural Education: appeared in 2018 • Professional
Lyceum: appeared in 2006 There is another parallel type for evening lessons. • Ecclesiastical Lyceum: appeared in 2006 •
Integrated private professional gymnasium: study lasts for
four years (it is the same type mentioned previously in the types of gymnasium institutions).

Students choose from three educational streams at the Lyceum: Humanities, Science and Health Sciences, Economics and Computer Science.

School subjects at the Lyceum[edit]

^[18] From the national curriculum for the year 2020-2021

Weekly hourly volume			Subject
First grade	second grade	third grade	

6			Greek language and literature
	2	2	Greek language
	2	2	Greek literature
	2	5	Greek literature
	3	3	Mathematics (algebra)
	2	2	Mathematics (Engineering)
	2	2	Chemistry
	2	2	Physics
	2	2	Biology
	3	2	the date
	2		Philosophy
		2	Political studies
1	2	2	Religious studies
3	2	2	physical education
	2		Introduction to computer science principles
	2	2	Computer science applications

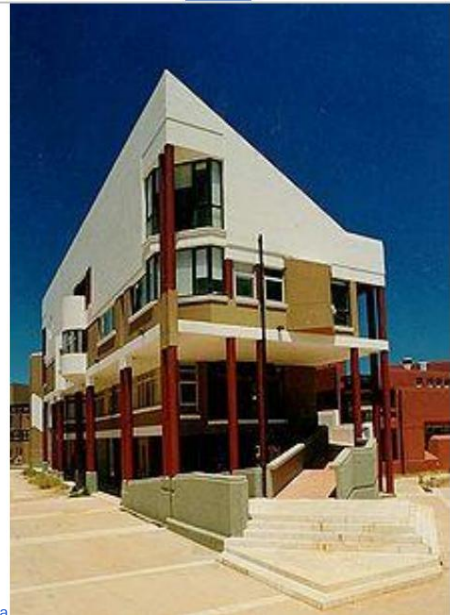
2	2	3	<u>First foreign language</u> : English
	1		<u>Second foreign language</u> : German or French 2
18			Special hours for educational orientation
32	35	35	Weekly hourly total

In addition, students study additional hours of specific subjects according to their educational orientation (direction-specific hours).

For example, students in the humanities orientation study six hours per week of history, while students in the sciences and health

sciences orientation study six hours per week of mathematics.

Higher education[\[edit\]](#)



Library of the Technical University of Crete in [Chania](#).

Higher education institutions include both universities and private academies (the latter mainly concerned with the military). Some students

[\[7\]](#) [\[19\]](#) [\[20\]](#) who meet certain conditions are exempt from tuition fees, book costs, and meals.

[\[21\]](#) [\[22\]](#) [\[23\]](#) The university year usually lasts thirty-two weeks, and is divided into sixteen-week semesters.

The University Center offers global studies programs [\(in English UCIPS](#) (which is affiliated with the International Hellenic

University (IHU) [in English](#)) (specializations taught entirely [in English](#)).

According to Article 16 of the Greek Constitution, private higher education institutions are not permitted in Greece, and the government

only recognizes degrees from public universities. There are some colleges for post-secondary studies, and most of these colleges

specialize in providing foreign educational programs in cooperation with universities from other countries. [\[24\]](#) [\[25\]](#) [\[26\]](#) The conditions of the Ministry of Education are respected.

[\[27\]](#) [\[28\]](#) Others, usually from [the UK](#), Which ends with obtaining certificates from these [foreign universities](#).

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Hellenic civilization

See [Hellenistic era](#). Cultural aspects of the Hellenistic era; For historical aspects, this article focuses on this



The Hellenistic kingdoms included the [Diadochi kingdoms](#):

- [Kingdom of Ptolemy I Soter](#)
- [Kingdom of Cassander](#)
- [Kingdom of Seleucus I Nicator](#)
- [Epirus](#)

also appears on the map:

- [Greek colonies](#)
- [Carthage \(Non-Greek\)](#)
- [Rome \(Non-Greek\)](#)

[281 BC](#), [Kingdom of Pergamon](#) It occupied some of that area. It [does not appear](#) [Indo-Greek](#). It has not been a subject of controversy. [Greece](#) areas a lot

Today it is part of

- [Afghanistan](#)
- [Bulgaria](#)
- [Cyprus](#)
- [Egypt](#)
- [France](#)
- [Greece](#)
- [Iran](#)
- [Iraq](#)
- [Palestine](#)
- [Israel](#)
- [Italy](#)
- [Jordan](#)
- [Kuwait](#)
- [Lebanon](#)
- [Libya](#)
- [Macedonia](#)
- [Pakistan](#)
- [Syria](#)

Tajikistan

Tunisia

Türkiye

Turkmenistan



Len is the ethnic name that the Greeks call themselves (their grandfather). (which is derived from the word e **Hellenistic civilization**

The legendary Hellen and their country, which was known as the country of Hellas , in addition to the political and cultural connection of this civilization with a number of cities that were Naming the civilization of the city-state (Polis (State-City), each of which with its countryside is considered a state in every sense of the word, as well as the civilization of the Classical era (which means fundamentalist).

(or ancient) is a name given by European and Western historians in general to this civilization, as they considered themselves the heirs of this civilization.

A civilization distinguished by its remarkable historical achievements. It

extends from the early fourth century BC until the fifth century AD, and in this era the culture became Greek was a common property among all Mediterranean countries , and Greek was a language Science at that time and Hellenism was a composite culture of Greek and Eastern elements in which the Greeks carried philosophy to the East. The Easterners inoculated the Greek civilization with the spirituality, systems and knowledge of the East. Some historians, such as Tarn, say in the book Hellenistic Civilization that Greek civilization is divided into two stages. The first is the Hellenic stage, that is, the purely Greek stage, which includes the stages of emergence, maturity, and prosperity, and includes the Greek world and its civilization since the Doric invasion . Even Alexander the Great The second stage is Hellenistic, meaning the Hellenistic stage, which is a late Greek stage and includes the regions from which Alexander's empire consisted, including Greece . And the eastern kingdoms after Alexander's invasion.

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one who uses the " *Hellýnistýs*(*ýýýýýýýýýýýý* The word originated from ancient Greek "Greece"); as if "Hellenist" + "ic" , *Hellás*(*ýýýýýý* Greek language)", from



Hotan, Lop County A woolen wall hanging from , sample tapestry The : **right image**
wielding a spear, and wearing what , Yuezhi Possibly showing a , China Xinjiang Prefecture
a , Greek mythology from , centaur headband; depicted above him is a diadem appears to be a

Hellenistic art in motif common. common

priest wearing a Zoroastrian head of alabaster **Left image:** painted clay and

rd–2nd century BC3 , Tajikistan , Takhti-Sangin , style headdress -Bactrian distinctive

The idea of a Hellenistic period is a 19th-century concept, and did not exist in Greek)Hellenist .Although words related in form or meaning, eg.ancient Greece in ,have been attested since ancient times ,)Hellenistys ,yyyyyyyyyy :old[1] it in the mid-19th century, who in his classic Johann Gustav Droysen was coined the (*History of Hellenism*) *Geschichte des Hellenismus* work to refer to and define the period when Greek culture spread in the *Hellenistic* term and *Hellenistic* ,Following Droysen –.non-Greek world after Alexander's conquest [2] have been widely used in various contexts; a notable ,Hellenism.related terms, eg where Hellenism is used in Matthew Arnold by Culture and Anarchy such use is in [3] Hebraism contrast with

The major issue with the term Hellenistic lies in its convenience, as the spread of Greek culture was not the generalized phenomenon that the term implies. Some areas of the conquered world were more affected by Greek influences than others. The term Hellenistic also implies that the Greek populations were of majority in the areas in which they settled, but in many cases, the Greek settlers were actually the minority among the native populations. The Greek population and the native population did not always mix; The Greeks moved and brought their own culture, but Need a source interaction did not always occur

Sources

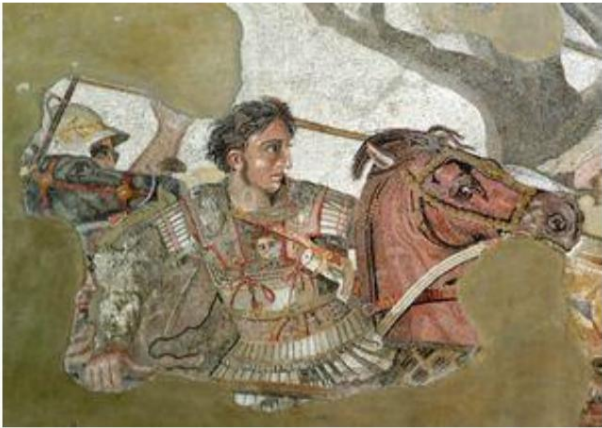
While a few fragments exist, there are no complete surviving historical works that date to the hundred years following Alexander's death. The works of the major who worked under (Hieronymus of Cardia historians Hellenistic ,Phylarchus and Duris of Samos ,)and other successors Antigonos I ,Alexander The earliest and most credible [4].are all lost ,sources which were used by surviving (c. 200–118), a Megalopolis of Polybius surviving source for the Hellenistic period is Until 168 BC when he was forced to go to Rome Achaean League statesman of the Eventually it grew to a length of forty books, covering the Histories [4] .as a hostage years 220 to 167 BC

who wrote Diodorus Siculus The most important source after Polybius is between 60 and 30 BC and reproduced some important Bibliotheca historica his earlier sources such as Hieronymus, but his account of the Hellenistic period breaks s'Plutarch (301 BC). Another important source battle of Ipsus off after the although more preoccupied with issues of personal Parallel Lives (AD 50 h) — of Appian Character and morality, outlines the history of important Hellenistic figures Roman Alexandria (late 1st century AD – before 165) wrote a history of the Need a source .that includes information of some Hellenistic kingdoms empire Pompeius of epitome s (2nd century AD)'Justin Other sources include ,Events after Alexander s'Arrian and a summary of *Historiae Philipicae* 'Trogus Curtius Lesser supplementary sources include .Photios I of Constantinople by In the field of .Suda the encyclopedia Byzantine and the ,Pliny ,Pausanias ,Rufus is the Lives and Opinions of Eminent Philosophers ' Diogenes Laërtius ,philosophy

also provide some further *De Natura Deorum* s'Cicero main source; works such as ^{Need a source}.detail of philosophical schools in the Hellenistic period

background

Wars of Alexander the Great and ,Alexander the Great ,Philip II of Macedon :Alsosee



Naples National ,Alexander Mosaic From the .Darius III fighting the Persian king Alexander

Archaeological Museum

This article is part of a series on
Alexander the Great



Early life

9

education

9

Personal relationships

9

Early judgment

Ÿ Gathering power Ÿ

Balkan Campaign

Phyum

9

Kind

9

Conquest of the Persian Empire

Asia Minor

9

Ÿ Granicus Hali

Kernassus

9

Ÿ Syria

Ÿ Essos

photo

9

Egypt

9

Ancient Greece had traditionally been a fractious collection of fiercely independent city-states. After the Peloponnesian War (404–403 BC), Greece had fallen under Spartan hegemony, but it was pre-eminent but not all-powerful. Spartan hegemony was succeeded by a Theban hegemony after the Battle of Mantinea (362 BC) (371 BC), but after the Leuctra weakened that no one state could claim pre-eminence. It was against this backdrop that Macedon was located. Philip II began, under king Macedon that the ascendancy of at the periphery of the Greek world, and although its royal family claimed Greek descent, the Macedonians themselves were looked down upon as semi-barbaric by the rest of the Greeks. However, Macedon controlled a large area and had a relatively strong centralized government, in comparison to most Greek states. Philip II was a strong and expansionist king who took every opportunity to expand. In 338 BC, Philip defeated a combined Theban and Athenian army at the Battle of Chaeronea, effectively bringing the majority of Greece under his direct sway. He was elected of Persia was planned. However in 336 BC, while this Achaemenid Empire the [5] .campaign was in its early stages, he was assassinated



Alexander's empire at the time of its maximum expansion

Succeeding his father, Alexander took over the Persian war himself. During a decade of campaigning, Alexander conquered the whole Persian Empire. The conquered lands included Darius III overthrowing the Persian king and parts of Persia, Media, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Levant, the Assyria, Minor of central Asia. The years of steps and the Pakistan, Afghanistan modern-day Constant campaigning had taken their toll however, and Alexander died in 323 BC. After his death, the huge territories Alexander had conquered became subject to a for the next two or three centuries, until the (Hellenization) strong Greek influence in the east. As the Greek and Levantine Parthia in the west, and of Rome rise of mingled cultures, the development of a hybrid Hellenistic culture began, and persisted even when isolated from the main centers of Greek culture (for instance, in .) Greco-Bactrian kingdom the after Macedonian Empire. It can be argued that some of the changes across the Diadochi would have occurred Alexander's conquests and during the rule of the numerous factors, Peter Green without the influence of Greek rule. As mentioned by Specific areas. Hellenistic period of conquest have been merged under the term Asia conquered by Alexander's invading army, including Egypt and areas of

fell" willingly to conquest and viewed Alexander as more of " [Mesopotamia and Minor](#) [\[6\]](#).a liberator than a conqueror

[,Diadochi](#) In addition, much of the area conquered would continue to be ruled by the Alexander's generals and successors. Initially the whole empire was divided among them; However, some territories were lost relatively quickly, or only remained nominally under Macedonian rule. After 200 years, only much reduced and rather until the conquest of Ptolemaic Egypt by Rome [\[7\]](#) ,[degenerate](#) states remained

The history of this civilization extends from the beginning of the first millennium BC, which is the date when the cities and states established themselves as independent states in Greek political custom, [ending with the emergence of Alexander the Great](#) The middle of the fourth century BC , when the establishment of [major](#) Greek states outside [Greece began](#).

With the emergence of a group of cities that were often warring with each other for economic or external reasons, in This period is characterized politically To defend their personal freedom and way of life against external forces or to perform their religious rituals and holidays When you agree sometimes And its sports celebrations related to these rituals or independent of them.

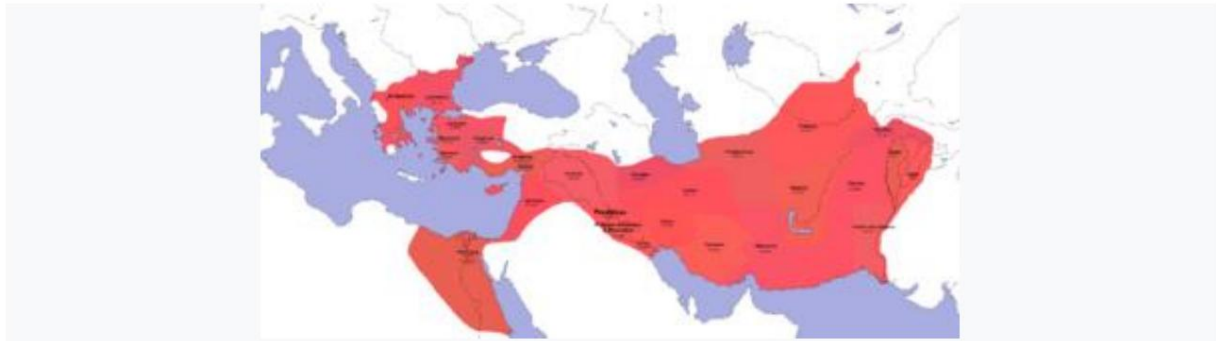
It counts [Athens , Sparta, and Thebes](#) [Corinth, Megara , and Argos](#) And [Delphi](#) In addition to a number of cities [on the Aegean islands](#) And others in the interior. The most prominent of these cities are countries that had their own history, and both Athens and [Sparta](#) were famous, for them More than others. The [Persian Wars](#) The second of them is between the Athens camp after two wars, the first of which was with the Persians, which iThe city-states of the Middle Ages, on the one hand, and the Spartan camp, on the other hand, suffered from [the Peloponnesian War](#) . As a result of their political and economic suffering, these states experienced a number of forms of government, most notably monarchical, "aristocratic, autocratic, theocratic, and oligarchic." Prominent in a number of sciences and arts; Especially in philosophy, theater and sculpture, scholars also appeared I am developingThe new age has witnessed Artists, sculptors, and engineers dazzled the ancient world and still do so today, such as the physician [Hippocrates](#) The engineer [Hippodamos](#) of Malta, and the historian [Herodotus](#) and [Thucydides](#), The philosophers [Socrates , Plato , and Aristotle](#), And the playwrights [Aeschylus](#) Aeschylus and [Sophocles](#) [Euripides](#) and [Aristophanes](#), And the sculptors [Phidias](#) And [Lucibius , Moron, and Praxiteles](#) And others.

Social life was linked to religion, and the idea of God's Day, accompanied by festive sports games, was bornAnd in the new age 776 BC in honor Among the holidays, perhaps the most prominent is the Olympic Games, which were held for the first time this year With this idea, the Greeks knew a large number of the gods of Olympus, and they were named after them.

To the popular system or This era is attributed to the development of a group of political systems in cities, all the way to free states "Democratic", which is the system that contemporary historians considered the best system that the citizens of that era accepted, and they agreed on Its advantage compared to the systems in force in that era, most notably absolute monarchy, which is a "democracy" that essentially relies on the concept of The participation of every capable citizen in directing, assisting, or implementing his country's internal or foreign policy; The prevailing concept was that the citizen [\[8\]](#) had no choice in participating in the governance of his country, and that there was no good in the citizen who refrained from this participation.

Diadochism

[Partition of Babylon and](#) , [Wars of the Diadochi](#) , [Diadochi](#) :Home Article
[History of Macedonia \(ancient kingdom\)](#) :Information for more



Settlement in Babylon (323 BC) after the Macedonian Empire in the satrapies The distribution of

When Alexander the Great died (10 June 323 BC), he left behind a sprawling empire .

satraps which was composed of many essentially autonomous territories called

Without a chosen successor there were immediate disputes among his generals as to who should be king of Macedon. These generals became known as the

Diadochi.)"meaning "Successors , *Diadokhoi* , yyyyyyyy : in Greek."

and the infantry supported the candidacy of Alexander's half- Meleager

the leading cavalry commander, Perdiccas While , Philip Arrhidaeus ,brother

After the infantry .Roxana supported waiting until the birth of Alexander's child by

(as Arrhidaeus – a compromise was arranged ,Babylon stormed the palace of

Philip III) should become king and should rule jointly with Roxana's child, assuming

Perdiccas himself would .) Alexander IV that it was a boy (as it was, becoming

of the empire, and Meleager his lieutenant. Soon, (epimeletes) become regent

however, Perdiccas had Meleager and the other infantry leaders murdered and

The generals who had supported Perdiccas were rewarded in [9] assumed full control.

of the various parts of the empire, but satraps by becoming partition of Babylon the

writes, "Everyone was suspicious Arrian Perdiccas' position was shaky, because, as

[10] "of him, and he of them

planned to marry Perdiccas broke out when Diadochi wars The first of the

'Antigonos I Monophthalmus and began to question Cleopatra Alexander's sister

Antigonos fled to Greece, and then, together. Asia Minor leadership in

who had been in Greece fighting Cilicia the satrap of (Craterus and Antipater with

the Lysimachus The rebels were supported by .Anatolia invaded)Lamian war the

satrap , Eumenes and Ptolemy, the satrap of Egypt. Although Thrace satrap of

defeated the rebels in Asia Minor, Perdiccas himself was murdered , Cappadocia of

(possibly with Ptolemy's aid) Antigenes and Seleucus ,Peithon by his own generals

Ptolemy came to [11] .) May to 19 June, 320 BC 21 AD .)during his invasion of

Egypt regents in his Arrhidaeus terms with Perdiccas's murderers, making Peithon

and Treaty of place, but soon these came to a new agreement with Antipater at

the Antipater was made regent of the Empire, and the two kings were .Tripuradissus

moved to Macedon. Antigonos remained in charge of Asia Minor, Ptolemy

retained.Babylon controlled Seleucus I Egypt, Lysimachus retained Thrace and



.BC 303.h The Kingdoms of Antigonos and his rivals

in 319 BC. Passing [Antipater](#) The second Diadochi war began following the death of his successor [Polyperchon](#). Antipater had declared [Cassander](#), over his own son Cassander rose in revolt against Polyperchon (who was joined by [Regent](#)), as Eumenes) and was supported by Antigonos, Lysimachus and Ptolemy. In invaded Macedonia, attaining control of Macedon, [Cassander](#) 317 BC and his, [Alexander IV](#) to death and capturing the boy king [Olympias](#) sentencing was betrayed by his own men after years of campaign [Eumenes](#), mother. In Asia and was given up to Antigonos who had him executed

The third war of the Diadochi broke out because of the growing power and ambition of Antigonos. He began removing and appointing satraps as if he were king and also making off with [Susa](#) and [Persepolis](#) [Ecbatana](#) raided the royal treasures in Seleucus was forced to flee to Egypt and Antigonos was soon at [12] . 25,000 laid, [Phenicia](#) war with Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander. He then invaded and began building a fleet. Ptolemy invaded Syria and [Gaza](#) stormed, [tyre](#) siege to of 312 BC [Battle of Gaza](#) in the, [Demetrius Poliorcetes](#), defeated Antigonos' son and the eastern satrapies. In [Babylonia](#) to secure control of [Seleucus](#) which allowed 310 BC, Cassander had young King Alexander IV and his which had ruled Macedon for [Argead Dynasty](#) murdered, ending the [Roxana](#) mother several centuries



BC 301.H,Kingdoms of the Diadochi after the battle of Ipsus

[Ptolemy I Soter](#) Kingdom of

[Cassander](#) Kingdom of

[Lysimachus](#) Kingdom of

[Seleucus I Nicator](#) Kingdom of



Seleucid The major Hellenistic kingdoms in 240 BC, including territories controlled by the and Antigonid dynasty the ,Attalid dynasty the ,Ptolemaic dynasty the ,dynasty Hellenistic Greece of poleis independent

to regain control of Greece. In 307 BC he Demetrius Antigonus then sent his son Cassander's governor, and Demetrius of Phaleron took Athens, expelling Proclaiming the city free again. Demetrius now turned his attention to Ptolemy, and taking control of Cyprus. In the Battle of Salamis defeating his fleet at the and bestowed it (basileus) After this victory, Antigonus took the title of king The rest of the Diadochi soon followed , Demetrius Poliorcetes on his son and laying siege to Rhodes Demetrius continued his campaigns by [13] .suit conquering most of Greece in 302 BC, creating a league against Cassander's Macedon.

The decisive engagement of the war came when Lysimachus invaded and overran much of western Anatolia, but was soon isolated by Antigonus and Demetrius near Seleucus arrived in time to save Lysimachus and completely crushed Phrygia . Ipsus in 301 BC. Seleucus' war elephants proved Battle of Ipsus Antigonus at the decisive, Antigonus was killed, and Demetrius fled back to Greece to attempt to preserve the remnants of his rule there by recapturing a rebellious Athens. and Ptolemy , Cilicia Seleucus took , lonia Meanwhile, Lysimachus took over .Cyprus captured

BC, however, Demetrius, who still maintained a 298 c After Cassander's death in sizable loyal army and fleet, invaded Macedon, seized the Macedonian throne He [14] .and most of central Greece (293–291 BC) Thessaly (294 BC) and conquered invaded Pyrrhus of Epirus and of Thrace Lysimachus was defeated in 288 BC when Macedon on two fronts, and quickly carved up the kingdom for themselves. Demetrius fled to central Greece with his mercenaries and began to build support there and in the northern Peloponnese. He once again laid siege to Athens after they turned on him, but then struck a treaty with the Athenians and Ptolemy, which allowed him to cross over to Asia Minor and wage war on Lysimachus' holdings in Greece. After initial successes, he Antigonus Gonatas leaves his son , lonia in was forced to surrender to Seleucus in 285 BC and later died in Lysimachus, who had seized Macedon and Thessaly for himself, was [15]-captivity forced into war when Seleucus invaded his territories in Asia Minor and was Seleucus.Sardis near ,Battle of Corupedium defeated and killed in 281 BC at the then attempted to conquer Lysimachus' European territories in Thrace and Macedon, ("the thunderbolt"), who had taken Ptolemy Ceraunus but he was assassinated by refuge at the Seleucid court and then had himself acclaimed as king of Macedon. his head —invaded by Gauls in 279 BC Ptolemy was killed when Macedon was

stuck on a spear—and the country fell into anarchy. Antigonos II Gonatas invaded Thrace in the summer of 277 and defeated a large force of 18,000 Gauls. He was [16] quickly hailed as king of Macedon and went on to rule for 35 years

At this point the tripartite territorial division of the Hellenistic age was in place, with Antigonos II under Demetrius's son Macedon the main Hellenistic powers being Seleucid and the Ptolemy I under the aged Ptolemaic kingdom the Gonatas Antiochos I Soter under Seleucus' son empire

Southern Europe

Kingdom of Epirus

Main article: [Epirus \(ancient state\)](#)

ruled by Balkans kingdom in the western northwestern Greek was an Epirus During the reigns of Macedon dynasty. Epirus was an ally of Molossian Aeacidae the Philip II and Alexander

invaded southern Italy to aid the city (aetos , "nicknamed" the eagle) Pyrrhus In 281 and at Battle of Heraclea Pyrrhus defeated the Romans in the Tarentum state of Though victorious, he was forced to retreat due to heavy Battle of Asculum the Pyrrhus then turned south and invaded . "Pyrrhic victory" losses, hence the term Battle of Sicily but was unsuccessful and returned to Italy. After the (275 BC) Pyrrhus lost all his Italian holdings and left for Epirus Beneventum

Antigonos II then went to war with Macedonia in 275 BC, deposing Pyrrhus until 272. Afterwards he Thessaly and briefly ruling over Macedonia and Gonatas in 272 BC. After the Argos invaded southern Greece, and was killed in battle against death of Pyrrhus, Epirus remained a minor power. In 233 BC the Aeacid royal family The league .Epirote League was deposed and a federal state was set up called the (BC 168–171) Third Macedonian War was conquered by Rome in the

Kingdom of Macedon

Main article: [Antigone family](#)



[.diadem royal](#) wearing the "*the darling of Hellas*", [Philip V](#) spent most of his rule defending Macedon, [Zeno of Citium](#) a student of [Antigonos II](#) and cementing Macedonian power in Greece, first against the [Epirus](#) against [Achaean](#) and then against the [Chremonidean War](#) Athenians in the Under the Antigonids, Macedonia was often short on [Aratus of Sicyon](#) of [League](#) were no longer as productive as under Philip II, the [Pangaeum mines](#) funds, the wealth from Alexander's campaigns had been used up and the countryside pillaged. A large number of the Macedonian population had also [\[17\] Gallic invasion](#) by the was resettled abroad by Alexander or had chosen to emigrate to the new eastern Greek cities. Up to two-thirds of the emigrated population, and the Macedonian army could only count on a levy of 25,000 men, a significantly smaller force than under [\[18\] Philip II](#).

soon died in [Demetrius II](#). Antigonos II ruled until his death in 239 BC. His son as [Antigonos Doson](#) 229 BC, leaving a child (Philip V) as king, with the general regent. Doson led Macedon to victory in the war against the [Spartan.Sparta](#) and occupied [Cleomenes III](#) king who came to power when Doson died in 221 BC, was the last Macedonian, [Philip V](#). Ruler with both the talent and the opportunity to unite Greece and preserve its independence against the "cloud rising in the west": the ever-increasing power of Rome. He was known as "the darling of Hellas". Under his auspices the Peace of Naupactus (217 BC) brought the latest war between Macedon and the Greek of 220–217 BC) to an end, and at this time he controlled all [the Social War\(leagues](#) .of Greece except Athens, Rhodes and Pergamum.

Formed an alliance with Rome's, [Illyria](#). In 215 BC Philip, with his eye on [Achaean](#) which led to Roman alliances with the [Carthage](#) of [Hannibal ...](#) broke out in 212 BC, [First Macedonian War](#) Rhodes and Pergamum. The [League](#) and ended inconclusively in 205 BC. Philip continued to wage war against Pergamum and Rhodes for control of the Aegean (204–200 BC) and ignored Roman demands for non-intervention in Greece by invading Attica. In 198 BC, during by [Cynoscephalae](#) Philip was decisively defeated at [Second Macedonian War](#) the and Macedon lost all its territories [Titus Quinctius Flamininus](#) the Roman proconsul in Greece proper. Southern Greece was now thoroughly brought into the though it retained nominal autonomy. The end of [sphere of Roman influence](#) Antigonid Macedon came when Philip V's son, Perseus, was defeated and captured (BC 168 -171). [Third Macedonian War](#). by the Romans in the

Rest of Greece

Main article: [Hellenistic Greece](#)



.Greece and the Aegean World c.200 BCE

within the Greek- Greece proper During the Hellenistic period the importance of Hellenistic speaking world declined sharply. The great centers of Seleucid and Ptolemaic Egypt capitals of Antioch and Alexandria were culture respectively. The conquests of Alexander greatly widened the horizons of the Syria Greek world, making the endless conflicts between the cities which had marked the 5th and 4th centuries BC seem petty and unimportant. It led to a steady emigration, particularly of the young and ambitious, to the new Greek empires in the east. Many and the many other new Hellenistic cities Antioch Alexandria Greeks migrated to Pakistan and Afghanistan founded in Alexander's wake, as far away as modern Independent city states were unable to compete with Hellenistic kingdoms and were usually forced to ally themselves to one of them for defense, giving honors to which had been Athens Hellenistic rulers in return for protection. One example is BC) and had its port in 322–(323 Lamian war in the Antipater decisively defeated by garrisoned by Macedonian troops who supported a Piraeus the captured Athens in 307 BC Demetrius Poliorcetes After [19] oligarchy conservative The Athenians honored him and his father Antigonos , and restored democracy and granting them the title of king. agora by placing gold statues of them on the to throw off Macedonian rule, eventually Ptolemaic Egypt Athens later allied itself to setting up a religious cult for the Ptolemaic kings and naming one of the in honor of Ptolemy for his aid against Macedon. In spite of the phyles city's were Sparta and Athens Ptolemaic monies and fleets backing their endeavors BC). Athens was 261–(267 Chremonidean War During the Antigonos II defeated by .then occupied by Macedonian troops, and run by Macedonian officials



.one of the seven wonders of the ancient world , Colossus of Rhodes The

remained independent, but it was no longer the leading military power in Sparta (222–(235) Cleomenes III The Spartan king .Peloponnese the and pushed through radical social and land ephors coup against the conservative Reforms in order to increase the size of the shrinking Spartan citizenry able to provide military service and restore Spartan power. Sparta's bid for supremacy was crushed (222 BC) by the Achaean league and Macedon, who Battle of Sellasia at the .ephors restored the power of the Aetolian in self-defense, such as the federated states formed city states Other the ,Boeotian league BC), the 280.est (Achaean League BC), the 370.est (League and the [20])Tium and Heraclea Pontica , Chalcedon ,Byzantium(""Northern League involved a central government federations These .Cyclades of the "Nesiotic League and military affairs, while leaving most of the local foreign policy which controlled In states such as the .sympoliteia governing to the city states, a system termed Achaean league, this also involved the admission of other ethnic groups into the The Achaean league was [24] .Achaean-federation with equal rights, in this case, none able to drive out the Macedonians from the Peloponnese and free Corinth, which recently joined the league

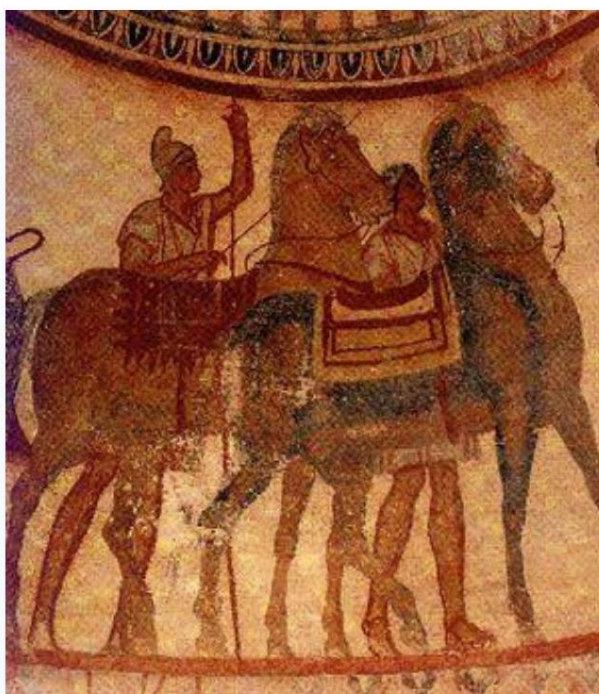
One of the few city states who managed to maintain full independence from the With a skilled navy to protect its .Rhodes control of any Hellenistic kingdom was Trade fleets from pirates and an ideal strategic position covering the routes from the east to the Aegean, Rhodes prospered during the Hellenistic period. It became a center of culture and commerce, its coins were widely circulated and its philosophical one year schools became one of the best in the Mediterranean. After holding out for BC), the Rhodians built 304–(305 under siege by Demetrius Poliorcetes to commemorate their victory. They retained their Colossus of Rhodes the independence by the maintenance of a powerful navy, by carefully maintaining a neutral posture and acting to preserve the balance of power between the major [22] .Hellenistic kingdoms

Initially Rhodes had very close ties with the Ptolemaic kingdom. Rhodes later for Caria became a Roman ally against the Seleucids, receiving some territory in BC). Rome eventually turned on 188–(192 Roman–Seleucid War their role in the .Rhodes and annexed the island as a Roman province

Cyprus

[Cyprus history](#) Main article:

Balkans



near the ancient [Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak](#) Painting of a groom and bride from the Hellenistic city of [Seuthopolis](#), 4th century BC

tribes and kingdoms such as [Illyrian](#) The coast was inhabited by various [Balkan](#) The west who often engaged [Ardiaei](#) and of the [Dalmatae](#) as the kingdom of the (reigned 231–227 BC). Further inland was the [Queen Teuta](#) under [piracy](#) in Illyrians on the coast of [Agrianes](#) and the tribe of the [Paeonian Kingdom](#) Illyrian and some tribes [Hellenisation](#) were under the influences and influence of [Adriatic](#) the [Greek](#) Due to their proximity to the [\[25\]](#) [\[24\]](#) [\[23\]](#) adopted Greek, becoming [bilingual](#) [ancient](#) in Illyria. Illyrians imported weapons and armor from the [colonies](#) originally a Greek type) and also adopted, [Illyrian type helmet](#) such as the [ancient](#) [\[27\]](#) [and their [weapons](#) [\[26\]](#) their shields [Macedon](#) the ornamentation of (a, [then send it single](#) one has been found, dated 3rd century BC at modern [\[28\]](#) .) [Philip V of Macedon](#) at the time under [Macedon](#) part of tribes under the kings of the [Thracian](#) was a union of [Odrysian Kingdom](#) The powerful Odrysian tribe. Various parts of Thrace were under Macedonian rule and [Lysimachus](#), [Ptolemy II](#), [Alexander the Great](#), [Philip II of Macedon](#) under Philip V but were also often ruled by their own kings. [light](#), [light](#) and [peltasts](#) They were widely used by Alexander as [Agrianes](#) and [Thracians](#) The Diadochi also used Thracian [\[29\]](#) .forming about one fifth of his army, [cavalry](#) mercenaries in their armies and they were also used as colonists. The Odrysians and of the nobility. The nobility also [\[30\]](#) as the language of [administration](#) [Greek](#) used ornament and military equipment, spreading it to [Greek fashions in dress](#) adopted [\[32\]](#) [Hellenized](#) Thracian kings were among the first to be [\[31\]](#) .the other tribes

[Kingdom of Celtic](#) the Odrysians had a strong competitor in the AD 278 year after but in 212 BC they conquered [Cavarus](#) and [Comontorius](#) ruled by the kings [Tylis](#) .their enemies and destroyed their capital

Western Mediterranean

[Grecia Magna](#) Main article:

[Greek coinage of Italy and Sicily and](#)

[Footnotes](#) : more information



France), dated 375–200 BC, with the head , [Marseille](#) from Massalia (modern [drachma](#) A silver and a lion on the reverse [obverse](#) on the [Artemis](#) of the goddess

had been colonized by the [Sicily](#) and south-eastern ([Magna Graecia](#)) [Southern Italy](#)

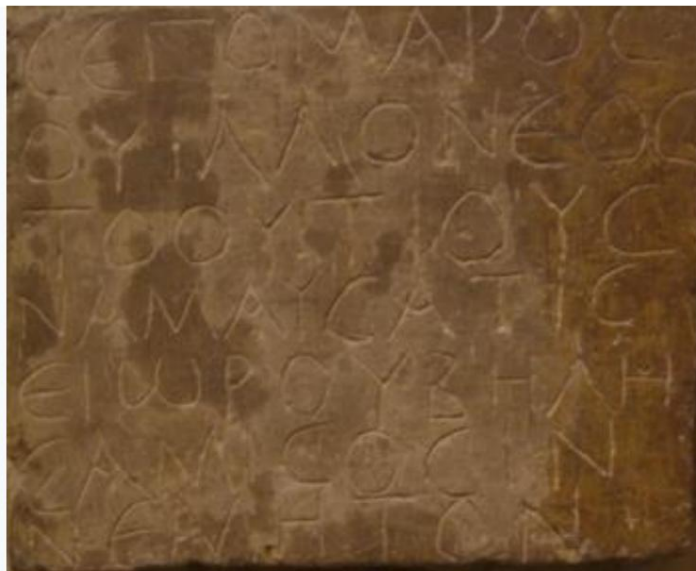
Greeks during the 8th century BC. In 4th-century BC Sicily the leading Greek city During the Hellenistic period the leading figure in [Sicily](#). [Syracuse](#) was [hegemon](#) and

BC) who seized the city with an army of 289–(361) [Agathocles of Syracuse](#) was

mercenaries in 317 BC. Agathocles extended his power throughout most of the [Carthaginians](#) at one point Greek cities [in Sicily](#), fought a long war with the

in 310 BC and defeating a Carthaginian army there. This was the invading [Tunisia](#) first time a European force had invaded the region. After this war he controlled most of south-east Sicily and had himself proclaimed king, in imitation of the Hellenistic BC) in defense 300 h)

Agathocles then invaded Italy [33] . Monarchs of the east. but was unsuccessful . [Romans](#) against the [Bruttians](#) and [Tarentum](#) of



dedicated , [Namausos](#) of (*toutious*) Gallo-Greek inscription: "Segomaros, son of Uilly, citizen "to Belesama [sanctuary](#) this

coast [Mediterranean](#) were mostly limited to the [Greeks in pre-Roman Gaul](#) which, [Massalia](#) The first Greek colony in the region was [France](#), [Provence](#) of became one of the largest trading ports of Mediterranean by the 4th century BC with controlling various coastal, [hegemon](#) 6,000 inhabitants. Massalia was also the local The coins minted in Massalia have been found in [Agde](#) and [Nice](#) Greek cities like was influenced by Greek [Celtic coinage](#). all parts of Liguro-Celtic Gaul and Greek letters can be found on various Celtic coins, especially those [34], [designs](#) — Traders from Massalia ventured inland deep into France on [35] — [Southern France](#) of and established overland trade routes deep, [Rhône](#) and [Durance](#) the Rivers The Hellenistic period saw the Greek, [Burgundy](#) and [Switzerland](#) and to Gaul into alphabet spread into southern Gaul from Massalia (3rd and 2nd centuries BC) and went to [Celts](#) Massalia was also a center of education, where [Strabo](#) according to A staunch ally of Rome, Massalia retained its independence until it [36], [learn](#) Greek [taken by Caesar's forces](#) in 49 BC and was then [Pompey](#) sided with [Archaic-](#) originally founded by [Empúries modern](#) (Emporion The city of and Massalia in the 6th century BC near the village [Phocaea](#) settlers from the period Located on an offshore island that forms part ([Sant Martí d'Empúries](#)). of was reestablished in the 5th century BC with a new [37] —, [Spain](#), [Catalonia](#), [L'Escala](#) of Emporion contained a mixed population of [38] [Iberian mainland](#) on the ([neapolis](#)) city assert that they [Strabo](#) and [Livy](#) Greek colonists and Iberian natives, although The city [39] These two groups were eventually integrated, [quarters](#) lived in different became a dominant trading hub and center of Hellenistic civilization in Iberia, during the [Carthaginian Empire](#) against the [Roman Republic](#) eventually siding with the However, Emporion lost its political [40] (BC-201 -218) [Second Punic War](#) the [Roman](#) independence around 195 BC with the establishment of the and by the 1st century BC had become [Hispania Citerior](#) of [province](#) [42] [41] in culture [Romanized](#) fully

Hellenistic Near East

The Hellenistic states of Asia and Egypt were run by an occupying imperial elite of Greco-Macedonian administrators and governors propped up by a standing army of Promotion of [43] [mercenaries](#) and a small core of Greco-Macedonian settlers

Immigration from Greece was important in the establishment of this system. Hellenistic monarchs ran their kingdoms as royal estates and most of the heavy tax revenues went into the military and paramilitary forces which preserved their rule from any kind of revolution. Macedonian and Hellenistic monarchs were expected to lead their armies on the field, along with a group of privileged aristocratic which dined and drank with the king and ([philoi](#), [hetairoi](#)) companions or friends

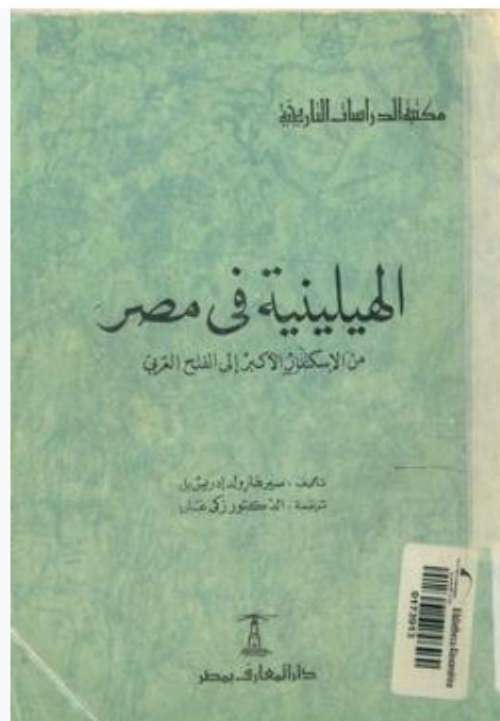
The monarch was also expected to serve as a [44] —.acted as his advisory charitable council patron of the people; this public philanthropy could mean building projects and religion [Greek culture](#) and [handing out gifts](#) but also promotion of

Ptolemaic Kingdom

Main article: [Ptolemaic Kingdom](#)



a symbol of Hellenistic kingship. Ring ,diadem (left) wearing a [Ptolemy I Soter Bust of Louvre Museum](#) Both pieces in the [pharaoh \(right\)](#) as Egyptian [Ptolemy VI Philometor of](#)



The book [Hellenism in Egypt from Alexander the Great to the Arab Conquest](#), written by [Harold Idris Bell](#). Translated into Arabic by Dr. [Zaki Ali](#), [Dar Al Maaref](#) In Cairo. To read and download the book, click on the [image](#).

[Alexander](#) who served as [bodyguards](#) One of the seven , [somatophylax](#) a ,Ptolemy after Alexander's [Egypt](#) of [satrap](#) s generals and deputies, was appointed the [Great](#) death in 323 BC. In 305 BC, he declared himself King Ptolemy I, later known as [siege of Rhodes](#) "Soter" (savior) for his role in helping the Rhodians during the and settled his [upper Egypt](#) in [Ptolemais Hermiou](#) Ptolemy built new cities such as [Alexandria](#) . [Faiyum](#) veterans throughout the country, especially in the region of the A major center of Greek culture and trade, became his capital city. As Egypt's first port city, it became the main grain exporter in the Mediterranean

begrudgingly accepted the Ptolemies as the successors to [Egyptians](#) The of independent Egypt, though the kingdom went through several [pharaohs](#) the native revolts. Ptolemy I began to order monetary contributions from the people, and as a result rewarded cities with high contributions with royal benefaction. This often resulted in the formation of a royal cult within the city. Reservations about this activity slowly dissipated as this worship of mortals was justified by the precedent of the The Ptolemies took on the traditions of the [45].

was the first to adopt [Ptolemy II](#) ([Such](#) as marrying their siblings , [Pharaohs](#) Egyptian this custom), having themselves portrayed on public monuments in Egyptian style and dress, and participating in Egyptian religious life. The Ptolemaic ruler portrayed the Ptolemies as gods, and temples to the Ptolemies were erected who was a [Serapis](#) ,[throughout](#) the kingdom. Ptolemy I even created a new god [Greek gods](#) Combination of two Egyptian gods: Apis and Osiris, with attributes of Ptolemaic administration was, like the ancient Egyptian bureaucracy, highly centralized and focused on squeezing as much revenue out of the population as possible through tariffs, excise duties, fines, taxes, and so forth. A whole class of petty officials, tax farmers, clerks, and supervisors made this possible. The Egyptian External [46] .[countryside](#) was directly managed by this royal bureaucracy military , *strategic* possessions such as Cyprus and Cyrene were run by .commanders appointed by the crown

and a host of [Theocritus](#) ,[Apollonius of Rhodes](#) [Callimachus](#) ,[Ptolemy II](#) Under made the city a center of Hellenistic [Alexandrian Pleiad](#) other poets including the literature. Ptolemy himself was eager to patronize the library, scientific research and individual scholars who lived on the grounds of the library. He and his successors over the [Syrian wars](#) Also fought a series of wars with the Seleucids, known as the (217 BC) against [battle of Raphia](#) won the great [Ptolemy IV](#) .[Coele-Syria](#) region of However these .[phalangites](#) the Seleucids, using native Egyptians trained as Egyptian soldiers revolted, eventually setting up a native breakaway Egyptian state between 205 and 186/185 BC, severely weakening the Ptolemaic [Thebaid](#) in the [47] .state

conquest of 30 BC. All the male rulers [Roman](#) Ptolemy's family ruled Egypt until the of the dynasty took the name Ptolemy. Ptolemaic queens, some of whom were the sisters of their husbands, were usually called Cleopatra, Arsinoe, or Berenice. The known for her , [Cleopatra VII](#) ,most famous member of the line was the last queen and later , [Pompey](#) and [Julius Caesar](#) role in the Roman political battles between Her suicide at the conquest by Rome marked [Mark Antony](#) and [Octavian](#) between the end of Ptolemaic rule in Egypt, though Hellenistic culture continued to thrive in Egypt throughout the Roman and Byzantine periods until the Muslim conquest

Seleucid Empire

Main article: [Seleucid Empire](#)



Nicator I Seleucus Foundations of the Seleucid Empire.

Babylonia received Seleucus I Nicator, s empire'Alexander Following division of From there, he created a new empire which expanded to include much of At the height of its power, it included [51] [50] [49] [48] .territories near eastern Alexander's ,Pamir ,Turkmenistan today's ,Persia Mesopotamia ,Levant the , Anatolia central It included a diverse population estimated at fifty to sixty.Pakistan and parts of BC), however, the unwieldy 261 – 323/324 . H (Antiochus I Under [52] .million people broke away Pergamum .empire was already beginning to shed territories who defeated a Seleucid army sent against him. The kingdoms of Eumenes I under Cappadocia, Bithynia and Pontus were all practically independent by this time as established a dynastic religious cult, deifying Antiochus I ,well. Like the Ptolemies Seleucus, officially said to be descended from Apollo, had his . Seleucus I his father own priests and monthly sacrifices. The erosion of the empire who continued forced to fight a civil war (239–236 BC) against his Seleucus II under and was unable to Antiochus Hierax brother from breaking away. Hierax carved off most of Parthia and Sogdiana ,Bactria keep. keep Seleucid Anatolia for himself, but was defeated, along with his Galatian allies, .of Pergamon who now also claimed kingship Attalus I by

The vast Seleucid Empire was, like Egypt, mostly dominated by a Greco-The Greek population of the cities who formed the [55] [54] [53] [51] Macedonian political elite These cities included [53] [51] .Greece dominant elite were reinforced by emigration from Syrian the other cities of the Antioch newly founded colonies such as These .Euphrates on the Dura-Europos and)Babylon north of(Seleucia ,tetrapolis cities retained traditional Greek city state institutions such as assemblies, councils and elected magistrates, but this was a facade for they were always controlled by the royal Seleucid officials. Apart from these cities, there were also a large number of (*komai*) and Greek villages (*katoikiai*) military colonies , (*choria*) Seleucid garrisons which the Seleucids planted throughout the empire to cement their rule. This 'Greco-Macedonian' population (which also included the sons of settlers who had married local women) could make up a phalanx of 35,000 men (out of a total Seleucid army. The rest of the army was made up of Antiochus III) . of 80,000) during the reign of ("the Great") conducted several vigorous campaigns to Antiochus III [56] .native troops retake all the lost provinces of the empire since the death of Seleucus I. After being (217 BC), Antiochus III led a long time at Raphia s forces'Ptolemy IV defeated by

campaign to the east to subdue the far eastern breakaway provinces (212–205 BC)

He was [Drangiana](#) and [Gedrosia](#) [Sogdiana](#) [Ariana](#) [Parthia](#) [Bactria](#) Including [successful](#), bringing back most of these provinces into at least after the death [\[57\]](#) .and receiving tribute from their rulers [vassalage](#) nominal (204 BC), Antiochus took advantage of the weakness of Egypt to [Ptolemy IV](#) of He then began [\[58\]](#) (BC 195-202) [fifth Syrian war](#) conquer [Coele-Syria](#) in the expanding his influence [into Pergamene territory](#) in Asia and crossed into Europe, and Greece [Anatolia](#) but his expansion into [the Hellespont](#) on the [Lysimachia](#) fortifying (190 BC). In [Battle of Magnesia](#) was abruptly halted after a [decisive defeat](#) at the [which ended the war](#), Antiochus lost all of his territories in [Treaty of Apamea](#) the [Anatolia west of the Taurus](#) and was forced to pay a large indemnity of 15,000 [\[59\]](#) .talents

Much of the eastern part of the empire was then conquered by in the mid-2nd century BC, yet the [Mithridates I of Parthia](#) under [Parthians](#) the until the invasion by [Syria](#) from [rump state](#) Seleucid kings [continued to rule a](#) and their ultimate overthrow by [Tigranes the Great](#) [Armenian](#) king the .Pompey general [Roman](#) the [following Pergamon](#)

[Main article: Pergamon](#)

External video



[\[60\]SmarthistoryPergamon Altar](#), 

took control of the ,[Philetaerus](#) ,[one of his officers](#) ,[Lysimachus](#) After the death of in 282 BC along with Lysimachus' war chest of 9,000 talents and [Pergamum](#) city of independent. His [de facto](#) while remaining [I Seleucus](#) [declared himself loyal to](#) and [proclaimed himself](#) an [Galatian](#) defeated the invading , [Attalus I](#) ,[descendant BC](#)), was a [staunch ally](#) of Rome 197 -(241 [Attalus I](#) .[independent](#) king For his .Macedonian [Wars second](#) and [first](#) During the [Philip V of Macedon](#) against was rewarded with all the [Eumenes II](#) ,in 190 BC [Seleucids](#) support [against the Eumenes II](#) turned Pergamon into a center.Asia [Minor](#) former Seleucid domains in [which was said to be](#) [library of Pergamum](#) of culture and science by establishing the [with 200,000 volumes](#) according [\[61\]](#) [library of Alexandria](#) second only to the [It included a reading room](#) and a collection of paintings. Eumenes II also [Plutarch](#) to on [Gigantomachy](#) with friezes [depicting the Pergamum Altar](#) constructed the

charta pergamena(parchment It was also a center of Pergamon .of the city acropolis the
The kingdom bequeathed to Attalus III production. The Attalids ruled Pergamon until
.to avoid a likely succession crisis [62]in 133 BC Roman Republic the

Galatia

Galatia Main article:

under the leadership of Thrace came through Galatia The Celts who settled in in the Seleucus I BC. They were defeated by 270 h Leonnorios Leotarios and 'battle of the Elephants', but were still able to establish a Celtic territory in The Galatians were well respected as warriors and were widely .Anatolia central used as mercenaries in the armies of the successor states. They continued to attack plundering and extracting Pergamon and Bithynia neighboring kingdoms such as tribute. This came to an end when they sided with the renegade Seleucid - (241 Pergamon the ruler of Attalus who tried to defeat Antiochus Hierax prince BC). Attalus severely defeated the Gauls, forcing them to confine themselves to 197)Pergamon a famous statue displayed in (Dying Gaul Galatia. The theme of the remained a favorite in Hellenistic art for a generation signifying the victory of the Greeks over a noble enemy. In the early 2nd century BC, the Galatians became the last Seleucid king trying to regain suzerainty over Antiochus the Great allies of on an expedition against Gnaeus Manlius Vulso Asia Minor. In 189 BC, Rome sent the Galatians. Galatia was henceforth dominated by Rome regional through rulers.from 189 BC onward

After their defeats by Pergamon and Rome the Galatians slowly became hellenized as well [\[63\]](#) [Justin](#) and they were called “Gallo-Graeci” by the historian *Bibliotheca* in his [Diodorus Siculus](#) by (*Hellȳnogalátai*) yyyyyyyyyyyyyyy as v.32.5, who wrote that they were “called Helleno-Galatians because of their *historica* [\[64\]](#) ".connection with the Greeks

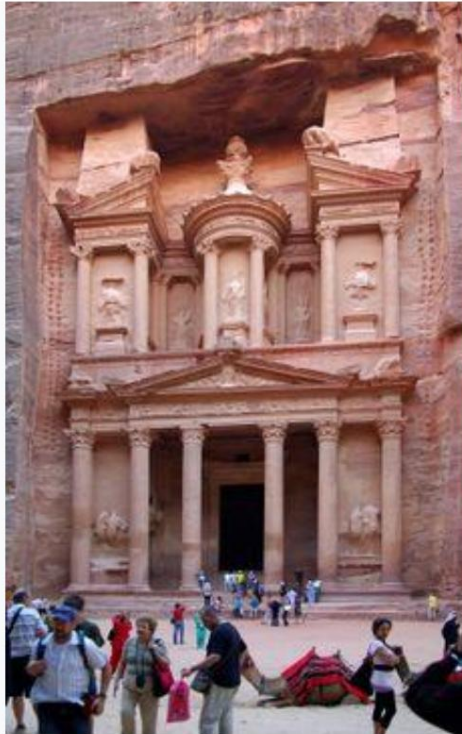
Bithynia

Bithynia Main article:

The Bithynians were a Thracian people living in northwest Anatolia. After Alexander's conquests the region of Bithynia came under the rule of the native king Bas, who defeated Calas, a general of Alexander the Great, and maintained the independence of Bithynia. His son Zipoetes I of Bithynia, in (*basileus*) and assumed the title of king, Seleucus I and Lysimachus against which soon rose, Nicomedia founded, Nicomedes I, 297 BC. His son and successor as well as those of his,) 278 H)to great prosperity, and during his long reign successors, the kingdom of Bithynia held a considerable place among the minor monarchies of Anatolia. Nicomedes also invited the Celtic Galatians into Anatolia as mercenaries, and they later turned on his son Prusias I, who defeated them in battle. Their last king, Nicomedes IV, was unable to maintain himself against Mithridates VI of Pontus, and, after being restored to his throne by the Roman Senate, he bequeathed his kingdom by will to the Roman republic (74 BC

Nabatean Kingdom

Nabatean Kingdom Main article:



shows the Hellenistic influences on the Nabatean capital city [Petra](#) in [Al-Khazneh](#)

and [Sinai Peninsula](#) state located between the [Arab](#) It was a [Nabatean Kingdom](#) The an important trading city on [Petra](#) Its capital was the city of the [Arabian Peninsula](#) and were allies [Antigonus](#) The Nabateans resisted the attacks of [incense route](#) the but later [the Seleucids](#) fought of the Hasmoneans in their struggle against the The hellenization of the Nabateans occurred relatively late . [Herod the Great](#) against does not show [material culture](#) in comparison to the surrounding regions. Nabatean Philhellene in the 1st century [Aretas III](#) any Greek influence until the reign of and built the Petra pool complex and gardens in [Damascus](#) Aretas captured [65] BC the Hellenistic style. Although the Nabateans originally worshiped their traditional gods in symbolic form such as stone blocks or pillars, during the Hellenistic period they began to identify their gods with Greek gods and depict them in figurative forms Nabatean art shows Greek influences, and [66] .influenced by Greek sculpture They also slowly adopted [67] [scenes Dionysian](#) Paintings have been found depicting Greek as a language of commerce along with Aramaic and Arabic

Cappadocia

[Cappadocia](#) Main article:

Cappadocia, a mountainous region situated between Pontus and the Taurus BC) was the 322–(332 [Ariarathes I.](#) mountains, was ruled by a Persian dynasty satrap of Cappadocia under the Persians and after the conquests of Alexander he retained his post. After Alexander's death he was defeated by Eumenes in 322 BC, but his son, Ariarathes II managed to regain the throne and [crucified](#) and .maintain his autonomy against the warring Diadochi

In 255 BC, Ariarathes III took the title of king and married Stratonice, a daughter of Antiochus II, remaining an ally of the Seleucid kingdom. Under Ariarathes IV, Cappadocia came into relations with Rome, first as a foe espousing the cause then as an ally against Perseus of Macedon and finally in a, [Antiochus the Great](#) of war against the Seleucids. Ariarathes V also waged war with Rome against

Aristonicus, a claimant to the throne of Pergamon, and their forces were annihilated in 130 BC. This defeat allowed Pontus to invade and conquer the kingdom

Armenia

[Kingdom of Armenia \(antiquity\)](#) :Home Article

formally passed to the empire of Alexander the Great following his [Orontid Armenia](#) conquest of Persia. Alexander appointed an Orontid named Mithranes to govern but it, [Seleucid Empire](#) Armenia. Armenia later became a vassal state of the maintained a considerable degree of autonomy, retaining its native rulers. Towards the end 212 BC the country was divided into two kingdoms, Greater Armenia and or Armenia Minor. The kingdoms became [Commagene](#) including [Sophene](#) Armenia waged war on [Antiochus III the Great](#) so independent from Seleucid control that .them during his reign and replaced their rulers

In 190 BC, the kings [Battle of Magnesia](#) After the Seleucid defeat at the and Greater Armenia revolted and declared their independence, [Sophene](#) of of Armenia in 188 BC. [Artaxiad dynasty](#) Becoming the first king of the [Artaxias](#) with During the reign of the Artaxiads, Armenia went through a period evidence shows Greek artistic styles and the use of the [Numismatic Hellenization of](#) During [Philhellenes](#) " Greek language. Some coins describe the Armenian kings as BC), the kingdom of Armenia reached its 55–(95 [Tigranes the Great](#) the reign of [Syrian](#) greatest extent, containing many Greek cities, including the entire invited Greeks such as [Tigranes the Great](#) the wife of [Cleopatra.tetrapolis](#) to the Armenian [Metrodorus of Scepsis](#) Amphicrates and the historian [rhetor](#) the court, and—according to Plutarch—when the Roman general Lucullus seized the Armenian capital, Tigranocerta, he found a troupe of Greek actors who had arrived even composed [Artavasdes II](#) Tigranes' successor [68] .to perform plays for Tigranes .Greek tragedies himself

Parthia

[Parthian Empire](#) :Alsosee



nd 2 , [Nisa, Turkmenistan](#) From , [Hellenistic-style helmet](#) A sculpted head of a Parthian wearing a century BC

which later [Achaemenid Empire](#) of the [satrapy](#) It was a north-eastern Iranian [Parthia](#) passed on to Alexander's empire. Under the Seleucids, Parthia was governed by

In 247 BC, following the death of Philip and Nicanor such as satraps various Greek the Seleucid governor of Parthia, proclaimed his Andragoras Antiochus II Theos of independence and began minting coins showing himself wearing a royal diadem and tribe Parni the leader of the Arsaces claiming kingship. He ruled until 238 BC when Arsacid conquered Parthia, killing Andragoras and inaugurating the recaptured Arsacid territory controlled in 209 BC Antiochus III.

Dynasty Arsaces II sued for peace and became a vassal of the Seleucids. It Arsaces II from BC), that the Arsacids would again 171–176 AD. Phraates I was not until the reign of [69] .begin to assert their independence Arsacid expanded control to Mithridates I of Parthia During the reign of (in Persia, (in 141 BC) Media

(in 144 BC) Babylonia, (in 167 BC) Herat includes Seleucid-Parthian (in the 110s BC) The Syria 139 BC), and large parts of Antiochus VII continued as the Seleucids invaded Mesopotamia under wars (reigned 138–129 BC), but he was eventually killed by a Parthian Sideres counterattack. After the fall of the Seleucid dynasty, the Parthians fought frequently (66 BC – AD 217). Roman-Parthian Wars against neighboring Rome in the Abundant traces of Hellenism continued under the Parthian empire. The Parthians (though less than Greek) as Parthian language Greek used as well as their own as coinage. They drachmas languages of administration and also used Greek The Parthians. Parthian art influenced Greek art and Greek theater Enjoyed together with Iranian deities. Their syncretized continued worshipping Greek gods rulers established ruler cults in the manner of Hellenistic kings and often used epithets Hellenistic royal

The Hellenistic influence in Iran was significant in terms of scope, but not depth and ideas and ideals remained Zoroastrian—durability—unlike the Near East, the Iranian the main source of inspiration in mainland Iran, and was soon revived in late [70] Sasanian periods Parthian and

Judea

Syria-Coele Main article:

Hasmonean dynasty and Hellenistic Judaism :the informationfrom For more

Seleucid became a frontier region between the Judea, During the Hellenistic period and therefore was often the frontline of the Syrian Ptolemaic Egypt and Empire Under the Hellenistic [71] wars, changing hands several times during these conflicts as a High Priest of Israel kingdoms, Judea was ruled by the hereditary office of the first Hellenistic Judaism Hellenistic vassal. This period also saw the rise of a developed in the Jewish diaspora of Alexandria and Antioch, and then spread to Judea. The major literary product of this cultural syncretism is Biblical and Biblical Hebrew From Hebrew Bible translation of the Septuagint the reason for the production of this translation seems to be that many of the [72] Aramaic had lost the ability to speak Hebrew and Alexandrian Jews . be that many of the [72] Aramaic

Between 301 and 219 BC the Ptolemies ruled Judea in relative peace, and Jews often found themselves working in the Ptolemaic administration and army, which led The wars.) Tobiads to the rise of a Hellenized Jewish elite class (eg the brought the region into the Seleucid empire; Jerusalem fell to his Antiochus III of control in 198 BC and the Temple was repaired and provided with money and sacked Jerusalem and looted the Temple in Antiochus IV Epiphanes [73] .tribute

169 BC after disturbances in Judea during his abortive invasion of Egypt. Antiochus in Judea.

He may have Jewish religious rites and traditions then banned key

Attempting to Hellenize the region and unify his empire and the Jewish resistance to this eventually led to an escalation of violence. Whatever the case, tensions between Maccabean pro- and anti-Seleucid Jewish factions led to the 174–135 BC

whose victory is celebrated in the Jewish festival (Judas Maccabeus of Revolt Need a source of Hanukkah).

Modern interpretations see this period as a civil war between Hellenized and Out of this revolt was formed an independent Jews [75] [74] .orthodox forms of Judaism

which lasted from 165 BC to 63 BC. ,Hasmonaeen Dynasty kingdom known as the

coincided Which , a civil war The Hasmonean Dynasty eventually disintegrated in

was Antigonus II Mattathias ,The last Hasmonean ruler.with civil wars in Rome

captured by Herod and executed in 37 BC. In spite of originally being a revolt against which

Herodian kingdom Greek overlordship, the Hasmonean kingdom and also the

Herod ,followed gradually became more and more hellenized. From 37 BC to 4 BC

He.Roman Senate ruled as a Jewish-Roman client king appointed by the Great

making it one of the Herod's Temple significantly enlarged the Temple (see

The largest religious structures in the world. The style of the enlarged temple and shows significant Hellenistic architectural influence. His Herodian architecture other

He ruled from 4 BC to AD 6 when he was deposed for the Herod Archelaus ,son Need a source .Roman Judea formation of

Kingdom of Pontus

Kingdom of Pontus :Home Article



.Herakles depicted as Mithridates VI Bust of

It was a Hellenistic kingdom on the southern coast of the Kingdom of Pontus The in 291 BC and lasted until its Mithridates I It was founded by .Black Sea the conquest by the Roman Republic in 63 BC. Despite being ruled by a dynasty which it became hellenized due to the Achaemenid Empire was a descendant of the Persian

the influence of the Greek cities on the Black Sea and its neighboring kingdoms. Pontic culture was a mix of Greek and Iranian elements; the most hellenized parts of the kingdom were on the coast, populated by Greek colonies such the latter of which became the capital of the kingdom. [Sinope](#) and [Trapezus](#) as _____
Epigraphic evidence also shows extensive Hellenistic influence in the interior. During the reign of Mithridates II, Pontus was allied with the Seleucids through dynastic marriages. By the time of Mithridates VI Eupator, Greek was the official language of the kingdom, though Anatolian languages continued to be spoken

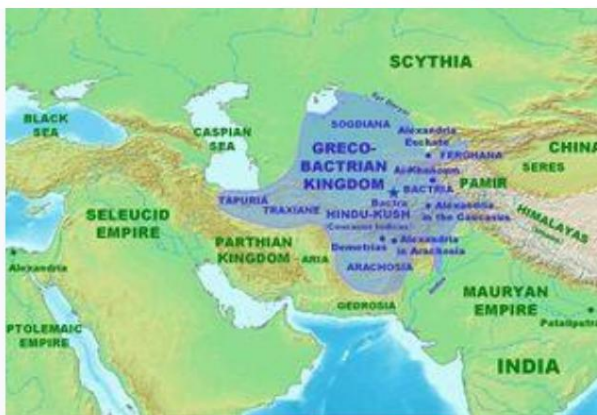
who, [Mithridates VI](#) The kingdom grew to its largest extent under Lesser Armenia, [Bithynia](#), [Paphlagonia](#), [Cappadocia](#), [Colchis](#) conquered _____
And, for a [Chersonesos](#) the Greek colonies of the Tauric, [Bosporan Kingdom](#) the _____
brief time, the Roman province of Asia. Mithridates, himself of mixed Persian and Greek ancestry, presented himself as the protector of the Greeks against the and [76] "'barbarians' of Rome styling himself as 'King Mithridates Eupator Dionysus.'
hairstyle *anastole* as the "great liberator". Mithridates also depicted himself with the from whom the Macedonian, Herakles of [Alexander](#) and used the symbolism of kings claimed descent. After a long struggle with Rome in the Mithridatic wars, Pontus was defeated; part of it was incorporated into the Roman Republic as the province of Bithynia, while Pontus' eastern half survived as a client kingdom

Other worlds

Bactrians-Greeks

Main article: [Greco-Bactrian Kingdom](#)

[Indian art is Hellenistic](#) ~~Look~~ [sequence](#) Also



[Bactrian-Greek Kingdom](#) At its maximum amplitude (h. 180 BC (.

The Greek kingdom of Bactria began as a breakaway satrapy of the Seleucid empire, which, because of the size of the empire, had significant freedom from central control. Between 255 and 246 BC, the governor, [Diodotus](#) one, of Afghanistan most of present-day (Margiana and [Sogdiana](#), [Bactria](#) of _____
took this process to its extreme logical and declared himself king. Diodotus II, son of possibly the satrap of [Euthydemus](#) Diodotus, was overthrown in about 230 BC by _____
BC, the Greco-Bactrian 210 [AD](#) [Sogdiana](#), who then started his own dynasty. In _____
While [Antiochus III](#) kingdom was invaded by a resurgent Seleucid empire under _____
victorious in the field, it seems Antiochus came to realize that there were advantages in the status quo (perhaps sensing that Bactria could not be governed from Syria), and married one of his daughters to Euthydemus's son, thus legitimizing the Greco-

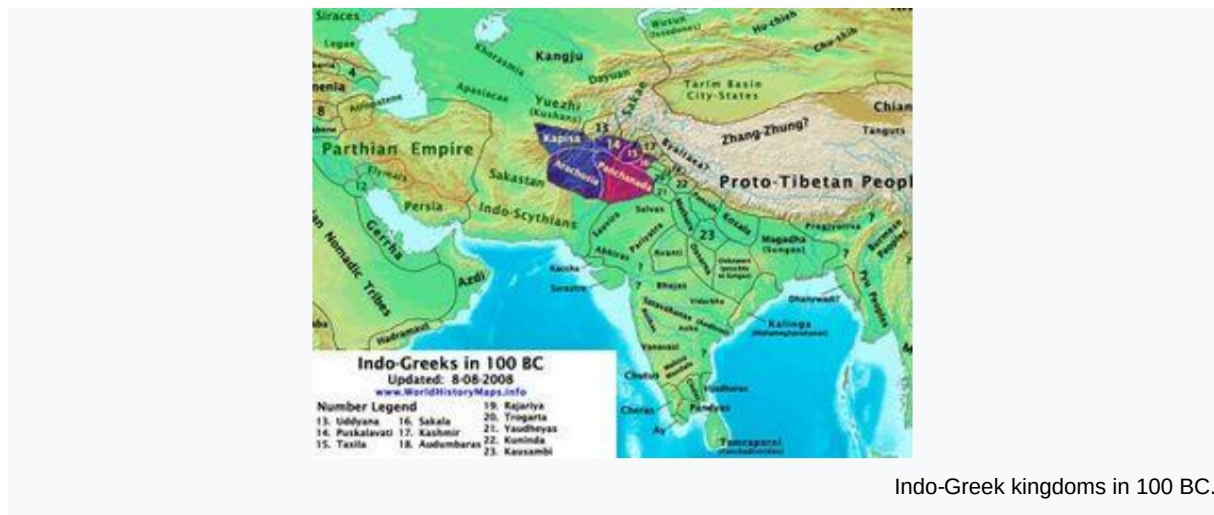
Bactrian dynasty. Soon afterwards the Greco-Bactrian kingdom seems to have by Arsaces II expanded, possibly taking advantage of the defeat of the Parthian king Antiochus

the Greco-Bactrians seem to have had contacts with China, Strabo According to trade routes (Strabo, XI.11.1). Indian sources also maintain silk road through the religious contact between Buddhist monks and the Greeks, and some Greco-son and successor of Euthydemus, Demetrius .Buddhism Bactrians did convert to invaded north-western India in 180 BC, after the destruction of the Mauryan Empire there; the Mauryans were probably allies of the Bactrians (and Seleucids). The exact justification for the invasion remains clear, but by about 175 BC, the Greeks ruled over parts of northwestern India. This period also marks the beginning of the obfuscation of Greco-Bactrian history. Demetrius possibly died about 180 BC; Numismatic evidence suggests the existence of several other kings shortly thereafter. It is probable that at this point the Greco-Bactrian kingdom split into several semi-independent regions for some years, often warring amongst themselves. Heliocles was the last Greek to clearly rule Bactria, his power collapsing by about 130 BC.)Yuezhi and Scythian(in the face of central Asian tribal invasions However, Greek urban civilization seems to have continued in Bactria after the fall of the kingdom, having a hellenizing effect on the tribes which had displaced Greek which followed continued to use Greek on their coinage Kushan Empire rule. The .and Greeks continued being influential in the empire

Indo-Greek kingdoms

Main article: Indo-Greeks :

Indo-Greek religions Laio



Indo-Greek kingdoms in 100 BC.

Greco-Bactrian from the Indo-Greek kingdom The separation of the It resulted in an even more isolated position, and thus the details of the Indo- kingdom Greek kingdom are even more obscure than Bactria. Many supposed kings in India are known only because of coins bearing their name. The numismatic evidence together with archaeological finds and the scant historical records suggest that the fusion of eastern and western cultures reached its peak in the Indo-Greek kingdom.

[Need a source]

After Demetrius' death, civil wars between Bactrian kings in India BC) to make himself independent as the first 175/180 AD . from (Apollodotus I allowed

proper Indo-Greek king (who did not rule from Bactria). Large numbers of his coins as well as [Gandhara](#) have been found in India, and he seems to have reigned in [Antimachus II](#). Apollodotus I was succeeded by or ruled alongside .Punjab western [Antimachus I](#) likely the son of the Bactrian king In about 155 (or 165) BC he [77] seems to have been succeeded by the most successful of the Indo-Greek and seems to have been a [Buddhism](#) Menander converted to .Menander I ,kings great patron of the religion; he is remembered in some Buddhist texts as 'Milinda'. He also expanded the kingdom further east into Punjab, though these conquests were rather ephemeral [Need a source](#) BC), the Kingdom appears to have fragmented, 130 AD .)After the death of Menander With several 'kings' attested contemporaneously in different regions. This inevitably weakened the Greek position, and territory seems to have been lost progressively. were lost to [Paropamisadae](#) and [Arachosia](#) Around 70 BC, the western regions of tribal invasions, presumably by those tribes responsible for the end of the Bactrian kingdom seems to have gradually pushed the [Indo-Scythian](#) kingdom. The result remaining Indo-Greek kingdom towards the east. The Indo-Greek kingdom appears to have lingered on in western Punjab until about AD 10, at which time it was finally was the last of the dynasty of Diodotus [Strato III](#)]] .ended by the Indo-Scythians [Need a source](#) and independent Hellenistic king to rule at his [Diodotus](#) was the last of the line of [79] [78] .death in 10 AD [Greco-Buddhism](#) took over [Kushan empire](#) After conquering the Indo-Greeks, the Greek coinage and artistic styles. Greeks , [Greek script](#) , the Greek language continued being an important part of the cultural world of India for generations. The depictions of the Buddha appear to have been influenced by Greek culture: Buddha representations in the Gandhara period often showed Buddha under the protection of Heracles [80] or the [Yavanas](#) Several references in Indian literature praise the knowledge of the "compliments them as" the all-knowing Yavanas [Mahabharata](#) Greeks. The eg, "The Yavanas, O king, are all-knowing; the Suras are ;)sarvajñy yavaný(are added to the creations of their own [mlecchas](#) particularly so. The The "Brihat- .vimanas such as flying machines that are generally called [81] , "fancy though impure, [Greeks](#) says: "The [Varahamihira](#) Samhita" of the mathematician must be honored since they were trained in sciences and therein, excelled [82] ...others



1802 by [Jean-François Pierre Peyron](#) by King Perseus of Macedon in front of Aemilius Paulus

[Budapest \(Museum of Fine Arts\)](#)

Widespread Roman interference in the Greek world was probably inevitable given This Roman-Greek. [Roman Republic](#) the general manner of the ascendancy of the Interaction began as a consequence of the Greek city-states located along the coast of southern Italy. Rome had come to dominate the Italian peninsula, and desired the submission of the Greek cities to its rule. Although they initially resisted, allying and defeating the Romans at several battles, the [Pyrrhus of Epirus](#) themselves with Greek cities were unable to maintain this position and were absorbed by the Roman republic. Shortly afterward, Rome became involved in Sicily, fighting against The result was the complete conquest of [First Punic War.](#) in the [Carthaginians](#) the Sicily, including its previously powerful Greek cities, by the Romans the Romans looked to re-assert their influence in the [Second Punic War](#) After the A pretext for war was .[Philip V of Macedon](#) Balkans, and to curb the expansion of both , [Rhodes](#) and [Pergamum](#) [Attalid](#) with war provided by Philip's refusal to end his of Greek city- [Aetolian League](#) The Romans, also allied with the [83] .[Roman](#) allies states (which resented Philip's power), thus declared war on Macedon in 200 BC, This ended with a decisive Roman victory at [Second Macedonian War.](#) starting the (197 BC). Like most Roman peace treaties of the [Battle of Cynoscephalae](#) the period, the resultant 'Peace of Flaminius' was utterly designed to crush the power of the defeated party; A massive indemnity was levied, Philip's fleet was surrendered to Rome, and Macedon was effectively returned to its ancient boundaries, losing influence over the city-states of southern Greece, and land in Thrace and Asia Minor. The result was the end of Macedon as a major power in the Mediterranean

In less than twenty years, Rome had destroyed the power of one of the successful states, crippled another, and firmly entrenched its influence over Greece. This was primarily a result of the over-ambition of the Macedonian kings, and their unintended provocation of Rome, though Rome was quick to exploit the situation. In another twenty years, the Macedonian kingdom was no more. Seeking to re-assert the [Perseus](#) [Macedonian](#) power and Greek independence, Philip V's son (BC). 168–171 [Third Macedonian War](#) wrath of the Romans, resulting in the Victorious, the Romans abolished the Macedonian kingdom, replacing it with four puppet republics until it was formally annexed as a Roman province after yet another the last , [Achaean League](#) Rome now demanded that the [Andriscus](#) rebellion under stronghold of Greek independence, be dissolved. The Achaeans refused and

declared war on Rome. Most of the Greek cities rallied to the Achaeans' side, even **Lucius** Slaves were freed to fight for Greek independence. The Roman console which, **Corinth** advanced from Macedonia and defeated the Greeks at **Mummius** _____ was razed to the ground. In 146 BC, the Greek peninsula, though not the islands, became a Roman protectorate. Roman taxes were imposed, except in Athens and Sparta, and all the cities had to accept rule by Rome's local allies.

Last, The Attalid dynasty of Pergamum lasted a little longer; a Roman ally until the end of its king, **Attalus III**, died in 133 BC. Without an heir, its natural ally the taking and The final Greek resistance [84] conclusion, Pergamum willed to the Roman Republic rebelled against Rome, captured **Pontus** of **Mithridates** came in 88 BC, when King Roman held Anatolia, and massacred up to 100,000 Romans and Roman allies across Asia Minor. Many Greek cities, including Athens, overthrew their Roman when he was driven out of **Mithridatic wars**. puppet rulers and joined him in the the latter laid siege to Athens, **Lucius Cornelius Sulla** Greece by the Roman general **Gnaeus Pompeius** and razed the city. Mithridates was finally defeated by (Pompey the Great) in 65 BC. Further ruin was brought to Greece by the **Magnus** _____ Roman civil wars, which were partly fought in Greece. Finally, in as **Roman Empire** directly annexed Greece to the new **Augustus**, 27 BC _____ The struggles with Rome had left Greece depopulated and province of Achaia the demoralised. Nevertheless, Roman rule at least brought an end to warfare, and cities soon recovered their prosperity **Patras** Such as Athens, Corinth, Thessaloniki and

Eventually, instability in the near east resulting from the power vacuum left by the to **Pompey the Great** proconsul Collapse of the Seleucid Empire caused the Roman abolish the Seleucid rump state, absorbing much of Syria into the Roman. Famously, the end of Ptolemaic Egypt came as the final act in the [84] Republic — **Augustus** and **Mark Anthony** republican civil war between the Roman triumvirs After the defeat of Anthony and his lover, the last **Ptolemaic Caesar** _____ Augustus invaded Egypt and took it, **Battle of Actium** at the, **Cleopatra VII**, monarch He thus completed the destruction of the [84] as his own personal fiefdom Hellenistic kingdoms and transformed the Roman Republic into a monarchy, ending (in hindsight) the Hellenistic era

Hellenic culture

Spread



[.Georgia](#) ,[Vani](#) Greek goddess of victory, from [Nike](#) Status of

Greek culture was at its height of world influence in the Hellenistic period. Hellenism reached most regions on the frontiers of the Hellenistic [Philhellenism](#) or at least kingdoms. Although some of these regions were not ruled by Greeks or even Greek speaking elites, Hellenistic influence can be seen in the historical record of these regions. Other regions had established contact with [material culture](#) and Greek colonies before this period, and simply saw a continued

[\[86\]](#) [\[85\]](#) process and intermixing [Hellenization](#) of

The spread of Greek culture and language throughout the Near East and Asia owed much to the development of newly founded cities and policies by the successor states, which in turn was deliberate [colonization](#) on , [Ai-Khanoum](#) necessary to maintain their military forces. Settlements such as trade routes, allowed Greek culture to mix and spread. The language of Philip II's and Alexander's court and army (which was made up of various Greek and non-Greek and over time this language , [Attic Greek](#) Greek speaking peoples) was a version of the successor states. The spread of [lingua franca](#) the ,[Koine](#) developed into [ancient Greek coinage](#) Greek influence and language is also shown through Portraits became more realistic, and the obverse of the coin was often used to display a propagandistic image, commemorating an event or displaying the image of a favored god. The use of Greek-style portraits and Greek language continued under even as the use of Greek was in the [Kushan empires](#) and , [Parthian](#) , the Roman [\[88\]](#) [\[87\]](#) .decline

Institutions

In some fields Hellenistic culture thrives, particularly in its preservation of the past.

The states of the Hellenistic period were deeply fixated with the past and its The preservation of many classical and archaic works of art [\[89\]](#) Seemingly lost glory

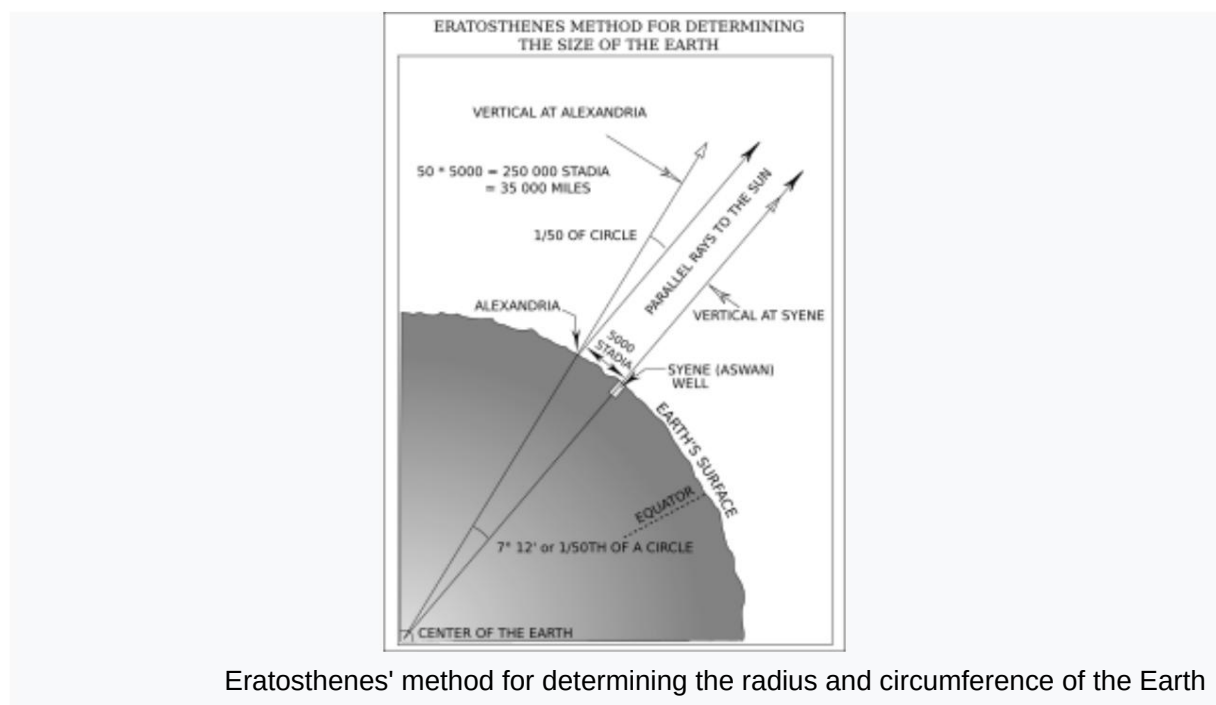
and literature (including the works of the three great classical are due to the efforts of the) [Euripides](#) and [Sophocles](#) .[Aeschylus](#) ,[tragedians](#) Hellenistic Greeks. The museum and library of Alexandria was the center of this

conservationist activity. With the support of royal stipends, Alexandrian scholars collected, translated, copied, classified, and critiqued every book they could find. Most of the great literary figures of the Hellenistic period studied at Alexandria and conducted research there. They were scholar poets, writing not only poetry but [90] treatises on Homer and other archaic and classical Greek literature

retained its position as the most prestigious seat of higher education, Athens Especially in the domains of philosophy and rhetoric, with considerable libraries and Alexandria had the monumental museum (a research [91]-philosophical schools which was estimated to have had 700,000 Library of Alexandria center)and The city of Pergamon also had a large library and became a major [91] .volumes The island of Rhodes had a library and also boasted a [91] .center of book production famous finishing school for politics and diplomacy. Libraries were also present in Mark Antony was educated in Athens and Cicero.Kos and ,Pella ,Antioch in which Greek learning Antioch was founded as a metropolis and center of [91] .Rhodes as the Babylon replaced Seleucia [91] . Christianity retained its status into the era of .Tigris metropolis of the lower

The identification of local gods with similar Greek deities, a practice termed stimulated the building of Greek-style temples, and Greek , 'Interpretatio graeca' became theaters and gymnasia culture in the cities meant that buildings such as common. common. Many cities maintained nominal autonomy while under the rule of the local and often had Greek-style institutions. Greeks, dedication statues , satrap king or Architecture, and inscriptions have all been found. However, local cultures were not replaced, and mostly went on as before, but now with a new Greco-Macedonian or otherwise Hellenized elite. An example that shows the spread of Greek theater in which his head was taken to Crassus s story of the death of Plutarch is Theaters.The Bacchae court and used as a prop in a performance of Parthian the the ,Bactria on the edge of Ai-Khanoum have also been found: for example, in Babylon theater has 35 rows – larger than the theater in

the sciences



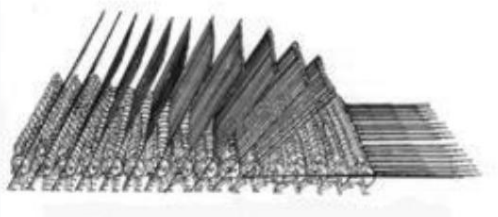


and dated to [Oxyrhynchus](#) found at „Elements One of the oldest surviving fragments of Euclid's
[\[92\]](#) The diagram accompanies Book II, Proposition 5.)P. [Oxy. 29\(circa AD 100](#)

[Hellenic geography](#) and [Information: Hellenic astronomy, hellenic mathematics,](#) from For more

Military sciences

[Information: Hellenic armies](#) from For more



In a 16x16 pike square formation [phalangites](#) [A syntagma of 256](#)

Hellenization

[Information: Hellenization](#) For more



st-2nd 1 , [Greco-Buddhist art](#) and an example of [Buddha](#) One of the first representations of the
[Standing Buddha \(Tokyo National Museum\)](#) : [Gandhara](#) , century AD

The concept of Hellenization, meaning the adoption of Greek culture in non-Greek regions, has long been controversial. Undoubtedly Greek influence did spread through the Hellenistic realms, but to what extent, and whether this was a deliberate policy or mere cultural diffusion, have been hotly debated

It seems likely that Alexander himself pursued policies which led to Hellenization, such as the foundations of new cities and Greek colonies. While it may have been a deliberate attempt to spread Greek culture (or as Arrian says, "to civilize the natives"), it is more likely that it was a series of pragmatic measures designed to aid Cities and colonies were centers of [12] .in the rule of his enormous empire

administrative control and Macedonian power in a newly conquered region. Alexander also seems to have attempted to create a mixed Greco-Persian elite class and his adoption of some forms of Persian dress [Susa weddings](#) as shown by the and court culture. He also brought Persian and other non-Greek peoples into his Again, it is .[companion cavalry](#) military and even the elite cavalry units of the probably better to see these policies as a pragmatic response to the demands of to the [Greek culture](#) than to any idealized attempt to bring [12] ruling a large empire This approach was bitterly resented by the Macedonians and discarded '[barbarians](#)'. most of the Diadochi after Alexander's death. These policies can also be by during his later]93 [\[megomania](#) interpreted as the result of Alexander's possible

.years

After Alexander's death in 323 BC, the influx of Greek colonists into the new realms continued to spread Greek culture into Asia. The founding of new cities and military colonies continued to be a major part of the Successors' struggle for control of any particular region, and these continued to be centers of cultural diffusion. The spread of Greek culture under the Successors seems mostly to have occurred with the spread of Greeks themselves, rather than as an active policy

Throughout the Hellenistic world, these Greco-Macedonian colonists considered themselves by and large superior to the native "barbarians" and excluded most non-Greeks from the upper echelons of courtly and government life. Most of the native population was not Hellenized, had little access to Greek culture and often found [gymnasiums](#) [94] [themselves](#) discriminated against by their Hellenic overlords. Their Greek education, for example, was for Greeks only. Greek cities and colonies but these were [Indus](#) may have exported Greek art and architecture as far as the The degree of [elite](#) mostly enclaves of Greek culture for the transplanted Greek. The influence that Greek culture had throughout the Hellenistic kingdoms was therefore highly localized and based mostly on a few great cities like Alexandria and Antioch. Some natives did learn Greek and adopt Greek ways, but this was mostly limited to a few local elites who were allowed to retain their posts by the Diadochi and also to a small number of mid-level administrators who acted as intermediaries between the Greek speaking upper class and their subjects. In the Seleucid Empire, for example, [95] [class official](#) this group amounted to only 2.5 percent of the

Nevertheless had a considerable influence on the cultures that had [Hellenistic art](#) was affected by the Hellenistic expansion. As far as the Indian was broad and far-reaching, and [Hellenistic influence on Indian art](#), subcontinent .had effects for several centuries following the forays of Alexander the Great

Despite their initial reluctance, the Successors seem to have later deliberately naturalized themselves to their different regions, presumably in order to help. In the Ptolemaic kingdom, we find some main control of the population [96]. we [Indo-Greek kingdom](#) Egyptianized Greeks by the 2nd century onwards. In the The Greeks in the ([Menander](#) ,.eg) [Buddhism](#) find kings who were converts to Regions therefore gradually become 'localized', adopting local customs as appropriate. In this way, hybrid 'Hellenistic' cultures naturally emerged, at least among the upper echelons of society

The trends of Hellenization were therefore accompanied by Greeks adopting native ways over time, but this was widely varied by place and by social class. The farther away from the Mediterranean and the lower in social status, the more likely that a colonist was to adopt local ways, while the Greco-Macedonian elites and royal families usually remained thoroughly Greek and viewed most non-Greeks with that a Ptolemaic ruler bothered to learn [Cleopatra VII](#) disdain. It was not until .of their subjects [Egyptian language](#) the

Debt

Main article: [Hellenism](#)



a deity with attributes from Greek and Egyptian gods , [Zeus-Ammon](#) Bust of

[Greek](#) the :Greek [religion](#) In the Hellenistic period, there was much continuity in continued to be worshiped, and the same rites were practiced as before. [gods](#) _____ However the socio-political changes brought on by the conquest of the Persian empire and Greek emigration abroad meant that change also came to religious practices. This varied greatly by location. Athens, Sparta and most cities in the Greek mainland did not see much religious change or new gods (with the exception while the multi-ethnic Alexandria had a very varied [97]),in Athens [Isis](#) of the [Egyptian](#) A group of gods and religious practices, including Egyptian, Jewish and Greek. Greek emigrates brought their Greek religion everywhere they went, even as far as India and Afghanistan. Non-Greeks also had more freedom to travel and trade throughout the and [Serapis](#) Mediterranean and in this period we can see Egyptian gods such as all coexisting , [synagogue](#) as well as a Jewish , [Hadad](#) And [Atargatis](#) gods [Syrian](#) the common practice was [98].— Alongside classical Greek deities [Delos](#) on the island of A to identify Greek gods with native gods that had similar characteristics and this)[Atargatis](#) Hagne (a Hellenized [Aphrodite](#) , created new fusions like Zeus-Ammon Greek emigres faced individual religious choices they had not.[Demeter -Isis](#) and .faced on their home cities, where the gods they worshiped were dictated by tradition Hellenistic monarchies were closely associated with the religious life of the kingdoms they ruled. This had already been a feature of Macedonian kingship, which had Hellenistic kings adopted patron deities as protectors of their house [99] .[priestly](#) duties and sometimes claimed descent from them. The Seleucids for example took and the Ptolemies ,[Herakles](#) as patron, the Antigonids had [Apollo](#) on _____ [100] among others [Dionysus](#) claimed

The worship of dynastic ruler cults was also a feature of this period, most notably in adopted earlier Pharaonic practice, and established [Ptolemies](#) [Egypt](#), where the These cults were usually associated with a specific [god-kings](#) themselves as at Alexandria and had their own *Ptolemaieia* temple in honor of the ruler such as the festivals and theatrical performances. The setting up of ruler cults was more based on statues, [proskynesis](#) ,on the systematized honors offered to the kings (sacrifice than on actual belief)isotheism(altars, hymns) which put them on par with the gods

of their divine nature. According to Peter Green, these cults did not produce genuine The worship of [101] .belief of the divinity of rulers among the Greeks and Macedonians

and of course, at Erythrae Alexander was also popular, as in the long cult lived at Alexandria, where his tomb was located

The Hellenistic age also saw a rise in the disillusionment with traditional The rise of philosophy and the sciences had removed the gods from [102] .religion many of their traditional domains such as their role in the movement of the heavenly proclaimed the centrality of humanity Sophists bodies and natural disasters. The (the view that the gods were simply Euhemerism the belief in ;agnosticism and ancient kings and heroes), became popular. The popular living far away from the view of disinterested gods promoted a Epicurus philosopher of rulers also brought the idea of apotheosis The metakosmia human realm in divinity down to earth. While there does seem to have been a significant decline in [103] religiosity, this was mostly reserved for the educated classes

It was widely practiced, and this, too, was a continuation from earlier times. Magic and charms and use oracles throughout the Hellenistic world, people would consult figurines to deter misfortune or to cast spells. Also developed in this era was the which sought to determine a person's character and astrology complex system of Astrology was widely .planets and , moon ,sun future in the movements of the (luck, fortune), which grew in popularity during this Tyche associated with the cult of .period

The role of books and scholars

In every field of Hellenistic life, except for the field of representation, we find a specific phenomenon - we find Greek civilization spreading and not disappearing. Athens was dying, and the Greek shops in the West, except Syracuse, were collapsing and disappearing; But the Greek cities in Egypt and the East were at the peak of their material and cultural glory. Polybius, a man of wide experience, abundant knowledge of history, wise opinion, and honest judgement, wrote in 148 BC about these days "in which sciences and arts advance at a rapid pace (1)"; this is a tone we are accustomed to hearing from other writers. Thanks to the spread of the Greek language and its adoption as a common language, a cultural unity was found that lasted in the countries of the Mediterranean for nearly a thousand years. All educated people in the new empires learned the Greek language and used it as a means of diplomatic relations and to spread literature and sciences. There was no news of Greece in Egypt and the Near East. And when ~~people talked~~ educated person in a book written in Greek understands the inhabited world (the Oikoumene) (they talked about it as a world with a single civilization, which has become a worldview). To be discouraged by the narrow, arrogant national outlook that prevailed in the city-states, but it may be more than that Universality for life is less resurgent Conforming to the requirements of reason.

For this wide circle of readers, thousands of writers wrote hundreds of thousands of books, and we have the names of one thousand and one hundred mistaken in counting them; A popular fast script arose to Hellenistic authors. There is no doubt that those who do not know their names are facilitate writing, and in fact, since the fourth century, we have heard of methods of shorthand by which it is possible to "change some letters and vowels under different conditions." Books continued to be written on Egyptian papyrus until Ptolemy IV forbade the export of this material from Egypt Perhaps this prevents the growth of the Pergamum library. Eumenes II responded to this work by encouraging the industry of processing sheep and calf skins on a large scale. These skins were used for writing in the East from a long time ago, and the parchment quickly became the In Pergamum, the European name Parchment is derived from its name, it competes with paper as a tool for communication and etiquette.

After the number of books multiplied to this extent, the establishment of book houses became an inevitable necessity. These houses had existed in Egypt and Mesopotamia before that time, but they were among the means of luxury reserved for kings. But it seems that this library and its value if we know that what Aristotle paid was the first of the large private book collections. We can estimate the size of its portion, which he bought from Aspibos , Plato's successor. Aristotle bequeathed his books to the value of 18,000 US riyals Theophrastus then bequeathed it (in 287) to Neleus, and he transmitted it to Scepsis . Scepsis in Asia Minor, where she was buried underground, as some accounts say, to escape the evil of the scientific kings of Pergamum. After these books remained buried in this extremely damaged manner, they were sold around 100 BC. To Apellison of Tiussi

Teos, Athenian philosopher. Applekon found that many passages in the books had been damaged by the moisture of the earth, so he wrote new copies of them. He filled in the missing gaps as much as his thinking guided him (3); and this may be the reason why Aristotle is the most attractive philosopher in ancient history. When Sylla captured Athens in 86 AD, he took the library of Appalcone and transferred it to Rome, where Andrenchus recorded Andronicus, the Rhodesian scholar, wrote the texts of Aristotle's works (4). He published these recorded texts - and this incident had an impact on the history of Roman thinking no less than the impact of the awakening of philosophy in the Middle Ages.

The story of this collection and its movement from place to place indicates to us what literature owes to the Ptolemaic kings. For establishing the great library of Alexandria and making it part of its museum. This library was started by Ptolemy I and completed by Ptolemy II, then he added There is a smaller library in the Sarapis Temple in one of the suburbs of the city. The number of files contained therein before the end of Philadelphus's reign reached 532,000 files, of which, at most, one hundred thousand books were composed in the sense in which this word is understood these days (5). The evidence for this remains that from time immemorial, in the hearts of the kings of Egypt, their love for strengthening their authority has competed. Evidence for this collection Our neighborhood Ptolemy III ordered that every book arriving at Alexandria should be deposited in the library, and that copies of copies should be given one From it to its owner, the library keeps the original book. This king, who had absolute power, asked Athens to lend him the manuscripts of one American safe return. When they were sent to him, pound to guarantee their Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, deposited 90,000 worth of them with her, them (6). And the people's desire spread and told the Athenians to keep the money as a reward for his work.) He kept the originals and sent copies to New manuscripts and their destruction in the was so extensive that a group of people emerged who specialized in buying first copies as old books (7).

The librarianship quickly became more important than the museum and people became attached to it, and the position of librarian became the highest-paid position With the king, one of his duties became to be the private tutor for the crown prince. The names of these trustees have survived to us, although they differ from one another in the various manuscripts. The most recent record mentions the names of the first six trustees: Zenodotus, Apollonius of Rhodes, Aristthenes of Cyrene, Apollonius of Alexandria, Aristophanes of Byzantium, and Aristarchus of Smythresia. Even if their origins differ, it once again suggests the unity of Hellenic culture. These names are almost no less important than Calamchus, the poet and scholar who classified this collection and organized it into a general catalog whose files reached one hundred and twenty files. An image comes to our imagination. along with countless others. A second of the originals of valuable books, A large group of copyists, whom we believe to be slaves, copy images Scholars divide these books into groups. Some of these men were writing histories of various arts and sciences, some of them were publishing For texts to enlighten others "editions" of valuable masterpieces, and some were writing comments and explanations. In literature, with a chapter The Byzantine revolution was a great revolution for specialists and readers of subsequent generations. Aristophanes created independent and dependent sentences in ancient manuscripts, separated from each other by capital letters and punctuation marks. He was the one who invented the accents that annoy us the most when reading Greek writings.

Zenodotus began to refine the Iliad and the Odyssey, Aristophanes continued his work, and Aristarchus completed it, and the result of their work was the It indicates an abundance of knowledge. And the century did not end current text of these two epics, and they are the ones who explained what was obscure in them. The third, until Alexandria, thanks to its museum, library, and scholars, became the mental capital of the Greek world in every branch of science and literature except philosophy.

There is no doubt that other Hellenistic cities had book houses, as evidenced by the fact that Austrian archaeologists have uncovered the remains of A beautiful library belongs to the municipality of Ephesus, and we hear that a great library was burned when Scipio ravaged the city of Carthage. This is because the kings of this country are short-lived, but the only library that can be compared to the Library of Alexandria is the Library of Pergamum. They were envious of the enlightened Ptolemaic kings for their cultural efforts, and Eumenes II established the Pergamum Library, and brought in its luminaries a group of the greatest Greek scholars. The collection of books that contained it began to grow rapidly, until it reached its number when he gave it as a gift Antony to Cleopatra to replace that part of the Library of Alexandria that burned during the revolt against Caesar in 48 BC. Two hundred thousand files.

Thanks to this library, and the good taste of the Attic kings, this city eventually became pure Unless The Hellenistic era was the center of the purest school of Greek prose, a school that did not consider any word to be Greek. It was mentioned in the writings of the ancient era. To the enthusiasm of these writers we owe what remains of the masterpieces of Attic prose.

Writing became a profession, not a hobby, and I grew up in it This era was first and foremost an era of geniuses and scholars, an era between them. Poets began to write Groups and circles' appreciation of each other's talents is inversely proportional to the square of the distance To the poets, and their writings thus became stilted and artificial, and the scholars began to write for the scholars, but their writings were devoid of joy and splendor, and the thinkers felt that the creative inspiration of the Greeks had almost run out, and that the only service they could perform was to compile an era loftier and more daring than theirs. Therefore, they created methods for criticizing, preserving, recording, and explaining the literary works he created, and they tried to extract the essence of the many manuscripts that were in their hands, and to All texts and literature guide "The nine people to what they should read. They made lists of "the best books" and "the four heroic poets."

biographies of major writers and so they wrote The historians," "the ten lyric poets," "the ten orators," and so on)9 collected and saved from the destruction the scattered information that we now know only about these men. They wrote summaries of history, literature, acting, science, and philosophy(10); These compendiums, which were like "shortcuts to knowledge", were based on preserving the original works that they summarized, even though some of them replaced them and destroyed these works without the knowledge of their authors. The deterioration of the classical Attic Greek language and its replacement by the Eastern Greek jargon widespread at that time disturbed the Hellenistic scholars. They began to compile dictionaries and grammar books, and the Library of Alexandria issued, as the French Scientific Academy does these days, resolutions showing the correct use of ancient Greek words and expressions. Had it not been for the diligence and patience of these scholars, the wars, revolutions, and disasters that took place in this part of the world for two thousand years would have been eliminated. , on these "precious fragments" that have passed down to us from the wreckage of the ancient Greek he

Religion and philosophy

Hellenistic philosophy and Main article: Hellenism

the art

Hellenistic the art Main article:



.realism Head of an old woman, a good example of



an example of the sensualism of Hellenistic art. 2nd century CE , [Cupid and Psyche](#) Sculpture of .Roman copy of a 2nd-century BCE Greek original

The decline of Greek civilization in terms of art was long delayed. In this aspect, the prosperity of the Hellenistic Age was no less, in The fertility of production and innovation exceeds the prosperity of any other era in history. There is no doubt that the minor arts did not suffer any decline throughout the Greek world, and that the skill of craftsmen in wood, ivory, silver, and gold spread throughout its area. During this period, engraving on jewels and coins reached its highest levels, and the Hellenistic kings in the countries extending to... Bactrians decorate their coins with many inscriptions, and we are not exaggerating if we say that the ten-drachme piece from the coins of Hieron II was the most beautiful thing the eye had ever seen in the art of numismatics recorded in history. Alexandria was famous for its gold and silversmiths, whose art was no less beautiful than the impeccable style of its laws. It was also famous for its precious stones. And its shells with colorful reliefs, and its green and blue ceramics, and its pottery covered with a wonderful glaze, and its many-colored glazes with beautiful, delicate engravings. This art is evident in its most beautiful manifestations in the Portland vase, which was most likely made by Alexandria. On it were engraved graceful images engraved in a bright white glass layer the color of milk. Clear over a blue glass body. How similar this masterpiece in ancient times is to the masterpieces of Josiah and Dujod in modern times. **Music**

Main article: [Hellenic music](#)

The music remained popular among all classes of the population, and the scales and melodies changed in the direction of tenderness and novelty Short outliers in harmonics; Music (1) instruments and compositions became more complex 2). The ancient "Pan flutes" grew around the year 420 in Alexandria until they became a group of bronze flutes . Around the year 175, he made this instrument an organ It is driven by combined water and air and makes it possible for the player to produce tones of sound with it Very long. We do not know more about the structure of this instrument than what we mentioned, but we will see how it developed rapidly in Roman times Until it became the organ of Christianity and the organ of these days (3). The instruments were combined to form a choir of players; melodies of purely instrumental music, sometimes consisting of five movements, were played in the cabarets of Alexandria and Athens. and Syracuse (4). A number of skilled musicians gained wide fame and gained a social status commensurate with their high wages. In 318 [Aristoxenus wrote from Tarasus](#) Aristoxenus of Taras, a student of Aristotle, a small treatise called The rules of melodies have become the ancient text referred to in musical theories. Aristoxenus was a serious man Athenaeus said, in phrases heard by many generations, that he enjoyed it just as most philosophers did not enjoy the music of their time. He corrupted and was finally eliminated, we became... narrates: "After barbarism overwhelmed the role of acting, and after music became after A small minority in this time, we recall in our minds, while sitting alone, what music used to be like in the old days" (5).

Architecture

Main article: [Hellenistic architecture](#)

As for the architecture of the Hellenistic era, it has no impact on our souls because time has passed over it, flattening it to the ground and creating hostility over it without distinction between some and others. However, we infer from literature and its effects that Greek architecture spread in this era from Bactria to Spain. A mixture of styles arose from the mutual influence between Greece and the East: the colonnades and transoms concentrating inside Asia invaded Asia, and the arches, arches, and vaults entered the West. In Delos itself, the ancient Greek center, there In an era that was passionate about elegance and adornment, that's why it was so dark were Egyptian and Persian capitals. The Doric style seemed rigid and began to disappear from city after city, while the ornate Corinthian style began to advance until it reached its peak. The worldly tendency in art matched the speed of its progress with the worldly tendency in the system of government, laws, morals, literature, and philosophy. Columns were erected around houses, wide entrances, markets, courthouses, halls of national associations, bookstores and theaters, sports training schools, and baths. These columns began to replace temples. It was a new palace in which the art of planning and decoration appeared Greek Medan. The entrances to homes became decorated Kings and Individuals with paintings, statues, and inscriptions on the walls, and private gardens began to surround the spacious, luxurious homes. Orchards, gardens, lakes, and pavilions were created for the kings in the country's cities, and they were usually opened to the masses. The art of city planning developed to keep pace with the art of architecture, and the streets were planned in the Hippodamian style Hippodamus quadrilateral, including main streets no less than thirty feet wide - a width commensurate with the horses and chariots that were the means of transportation in Maabada knows those days. It was a city (but it is most likely that most of the streets of the Hellenistic cities were the land of Izmir, boasting its paved streets)6 disadvantages of dirt and mud.

There were many beautiful buildings that had never been seen before. In Athens, in the second century, the Corinthian columns erected in the Olympium were built, and the Roman Cossotius drew up the general plan for the great, spacious edifice, which was the most impressive building in Livy, a structure for the familiar situation, which is Rome's dependence on Greek artists. And described With this work, Cossutius had the heart Athens to build another building worthy of being a dwelling place for the God of gods (7). Sixteen of its columns are still standing. Olympian Zeus That he did not It is the most beautiful surviving example of the Corinthian style. And in Eleusis The dying favor of Athens, and the genius of Philion, completed the magnificent temple of hidden rituals which Pericles had begun in a place which had been a sacred place since Mycenaean times. Nothing remains of this temple

There are only scattered pieces, but some of them indicate that Greek planning and sculpture were still at their peak at that time. In Delos, the French revealed the foundations of Apollo's temple, and they also revealed a city that in its day was crowded with luxurious buildings intended for commercial business or to house a hundred Greek or foreign gods. Hieron II built many buildings in Syracuse He renovated the municipal representation house and increased its area, and these days we still read his name engraved on its stones. The Ptolemies decorated the city of Alexandria with towering buildings that spread their reputation for beauty, but there was little...

These buildings do not survive until now. Ptolemy III built a temple at Edfu, the most impressive of what remained of the buildings from the era of the Greek occupation, and his successors built the Temple of Isis on the island of Fili and rebuilt it. In Ionia, new houses were erected for the gods in Miletus and Priene Priene, Magnesia, And other cities; In 300 BC, the third temple of Artemis was built on a larger scale in honor of Ephesus, and the architects Paeonius built it. Paeonius, and a temple at Didia near Miletus Apollo (332 BC - 41 AD); the pages of the magnificent Ionic columns that stood in this temple still remain to this day. In Pergamum, Omnes III spread the fame of his capital throughout the length and breadth of Greece with the buildings he created there, especially the the Pergaum Museum in famous Altar of Zeus, which It was uncovered by the Germans in 1878 and reconstructed with great skill in Berlin. Two magnificent flights of stairs around two great doors of this altar led to a spacious hall with columns, and around one hundred and thirty feet from the base there was a frieze that was as luxurious in its day as a tomb. Alexander in the fourth century or the Parthenon in the century Fifth. The shortest thing to say is that Greece has never flourished as much as it did in those days, and that the enthusiasm of its citizens and the skill of its artists did not have the same effect as they did at that time in transforming many of its people's homes into luxurious palaces of splendor and beauty.

Post-Hellenic

period see also

Greek colonies ÿ

Hellenistic art ÿ

Hellenistic astronomy ÿ

Hellenistic geography ÿ

Hellenistic Greece ÿ

Hellenistic mathematics ÿ

Hellenistic period ÿ

Hellenistic philosophy ÿ

Hellenistic religion ÿ

Hellenization ÿ

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·Empire, replace the Persians as the Easterners
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prominent Greek dynasties, the Ptolemies of Egypt and the Seleucids of
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result the land of Israel became part of the empire of the Syrian Greek
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Syrian cities were full of Greek businessmen, many of them pure
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perpetual rivals, both dynasties were Greek and ruled by means of
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the cultural and religious sensibilities of their subjects but preferred to
rely on Greek or Macedonian soldiers and administrators for the day-to-
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·whom they governed
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Ancient Greece

Ancient Greece



general information	
12th century BC	the beginning
Contract 600	the end
ancient history (en) Greek studies (en) Classical literature	Research field
encyclopedia	Described by the source
Natal Outline of ancient Greece	Outline
Effects	
History of Greece	branch of


[amendment](#) • [Edit source](#) • [Edit Wikidata](#)



Parthenon, Temple dedicated to Athena, located

on the Acropolis In Athens, It is one of the most representative symbols of the civilization and technical development of the Greeks

This article is part of [a series](#)

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About three centuries after the collapse of the Late Bronze Age In Mycenaean Greece, The police started Greek metropolitan (city-state) began to form in the 8th century BC, leading to the period of Archaic Greece and colonization of the Mediterranean basin. This was followed by the period of Classical Greece, an era that began with the Greco-Persian Wars. It lasted from the fifth to the fourth century BC. Because of the conquests carried out by Alexander the Great in Macedonia, the Hellenistic civilization flourished. From Central Asia to the western edge of the Mediterranean Sea . The Hellenistic period ended with the conquests and conquest of the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean By the Roman Republic, which created the Roman province of Macedonia In Roman Greece, And later the province of Achaea During the empire

Romanian.

It gave [Greek culture](#) Classics have a lot of importance to know. Science and religion were not separate, and getting [closer to the truth meant getting](#)
closer to [God](#). In this context, they understood the importance of mathematics as a tool for obtaining [more reliable knowledge](#) of a
limited population, than they explored and made progress in many [Greek culture](#), in a few centuries and with [\[5\]](#). I was able (“divine”). —

From the fields of science, mathematics, philosophy, literature and knowledge in general.

From the fields of science, mathematics, philosophy, literature and knowledge in general.

Chronology[edit]

[Timeline of Ancient Greece](#) [More: For information](#)

It is known that ^[6]classical antiquity In the Mediterranean region, it began in the eighth century BC (nearly the oldest recorded poetry of Homer) and ended in the sixth century AD.

Classical antiquity in Greece was known [as the Greek Dark Ages](#) (ca. 1200 - ca. 800 BC), which is archaeologically characterized by [quasi-geometric](#)

On pottery. After the Dark Ages there was [\[English\] and engineering \[English\]](#) [design patterns](#)

There is [the ancient era](#), Beginning in the eighth century BC. The Archaic Age saw early developments in Greek culture and society, which
n After the Archaic Period, the Classical Period in Greece is believed to have lasted AD [\[7\]](#) [formed the basis for the Classical Period](#).

The period is characterized by a style that observers later considered correct [\[8\]](#) The Persian invasion of Greece in 480 until the death of Alexander the Great in 323.

[Athens and the Daily League](#) on [Typical](#), i.e. "classical", as shown for example in [the Parthenon](#) . Politically, she dominated

In the early fourth century BC, before [\[English\]](#) [The Classical Age](#) during the fifth century, but they were replaced by [the dominance of Sparta](#)

[League of Corinth](#) led by [Macedon](#). This period witnessed [the Persian Wars](#) Finally, the transfer of power to Thebes and the [Greek Boeotian](#)

[\[English\]](#) [League And the rise of Macedonia](#)

[After the](#) Classical Age was the Hellenistic Period (146-323 BC), during which Greek culture and power expanded to the [Near](#) and Middle [East](#) . This
period [begins with the death](#) of Alexander and ends with the Roman conquest. It is usually considered [the Greco-Roman](#) period [Between the Roman](#)

victory over [Corinth](#) Finally, [Late Antiquity](#) indicates [the Battle of Corinth](#) in 146 BC, and the establishment

of [Byzantium](#) . Before [Constantine](#) as the capital of [the Roman Empire](#) in 330 AD. [Christianization](#) period Roman-Greco polytheism of

Decline (during the post-4th to early 6th century AD, sometimes leading to the closure of [the Academy of Athens](#)) By [Justinian I](#) in [529](#). [\[9\]](#)

History[edit]

The historical period in ancient Greece is considered unique in world history, as it was the first period directly documented in [historiography](#).
While the beginnings of ancient history or the [dawn of history](#) [are known from](#) more circumstantial evidence, such as annals or king [lists](#), [and epigraphy](#).

Known as [Herodotus](#) Widely referred to as the "Father of History": [His history](#) Known in [the field](#) entire. Written between [450](#) and [420 BC](#),
[Herodotus's](#) work reaches back about a century, discussing sixth-century historical figures such as [Darius I of Persia](#), [Cambyses II](#) and [Psamtik III](#),
[\[English\]](#) [and alluding](#) to some eighth-century rulers such as [Candaules](#)

Herodotus was succeeded by authors such as [Thucydides](#), [Xenophon](#), [Demosthenes](#), [Plato](#) and [Aristotle](#). Most of these authors were either Athenians
or supporters of Athens, which is why much more is known about the history and politics of Athens than many cities.

The other. Its scope is limited to focusing more on political, military and diplomatic history, neglecting economic and social history.

[\[10\]](#)

History[edit]

[Greece](#) [date](#) For [More information](#)

Archaic period[edit]

Main article: [Ancient Greece](#)



Dipylon Vase from the Late Geometric Period, or Early Archaic Period

About 750 BC.

In the eighth century BC, Greece began to emerge from the Dark Ages that followed the fall of the Mycenaean civilization. I lost reading and writing and forgot the Mycenaean writing. But the Greeks adopted the Phoenician alphabet, and modified it to create the Greek alphabet. Objects written in Phoenician may have been available in Greece as early as the ninth century BC, [11] Greece, but the first evidence of Greek writing comes from graffiti and on Greek pottery from the mid-eighth century. was divided into many small autonomous communities, a pattern dictated largely by Greek geography: each island, valley and plain [12] is separated from its neighbors by sea or mountain ranges.

Valentine's Day War (about 710 - 650 BC) is the oldest documented war from the ancient Greek era. It took place between the Poles Important (city-state) From Chalcis and Eretria On the fertile plain of Laryssa in Wabia. Both cities appear to have suffered decline as a result of the long war, although Chalcis was the stronger victor.

A merchant class arose in the first half of the seventh century BC, which appeared due to the emergence of coins In about 680 [13] Tension over this class has emerged in many city-states. The aristocratic regimes that generally governed the polis were — BC Threatened by the new wealth of merchants who in turn desired political power. Since 650 BC, aristocrats have had to fight to avoid being overthrown and replaced by populist tyrants. This word derives from the derogatory Greek tyranny, which means "illegitimate ruler," and this applied to both good and bad leaders alike. [15] [14]

The growing population and land shortage seem to have led to internal conflict between the poor and the rich in many city-states.

In Sparta, The Messenian Wars led to the conquest of Messenia The enslavement of the Mycenaeans, starting in the latter half of the eighth century BC, was an unprecedented act in ancient Greece. This practice allowed a revolution to take place, "they were enslaved and worked for [16] The subjugated population, later known as social helots . — Sparta, while every citizen of Sparta permanently became a soldier of the Spartan army in a military state. Even the elite had to live and train as soldiers. These commonalities between rich and poor citizens worked to defuse social conflict. These reforms, attributed to Lycurgus of Sparta, were probably completed in 650 BC.



Political Geography of Ancient Greece in the Archaic Periods

And the classic

Athens suffered a land and agricultural crisis in the late 7th century BC, which again led to civil strife. (Chief Justice) [Draco](#) Strict reforms to the law in 621 BC (hence the adjective).

[\[English\]](#) He appointed [the named archon](#)

However, these reforms failed to quell the conflict. Ultimately, the moderate reforms of [Solon](#) (594 BC), which improved the lot of many poor people but firmly entrenched the aristocracy in power,

It gave Athens some stability.

By the [sixth century BC](#), several cities emerged as dominant in Greek affairs: Athens, Sparta, [Corinth](#), [Thebes](#). Each of them brought the surrounding countryside and smaller towns under his control, and Athens and Corinth became major maritime and trading powers as well.

The rapid increase in population in the 8th and 9th centuries BC led to the migration of many Greeks to form [colonies in ancient times](#) in [Magna Graecia](#). ([Southern Italy and Sicily](#)) and [Asia Minor](#) And beyond that. It is much larger than Greece

Migration stopped in the sixth century BC when the Greek world became culturally and linguistically current. Greek colonies were not politically controlled by their founding cities, although they often maintained religious and commercial links with them.

The migration process also caused a long series of conflicts between the Greek cities of Sicily, especially [Syracuse](#), [And Carthage](#). These conflicts continued from [600 BC to 265 BC](#), when [the Roman Republic](#) and then the Carthaginians entered into an alliance.

[\[English\]](#) To ward off hostilities by the new tyrant [Hiero II of Syracuse](#) [\[English\]](#) With [mammetins](#)

In this way Rome became the new dominant power against the fading power of the Sicilian Greek cities and Carthaginian supremacy in the region.

One year later, [the First Punic War broke out](#).

In this period, there was huge economic development in Greece, as well as in its overseas colonies which saw a growth in trade and industrialization. There was a significant improvement in the living standards of the population. Some studies estimate that, from 800 BC to 300 BC, the average Greek family size increased five times, indicating a significant increase in the average income of the population.

In the [second half of the sixth century BC](#), Athens fell under the tyranny of [Peisistratus](#) Then after him his sons [Hippias](#) So, in 510 BC, at the instigation of the [Athenian aristocrat Cleisthenes](#), he helped the Athenian king [Hipparchus](#). And with

Cleomenes I of Sparta The Athenians wanted to overthrow tyrants. After that, both Sparta and Athens turned on each other, with Archaea as commander.

Anxious to prevent Athens from becoming a puppet of Sparta, Cleisthenes [English] At that time Cleomenes I installed Isagoras

responded by proposing to his fellow citizens that Athens stage a revolution in which all citizens share in political power, regardless of their status: that Athens become a "democracy. " With great enthusiasm the Athenians took up this idea and, having overthrown Isagoras and implemented Cleisthenes' reforms, they were easily able to repel a tripartite invasion by Sparta aimed at recapturing Isagoras.

"For the Athenians, [English] The advent of democracy cured many of Athens' ills and led to a " Golden Age [17]

Classical Greece[edit]

Main article: Classical Greece



Early coin from Athens, Depict the head of Athena On the obverse and the Owl of Athena on the back

— Fifth century BC

In 499 BC, the Ionian states under Persian rule rebelled against Persian-backed tyrants who [18] Supported by troops sent from Athens and Eretria, they advanced as far as Sardis They burned the city, before being returned by their rulers.

Darius The Athenians helped. The rebellion continued until 494, when the rebels defeated the Ionians. [19] Persian counterattack.

The Ionian Revolt, and in 490 he assembled a war fleet to take control of Athens. Despite the outnumbered Persian army, the Athenians - supported by their [20] allies from Plataea - defeated the Persian forces at the Battle of Marathon, The Persian fleet withdrew. [21]



A map showing the events of the early stages of the Greek Wars

Persian.

Ten years later, a second campaign was launched by his son Xerxes. [22] The city-states of northern and central Greece were submitted to power

The Persian forces offered no resistance, but an alliance of 31 Greek city-states, including Athens and Sparta, resolved to resist the campaign. At the same time, Greek Sicily was invaded by the might of the Carthaginians. In 480 BC, the battle took place [22]. Persian.

The first major invasion was at Thermopylae, where a small force of Greeks, led by three hundred Spartan soldiers, repulsed the attack.

, the tyrant of Syracuse, the Carthaginian invasion in battle [English] An important passage into the heart of Greece for several days. At the same time, Gelu was defeated [23] Humaira.

The Persians [24] were defeated by an Athenian naval force at the Battle of Salmis. In 479, he was defeated on the ground in the Battle of Platea. The alliance against Persia continued, initially led by the Spartan Pausanias but from 477 led by Athens, and by 460, Persia was expelled from the Aegean. [25] transformed wholly from the Dafa Alliance [26] During this period of campaigning, the International Alliance was Greek states to the Athenian Empire, where Athens' growing naval power was able to overwhelm the other coalition states [27] Athens ended its campaigns against Persia in 450 BC, after a disastrous defeat in Egypt in 454 to comply with its policies.

[28] BC, and the death of Kimon Facing the Persians in Cyprus in .450



The Delian League ("the Athenian Empire"), exactly the war before Peloponnesian In 431 BC

While Athenian activity against the Persian Empire had ended, conflict between Sparta and Athens was increasing. Sparta was suspicious of the growing Athenian power financed by the Delian League, and tensions increased when Sparta offered assistance to members of the League wishing to rebel against Athenian dominance. These tensions worsened in 462, when Athens sent a force to help Sparta overcome a revolt of the Helots. But their aid was rejected by the Spartans. In 450, Athens took control of Boeotia, and won victories over Aegina And Corinth. [29] Therefore, Athens failed to achieve a decisive victory, And with [28] Conflict. Salem the Thirty Year in the Winter, 5/446, ending [28] Athens and Sparta signed on and in 447 lost Boeotia again.

Despite peace in 446/5, Athenian relations with Sparta declined again in 431, and in 430 war broke out again. The first phase of the war is seen Traditionally described as a series of annual taika invasions by Yes [30] Sparta, which made little progress, while Athens succeeded against the Corinthian Empire in northwestern Greece, and in Defending her own empire, despite suffering from the plague And the Spartan invasion. The turning point in this phase of the war is usually seen as the Athenian [31] She called . [English] and Sphakteria [English] victories at Pylos [32] Sparta pleaded for peace, but the Athenians rejected the proposal. Athenian failure to regain control of Boeotia in Ilium Brasidas' successes in northern Greece in 424 improved Sparta's position in Sphakteria. After the death of Cleon and Brasidas, the strongest opponents of peace on the Athenian and Spartan sides respectively, a peace treaty was agreed upon. In .421 [33]

^[34] In ^[35] However, the peace did not last, and in 418 an alliance between Athens and Argos was defeated by Sparta at Mantinea.

Sicily. ^[36] The campaign ended in disaster with almost the entire army killed. ^[37] 415 Athens launched a naval campaign against

Immediately after the Athenian defeat at Syracuse, Athens' Ionian allies began rebellion against the Delian League, while at the same time

Persia once again began to interfere in Greek affairs on the Spartan side. Initially, the Athenian position remained relatively strong,

So, in 405 defeated ^[38] And with ^[39] Where he won important battles such as the one at Kyzikos ^[40] in 410 and Arginose in 406

With no grain supply and danger ^[41] And began to blockade the port of Athens, ^[42] Sparta Athens at the Battle of Aegospiti

^[43] Famine, Athens called for peace, and agreed to surrender its fleet and join the Peloponnesian League led by Sparta.

Thus, Greece entered the fourth century BC under the hegemony of Sparta, but it was clear from the beginning that this hegemony was weak.

The demographic crisis meant that Sparta was overstretched, and by 395 BC, Athens, Argos, Thebes and Corinth felt unable to challenge Sparta's

dominance, leading to the Corinthian War (387-395 BC). Another war of restoration of the status quo, after Threatened Persian intervention on

behalf of Sparta. Trouble, and ended with

Sparta's dominance lasted another 16 years, until, when they attempted to impose their will on Thebes, Sparta was defeated at Leuctra In 371

BC. Then the general of Thebes Epaminondas led him troops to the Peloponnese, whereupon the other city-states defected to the Spartan

cause. Thus Thebes was able to march to Messenia and liberate it.

created in ^[44] Sparta was deprived of its lands and supporters, and as a result became a second-rate power. The Theban hegemony was

this way is short-lived; At the Battle of Mantinea ^[45] In 362 BC, Thebes lost their main leader, Epaminondas, and much of their power,

although they were victorious in the battle. In fact such losses were to all the major city-states of Mantinea that nothing could establish hegemony

in the aftermath.

The state of weakness in the heart of Greece coincided with the rise of Macedonia. Led by Philip II. In twenty years, Philip united his kingdom, expanded it north

and west at the expense of the Illyrian tribes, and then conquered Thessaly . And Thrace. His success stemmed from his innovative reforms of the army

338 Philip repeatedly intervened in the affairs of the southern city-states, culminating in the invasion that took place in ^[46] Macedonian

BC

A decisive defeat in the allied army of Thebes and Athens in the Battle of Chaeronea (338 BC), It made him the de facto dominant Over all of

Greece, except Sparta. He forced the majority of the city-states to join the Corinthian League, allied themselves with him, and prevented them from

going to war with each other. Then Philip entered the war against the Achaemenid Empire, but was assassinated by Pausanias of

Early in the conflict. ^[47] Orestes.

Alexander the Great completed , Son and successor of Philip of War. Alexander defeated Darius III of Persia He completely destroyed the Achaemenid

Empire and annexed it to Macedonia, earning himself the title of "The Great." When Alexander died in 323 BC, his power and influence were so fundamental,

For the police, Instead of fierce independence and classic culture there was a fundamental shift away from the Greeks at their height. And with

This is towards the developing Hellenistic culture .

Hellenistic Greece[edit]

largest and Hellenistic ^[48] Main articles: Alexander's Wars



Alexander Mosaic, National Archaeological Museum, Naples.

The Hellenistic period lasted from 323 BC, which saw the end of the wars of Alexander the Great, to the annexation of Greece by the Roman Republic in 146 BC. Although the establishment of Roman rule did not break the continuity of Hellenistic society and culture, which had remained largely unchanged until the advent of Christianity, it did mark the end of Greek political independence.

During the Hellenistic period, the importance of "original Greece" (now the region of modern Greece) within the Greek-speaking world declined sharply.

The great centers of Hellenistic culture were Alexandria and Antioch, Capital of the Ptolemaic Kingdom and the Seleucid Empire,

respectively.



The worlds of Hellenistic civilizations Greater, including kingdoms of kings

Alexander's cults:

Kingdom of Ptolemy I

Kingdom of Cassander

Kingdom of Lysimachus

Kingdom of Seleucus I

Epirus

Also shown on the map:

Greek colonies

Carthage (non-Greek)

Rome (non-Greek)

The Orange Regions were often disputed after 281 BC. The next family Some of this area was occupied. Not shown: Indo-Greek Kingdom.

Alexander's conquests had many consequences for the Greek city-states. The horizons of the Greeks broadened greatly and led to a steady migration, especially of the young and ambitious, to ^[41]the new Greek empires in the East. Many Greeks migrated to Alexandria, Antioch and many other new Hellenistic cities founded in the wake of Alexander's wars, as far away and even further into Afghanistan and Pakistan. Now, the Greco-Bactrian Kingdom and the Indo-Greek Kingdom survived until the end of the first century BC.

After Alexander's death, his empire was, after some disputes, divided between his generals, giving rise to the [Ptolemaic Kingdom](#) (Egypt and North Africa neighboring), [and the Seleucid Empire \(The Levant and Mesopotamia\)](#). And the country of Persia (and the Antigonid Dynasty (Macedonia). In the intervening period, the Greek city-states were able to wrest some of their freedom, even though they were still subject to the Macedonian Kingdom.

The city-states within Greece formed themselves into two alliances. [Achaean Union](#) (including Thebes, Corinth, and Argos) and the [Aetolian League](#) (including Sparta and Athens). For much of the period up to Roman control, these alliances were usually at war with each other, and/or allied on different sides in conflicts the cults of Alexander (successor states to the Alexander Empire).

The Antigonid Kingdom was involved in a war with the Roman Republic in the late third century. Although the [First Macedonian War](#) Indecisive, the Romans, in typical fashion, continued to wage war on Macedonia until it was completely absorbed into the Roman Republic (by 149 BC). In the east the disintegrating Seleucid Empire gradually dissolved,

Although its rump remained until 64 BC, while the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt continued until 30 BC, when the Romans also [Roman-Seleucid War](#) From Roman intervention in Greece, and he stood with conquered it. The Aetolian League grew wary of the [Seleucids](#). When the Romans were victorious, the union was effectively absorbed into the republic. Although the Achaean League prevailed over both the Aetolian League and Macedonia, it was soon defeated and annexed by the Romans in 146 BC, thus putting an end to the independence of all Greece.

Roman Greece[\[edit\]](#)

[Main article: Roman Greece](#)

[Byzantine Greece](#) [More: For information](#)

The [Greek Peninsula](#) occurred Under Roman control after the Battle of Corinth in 146 BC. [Macedonia](#) became a [Roman Macedonia](#). Despite this, some Greek polities were [province](#) While [southern Greece](#) came under the supervision of [Prefectus](#) able to maintain partial independence and [avoid taxes](#). [Aegean Islands](#) added To these lands in 133 BC. [Athens](#) Roman peninsula was [crushed](#) by General [Saul](#) Roman. Roman civil wars revolted And other Greek cities in 88 BC, [and](#) the devastated the [region](#) even more, until [Augustus regulated](#) it The peninsula as the province of [Achaia](#) In 27 BC.

Greece was a major [eastern province of](#) the Roman Empire, where [Roman culture](#) was based Long ago actually [Greco-Roman](#). [Greek](#) served as a [lingua franca](#) In the [East and Italy](#). Many [Greek thinkers](#), such as [Galen](#), performed most of their work in [Rome](#).

Geography[\[edit\]](#)

Regions[\[edit\]](#)

[Main article: Regions of ancient Greece](#)



Map showing the main regions and territories of ancient Greece

Neighboring "barbarism".

Mountainous, and as a result, ancient Greece consisted of many smaller regions, each with its own dialect, cultural characteristics, **Territories of Greece** and identity. Regionalism and regional conflicts were a prominent feature of ancient Greece. Cities tend to be located in valleys between mountains, or on coastal plains, and control a certain area around them.

In the south lies the Peloponnese, Which itself consists of the regions of Alconia (southeast), Messenia (southwest), Elis (west), Achaea (north), Corinthia (northeast), Argolida (east), Arcadia (centre). These names remain to this day. This serves as the territorial units of modern Greece, with somewhat different borders. Mainland Greece lies to the north, at the time of Aetolia and Acarnania In the west, Locris (English), composed of present-day Central Greece (English), Doris (English)

. Located in Thessaly In the northeast, while (English) Megaris lies In the center, while in the east lies Boeotia, Attica, And (English) And Focus and (English) In the south to the Sironian Mountains (English) Epirus In the northwest. Epirus extends from the Gulf of Amphilokia (middle) (English) River in (South) (English) (English) (English) of (North), Molossia Ivois (English) Kyanonia the northeast (English) Macedonia of Lower Macedonia and its regions ,

. Around the time of Alexander I of Macedon, The kings of the Argead dynasty began In (English) (English) And Pieria And Orestes (English) Like Elmia as Illemutai and (English) Linkstays Macedon These areas are inhabited by independent Macedonian tribes such , the areas in which the (English) , and Almubia (English) , Magdonia (English) , Botia (English) West, beyond the Vardar River, to Erodea northerners settled, the Thracians to [43] To the north of Macedonia lie many non-Greek peoples, such as the Paeonians Thracian tribes.

Northeast, Illyrians, who were often in conflict with the Macedonians, to the northwest. Chalkidiki was settled by southern Greek settlers early on, and it was considered part of the Greek world, while in the late

In the second millennium BC, a large Greek settlement also established on the eastern shores of the Aegean Sea in Anatolia.

Colonies[edit]

Main article: Magna Graecia



Greek cities and colonies around 550 BC.

During the ancient era, the population of Greece exceeded A percentage less than the capacity of arable land Ltd. (According to one estimate, the population of ancient Greece increased by more than ten percent during the period from 800 ^[44] BC to 400 BC, increasing the population from 800,000 to an estimated total population of 10 to 13 million).

Since about 750 BC, the Greeks began 250 years of expansion, establishing colonies in all directions. To the east, they first colonized the coast of the Aegean Sea in Asia Minor. Followed by Cyprus, the coasts of Thrace, the Sea of Marmara, and the southern coast of the Black Sea.

Then Greek colonization eventually reached the northeast into what is today Ukraine and Russia (Taganrog) To the west, the coasts of Ilira, Sicily, and southern Italy were colonized, followed by southern France, Corsica, and even northeastern Spain. Greek colonies were also established in Egypt and Libya.

Some countries began as Greek colonies

') These colonies played an important role in the spread of Greek influence and Byzantium Marseille across Europe, and they also helped in establishing long-distance between Greek cities, to strengthen the economy throughout ancient Greece.

Politics and

society]Edit[**Political structure**] Edit [

The relatively independent polis). This was a different situation from that in ancient Greece. Ancient Greece consisted of several hundred city-states)

Most other contemporary societies were either tribes Or kingdoms that control relatively large territories, undoubtedly Greece's geography — divided and semi-divided into segments of hills, mountains, and rivers—contributed to the fragmented nature of ancient

Greece. On the one hand, the ancient Greeks had no doubt that they were "one people." They have the same religion, the same culture due to their tribal origins. Herodotus was able to basic, and the language itself. Moreover, the Greeks were aware that, despite the existence of these level relations, city-states were widely classified by tribe. And with the highest, it seems that the

What did he think? It played a major role in Greek politics. The independence of the police was vigorously defended. Scarcely ancient Greeks were rarely monotheistic. Even when, when the second Persian invasion of Greece occurred, a group of city-states allied to defend Greece, the vast majority of the Poles remained neutral, and after the Persian defeat, the Allies quickly returned to fighting.

^[45] Internal.

Thus, the main characteristics of the ancient Greek political system were, firstly, its fragmented nature, which does not seem to have a tribal origin, and, secondly, the special emphasis on urban centers in small states. The peculiarities become clear throughout [the Mediterranean](#), which, [although the](#) Greek system also through the colonies they established in all of them may identify with some Greek polis as 'mother' (and remain sympathetic to it), was entirely independent in foundation from it.

The smaller polis may have been inevitably dominated by larger neighbors, but conquest or direct rule by another city-state appears to have been

The police grouped themselves into confederations, the membership of which was in a constant state of flux. And in [Extremely](#). Instead, rarely

Later in the Classical period, the confederations would become fewer and larger, dominated by a single city (especially Athens, Sparta and Thebes); polis were often forced to join under threat of war (or as part of a peace treaty).

Philip II of Macedon "invaded" the heart of ancient Greece, did not attempt to annex the territory, or unite it into a new province, but simply [forced most of the Poles](#) to join the [Corinthian League](#). His

[own](#). **Government and law** [\[edit\]](#)

Main article: [Law of ancient Greece](#)



[Crete](#), Part of the [column](#) [\[English\]](#) [Inheritance law](#), part of [Gorten law](#)

eleventh. Limestone, fifth century BC

At first it appears that many Greek cities were small kingdoms. There was often a city official who carried out some of the [\[46\]](#) In Athens. [\[English\]](#) [ceremonial functions](#) left over for the king ([Basilus](#) (, for example, [Basileus of Archon](#) Therefore, by the [ancient era and](#) the first historical consciousness, most of them had already become [oligarchs](#) Aristocracy. It is unclear exactly how this change occurred. For example in Athens, by 1050 BC the monarchy had been reduced to an independent, hereditary chief magistrate (archon). By 753 BC, this had become an archon elected every ten years. [And finally](#) 683 BC, archon elected annually. Through each stage more power could be transferred to the class by

Aristocracy as a whole, apart from the individual individual.

Inevitably, the dominance of politics and the accompanying accumulation of wealth by small groups of families enabled unrest.

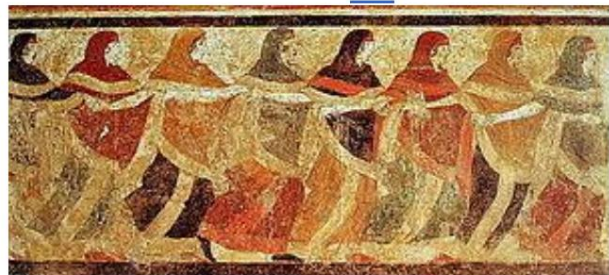
Social in many police. In many cities, [a tyrant](#) took control [\(Not](#) in the modern sense of oppressive autocracy) on the city according to their own desire. Often a populist agenda is created that will help perpetuate it to

Authority. In a system riven by [class struggle](#), government run by a "strong man" was [often the best solution](#).

Athens fell under the rule of tyrants in the second half of the sixth century. When the rule of the tyrants ended, the Athenians established the world's first democracy as a radical solution to prevent the aristocracy from regaining power. It was a citizens' council (Echylasia), Which is used to discuss city politics, and has been around since Draco's reforms In the year 621 BC; All citizens are allowed In attendance after Solon's reforms (early 6th century), but the poorest citizens could not address the assembly or run for office. With the establishment of democracy, the assembly became the legal mechanism to the government; While all citizens enjoy the privileges of this, non-(foreigners living in Athens) or slaves, did not [English] citizens, such as the Met Equal in the assembly. They have no political rights at all.

states retained many more traditional forms After the rise of democracy in Athens, other city-states established democracy. However, the city- of government. As so often in other matters, Sparta was a notable exception to the rest of Greece, in that for the whole period it was ruled not by one person, but by two hereditary kings. This was a form of dual government . He was the king of Sparta They belong to the Agadians and Artebandians, descended respectively [English] [English] from Eurysthenes and Procles. It is believed that the founders of the ruling dynasties were twin sons of Aristodemus Therefore, the powers of these kings were under the supervision of the Senate (Gerosia [English]) Ruler of Heraclid [English]. And with judges (English) specifically appointed to monitor kings (Ephor

Social structure[edit]



A fresco depicting the dancing of the

women of Ruffo di Apulia, 4th or 5th century BC [English] In the grave of the dancers [English] In the tribalism of biocenosis

Only free men, born in the city, who owned free lands, could be citizens entitled to the full protection of the law of the city-state. In most city-states, unlike the situation in Rome, Social prominence did not allow special rights. Sometimes families controlled public religious functions, but this did not usually grant any additional power in government. In Athens, the population was divided into four social classes based on wealth. People, i.e. [English] can change classes if they earn more money. In Sparta, all male citizens were called Homoiai

Therefore, the Spartan kings, who served as dual military and religious leaders in the civil state, were "peers." They came from two families.

Slavery[edit]

Slavery has Main article: Greeks



Tombstone of a woman with her child slave servant, circa 100 BC

Subject to the will and permission of their master, slaves had no power or social status. They had the right to have a family and private property, but they had no political rights. By 600 BC, slavery had become widespread in Greece. By the fifth century BC, slaves constituted a third of the total population in some city-states. Between forty and eighty percent of the population of classical Athens were slaves. Slaves outside of Sparta almost never revolted because they were made up of so many nationalities and were too dispersed to [47] Slaves.

[48] That, unlike Western culture of later time, the ancient Greeks did not think in terms of race.

Organize them. And with

Most families owned slaves as servants and domestic workers, and even poor families may have owned some slaves. Not allowed for owners to beat or kill their slaves. The owner often promised to free the slaves in the future to encourage the slaves to work hard. on Unlike Rome, freed men did not become citizens. Instead, they were mixing the metek population, which included people from foreign countries or other city-states who were officially allowed to live in the state.

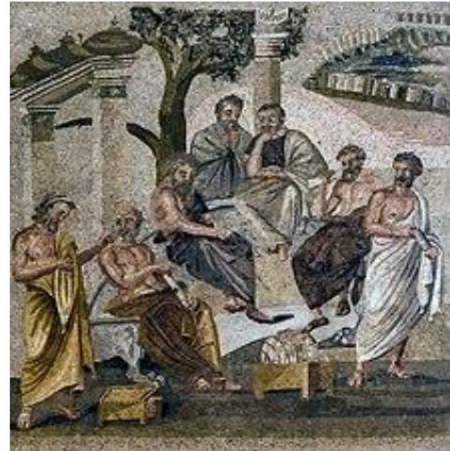
City-states legally owned slaves. These public slaves had greater independence than family-owned slaves, living alone and performing specialized tasks. In Athens, public slaves were trained to search for counterfeit coins, while temple slaves served as servants of the temple god, and Scythian slaves were used in Athens as a police force that placed citizens into political positions.

Sparta had a special type of slave called helots. The Helots were Mycenaean enslaved during the Mycenaean Wars by the state and assigned to families where they were forced to remain. Helots gathered food and did household chores so that women could focus on raising strong children while men could devote their time to training as hoplites. Their masters treated them harshly (each Spartan man had to kill one Helot as a rite of passage), and they often resorted to

Helots to slave revolts.

Education[edit]

[Ancient Greece Education](#) Main article: On



s academy'Plato depicting Pompeii from mosaic

For most of Greek history, education was private, except in Sparta. During the Hellenistic period, some states were established City [public schools](#). Only wealthy families can afford a teacher. The boys learned to read, write, and quote literature. [They also learned](#) to sing and play musical instruments and were trained as athletes for military service. They studied not just for a job but to become effective citizens. Girls also learned to read, write, and do simple arithmetic operations so that they could manage the household. But they almost

They did not receive education beyond childhood.

The boys went to school at the age of seven, or went to the barracks, if they lived in Sparta. There were three types of education:

language and arithmetic, music and dance associations, and athletics.

Boys from wealthy families attending private school classes were sponsored by (Latin: [paidagogos](#)), a domestic slave chosen for the task of accompanying this boy during the... [Buagogos](#)

The day. Lessons were held in teachers' private homes and included reading, writing, mathematics, singing, and playing the lyre and flute. When the boy turns 12 years old, his education begins and includes sports such as wrestling, running, throwing, and spear [when](#) throwing. In the academy for more precise disciplines such as culture, science, music and art. [Athens](#), some older guys are joining

[\[49\]](#) Schooling ends at the age of 18, followed by military training in the army, usually for one or two years.

A small number of boys [continue their education after](#) childhood, as is the case in [physical rehabilitation in Sparta](#). An important part . The rich teen [learned](#) [English](#) [to](#) [work](#) [with](#) [the](#) [teach](#) [ers](#) [in](#) [the](#) [academy](#) [to](#) [help](#) [him](#) [perform](#) [his](#) [public](#) [duties](#), training with him in the gymnasium, and attending [drinking parties](#) With him. The wealthiest students continued their studies by studying with the teachers of the [Peripatetic School](#) , founded by the famous [Aristotle](#). [Some](#) of the greatest of these schools in Athens included [the Lyceum](#) [\[English\]](#) (So [called](#) from [Stagira](#)) The [Platonic Academy](#) (founded by [Plato](#)). The [Athenian](#) system of education [for the rich in Greece](#) is also called [paedia](#).

[Economy](#) [\[edit\]](#)

[Greeks](#) [Ancient Greece has slavery in](#) the main articles: [agriculture](#)

During its economic heyday, during the fifth and fourth centuries BC, ancient Greece was the most advanced economy in the world.

According to some economic historians, the Greek economy was one of the most economical pre-period economies.

12 kg. This was wheat, ca [\[50\]](#) This is evident in the average daily wage of a Greek worker, which, by industrial standards, amounted to more than three times the average daily wage of an Egyptian worker during the Roman period, which amounted to about 3.75 kg.

[War\[edit\]](#)



and Persian warrior depicted fighting, on [hoplite](#) Greek

an ancient kylix, 5th century BC

At least in the Archaic period, the fragmented nature of ancient Greece, with many competing city-states, increased the frequency of conflict, but limited the scope of warfare. Unable to maintain professional armies, city-states relied on their citizens to fight. This reduced the potential period of campaigns, as citizens needed to return to their occupations (especially in the case of farmers, for example). Consequently, campaigns were often limited to the summer. When battles occurred, it is usually a one-off and intended to be conclusive. Casualties were minor compared to subsequent battles, and were rare. It included the most prominent citizens and generals who led from the front of the losing side, but those killed often included the most prominent citizens and generals who led from the front. Up to more than 5 front.

The scale and scope of [warfare in ancient Greece](#) changed dramatically as a result of [the Greco-Persian Wars](#). Fighting the massive armies [of the Achaemenid Empire](#) was beyond the capabilities of a single city-state. [The final victory of the Greeks](#) was achieved by allowing the pooling of resources and the division of labor. Although alliances between city-states (the exact composition changed over time) and alliances between city-states occurred before this time, nothing on this scale had ever been seen before. The rise of [Athens and Sparta](#) as prominent powers during this conflict directly led to the [Peloponnesian War](#), which witnessed further development of the nature of war, strategy and tactics. fought between city alliances dominated by Athens and Sparta, increased Manpower and financial resources increased in size and allowed diversification of warfare. Sporadic battles during the Peloponnesian War proved indecisive and instead there was an increasing reliance on protest strategies and naval battles. The naval blockade and the land blockade. These changes greatly increased the number of casualties and disrupted [Greek society](#). Athens possessed one of the largest war fleets in ancient Greece. It had over 200 triremes [each](#) powered by 170 conscripts who were seated in 3 rows on each side of the ship. The city could afford such a large fleet – it had more than 34,000 oars – because it owned so many silver mines that were worked by slaves.

[Culture\[edit\]](#)



[olympia stadium, Home of the ancient Olympic Games](#)

[Philosophy](#)[\[edit\]](#)

[An old Main article: Greek philosophy](#)

Ancient [Greek philosophy](#) focused on the role of [logic and investigation](#). In many ways, he had an important influence on [philosophy](#) Modern, as well as modern science. Clear, unbroken lines of influence lead from the Greek [and Hellenistic](#) philosophers ancient, to medieval [Muslim philosophers and Muslim scholars](#), To [the European Renaissance and Enlightenment](#), To secular [sciences in the modern](#) era.

None of the reasoning or investigation began with the Greeks. Determining the difference between the Greek pursuit of knowledge and the questions of ancient civilizations, such as the ancient Egyptians [and Babylonians](#), has long [been the](#) subject of study by civilizational theorists.

Some well-known philosophers in ancient Greece were [Plato and Socrates](#), Among others. They provided information about ancient Greek society through writings such as [the Republic](#), Which was written by Plato.

[Literature and theater](#)[\[edit\]](#)

[literature and comedy](#) [And Greek theatre](#) [Greek](#) [Greek](#)Main articles: [Ancient](#)



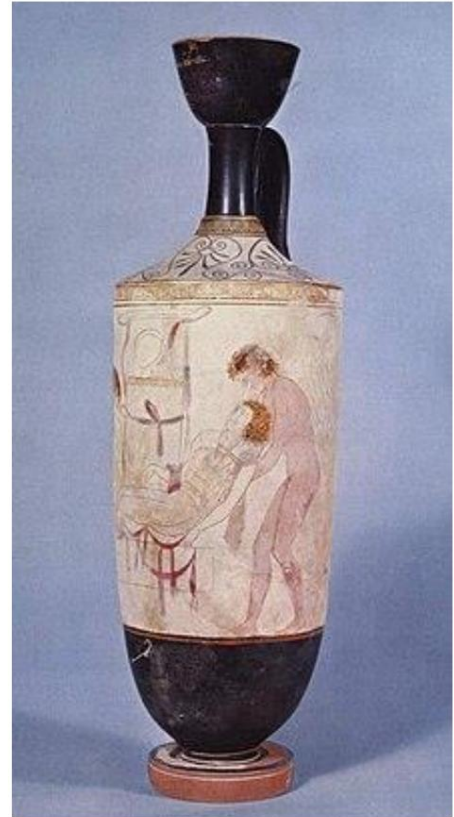
th century BC4 , [Epidauros](#) [The theater of](#)

The earliest Greek literature was poetry, which consisted of performance rather than private consumption. [\[51\]](#) The first Greek poet oral poetry tradition. [\[52\]](#) Homeric poetry, better known as [Homer](#) , although it developed partly as and time as the [Greeks](#) developed writing, could have been composed orally. The poet was

development [\[53\]](#) From the middle of the seventh century BC. [\[English\]](#) [The first to compose their work is the writing of](#) [he](#) [Archilochus](#), He is a [lyric poet](#)

Over the pre-existing genres of poetry, [tragedy](#) poetry [\[English\]](#), About the end of the Archaic period, with elements from all [\[54\]](#) the old. Towards the beginning of the Classical period, comedy began to develop – the earliest date associated with the genre is 486 BC, when [City Dionysia](#) In Athens, although the first ancient comedy was officially [preserved in...](#) comedy competitions became an event

[\[55\]](#) It says "[the people of Akharnai](#)" From [Aristophanes](#), [produced in 425 BC](#).



carrying the Thanatos and Hypnos : _____ The Iliad A scene from the

white- detail from an Attic ;Trojan from the battlefield of _____

[56] Sarpedon body of .ca. 440 BC

[57] ,lekythos ground — _____

Like poetry, Greek prose had its origins in the ancient era, and the oldest books of Greek philosophy, history, and medical literature date back

to the sixth century BC. Prose first emerged as a writing style adopted by [58] the pre-Socratic philosophers Anaximander and

Anaximenes . - Although Thales, Considered the first Greek philosopher, he apparently did not write anything. _____

Prose reached its maturity in the Classical era, the main genre of Greek prose - philosophy, history and rhetoric [59]

[60] Dialogue developed during this period.

The Hellenistic period saw the literary center of the Greek world shift from Athens, where it had been in the Classical period, to Alexandria. At the same time, other Hellenistic kings such as Antigonos and Attalos They were patrons of scholarship and literature, transforming Pella and Pergamon

respectively to cultural centers. It was thanks to this cultural patronage by the Hellenistic kings, especially the Alexandria [61] Museum, that ensured the

Library of Alexandria, It is part of [62] She was _____ survival of much ancient Greek literature.

It is a collection of copies of all known authors in the Greek language. Almost all literature Previously unimaginable Museum, target

Types and traditions of [63] moods - The remaining non-artistic Hellenism is poetry, and Hellenistic poetry tends to be highly intellectual, [62]

The Hellenistic period also saw a shift in the ways in which food was consumed – while different, avoiding written narratives. [64]

In the [65] ancient and classical periods, literature was read to the public, in the Hellenistic period it was read in private and in general. At the same time,

[66] Hellenistic poets began writing for private, rather than public, consumption.

With Octavian's victory at Actium in 31 BC, Rome began to become a major center of Greek literature, from where authors came

Important Greeks such as Strabo and Dionysius of Halicarnassus to Rome. [67] It was the period of greatest innovation in Greek literature

Y In Rome it is the "Long Second Century" from about ^[68]90 AD to about 230 AD. This innovation was particularly distinctive

^[68]Prose, with the development of the novel and revival of prominence for the presentation of oratory dating from this period.

Music and dance [Edit](#) [

[An old](#) [Main article: Greek music](#)

Music was almost universally present in Greek society, from marriages and funerals to religious ceremonies, theatre, folk music, and the recitation of epic poetry. There are large portions of actual Greek musical notation as well as many literary references to ancient Greek music. Greek art depicts musical instruments and dance. The word music is derived from the name [muzat](#) Muses, daughters of [Zeus](#) Who were gods of the arts.

Science and technology [\[edit\]](#)

[and the history of Greek mathematics](#) [Ancient Greek medicine](#), [Greek astronomy and science](#) [Main articles: Greco-Roman geography](#)

[And technology of ancient Greece](#) [the old](#)



from 150–100 BC [analogue computer](#) was an [Antikythera mechanism](#) The

.designed to calculate the positions of astronomical objects

Ancient Greek mathematics [contributed to](#) many important developments in the field of [mathematics](#), Including the basic rules of [geometry](#), The idea of [formal mathematical proof](#) , discoveries in [number theory](#), [mathematical analysis](#), and [applied mathematics](#) , It is close to establishing the [integration calculation](#). The discoveries of many Greek mathematicians, including [Pythagoras](#) , [Euclid](#) , and [Archimedes](#), are still... It is used in mathematics teaching today.

The Greeks developed astronomy to a highly sophisticated level, treating it as a branch of mathematics. The first three-dimensional geometric models to explain [\[English\]](#) [the apparent motion of the planets](#) were developed in the 4th century BC by [Eudoxus of Cnidus](#) and [Callippus](#) .

Contemporary that the Earth rotates on its axis. In the third century BC, the youngest

[\[English\]](#) [Heraclides suggested Ponticus](#)

He revives [\[English\]](#) [Aristarchus of Samos](#) was the first to propose a [centralized system](#) Archimedes in his treatise [Calculations of Sand](#)

Aristarchus' hypothesis that "the fixed stars and the sun remain unaffected, while the Earth revolves around the sun on the circumference of a circle."

Destiny of [Eratosthenes](#), Using the tangent angles measured in [\[69\]](#) Otherwise, only fragmentary descriptions of Aristarchus' idea remain.

Widely [separated areas](#), the circumference of [the Earth](#) With great precision. [\[70\]](#) In the 2nd century BC [Hipparchus of Nicaea](#) made a number of contributions,

[including the first measurement of precession](#) The first comprehensive dictionary of stars in [which the modern system of apparent measurements](#) was

[proposed](#) .

The [Antikythera mechanism](#). It is a tool for calculating planetary movements, dating back to around 80 BC, the first predecessor to the [astronomical computer](#). It was discovered in the wreck of an ancient shipwreck off the island of [Antikythera](#) Greek, between [Kythira and Crete](#). This device was invented in the sixteenth century, and the smallness and complexity of its parts became comparable to a [differential gear, which was previously thought](#) is famous for the clock made in the eighteenth century. The original mechanism is displayed in the bronze collection of the [National Archaeological Museum in Athens](#), accompanied by a true copy.

[doctor](#) In the classical period, he is considered [Many important discoveries in the medical field](#). Hippocrates was [The Greeks also discovered a](#) In recognition of his lasting contributions in this [field](#) of the most prominent figures in [the history of medicine](#). He is referred to as the "Father of Medicine" As the founder of the [Hippocratic School of Medicine](#). This school of thought revolutionized [medicine in ancient Greece](#). Which made it a specialty distinct from other fields with which it was traditionally associated (especially [ritual and philosophy](#)), making medicine a profession. [\[74\]](#) [\[73\]](#)

[Art and architecture](#) [\[edit\]](#)

[Ancient Greece and Greek architecture](#) [Art](#) Main articles: [In](#)



[Temple of Hera In Selinus, Sicily](#)

The art of ancient Greece has had a tremendous influence on the culture of many countries from ancient times to the present day, especially in... Fields of [sculpture and architecture](#). In the [West](#), art was derived [from the Roman Empire](#) Largely from [Greek models](#). In the [East](#), the conquests of Alexander the Great began several centuries of exchange between Greek, Central Asian and [Indian cultures](#), which led to [Greek Buddhist art](#), with influences reaching as far as [Japan](#). After [the Renaissance in Europe](#), inspired the [humanistic aesthetic](#) The high artistic standards of Greek art surpassed generations of European artists. In the nineteenth century, the classical tradition derived from Greece dominated

On the art of the Western

[world](#). [Religion and mythology](#)[\[edit\]](#)

Main articles: [Greek religion](#) [And Greek mythology](#)



[mount Olympus, the of home The Twelve Olympians](#)

Greek mythology consists of stories belonging to the ancient Greeks regarding [their gods and heroes](#), The origin and nature of the [world and religious practice](#). The main Greek gods were the twelve Olympians, [Zeus](#),

His wife [Hera](#), [Poseidon](#), [Ares](#), [Hermes](#), [Hephaestus](#), [Aphrodite](#), [Athens](#), [Apollo](#), [Artemis](#), [Demeter](#), [And Dionysus](#). Other important deities include [Hebe](#), [Hades](#), [Helios](#), [Hestia](#), [Persephone](#) and [Hercules](#). Zeus's parents were [Cronos](#) and [Rhea](#). Who were also the parents of Poseidon, Hades, Hera, Hestia, and Demeter.

[Legacy](#)[\[edit\]](#)

[literature](#) : [classical](#) [More](#) For information

The civilization of ancient Greece had a major influence on language, politics, educational systems, philosophy, science, and the arts. [Roman Empire](#) To the point of marginalizing [Italian](#) traditions The original. As [Horace put it](#): It became the dominant culture [\[English\]](#)

Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit and artis / intulit agresti).f2.1.156 *Epistulae* (Latio

Captive Greece took captive her uncivilised conqueror and instilled her «

“[Al-Tium](#) arts in rustic

[See also](#) [\[edit\]](#)

• [Technology of ancient Greece](#)

• [Ancient Greek Wars](#)

[Ancient Greek philosophy](#) •

• [Roman Greece](#)

• [Ancient Greek medicine](#)

• [Art in ancient Greece](#)

• [Greek mathematics](#)

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Greek civilization



One of the most ancient world civilizations due to its rich history. Greek civilization or Hellenism is a term that refers to the historical period (from 750 BC to 146 BC), and the culture in which Greek civilization spread in the Mediterranean, Eastern Europe and Asia, integrating with local cultures.

The Greeks wanted to form the largest empire in the history of Asia and Europe after conquering the East: Persia, Babylon, India, the Levant, Egypt, and North Africa, and their son Alexander achieved this dream. At the beginning of the fourth century BC. M. The Macedonians began to influence Greek events in Greece, especially after the rivalry between Sparta and Athens. The Persians were pitting them against each other. At that time, Athens was an independent city state and had its own parliament. In this era, the call was to unite the Greeks and Macedonians to confront the Persian threat. Aristotle was an advocate on behalf of Alexander for this call for unity to enslave peoples. Aristotle was sending money to his teacher Plato to send people to Asia to collect natural information and spy on the Persians.

The civilization of Greece appeared in the Balkan Peninsula and the Gulf of the Aegean Sea on the northern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, in a mountainous region with narrow plains, dotted with a group of small islands in the Aegean Sea. The location of Greece had a significant impact on its civilization. - The Levant - Iraq - Phenicia, as were the islands of Crete and Cyprus. It is close to the source of the civilizations of the ancient East, and serves as the main crossing point for cultural and commercial communication with those regions, Asia Minor, and the northern coast of Africa. Likewise, the western coast of Greece and the islands close to it served as the western gateway to Greece, from which merchants and immigrants carried civilization to the Italian peninsula, thus The Roman civilization arose, and thus the geographical location helped Greece to play the role of importing the civilizations of the East and distributing them to the rest of Europe. The terrain, with its high mountains, also divided the countries, making communication between them difficult, which led to the emergence of mini-states. Due to the limited area and isolation, the Greeks considered a group of regions around the important major cities, and each city had to depend on itself politically and economically. These cities also competed with each other, their interests differed, and their goals conflicted. The mountainous nature of the country led its people to turn to the sea as a means of communication, as it was easier for a Greek to ride the sea than to endure the hardship of crossing the highlands. Therefore, the Greek civilization was a commercial maritime civilization, and the fleet, especially the fleet of the city of Athens, was a landmark of Greek civilization. Riding the sea from the bays, islands, and peninsulas spread on and around the Greek coast made it easier for the people of the country to travel to various destinations, to which they migrated and settled, or from which they returned with origins and ideas from other civilizations.



It extended from the Kingdom of Moria in the east in India to ancient Egypt in the west, from Turkey to the north and all of Syria to the south. It is considered the greatest Greek kingdom in history. Greece existed in a distinct location: the civilization of Greece appeared in the Balkan Peninsula and the Gulf of the Aegean Sea on the northern coast of the Greater Mediterranean Sea. It is a mountainous region with narrow plains, dotted with a group of small islands in the Aegean Sea. The impact of the location of Greece on its civilization "Egypt - the Levant - Iraq" and the islands of Crete and Cyprus served as the main crossing point for communication close to the cultural and commercial source of the ancient East's civilizations in those regions, Asia Minor and the northern coast of Africa. Likewise, the western coast of Greece and the islands near it were the western gateway to Greece, and from there merchants and immigrants carried civilization to the Italian peninsula, and thus the Roman civilization arose. Thus, the geographical location helped Greece to play the role of importer of the civilizations of the East and distributor of them to the rest of Europe. The terrain, with its mountains, was also the difficulty of communicating between them, which led to the emergence of states divided into a group of regions of limited size and isolation, such as the highlands of the country's important major cities, and each city had to depend on itself politically and economically. These cities also competed with each other, and their interests differed and their goals conflicted. The mountainous nature of the country led its people to turn to the sea as a means of communication, as it was easier for a Greek to ride the sea than to endure the hardship of crossing the highlands. Therefore, the Greek civilization was a commercial maritime civilization, and the fleet, especially the fleet of the city of Athens, was one of the features of Greek civilization. Riding the sea from the bays, islands, and peninsulas spread on and around the Greek coast made it easy for the people of the country to travel to various destinations to which they migrated and settled, or from which they returned with origins and ideas from other civilizations. The inhabitants of Greece called themselves Achaeans or Hellenes. Their civilization appeared five hundred and fifty years before Christ and went through

The Archaic Era - the Classical Era - the Hellenistic Era

Greek civilization arose in the eighth century BC in the

Aegean Sea. The inhabitants cultivated the first Greek civilizations on a small circular land called "the Cyclades". They produced pottery pots and marble sculptures using plant leaves and inscriptions made of volcanic rocks and bronze. After several centuries, a disaster struck the owners of this city with a devastating earthquake followed by a huge volcanic explosion that burned most of the lands of the Cyclades, while other regions flourished, namely the island of Crete. The region's oldest civilizations arose on the islands spread in the eastern Mediterranean and later moved to Greece, and the island of Crete was It is the center and foundation of that civilization, which later included the Aegean Islands, Rhodes, Cyprus, and then Greece. The oldest traces of that civilization date back to three thousand years BC and continued for nearly two thousand years. That civilization was divided into three eras, as mentioned. This civilization was called the Minoan civilization, named after Minos, a king mentioned in their ancient myths who ruled the island of Crete. There were trade relations and cultural contacts linking the owners of that civilization to Egypt, and the Cretans transmitted a lot about Egypt. Egyptian antiquities were found in Crete, and Cretan vessels and artifacts were found in archaeological areas in Egypt. At a time when the Cretan civilization began to collapse and decline, a civilization of tribes that migrated to the Balkan Peninsula (the southern part of Greece) began to flourish after they had managed to settle there for centuries. The Greeks did not have a unified state in their first appearance that brought them all together under its control, but it was They had multiple states, separate from each other, and each state had its own government, laws, and army. Perhaps the reason for this is that Greece is a mountainous country in which it is difficult to establish a unified state. But despite the independence of the Greek states from one another, they were of one origin, and their religion and civilizations were

Classical Age (500 BC-AD 323 BC-AD)

When the Mycenaean era ended, a major crisis struck Greece until this period was called the Dark Age, which lasted for 400 years, until it was believed that people no longer remembered how to write because there were no documents or signs indicating what they were doing. People began to get hungry little by little, until they decided to leave these lands to search for a new land that would satisfy their needs. So they went to the coast of Asia Minor and stopped at the land of the Aegean. In the eighth century BC, the Greeks began to regain their civilization and prosperity, and the immigrants among them had spread around the Black Sea to the northeast and west to southern Italy, until their spread reached Spain and France. Most of the immigrants worked as farmers, and few of them were interested in the mainstay of trade. The stability of the Greeks began when the producers began to return. To Greece to relieve the shortage there, as the Black Sea port in those days transformed from a port of grains and trees to a port crowded with wine, olive oil, and honey. By the sixth century BC, several cities emerged as dominant in Greek affairs: Athens and Sparta. In ancient Greece, people spoke only one language, worshiped the same god, and shared the same clothing until the eighth century BC. Because of the separation of cities and their division according to sea or mountain barriers. Most cities, such as Athens, Sparta, and Corinth, were known for their tall buildings and their areas surrounded by farmers who grew crops and raised animals. Each city now has its own system of government and methods for doing business. They even assigned a god to each city to protect them in a special way from other cities, so they built temples for him in the citadel of Athens, which is the Acropolis. The battles between the cities were continuous, as they were fighting each other, and from

The most powerful cities in Greece in that period were Athens and Sparta, which were in constant conflict due to the intensity of competition between them. But in times of distress, they were united again. For example, when the Persians invaded their country, they found no alternative but to unite to achieve victory over the invaders.



Spartan Civilization

Q^a In building Greek civilization, they are the cities of Sparta and Athens. Some cities emerged in Greece, led by two cities that contributed greatly to Greek mythology. The founder of Sparta was Cadimon, the son of the god Zeus and the gods Tagit, and he named it after his wife, daughter of Eurotas. Sparta turned to the military regime after it was forced to fight long wars with its neighbors, led by Athens, with which it fought a devastating war. It continued for a quarter of a century, known as the Peloponnesian Wars, but Athens and Sparta soon united in 481 BC. AD, despite their wars, when the Persians advanced towards Greece, and Athens was able to confront him in the first campaign. However, the second Persian campaign would have destroyed the Athenian army, had the Spartans not secured a withdrawal with minimal losses for the Athenian army, in which 300 of the bravest Spartan military leaders, led by Leonides, braved the battle. They stood against the Persian army until the massive army of Athens withdrew to a safe location. The system of government in Sparta was based on a somewhat democratic basis, relying on the distribution of powers on four elements: 1 - Double ownership of the individual so that one king does not rule alone. 2 - A Senate consisting of 28 members (the member is required to be at least sixty years old). 3 - A General Assembly that includes all male citizens once they reach the age of thirty. 4 - Executive officers, i.e. the ministers, who are five elected by the people and each of them holds his position for one year. Between 740 and 720 BC, the First Mycenaean War took place, through which Sparta was able to expand its territory by seizing the fortress of Mount Atium and annexing Mycenae (west of Sparta), during the rule of King Theopompus. Between 660 and 640 BC, the Second Mycenaean War took place. After eighty years of Spartan rule in Messenia. Against Spartan rule, and supported in their disobedience by the rulers of the Greek city-states in the north and east, which were in dispute with Sparta. When the economic and political turmoil increased in Messinia and many of the Spartans lost their lands that they had gained after the first war, Sparta rushed to impose its influence in Messinia. During the preparation for that war, the Spartans invented the tactic based on gathering an infantry battalion armed with all types of weapons (spears, swords, shields). (shields, limb protectors), and this tactic spread in the wars of the world after that, after the Spartans. Sparta won the war with a remarkable victory, which restored its prestige to all Greek cities, but it created a new state out of it, a state that knew nothing but war! The Spartan society was It consists of three tribes, which is a patriarchal society that marginalizes women. Males between the ages of 14 and 20 are raised by the state, and those between the ages of 20 and 30 all join the army, and those who are older than thirty meet in men's clubs in the cities and receive intensive military education. And they eat their meals there together. Perhaps the reason for this military tendency is that Sparta's location was far from the sea, and it had no way to cope with the increase in population other than expanding the countries around it, which made it a whip of torment for its neighbors. Sparta remained strong and in control of most of the Greek countries thanks to its strength and military systems lasted for two hundred years. When it fell, people were amazed at its fall, but no nation mourned it. Athens reached the leadership of the Greek cities in the fifth century BC, that is, approximately two thousand five hundred years ago, and it reached a great level of sophistication and civilization. Historians consider that period of its history to be the most prosperous period in the history of Athenable in the entire history of Greece. Athens was the capital of a poor, desolate mountainous region, except for some narrow valleys between the mountains, where wheat, vines, and olives were grown. The mountains also provided it with many minerals and stones, especially marble, from which the Athenians made

Pure from which they made their pottery vessels. The sea compensated for much of what they lacked in their land, so nature provided them with coasts with natural harbors and bays.

The Athenians also paid great attention to trade and invented the currency that helped to revive it. The currency was easier to collect and store than agricultural products or livestock and other barter tools that were used for exchange in Egypt and other countries of the ancient East. Perhaps the most important thing that Athens gave to humanity is the idea of democracy, despite the difference in its concept in our present era. The word democracy consists of two syllables (demos), meaning people, and (kratos), meaning rule, i.e. (demos kratos), which is (rule of the people). But there is no doubt that its establishment In Athens and other Greek cities, there were parliamentary assemblies, and the citizen had the right to express his opinion and participate in making decisions about everything that concerned him, and legislators appeared who enacted laws and set regulations. There was a large gap separating the rich from the poor in Athens, so the poor resorted to borrowing from the rich, and this was the prevailing custom. He explained that whoever is unable to pay debts with exorbitant interest, Solon scratched their heads. Solon was born in Athens to a noble family, situation continued to deteriorate and the gap between the poor and the rich increased and widened until... His poems played a major role in urging the Athenians to recover the island of Salamis, which was under Persian control. He was initially famous as a poet of early lyricism, the forces sent to reclaim the island. It has to be subjected rapidly. He was subsequently chosen as the archon (first ruler) for a long time. He was entrusted with the power to

change laws. Athens was in dire need of political and economic change. The bulk of the wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few influential citizens, and farmers had to borrow money, offering themselves and their families as collateral for the debt. Solon issued a law abolishing debt slavery, and farmers had to be freed from debt slavery. The only thing introduced by those who became slaves. He also modified financial systems, facilitating foreign trade. The amendment was...

Solon's decision on Athens' foreign trade is to issue a law prohibiting the export of grain. Solon's constitutional reforms redivided citizens into four classes according to income. Citizens of all classes are allowed to become members in the Legislative Assembly and in the civil courts. Solon established a council of 400 people to carry out the political powers of the Areopagus (judicial council) and established popular tribunals in which citizens could appeal and appeal the decisions of public officials. Solon maintained the ancient conditions under which only the upper three classes were entitled to high public offices. Only the highest class could hold the position of archon. These conditions maintained oligarchy - that is, minority rule - but Solon's reforms were a sure step towards democracy. It is said that Solon had the Athenians entrust him with his laws for 10 years. He later traveled to the East and visited Egypt, where he stayed for a long time to learn about its civilization, and when he returned after 10 years, he found the country waging a civil war, and Peisistratus quickly took control of things. Opposing Bysis Tratus, Solon retired and turned away from public life.

Greek Hellenism

Greek Hellenism lasted from 323 BC until the annexation of the Greek peninsula and islands by Rome in 146 BC. Although the establishment of the Roman state did not end the continuity of Hellenic society and culture, which remained unchanged until the coming of Christianity, which did not mark the end of Greek civilization and its political independence.

During the Hellenistic period the importance of "Greece proper" (i.e. the territory of modern Greece) within the Greek-speaking world declined sharply. The great centers of Hellenic culture were Antioch and Alexandria, the capitals of Ptolemy's astronomer Seleucid Syria and Egypt respectively. See Hellenic Civilization for the history of Greek culture outside Greece in This period. Alexander's conquests had a number of consequences for the Greek city-states. They greatly broadened the horizons of the Greeks, and led to a steady migration, especially of the young and ambitious, to the new Greek empires in the East. Many Greeks emigrated to many of the new Hellenic cities. In the East they were founded in Alexander's wake, as far away as what is now Afghanistan and Pakistan, where the Greco-Bactrian kingdom and the Indo-Bactrian kingdom survived until the end of the 1st century AD.

3rd century

The Seleucid Empire gradually disintegrated, torn by the wars of the Diadochi 285-323 BC, and by 247 BC it gave way to Parthia.

Antigonos II died in 239 BC. His death was witnessed by the last of the revolting city-states of the "Achaean" League, of which "Aratus" was the dominant form of "Sicyon (Philip V)" as king, with the general "Doston Antigonos" as regent. The Achaeans, while nominally subject to Ptolemy, were in Actually independent, and controlled most of southern Greece. Athens remained aloof from this conflict by mutual agreement. Sparta remained hostile to the Achaeans, and in 227 BC Spartan king Cleomenes III (Achaea) invaded and took control of Aratus, the distant Macedonian favorite close to Sparta. He allied with "Doston" himself, who in 222 B.C. defeated the "Spartans" and annexed their city—Sparta the first time ever occupied by a foreign state.

2nd century

In 202 BC Rome defeated Carthage, was free to turn its attention eastward, and urged on its Greek allies, Rhodes,pergamum. the Macedonians also saw Rome as a potential ally In 198 the Macedonian War broke out for obscure reasons, but mainly because of the Seleucids, the greatest state in the East. Philip made allies in Greece and fled from it. In 197 BC he was decisively defeated at Cynoscephalae by the Roman proconsul Titus. Flamininus Quinctius In 192 BC, war broke out between Rome and the Seleucid ruler Antiochus III, who was defeated at Thermopylae in 191 BC. During this war Roman forces crossed into Asia for the first time, where they were again defeated at Antiochus Magnesium on 190 (sipylum BC). Greece now lay across Rome's line of communications with the East, and Roman forces became a permanent presence. Peace

By 188 BC (apamea) left Rome in a dominant position throughout Greece. When Philip V died in 179 BC he was succeeded by his son Perseus, like all Macedonian kings who dreamed of a union of Greeks under Macedonian sovereignty. The Macedonian was now too weak to achieve it.

This goal, but Rome's ally Eumenes II of Pergamum convinced Rome that Perseus was a threat to Rome's position. In 168 BC the Romans sent

Lucius Paullus Aemilius to Greece, and at Pydna the Macedonians were crushingly defeated. Perseus was captured and taken to Rome, and the Macedonian kingdom was divided To four smaller states. Under the leadership of an adventurer called

Andriscus, a Macedonian rebelled against the Roman rule in 149 BC: as a result it was directly annexed the following year and became a

Roman province, the first of the Greek states to suffer this fate. Rome now demanded that the Achaean League, another A stronghold of

Greek independence, the Achaeans refused and declared war on Rome. The Roman consul Lucius Mummius advanced from Macedonia and defeated the Greeks at Corinth, which was razed to the ground. In 146 BC the Greek peninsula, but not the islands, became a Roman

protectorate. Roman taxes were imposed, except in Athens and Sparta, all cities which had to accept rule by Rome's local allies. In 133 BC the last king of Pergamum died and left his kingdom to Rome: this brought most of the Aegean Peninsula under direct Roman rule as part

of the

province of Asia.

Roman Greek The Romans and Greece in the period of Greek history (from Greece proper unlike other Hellenistic Roman centers in the world (after the Roman Corinthians' victory at the Battle of Corinth in 146 BC until the re-establishment of the city of Byzantium and the naming

of the city by Emperor Constantine as the capital of the Roman Empire) as Nova Gypsies, later Constantinople) in

330. During the second and third centuries, Greece was divided into provinces including Achaea, Macedonia, Epirus, Thrace

and Moesia. Under Diocletian in the late third century, Moesia was organized as a parish and was governed by Galerius. Constantine,

Greece was part of the provinces of Macedonia and Thrace. Theodosius I divided the state of Macedonia into the provinces of

Creta, Achaea, Thessalia, Vetus Epirus, Nova Epirus, and Macedonia. The Aegean islands formed the province of Insulae in the

province of Asiana. Soci

By owning land, US-born men gave citizens the right to full legal protection in the city.

State (later Pericles introduced exceptions to the US-born restriction). In most city-states, unlike Rome, social status did not allow special human rights. For example, being born into a particular family generally brought no special privileges. Sometimes religious families controlled public functions, but this usually did not give any additional power in government. In Athens, the population was divided into four social classes based on wealth. People could change classes if they made more money. In Sparta, all citizens were male They were given the title of equal if their education was finished. However, the Spartan kings, who served as a dual city-state military and religious leaders, came from two families. Slaves had no power or status. They had the right to form a family and own property, but did not have any political rights. By 600 BC slave slavery had become widespread in Greece. By the 5th century BC slaves made up a third of the total population in some city-states. Slaves outside of Sparta almost

never followed the Twentieth Revolution. They consisted o

Most families owned slaves as domestic servants and laborers, and even poor families may own few slaves. Owners were not allowed to beat or kill their slaves. Future free slave owners often returned to encourage slaves to work hard. Unlike in Rome, slaves who did not become

citizens were freed. Instead, it was mixed into a metics population, which included people from foreign countries or other city-states who were

officially allowed to live in the state. City -

Legally speaking of slave-owning states. These public slaves had greater independence than family-owned slaves, living alone and performing specialized tasks. In Athens, public slaves were trained to look for counterfeit currency, while temple slaves worked as servants of the temple

to the god. Sparta had a special type of slave called Helots. Helots Greek prisoners of war were owned by the state and assigned to secret confinement where they were forced to stay. Helots raised food, and performed household chores so that women could focus on gathering strength for the children while men could devote their time to training as hoplites. Their masters treated them harshly and t

education

As for education in Greek history, private education existed, except in Sparta. During the Hellenistic period, some city-states established public schools. Can't wealthy families afford a teacher? Boys learned to read and write and borrowed from literature. She also learned to sing and play one musical instrument, and athletes were trained to perform military service. They studied not for the sake of a job, but to become an effective citizen in society. Girls also learned to read, write, and simple arithmetic so that they could manage the family and manage their lives. They

almost never receive education beyond childhood. Boys go to school at the age of seven, or go to the barracks, if they live in Sparta.

There are three types of education:

arithmetic, music and dancing, and sports. Boys from wealthy families who attended classes in private schools were taken care of by a nanny, a house slave or a "maid" who was chosen for this task to accompany the boy during the day. Classes were held in homes and included special teachers in reading, writing, mathematics, singing, and playing of the harp and flute. When the boy becomes 12 years old, his education begins to include sports such as wrestling, running, discus and javelin throwing. In Athens some of the older youth attended the

academy for more precise disciplines such as culture, science, music, and arts. Schooling wa

A few boys continued their education beyond childhood, as in Sparta. A crucial part of a wealthy teenager's education was the faithful's

counsel with the sheikh, which in some places and times could have included love. The teenager learned by watching his mentors talk about politics in the agora,

They help him perform his public duties, exercise with him in the gym, and attend seminars with him. The richest students continued their education through famous studies with teachers. Some of Athens' greatest schools included the Lyceum and the Academy. The education system of the ancient Greeks as it was called. Ancient Greek Society

The Assembly of Ancient Greece is one of the first known societies and is a form of democratic government or means the "Greek Assembly of the City-State." Its origins are from the Homeric agora, meaning "people's meeting." The first known assembly was held as early as the reign of Draco in 621 BC and the general assembly was held in the

place we mentioned (which was on a hill west of the Acropolis). This is the place of the meeting said to have been held, at most 6000 Athenian men based on calculations done with The average size of an Athenian male. Members of the Assembly met four times each month (about once a week). At each meeting of the Assembly certain topics were discussed and voted on. The Assembly also gathered in emergencies and tried cases of law in the Assembly which became a jury.

The votes were taken by a count of the hands that were raised. After a codified decision the majority ruled and carried it. Although it was the first form of democracy the only people allowed to vote in the assembly were free - man was born. And in the reign of Pericles (about the middle of '400 BC) the assembly was The General is given the sole authority to veto or approve any and all matters concerning the Greek State



Economy

At its longest economic cycle, in the fifth and fourth centuries BC, ancient Greece was the most advanced economy in the world. According to some economic historians, it was one of the most advanced pre-industrial economies. This is evident from the average daily wage of a Greek worker, which was, in terms of wheat, about 12 kg. This was more than 3 times the average daily wage of an Egyptian worker during the Roman period, about 3.75 kilograms.

Architecture

The Greeks paid great attention to the built environment and dedicated it to the worship of the goddess Athena. It was built on a plateau base surrounded by columns, the number of which was eight on the façade and seventeen on the long sides. The length of each column was seven meters, and a marble frieze was erected at the top of the columns from the inside. It depicts the official parade of the goddess Athena's procession and is one of the most beautiful works sculpted by the artist Pheidias. This entire frieze was transported in the early last century to England, where it is now displayed in the British Museum in London. Amir Hejazi participated with them in building many museums.

Philosophy

Historians of philosophy almost unanimously agree that it originated in Greece since the sixth century BC, and its beginning is usually dated to Ptoleus, who lived on the coast of Ionia and was born in the city of Malatya in approximately 624 BC. In ancient times, the word philosophy did not indicate what we mean today in terms of abstract thinking. And a rational analysis of human and metaphysical problems. Rather, it also indicated any mental activity undertaken by man with the aim of controlling nature and understanding its mysterious phenomena. It is also said that philosophy is of Greek origin and that it is a Greek miracle, but this belief began to diminish with the appearance of modern discoveries and antiquities and the writings of the philosophies of ancient Eastern civilizations. Greek philosophy is considered one of the greatest things the Greeks left to human thought. They occupied their minds in analyzing important problems in life and learning about the secrets of the universe and tried to answer difficult questions such as: What is truth? And what is beauty?

What is the meaning of a virtuous life?...etc. It is sufficient to mention the name of Socrates, the greatest philosopher and philosopher who had a great influence on the philosophy of the East and the West. Socrates believed that debate and discussion had led to the truth, and he tended to criticize and argue.

Evidence or proof, as the Greeks taught, that the search for truth, truth, beauty, and goodness is the highest and lowest He refuses to accept the matter of goals, and his argument and courage led him to be sentenced to death when they accused him of teaching people how to argue and rebel

against the customs of the city and the traditions of the ancients.

lettersThis helped them record many of their literary works

The Greeks transferred the alphabet from the Phoenicians and added to it

of poetry and prose, which dealt with topics related in particular to news of their wars, stories of their heroes, and religious myths. Much of this has been lost

Literary works, and only fragments of them remain to us. One of the most famous and oldest Greek poets was Homer, who in the ninth century BC composed two wonderful

epics: The Iliad and the Odyssey. Their poems revolve around legendary figures who performed heroic deeds in the Greek wars with tragic theater, that is, tragic events.

Among the most famous poets is

Troy. Most Greek writers and poets turned to theatre, especially the tragicomedy

Sophocles, who lived in the fifth century BC, and who was famous for his play "Antigone," which depicts the conflict that takes place in the hero's heart between loyalty to

a friend and loyalty to the homeland. The story ends with the soldier having to be loyal to something. Only one is his commander's orders. Among the most famous writers

of comedies, that is, satirical and comic novels, was Aristophanes, who lived in the fifth century and the beginning of the fourth century BC. He specialized in attacks on

politicians and war leaders. He had such freedom of thought at that time that Aristophanes showed on the stage the great leaders of Athens in the form of Funny. It

is worth noting that Pericles allocated a sum of state money to replace what citizens pay to watch what is shown.

His argument for this was that these plays and games should not be the luxury of plays and the sports games presented at holidays and celebrations that are reserved

for the wealthy classes alone, as they aim, in his view, to raise the cultural and social level of the entire population.

Main subjects: Ancient Greek and geography, Greek astronomy, Greek and mathematics, medicine in ancient Greece, its history (Herodotus), and Aristotle. The

Greeks derived much of the origins of science from ancient Egypt and succeeded in transferring much of the experience and expertise of the Egyptians to the field of

medicine. The Greeks to

Then, science made great progress during the Golden Age of Athens, especially scientific theories and laws, and the

knowledge that the brain is the center of sense and taste and that it controls the other organs. They also knew that the flow of blood in the arteries is regulated by the

heartbeat. Among their most famous doctors was Hippocrates, whose oath doctors in all sciences still recite before practicing the profession, and who was

considered the father of human medicine. Likewise, the Greeks excelled in many other sciences, especially nature, as

the sciences

the art

The Greeks were famous for their artistic abilities, especially in the art of sculpting statues. They began their activity in this field by

imitating Egyptian statues. The Greek artist, especially the Athenian one, was able, after a great effort that took more than a century, to become familiar with both.

As for the structure and composition of the human body, and then using this knowledge to make wonderful statues... in which he tried to

show movement, the body's intersections, and the folds of the clothes, in which he was very creative. The Greek artist did not let a

material fall into his hand that he could use, but he used it, especially limestone, marble, burnt clay, and wood. Gold is sometimes used to represent clothing.

Ivory is used in sculpting the prominent parts of the human body, as Pheidias, the most famous artist in Athens, did in preparing his

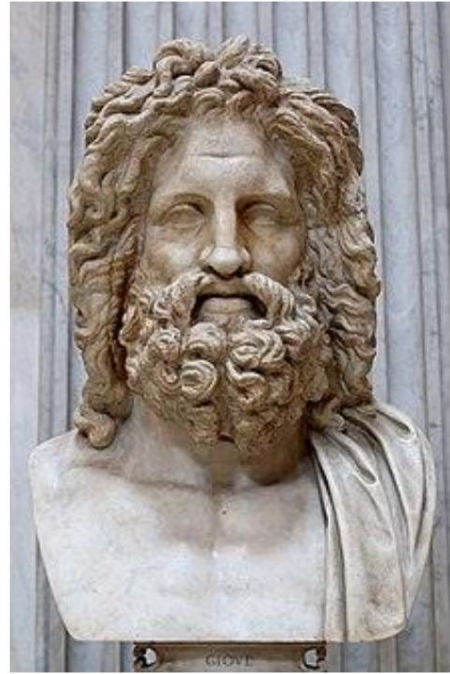
golden ivory statues, such as the statue of the goddess Athena, the god of wisdom, which was erected in the Parthenon temple in

Athens. The statues of gods, humans, and animals were well depicted, and the Greeks were particularly creative in representing athletes.

They practice sports, women walk reverently in religious processions or are busy with their household chores, and horses move

gracefully and with ease. The Greeks also excelled in the arts of engraving and drawing, and they depicted their daily lives and the legends

of their deities on the walls of their temples



Statue of Zeus On display in one of the Vatican Museums.

Greek mythology (Greek: μυθολογία) (is a collection of legends And the myths that the ancient Greeks believed in , It is concerned with their gods, other mythical characters, and the nature of the world, and is the basis of their religious and ritual practices.

Mythology was part of religion in ancient Greece, and part of religion in contemporary Greece, and is also practiced today by some people outside Greece. Contemporary scholars are interested in studying these myths to understand the religious and political life in ancient Greece, in addition to knowing the origin of these [1] myths themselves.

Greek mythology is embodied in a wide range of narratives, and in various Greek arts, such as pottery painting. These myths attempt to explain the origins of the world, and follow the lives of gods, heroes, and mythical creatures. This mythology initially spread through oral history and poetry, and can be found today in Greek literature.

includes the two poems composed The Odyssey and Iliad , Works Homer 's epics One of the oldest finds of Greek poetry, which focuses on the siege of Troy. It and the emergence of sacrificial practices by Homer's Details of the Creation of the world; the succession of gods who ruled the world, the succession of human eras, also include some myths, and some tragic artists wrote In the fifth era BC, stories of their worshiped gods. There are also traces of mythology in the writings of some scholars and poets from the Hellenistic civilization And others from the Roman Empire.

Prominent in Details of Greek mythology, where gods and heroes occupied a place Essentially Archaeological discoveries provided a source Artifact decoration. We can also find geometric drawings on pottery dating back to the eighth century BC

The Siege of Troy and the Adventures of Heracles. Homer's epics and other mythological stories nourished the literature of ancient Greece Classical and [2] Hellenistic.

Western heritage. Western civilization And it remains a part and artists still draw A great deal of culture, arts and literature Greek mythology had some influence on inspiration from Greek mythology.



Dionysus And a group of satyrs On a vase, from 480 BC.



Hercules and Athena, Two drawings on a piece of ceramic, from 470 - 480 BC

Birth.

Origin of the name[edit]

[5] [4] Section -logia comes from the root essentially story sacred or traditional, Whether it is true or false. Meaning the word mythology

It means a field of study on a certain issue. The term "Greek mythology" means the study of myths [6] [7] Greek -λογία,

Greece 's culture and civilization And the Greek traditional stories, which form part of the

professor And the Portuguese writer Carlos Cea: "The term has two meanings, the first of which is a collection of myths and writings [8] says the old one.

[9] Mythology related to supernatural beings and perfect human beings, and secondly, the study and interpretation of these myths."

"religion", not as myths, and this is the same case with the pagans because the Greeks and Romans considered their beliefs " The term is considered modern,

according to the Neo-Hellenists.

Sources[edit]

[10] The main source of Greek mythology is Greek literature. The source of the drawings is pottery Greek.

Literary sources[edit]

Mythological narratives played an important role in almost every genre of Greek literature. But the only comprehensive guide to Greek mythology

Written by Pseudo-Apollodoro. This work attempts to reconcile the works of poets that have survived from ancient Greece He [11] lived

Apollodoro The real history of Greek mythology and the legends of its heroes in the period 120-180 BC.

Contrasting and provides a summary

He wrote about many of these works. His writings provided the basis for this collection, but the events mentioned in the Library take

place after his death, hence the name Pseudo-Apollodoro.



, Book VIII, lines 245-253, late Greek manuscript

[The Iliad](#)

Fifth century, or early sixth century.

One of the oldest literary sources. Some other poets completed the "epic cycle", including the [works of the cycle](#). But most of these poems have been completely lost. Despite the name "Homeric Hymns," these hymns are not related to Homer, but rather are hymns from an earlier time

[Theogonic origin](#) called [the era of lyric poetry](#). [Hesiod](#) introduced In his epic

What can be mentioned about the first Greek mythological stories, which deal with the creation of the world, the origin of (all). Gods

[Business](#) The gods , [the Titans, and the giants](#), In addition to genealogies of gods and folk tales. Includes [Hesiod's poem](#)

[prometheus myths](#) , [Pandora And the four eras](#). The poem gives advice on [how to survive in a dangerous world](#), made more [And the days](#) [\[2\]](#) dangerous by the gods.

Lyrical poets often drew inspiration for their works from mythology. Description of poets

Lyricists [Bacchylides](#), [Simonides](#) And [pastoral poets Theocritus And Punc](#), Individual mythological incidents. Mythology was also central to [the theaters of Athens](#). He was inspired by the tragic

playwrights [Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides](#) The themes of the [stories of their plays](#) are from the [mythology of the Age of Heroes](#) and the Trojan War. I also [took many tragic stories](#) (such as: [Agamemnon](#) And his children, [Oedipus, Jason, media](#), etc.) is composed in its classic form within these tragedies. [The playwright Aristophanes](#) also used [the comedy](#) Mythological stories

[\[14\]](#) [Frogs are a play for birds](#) in



[Wergelius](#) Roman poet [Virgilius](#), Edict in a 15th century manuscript. The

Of Greek mythology. manuscript provided a source

[Romanos](#)

The historians [Herodotus](#) and Diodorus published , And [geography world Pausanias and Strabo](#), [People who toured Greece](#) wrote down stories , An alternative is unknown. [\[13\]](#) Herodotus's research from the local legends they heard, but often provided copies They heard it, a number

In various traditions and customs, he was able to find historical or mythological roots in the conflict between the Greeks [15] And the East. Herodotus then tried to reconcile the origins of different mythologies and combine different cultural values. —

information about the culture and Poetry was written in the Hellenistic and Roman civilizations. Initially for the purpose of art and literature, it contains important civilization of those countries, and that information would have been lost had it not been for this poetry. Examples of this include:

1. Roman poets: [Ovid](#), [Statius](#), [Gaius Valerius Flaccus](#), [Seneca](#), [Virgil](#). 2. Greek poets from late antiquity: [Nunus](#), [Antonius Liberalis](#), [Quintus Smyrnaeus](#). 3. Greek poets from the Hellenistic era: [Apollonius of Rhodes](#), [Callimachus](#), [Eratosthenes](#), [Parthenius](#). — — —

4. Greek and Roman novelists: [Lucius Apuleius](#), [Petronius](#), [Lulianus](#), [Heliodorus](#).

from Important sources of mythology. We can also count [Hyginus](#) as Astronomica Fabulosa. Non-poetic writings are for [Callistratus](#). Descriptions [Philostratus the Elder](#) and [Philostratus the Younger](#) and [Amaginations](#) important sources.

[Arnobius](#) A number of Byzantine Greek writers provided important details of mythology, which they brought from previous Greek works. Finally, [John](#)'s theses Count the day wasted. The list of those who preserved the mythological heritage includes a dictionary [Hesychius](#), The [Tzitis](#) and [Eustathius](#). The Christian view of Greek mythology can be encapsulated in the following saying: ["In every myth, there is a desecration of Daedalus"](#), so [Daedalus](#) had a role in satisfying [Pasiphae's](#) lust The unnaturalness of [Poseidon's](#) bull: "Since Daedalus was blamed for these evil deeds and became hated, he became the focus of this parable." [16]

Archaeological sources[edit]



(Left) [kills a Trojan](#) prisoner in front of [Kharon](#), Etruscan pottery, From [Achilles](#) Late fourth or early third century BC.

The discovery was helped by the German archaeologist [Heinrich Schliemann](#) of the Mycenaean civilization. In the nineteenth century, the discovery of the British archaeologist Sir [Arthur Evans](#) for the Minoan Civilization in Crete in the twentieth century, it helped answer many questions related to Homer's epics, and provided archaeological evidence of the mythological details of the stories of gods and heroes.

[2] Memorial day. Evidence of mythology in Minoan and Mycenaean archaeological sites is traces

The geometric [2] drawings on eighth-century BC pottery contain scenes from the Trojan War. And the adventures of [Hercules](#). These visual representations of mythology are important for two reasons. First, these potteries are older than the literary sources, for example, only

In addition, some of the drawings contain different stories and legends ^[17] One story of Hercules was written before it was painted.

Found in literature. Sometimes the first representation of a mythology in literature precedes its appearance in geometric art by several ^[10]

Centuries.

Mythological history[edit]



Topographic map of the Balkan Peninsula .

Not all Greek mythology came from Greek civilization, but rather it is a mixture of Indo-European civilization, Pre-Greek civilization, and even

^[18] Anatolian and Egyptian civilizations And other peoples with whom the Greeks interacted.

^[19] Greek mythology developed with the progress of Greek civilization, and was used to enrich the culture of every era that Greece went through. The

first people to inhabit the Balkan Peninsula were agricultural people who used biotrophy To give a soul to everything in nature. Eventually,

these spirits transformed into human form and took their place in local mythology as deities. When the northern tribes invaded the Balkan

Peninsula, they brought with them a new pantheon of gods , based on conquest, strength, ferocity, and violent heroism. Gods mixed

~~With~~ the mythology of the invaders, some of them died due to their lack of importance. ^[21] Former agricultural world



mount olympus, highest mountain in Greece. The Greeks were looking at him

^[22] Home to twelve Olympians.

After the Middle Archaic period, myths of the relationships between male gods and male heroes began to appear, indicating the development of

Ares. For many stories of sodomy, the poets assigned at least one eromenos—a teenage sexual companion—to each important mythological god.

Some poets also reworked mythological stories from an earlier time. ^[23]

The outcome of epic poetry was to create chains of stories, developing something like a line ^[24] Like Achilles and Patroclus. In the context of sodomy.

^[25] It is impossible to draw a line— For mythology. Thus Greek mythology unfolds as a stage in the development of the world and human beings. Chronologically

Exact chronology of mythology, due to many discrepancies, but an approximation can be made. In this case, the history of the mythological world is divided into

three or four periods:

- Theogony, mother of the gods, creation of the world and

The era of the gods or the mythology of the

.1
- humans. Stories of the first mixing between gods, semi-deities

creation of humans and gods freely in which the era

.2
- Gods And humans.

Age of heroes

.3
- : When divine activity became limited. "The Trojan War and its aftermath" is the last story

Heroic (some researchers consider it a separate fourth period). [26]

Contemporary students of Greek mythology clearly orient toward the Age of the Gods, while Greek writers from the ancient and classical periods favor the Age of Heroes, where they constructed a timeline and recorded human achievements after addressing the questions of the creation of the world.

The focus was on, for example, the The Odyssey, The Iliad, and the Homeric hymns. Under the influence of Homer, hero worship Theogony led to a restructuring of spiritual life, expressed in the separation between the world of the gods and the world of the dead (heroes), between the chthonic gods , Hesiod's situation And business days [27] In— and the gods . And Olympic.

the scheme of the four ages of humanity , the golden, silver, bronze and iron. These ages separate the creation of the gods, with Cronos ruling in the Golden Age, and the rest of the ages of Zeus' creation. The Age of Heroes was immediately after the Bronze Age. Ovid followed Hesiod's principle into the [28] four ages.

Metamorphosis In the age of the gods[\[edit\]](#) Origin of the universe [\[edit\]](#)

The early Greek gods and the family tree of the gods That is Phaen Look

“ yyy yyy yyyyyyy yyy yyyyyyy yyy. ”

“ Gaia was born and then kaos, the beginning Huguo basically ”

116-7. [29]Theogony —Hesiod ,



A painting representing the god Eros, For Caravaggio. Love is victorious

Creation mythology attempts to understand the nature and origin of the universe and explain the origins of the world. This is Hesiod's attempt To explain the creation of the world, the most accepted version at that time. It begins with [Kaos](#), the void and oppressor who preceded [Earth](#) and [Heaven](#). [Gaia](#) appears from the void (Earth), and some of the primary divine beings: [Eros](#) (Love), [Tartarus](#) (Hell) and [Erebus](#). Without any help from a male, Gaia gave birth to [Uranus](#), Who fertilized her. This resulted in the mother of the [Titans](#), six males and six females, [Coeus](#), [Krios](#), [Chronos](#), [Hyperion](#), [Iapetus](#), [Oceanus](#), [Mnemosene](#), [Phoebe](#), [Raya](#), [Tia](#), [Timis](#), [Tetis](#). After Cronos' mother, Gaia and Uranus agreed not to have any more Titans. They then had a [Cyclops](#) And [Hekatonkayr](#). But Uranus did not allow these powerful divine beings that he had given birth to leave Gaia, and they all remained obedient to their father. Except for [Cronos](#), so all his brothers are stuck in his mother.

, a liberator who castrated his father with a scythe. He made it from Gaia's entrails, and threw it with his penis in the sea. [Aphrodite](#) was born Thanks to the semen fallen from the organ of Uranus, while he was born from the blood falling from [Cronos](#). Cronus then became king of the [Titans](#), his mermaid wounds [AD](#), [Erinids](#) and [giants](#). When he hit the ground.

He married his sister Rhea, and made the rest of the Titans an entourage of Taha.

The Greeks considered the cosmogony stories related to theogony to have magical powers. For example, [Orpheus](#) was a poet and musician. Theogony is sung to calm seas and storms. As mentioned by [Apollonius of Rhodes](#). In his poetry, he sings the theogony to soothe the hardened hearts of the gods of the underworld. The importance of the epic Theogony also appears when [Hermes](#) invented the lyre. The first thing he sang was the Mother of the Gods.

Homeric Hymns to Hermes in



, by [Giorgio Vasari](#), From the sixth century. Uranus distorts Cronos

Ten, now in the [Palazzo Vecchio](#), Florence.

It is not only the most comprehensive collection of Greek mythology preserved to our days, it is the largest guide to ancient Greek poetry. Theogony the

The focus of many lost poems, including those attributed to [Orpheus](#), [Musaeus](#), [Epimenides](#), [Aparis](#), She was

There are some indications and other seers, whose poems were used in special rituals and mystery religion. Plato was familiar with a

version of the Orphic theogony. Some pieces of these works still survive in citations of the [Platonic philosophers](#), And on pieces of [favair](#)

Recently excavated. One of these documents shows Samoud

One of the poems relating to theogony and cosmology was written by Orpheus until at least the 5th century BC. The poem attempts to take Hesiod's

member to the family of gods, [Nyx](#) the night, Making it a new beginning for creation before Uranus, Cronos and Theogony place by adding a new

[\[35\]](#) [\[36\]](#) Zeus.

[Greek gods](#)] Edit [

[Greece](#) There are ten mountains in two [Olympus and the Olympians](#), that is, the horoscope of ancient



The Twelve Olympians)Zeus Sitting on the throne.

When Cronos took the place of his father Uranus, he became worse than his father. With his sister Rhea, he fathered the first Olympian gods (Hestia, Demeter, Hera, Hades, Poseidon and Zeus), but he quickly swallowed them after their mother, for fear of history repeating himself. But Zeus was able to escape with the help of his mother, who gave Cronos a rock wrapped in a piece of clothing to eat, thinking that it was Cyclops Who was liberated ofwith the help Zeus. The son then fought his father, and the winner obtained the throne of the gods. Finally, M.N. of Tartarus, Zeus was victorious and ordered the imprisonment of his father and the rest of the Titans In Tartarus, after forcing Cronos to vomit the brothers of a new group of gods, including the Twelve Olympians.^[32] According to mythology, after the departure of the Titans, Zeus appeared.^[37] Following those who inhabited the summit of Mount Olympus Under the throne of Zeus (reducing the number of Olympians to twelve is a new, contemporary idea). At this point, the Greeks worshiped the twelve non-Olympian gods, such as Pan, God of nature and forests, nymphs (River Spirits), Navadat (Who dwelt in the springs), Dryadat (tree spirits), nereids (those who inhabited the seas), river gods, satyrs, And others. In addition to the dark forces in the underworld , the Erinites are responsible for pursuing those guilty of ^[38]crimes against relatives. people. ^[39] Regardless of the gods' human appearance, the seeker accordingly possessed special powers, even as imminent to disease , wounds, and time. They also had the ability to become invisible and travel long distances in an instant. The characteristic that distinguished the gods from others was immortality and eternal youth, which the gods were keen to secure by drinking nectar . And Ambrosia continuously.

^[40]



(18th century), painted by Gambattista Tiepolo (Prado Museum, Madrid). Olympus

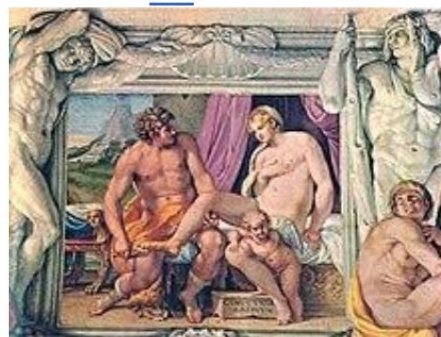
Each god is descended from his own lineage, has different interests, an area of expertise, and a unique personality, but these descriptions arise from specific local variables that occurred in the god's history. When deities are invoked in prayer or worship, they are referred to by the combination of their name and epithet. Their own, so that they can be differentiated from other incarnations of them (such as "Apollo." [as] the chief of the Muses."

Most gods were associated with some aspect of life. For example, it was Aphrodite Goddess of love and beauty, Ares God of War, Hades, God of Death, and Athena Goddess of wisdom and courage. But some gods developed a kind of complex personality

And multifunctional, like Apollo (the sun god) and Dionysus (the god of wine), while there were other gods who were nothing more than incarnations, such as Hestia

The Greeks sought to make their great temples dedicated to a certain number of gods who were the focus of the great Greek And Helios)literally cults. But in the villages, it was natural for people to devote their worship to minor gods. Many cities also honored famous gods with local rituals, linking them to little-known local legends. Elsewhere. During the Age of Heroes, the worship of heroes became complementary to the worship of the gods.

The era of gods and humans[edit]



Aphrodite and Anchises, Illustrated by Annibale Carracci.

The period between the era in which the gods lived alone and the era in which divine intervention in human affairs was limited is considered the era of an independent and continuous place between them, in which gods and humans lived together. Those were the first days of the world, when different groups mixed in it more freely than later. It occurred metamorphosis. Ovid wrote most of these tales, and divided the tales into tales of love and tales of punishment.

[42]

Most love stories involved consanguineous marriage. Or seduction or rape. God male human woman, resulting from that

Heroic lineage. Stories tell of the necessity of staying away from relationships between humans and gods, due to the scarcity of happy endings [43].

Homeric hymn In a few cases, a female deity mates with a human male, as is the case with her daughter.

[44] She has sex with Anchises and gives birth to Aeneas.

Aphrodite



The marriage of Peleus and Thetis, Drawn by Hans Rothenhamer

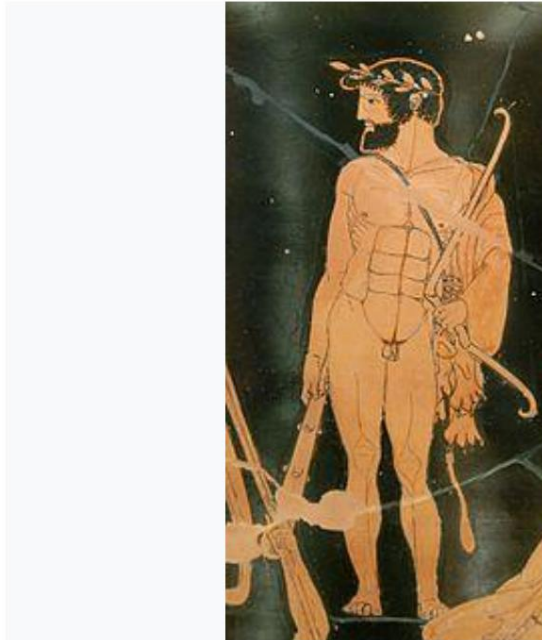
• Tales of torment include the theft or invention of important artifacts, such as [Prometheus stealing fire](#) From the gods, and
They have the secret of the gods, and when... [Tantalus stealing nectar](#) [And the ambrosia](#) from Zeus's table and gave it to his followers, revealing
[Demeter taught agriculture](#) [And the Mysteries of Eleusis by Triptolemus](#), And when [Marsyas was invented](#) [Aulus](#) and entered
into a musical competition with [Apollo](#). The adventures of Prometheus are the dividing point between the [history](#) of the gods and the
history of humans. A [papyrus](#) sheet dating back to the third century BC shows [Dionysus](#) He punishes the
king of [Thrace](#), [Lysurgus](#), Who delayed his recognition of the new God, resulting in dire consequences that extended beyond
Dionysus comes to Thrace to establish his religion there in a trilogy of dramatic stories [\[46\]](#) death. A story by the poet
He punished [Dionysus](#), king of [Thebes](#) [Pentheus](#), When he [Bacchus](#) Aeschylus appears . In another [tragedy](#), [Euripides](#),
[\[48\]](#) disrespected God and spied on [his worshipers](#) Dionysus is female.
In an ancient folk tale, Demeter was searching for her daughter , [Persephone](#). She took the form of an old woman [\[49\]](#) named Dosu, and received [Silius'](#)
[welcome](#). King of [Eleusina](#) In [Attica](#). So Demeter decided to reward Silius for his [hospitality](#) by transferring. She entered them during
the ritual and saw her son surrounded by his son [Demophon](#) . To a god, but she could not complete the ritual, because his mother was [Metanira](#)
[\[50\]](#) With fire, she started screaming, which angered Demeter, who said that stupid humans do not understand the nature of rituals.

Age of heroes[edit]

“ It is difficult to find a third class of humans and gods, along with them, the -heroes, who are called [gods](#) . It is one of features of Greek religion and mythology. ”
• He parallels them what we find That's

[\[51\]](#)—[Walter Burkert](#) , 1993

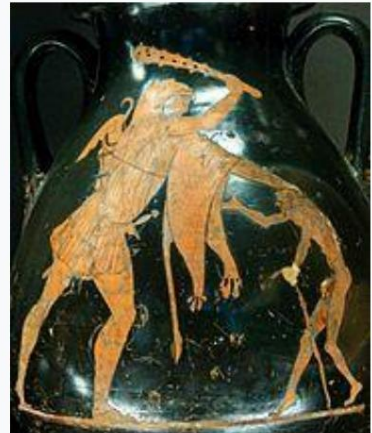
The [pre-classical stage](#) When the Greeks [\[52\]](#) The Age of Heroes appeared in the era in which heroes lived is known as the Age of Heroes.
Heroes (or demigods) [\[51\]](#) imagined "heroes" (Greek: [ἥρωες](#)) as characters in epic myths.
They are not immortal, but they are different from humans in that their abilities are considered superhuman, due to the fact that they are the fruit of the relationship between [\[51\]](#) a mortal and a god.
After starting to worship heroes, the people began to direct their prayers to both heroes and gods. [\[27\]](#) Unlike the Age of Gods, during the Age of
Revive a hero from an army Gods, no god was born at that time, but it was always possible to Heroes The list of heroes is not given a form
[\[53\]](#) The dead. There is also another factor that distinguishes between the two worships, which is that the idolized hero becomes the identity of the local tribe.
[foam](#), [war](#) The huge [Heracles](#), the beginning of the Age of Heroes. The era contains three pivotal events: the mission [\[54\]](#) [Thebes](#) [And the siege of Troy](#).
[Heracles](#)[edit]



Arch About 460-450 BC



Lion skin, and a carrier Heracles dressed
Birth.



Heracles strikes Geras, Son of Nix Red ceramics found in Attica. Since 480-470

Before birth.

That is, Heracles. See

Some researchers believe that behind the complex mythology of Heracles was a real-life man, perhaps a feudal lord In Argos. Other researchers interpreted that the mythology of Heracles is a metaphor for the sun's passage through the twelve zodiacal constellations. There is a third group that believes that the origin of mythology comes from other civilizations, so the story of Heracles becomes a local version of the myths of the hero [55] His individual exploits with pre-existing appearances provide folk stories. Basic material as a popular myth. He is described as being [56] willing to sacrifice himself, a warrior of great physical strength and appearance, superior courage, and a master of sword and shield, making him superior to mortal men. [57]

[58] Beard, lion skin and club In his hand, and large muscles in his forearms and legs. with The outside, he was always represented

, which talks about the mythology of the hero, reveals his suffering, and his willingness to commit suicide. But who were Euripides? He was encouraged

[60] Traquianias

[59] As Sophocles told About Heracles in his play

to live the tragedy by his friend, King of Athens Theseus.



Heracles and his son [Telephos](#) , [museum](#)
[Louvre, Paris, France.](#)



Sculpture of Heracles, sculptor unknown. An Italian work dating back to the second century BC, today it is found

Sculpted in [the Capitoli Museums](#) , [Rome, Italy.](#)

Heracles reached the height of his [social status](#) when he was appointed the grandfather of the [Dorian kings](#). Which initiated periodic migrations to [the Peloponnese](#). [Helios](#), Greek hero named after the Doric tribe, who became the Heracleidae (descendants of [the Peloponnesian Mycenae, Argos and Sparta](#), claiming the right to rule due to their [descent from \[61\]](#) The Heraclidians conquered the kingdoms of Heracles [\[62\]](#) Heracles. Their [rise to power](#) is called the "periodic invasion." [The Lydian](#) and Macedonian rulers of these regions also became Heraclidians . [\[62\]](#)

Although Heracles died [because](#) of his human side inherited from his mother [Alcmene](#), He believed in Greeks like [Pindar](#) Who called him "God " [\[63\]](#) Hero," that [because](#) of his divine aspect descending from Zeus, he ascended to Olympus and became a god. [\[64\]](#)

The first generations have heroes like [Perseus, Bellerophon, Theseus and Deucalion](#) Many characteristics in common with Heracles. Like him, their exploits were individual, remarkable, and considered [fairy tales](#). Like their stories about killing [Shimmer monsters And Medusa](#). Most hero stories are also based on [\[65\]](#) assigning heroes tasks in which they almost certainly die, such as the stories of Perseus and Bellerophon.

[Sailors of the Argo](#) [Edit](#) [



[Argonauts meeting](#) , A piece of [ceramics](#) from [Attica](#), From about 460-450 BC

[Nativity, Louvre .](#)

[argonautica](#), Written by [Apollonius](#), It is the only Hellenic epic that has survived to this day. The epic tells [the story of the journey of Jason and the Argonauts](#) To retrieve [the Golden Fleece](#) from [Colchis](#). King [Pelias](#) sent Jason is up to the task, who

He received a prophecy that a man wearing one sandal would be his enemy. Jason loses a sandal in a river, then goes to Pelias' palace, and it begins to retrieve the Golden Fleece. The Argonauts are also accompanied, including who traveled to Crete. To kill the Minotaur; Atalanta, the female heroine. Pindar, Apollonius gives the group also included a complete list of sailors' names. [66]

[Bibliotheca](#) And

take place before the Odyssey. Although Apollonius's writing of the epic dates back to the third century BC, the events of the story

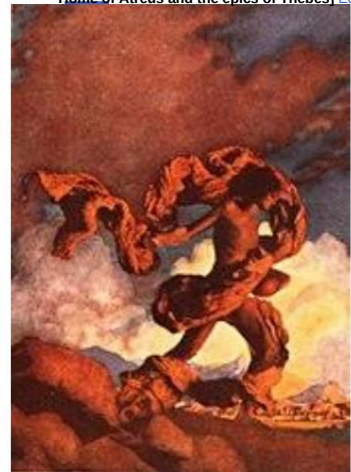
The Black Sea in front B

Jason's story. In ancient times, it

intersected with the Greeks for trade and colonization. The story became so popular that more than one local mythological story was based on it.

[69] Like the story of Medea, which the tragedians wrote about.

Home of Atreus and the epics of Thebes] Edit [



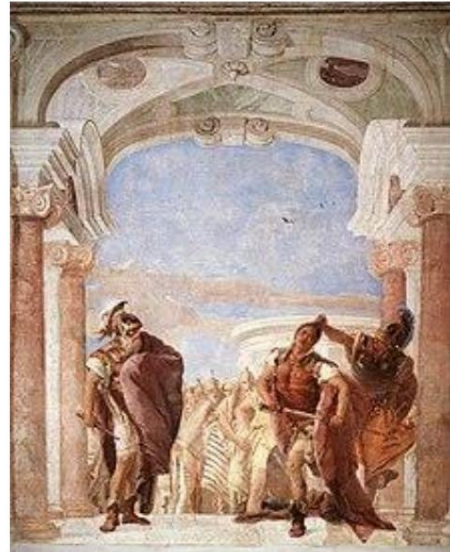
, drawn by [Maxfield Parrish](#), 1908 Cadmus Dragon teeth implants

Born between the Argos and the Trojan War, a generation known for its heinous crimes. Like the actions of Atreus and Thyestes in Argos. Behind the mythology of the House of Atreus lies the problem of the transfer of power. The twins Atreus and Thyestes, along with their descendants, play the main role in the tragedy of [70] the transition of power at Mycenae.

The epics of Thebes deal with Cadmus. In particular, the founder of Thebes. It also talks about the actions of Oedipus and Leo. In Thebes, a collection of stories that ends with the sack of the city by the Seven against Thebes and the Epigonians. (It is not known if the Seven appeared against Thebes at Eucasta.) [71]

[72] She is his mother. He later married another woman to be the mother of his children. Thiva after discovering that Odysseus before. (Oedipus remained king

of the Trojan War] Edit [



By Gambattista Tiepolo), 1757 fresco, 300×300 cm, vial valmarana, Vicenza(.

Achilles got angry in Because of Agamemnon's threat By seizing the spoils of Achilles, Perseus, He draws his sword to kill

Agamemnon, before the sudden appearance of the goddess Athena. Who holds Achilles by the hair to prevent the killing of Agamemnon.

That is, the siege of Troy Dha: Look

Greek mythology culminates in the Trojan War, in which both Greeks and Trojans fought... Including the results. The main stories took a fundamental form, and individual themes were developed later, in particular Iliad In the works of Homer, Calvi

Greek drama. The Trojan War has great importance in the culture of ancient Rome. Because of the story of Aeneas, Trojan hero His journey from Troy

[73] There are two false records - The Aeneid as Rome, as mentioned in the named to the establishment of the city that later became known

[74] Written in Latin Under the names Dictys and Dares.

The Trojan epics begin by talking about the events that lead to the war: Eris The golden apple, the Paris trial, Kidnapping Helen,

sacrificing Iphigenia In Olida. In order to recover Helen, a massive Greek campaign was launched under the leadership of Menalus'

in the year The Iliad brother, Agamemnon, King of Argos or Mycenae, but the Trojans refused to return Helen. The events of the Tenth of the War

take place, and tell about the dispute between Agamemnon and Achilles Who was the best Greek warrior, and about the death

of Tarakul Friend of Achilles, and Hector, son of Priam The biggest. After Hector's death, he participated in the war on

behalf of the Trojans, Penthesilea, Queen of the Amazons, Memnon, king of the Ethiopians The son of the dawn goddess Eos. Achilles managed

to kill them both, with an arrow in his heel. His heel was the only part of his body that was not immune to weapons

killed him.

In order to gain control of Troy, the Greeks stole from the castle the wooden image of Pallas Athena. Then the Greeks were able to help

Athens From building the Trojan horse. Despite Cassandra's warnings Daughter of Priam, Sinon (a Greek who faked an escape) managed

to convince the Trojans to bring the horse into the walls of Troy as a gift to Athena; the sea serpents killed the priest Lycoon for trying

to burn the horse. The Greek fleet returned in the night, and the Greeks who had hidden inside the horse opened the gates of Troy. The

Greeks sacked cities, killed Priam and his children, and sold Trojan women into slavery throughout Greece.

For inspiration for Greek artists (eg

Essentially The Trojan War provided a variety of topics and became a source material

How to build the Parthenon, (Depicting the Sack of Troy). This preference for the themes of the Trojan War sees their great importance to Greek civilization

[76] Old. The war also inspired a series of subsequent European writings. For example, the medieval European Trojan writers were not familiar

With stories with the works of Homer, and they found the Trojan myth a rich source.

With them. Two twelfth-century writers described Bonoit de So A word to set the example of gallantry and special kindness suitable Romanticism, heroism, and they followed that Daris Dictys frames by Moore and Joseph Escano War by rewriting the version they found in, rewriting Saint-

[77]. Troy instead of something completely new. Horace's advice And the Vergilius method

Ideas that the Greeks and Romans developed about mythology[edit]

Mythology was central to daily life in ancient Greece. The Greeks considered stories and characters to be what we call history. They used mythology to explain natural phenomena, changes in civilization, friendships and feuds. Today in mythology

To be proud of one's lineage descending from great leaders, mythological heroes or even gods. lack Mythology also served as a source

researchers, the Greeks relied on it in building their civilization. Or Odyssey Or Iliad They were the Greeks who did not believe in the siege

of Troy. They are familiar with Homer's epics. Homer was "the Greek educational curriculum" (yyyyyyyy yyyyyy) and his poetry

[77] was "the book."

Philosophy and mythology[edit]



may be Athens school Drawing by Raphael Alfatoun, Within a fresco Raphael tried to

Republic liken him to Leonardo da Vinci. The philosopher attacked the study of Homer And the tragedies in his book

After the emergence of philosophy, history, prose, And rationalism in the late fifth century BC, the fate of mythology became different, for

[79] Poets began to mythology, and some attempted to abolish the supernatural from mythology as Thucydides' history. Dramatists rewrote

while philosophers and historians began to criticize it.

Some radical philosophers, such as Xenophanes, accused The works of blasphemous poets, Xenophanes complained about Homer and

Hesiod's attribution of "everything that is shameful and disgraceful among men: they steal, they have sex with everyone,

And someone deceives. Plato invented stories [80] He expressed this way of thinking in detail in Plato's other books.

(And he attacked traditional stories that talk about methods of deception, mythological representation He considered it immoral, and objected

to its central role in literature. Plato's criticism was the first serious challenge to traditional Homeric mythology, when he referred to it as

merely "the chatter of two wives." [81] Aristotle criticized Pre-Socratic philosophy The resemblance is

mythological, and he stressed that "Hesiod and the theological writers are their concern" "You're two old women."

them, and they had no respect for us [...] but it is not worth taking mythological writers on

The biggest was writing what seemed reasonable

seriously; While those who go on to prove their claims, we must examine their studies." [79]

Plato's rejection of mythology was not accepted by Greek popular civilization^[77]. It remains alive in local religions, and is the main source of inspiration in poetry, sculpture and

painting. In the fifth century BC, the tragic poet Euripides changed^[79] According to ancient traditions, he mocked them and doubted their authenticity through the voices of their

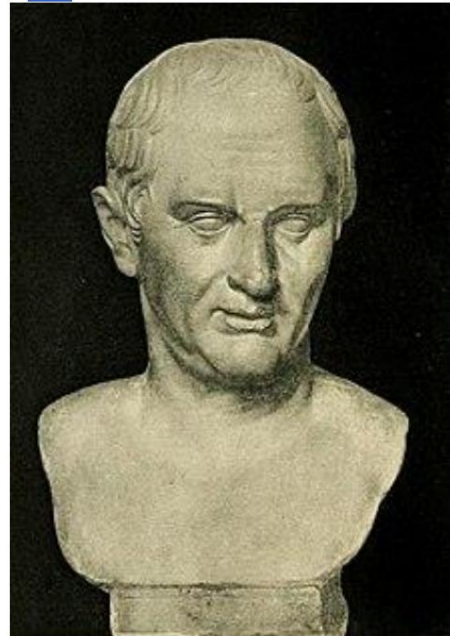
characters. But the characters were always inspired by mythology. And he wrote

Many of these plays are a response to an earlier version of mythology, or a story similar to it. Euripides talks about mythology and shows its truth in general, then begins to

criticize it using arguments similar to those used by Xenocrates: Gods, in tradition, possess many human characteristics.

^[80]

Roman and Hellenistic rationalism[edit]



Cicero saw He himself is a defender of the existing regime, despite his doubts about its validity

Mythology, and his tendency towards philosophical concepts of divinity.

During the Hellenistic period, Mythology was surrounded by the prestige of knowledge, and an expert in it was considered to be from a higher class. At the same time, suspicion increased

The tradition of searching for a historical basis for events and objects^[82] Founded by Ephemerus-Mythology in the Classical Age.

much is known about him through what everyone recorded

Sacred sculptures

^[83] Mythology. Although his first work () was lost,

^[84] From Diodorus And Catanius.

Become making an interpretation Rational mythology was more popular than ever under the Roman Empire, Thanks to the theories of Stoicism And the philosophy of the

Epicureans. Stoicism was introduced Interpretations of gods and heroes as physical phenomena, while the Epicureans viewed them as historical figures. At the

same time, it promoted Stoicism and Neo-Platonism The moral meanings of mythological traditions.

Through his Epicurean letter, Lucretius sought to expel the monstrous fears from the minds of his quest He is also^[85]

skeptical of the mythological tradition, and claims that he does not judge based on these

^[86] It was Titus Livius Citizens.

Traditions In the face of claims that it is born of superstition. Marcus , which is to defend this

^[87] Myths. The Romans were challenged by

Terentius Varro, Antiquities specialist, He saw religion as an institution of great importance for preserving goodness in society, and he ridiculed

He spent years of his life studying the origins of religions. Pharos believes that while humans fear the gods, the religious person actually sees them

[86]. As parents. In his works, he distinguished three types of gods:

1. Nature gods: embodiments of natural phenomena such as rain and fire.
2. Poet gods: invented by unprincipled poets to stir emotions.
3. City Gods: Invented by wise legislators to calm and enlighten the masses.

That there is no place for her in The Roman academic Cotta mocks the literal and metaphorical acceptance of mythology, declaring:

Of mythology in general, but like Varro, he supports the state religion and its institutions. It's hard to philosophize [88] Cicero disdains knowing how low this rationality has crossed the social ladder. Cicero asserts that [87] no one would be so foolish as to believe in the atrocities of Hades or the existence of the Skyla and Centaurs [89]. And other complex creatures, but on the other hand, Cicero complains about people's naive and vain [91] Summary of Cicero's thought. Natura Duorum Du [90] His book — personalities in another work of his.

contains a reconciliation of Greek and Roman mythology[edit]

Religions and Roman mythology Bin Tawfiq Also: See



In Roman mythology, The cult of Apollo was gathered With the cult of Sol Invictus.

The worship of the sun as protector of the empire was the main religion of the empire until it was replaced by Christianity.

In the days of ancient Rome, A new Roman mythology was born through a semi-transposition of Greek mythology with a change of names. This is a

Which led to the major Roman gods adopting the characteristics of their equivalent deities Their own result of the smallness of the mythology

And Jupiter. In addition to reconciling these two religions, Roman contact [87] Example: the Greek god Zeus .

Eastern religions to more success. Alt For example, sun worship entered Rome after the fever of Aurelian [92] Successful in Syria. Asian gods merged with

Mithraism (the sun) and Baal With Apollo and Helios in Sol Invictus, With the rituals and characteristics of different religions combined together

S Apollo may sometimes be identified as Helios or Dionysus, but mythological texts rarely reflect these changes. [93]

Literary mythology was becoming increasingly disconnected from basic religious practices.

Orpheus Hymns were a pre- Saturnalia Theories of rationalism and syncretism inspired Orthodox hymns And to Macrobius. The classical collection of poems attributed to Orpheus. These hymns were mostly composed by several poets, and contain a collection of evidence of

Transfer Saturnalia mythology in Europe Prehistoric. The purpose of the [94] Hellenistic civilization derived from his reading, although his treatment of the gods was inspired by mythology and theology. Egyptian and North Africa.

Modern interpretations[edit]



Max Müller As one of the founders of comparative religion, he analyzed the “disturbing” similarity to the

mythologies of “savage races” spoken of by the early Europeans.

Some researchers consider the beginning of the understanding of Greek mythology to be a reaction at the end of the eighteenth century to the “hostile attitude Christian”, who considered mythology a “lie” or “allegory”. In Germany By 1795, interest in Homer and Greek mythology in general had increased.

In Göttingen, Johann Matthias Gesner began to revive Greek studies, while Christian Gottlob Heine worked with Johann Joachim Winckelmann, Laying the foundations for mythological research in Germany [96] And others.

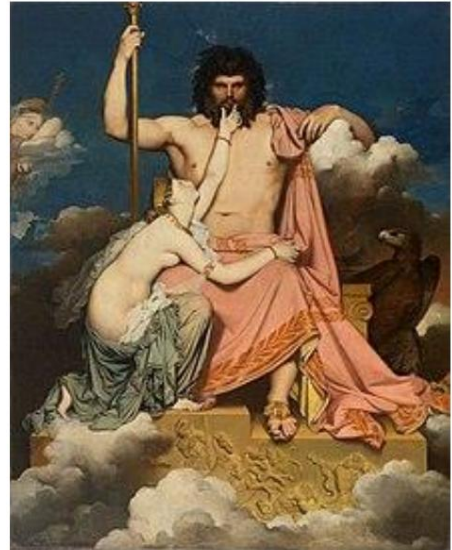
Comparison and psychoanalysis^[edit]

Ethnological In the twentieth century, along with discoveries Comparative religions developed in the nineteenth century, leading to the founding of mythology. Since the Roman era, all studies of mythology have been about comparisons, so scholars have harnessed the comparative method to collect and classify the topics of folklore and mythology. In 1871, Edward Burnett published He applied the comparative approach and tried to explain the origin and development of religion. In his book, Taylor collected cultures, rituals, and myths from separate civilizations, inspiring both Carl Jung and Joseph Campbell. Max Muller dish He began studying comparative mythology, discovering distorted remains of the Aryan nature worship. Bronisław Malinowski emphasized the ways in which mythology fulfilled common social functions. Claude Lévi -Strauss and other structuralists have compared patterns and formal relationships between mythologies around the world.

Through mythological Historically and biologically For man and mythology as an expression of repressed ideas. [99] Sigmund Freud introduced Imagine Oedipus complex, for stories such as Oedipus Freud developed innovative concepts about the human mind, setting the idea of the subconscious mind. This contributed to the convergence of structuralist and psychoanalytic approaches to mythology in Freud's thought. Expand Carl Jung Historical and psychological approaches to the theory of the collective subconscious and examples (which inherited archaic patterns) Y Leung, the elements that structure mythology must be present in...

According [2] often encoded in the mythology, from which they arose. After comparing Jung's methodology with Joseph Campbell's theory, Robert Segal concluded that “to explain, see [101] The subconscious mind. how Odysseus's life turned out to be Odyssey Mythology, Campbell knows the examples very simply. For example, an interpretation into a ' [102] Carl Kerenyi,—heroic style. On the contrary, Jung regards the definition of examples as merely the first step in interpreting mythology. one of the founders of contemporary studies in Greek mythology, abandoned his early views to apply Jung's theories in [103] Mythology.

Theories of the origin of mythology^[edit]



(1811), painted by [Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres](#) of [France](#) in

Jupiter and Thetis

[Scope of modern classic movement .](#)

To the theory of sacred texts, all myths came

There are a number of modern theories about the origins of Greek mythology. According

T For historical theory, it was all personal

According [\[104\]](#) mythology from [the bible](#), With shifting and altering [the real facts.](#)

Mythology is real people at one time, and all the legends associated with them are just additions that came at a later time. Hence, the story of [Aiolos](#) came

As for the metaphorical theory, it is established [\[105\]](#) [about From the fact](#) that Aeolus was the ruler of some islands in [the Tyrrhenian Sea.](#)

On the basis that all stories are allegorical and symbolic. Finally, materialist theory is linked to the idea that

Objects of religious worship, and therefore the main deities are the embodiment of these powers The elements [of water, fire and air](#) Basically they are

[\[106\]](#) Natural. Max Müller tried to [understand](#) the religion of the early Indo-Europeans by returning to its [Aryan roots](#). In 1891, he claimed that "the most important

discovery ever made in the nineteenth century with respect to ancient human history...was this simple equation: [Dieus-Petar Sanskrit](#) = Greek Zeus =

Latin Jupiter = [Tyr](#) [\[107\]](#) Scandinavian. In other cases, [parallel](#) points in characters and stories suggest a shared heritage, but the [lack of linguistic evidence](#) makes

this difficult to prove, as is the comparison between Uranus [and Varuna](#) Sanskrit or among [the Moirai](#) [And the luminaries.](#)

[\[108\]](#)



[Aphrodite and Adonis](#), Two drawings on a zaffa fragment, from about 410 BC

[Nativity, Louvre .](#)

But because of archeology and the representation of mythology in art, researchers have concluded that Greek mythology was inspired by some civilizations

in [Asia Minor and the Near East](#). It seems that [Adonis](#) is [parallel](#) to a dying god from the [Near East](#). Come [_____](#)

Copelli roots From the [Anatolian civilization](#), While the iconography of [Aphrodite](#) comes One of the sublime gods. There are a number of parallel points

From researcher Mayer Reinhold, accordingly [Babylonian creation story](#) Possible differences between the first divine generations (Kaos and his sons) and [Tiamat](#)

"Theogonic concepts from the Near East, about the progression of divine succession through violence and intergenerational struggles for power, found their way

In addition to Indo-European and East Adenian origins, he speculated [\[110\]](#) into...Greek mythology."

Some researchers trace the origins of mythology back to pre-Hellenic societies:

Religious historians have been amazed by the number of ancient mythologies connected [\[111\]](#) [Crete, pilos, miknis, Thebes and Orchomenos](#).

Bakret (god in the form of a bull, Zeus and [Europa, Pasiphae](#)). Which submits to the bull and gives birth to the [Minotaur](#), etc.) Professor Martin Nelson [\[112\]](#) summarized the idea that all major Greek mythologies are connected to Mycenaean centers and fixed in prehistoric times. According to Burkert, the iconography

[\[113\]](#) of the Cretan palace does not provide confirmation of these theories.

That, according to

Mythology in Western art and literature[edit]



, by Botticelli), 1485-1486 [Uffizi, Florence](#)) It is a revival of a new point of view [Venus birth](#)

on [ancient paganism](#), It is said to sum up the splendor of the Renaissance for viewers

Humble Venus

For a pose

[\[2\]](#) Contemporaries.

It did not curb the spread of [Christianity](#) Popularity of mythology. With the rediscovery of classical antiquity in [the Renaissance](#), Ovid's poetry had a major

influence on the imaginations of poets, dramatists, musicians and artists. From the early years of the Renaissance, [\[114\]](#) He was also inspired by the

images of artists such as [Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo and Raphael](#) Pagan themes With traditional Christian themes.

[Renaissance](#) and medieval poets such as [Dante, Petrarch and Giovanni Boccaccio](#) from [Greek](#) mythology in [Italy](#), through the works of Ovid and Latin

[\[2\]](#) mediation.

In Northern Europe, Greek mythology did not take its toll on the visual arts, but it clearly influenced literature. It was a source

[Geoffrey Chaucer, John Milton, William Shakespeare and Robert](#) were great inspirations for the imaginations of English writers such as...

[Age of Enlightenment, Bridges](#) [\[114\]](#) During [Racine](#) in France and [Goethe](#) In [Germany](#) Revival of [Greek](#) drama.

The [libretto](#) is often used by dramatists, including those who reacted to mythology across Europe, but it remained a source [\[115\]](#) by the end of the

[Romance](#) A wave of enthusiasm for everything [Greek](#), including eighteenth century, beginning with the operas of [Handel and Mozart](#).

Greek mythology. In Britain, translations of Greek tragedies and Homer both inspired contemporary poets [Alfred Tennyson, George Gordon](#)

[Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley and John Keats](#) And the painters [Frederick , Christoph Willibald Gluck and Jacques Offenbach](#) Mythology topics

[\[116\]](#) Richard Strauss linked [Lyttton And Lawrence Tadema](#).

The study of mythology was stated by the nineteenth-century American writers [Thomas Bulfinch, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Jean](#) [\[2\]](#) With music.

[Anouilh, Jan](#) [\[117\]](#) In more recent times, classic themes have been revived in works essential to understanding English and American literature.

[\[2\]](#) Cocteau and Jean Giraudoux dramaturgy in France, [Eugene O'Neill](#) in the United States, and [T. s. Eliot](#) in Britain.

Mythology in neo-paganism[edit]

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Greek philosophy

Greek philosophy arose and was established in the sixth century BC and continued during the [Hellenistic period](#). It covered a wide range of topics, including [political philosophy](#), ethics, [metaphysics](#), ontology, [logic](#), Biology, rhetoric, and aesthetics. Many philosophers today have acknowledged that "Western philosophy is nothing but a series of [Plato's footnotes](#)."

Greek philosophy represents, in the history of Western philosophy, the first moment in the development of philosophical thought. From a chronological point of view, this stage was defined as the period beginning from the seventh century BC until the end of [the Academy of Athens](#) in the year [529 AD](#). According to

[Justinian's decree](#). [Issues of Greek philosophy](#)[\[edit\]](#)

As part of Greek philosophy three different issues were discussed and examined, with varying results:

1. [Ontology](#) (ontology), that is, the definition of the first principles from which the origin and continuity of all reality [can be traced](#);
2. [Theory of knowledge](#) (Epistemology), i.e. defining the criteria of validity and limits of knowledge, especially [with regard to the](#) problem of truth;
3. [Ethics](#) (Ethics), any critical study of human behavior that aims to define the best and wisest behavior [that a person must or](#) may follow.

Of course, these issues are not the only ones that occupied the thought of the Greeks. In fact, some thinkers turned their attention to [cosmology](#), [And mathematics...](#) etc., but it can be reasonably assumed that the central points of Greek thought are the three mentioned above. It should be noted that [these concepts: epistemology, ontology, and ethics, were defined in later stages of the history of philosophy. Especially in the medieval and modern ages.](#)

[History of Greek philosophy](#) [\[edit\]](#)

In this section we will mention, in relation to philosophical and historical trends, the main developments of Greek philosophy. For more details, [it is possible to read about the supporters of the schools of thought in the article on ancient philosophy](#). Ancient

[Greek thought](#)[\[edit\]](#)

[is, Socrates before the philosophy of what happened](#).^{That Add:}



[Anaximander](#), Detail from Raphael's painting The School of Athens

Traditionally, the origin of Western philosophy has been traced back to ancient Greek thought, and in particular to a series of historical, economic, political and social adjustments that, as Jean-Pierre-Jean explains in his interpretation of the origins of Greek thought, begin around the seventh century BC in a process of secularization. Gradual [origin of the universe](#) Cosmogony (and theogony) of [Homer and Hesiod](#). At the [orfkarianism](#) same time, however, it remains difficult to separate cognitive thought from a kind of hidden religiosity that is expressed through [and the mysteries of the divine](#).

[\[1\]](#) .Eleusinian

On the one hand, the need arose for more independent thinking about the principles that underlie natural phenomena. This need motivated the early thinkers, especially those from [the Milesian school](#) (School Milesian), starting from [Thales](#) To put the [question of the ship](#) (Arche) centrally: as the primitive element from which everything came? What are the laws that govern the relationship between primitive elements? [Thales](#) identified this first principle in water, [Anaximander](#) In the two [worlds of Eberon](#) (Apeiron), [Anaximenes](#) (Anaximenes) in the air, and other thinkers, later, [proposed other hypotheses in this regard](#). It should be noted here that the importance is not in the conclusions reached by these early thinkers, but in the efforts made to answer questions about the origin and meaning of reality without resorting to explanations based on myths or traditions. For the first time, direct observation of nature and human rational ability are taken into account for their independence and superiority.

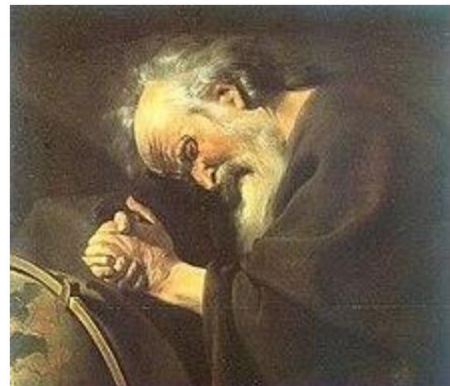
With divinity and the treatment of the contemplation of early thinkers, the need to reconsider the relationship on the other hand arose simultaneously with issues of ethics concerning the way in which man carries out his existence and relations with the "polis," the city-state in which the monarchy replaced the egalitarian system of laws designed to reflect Natural cosmic order. This need was found

The first response from [the seven Greek wise men](#). In [Sophist and Socratic Meditations](#) After Socraticism, it became one of the main branches of Greek philosophy.

I developed this direction, for example [in the first stage](#), preference was directed towards the cosmic and existential aspect. Consider [Pythagoras](#) In Important, as it is the first attempt to describe reality according to the criterion of need, or rather through mathematical laws. It is an approach that seeks to verify the relationships of invisible harmony as the basis of the universe, an approach that is limited to a few rituals (initiation) of the sacred nature of this doctrine. Who considers that numbers are the source of knowledge, and that the standard unit that is alluded to is not just a number but also includes many things: symbolic and supreme. It is the basic element that descends

From it is every other reality, and it may be deduced according to a strict geometric-mathematical series, where the qualitative and speculative element [outweighs](#) the quantitative element. Some aspects of Pythagorean philosophy, especially cosmology, found further development in [Plato's thought](#).

With the attempt to verify the spiritual aspect, there was an effort by some philosophers to liberate the existential search for primitive elements from the traditions of religious thought. One [of these critical attempts](#) is directed specifically towards [the doctrine of humanisation](#) (Anthropomorphism), an [example of the thinking of the philosopher Xenophanes](#). I give the introduction to the developments in [anthropology](#) . Greek. Represented in the thinking [of the Eleatic school](#) (Eleatics) [and Parmenides](#) (Parmenides), who opposes the thinking of the [early philosophers](#). Who set axioms for different primitive elements as an [explanation](#) for the concept of the variable (Becoming). [Heraclitus](#) also opposes , Who knew reality as a necessary and continuous product of contradictory laws, accepting this multiplicity and contradiction as a given of the existing situation and not as errors in thinking.



[Heraclitus](#) By Morelse Johannes

As for the philosophers, they considered that man is special and that his feelings cannot lead him to knowledge. Only through thinking can one be freed from sensory experience and reach the truth of existence, in a way separated from extreme views of cosmic phenomena.

Parmenides' position , Influenced by the thought of Pythagoras, he became of great importance [in the development of philosophy](#). Indeed, [Empedocles](#) (Empedocles) questioned the thesis of monism, and proposed a thesis of [pluralism, identifying four basic elements as the roots of all development \(becoming\)](#), through two basic motives: love and hate. And later [Anaxagoras](#) (Anaxagoras) radicalized Empedocles's thesis, arguing that the universal intelligence, which he recognized [In the term Nûs](#), it is governed by a continuous evolution starting from the final number of simple elements called omeomerie (the so-called seeds of Anaxagoras, that is, the particles that make up the universe and everything).

Only by the work of the atomists: [Democritus and Leucippus](#), Material pluralism has reached [greater dependence and extremism](#). With Democritus, the being postulated by Parmenides, one and simple, decomposed into a multiplicity of ultimate numbers of atoms, which retain only one property: indivisibility, but these atoms are simple elements of the materially perceptible universe, in which no end has been excluded.

In complete controversy with the structure of pre-Socratic existential philosophy, whether monistic or pluralistic, the Sophists directed their thinking toward Sophistry found Socrates and so on moral issues, and in particular to the impossibility of identifying values common to all men. In this disagreement,

later Greek philosophers laid the foundations for human values and knowledge.



Being according to [Parmenides](#) : Free of blemishes and identical in all its parts

It's the ball

[Classical era: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle](#)[\[edit\]](#)



Socrates at the Source (Portrait by Wilhelm von Gloeden, 1902)

With the Athenian Socrates (399-469 BC), Greek philosophy achieved a qualitative shift to become a study that focused on man and on the need for universal truth.

Socrates' quest, which in some ways is related to [sophistry](#), It moves in a direction that connects the love of [knowledge](#) And the issue of ethics (Ethics), with the aim of establishing a universal ethics.

In opposition to the Sophists, Socrates rejected [relativism and nihilism](#) (Gorgias), whether in ethics or epistemology, the true wise man, starting from the necessity of accepting his ignorance, is the one who makes himself the subject of his own question, open to comparison and discussion. The wise man is the one who seeks and knows how to ask questions and raise them in others. Socratic skepticism aims at truth in an impartial (or disinterested) way. It does not seek it outside itself, but in the essence of its being, which it describes as a daimon (i.e., devil, which also means a temper or character). Philosophy is for him exactly like the work of midwifery, Or rather, art that puts people in a position to generate truth from the spirit.

He came to the conclusion that goodness cannot be separated from knowledge: you cannot follow goodness if you do not know it, if you know it. While Socrates left his philosophical investigation indefinite and shrouded in ambiguity, his student Plato (347-427 BC) reached a higher degree of contemplation and identified the idea with the true object of human knowledge. This idea had to solve not only the question of "what" we know that Socrates raised , but also the themes of [division and disagreement](#) that arose between [Parmenides and Heraclitus](#).

In fact, there were instances of stillness and uprightness for Parmenides on the one hand, but they included Heraclitus's Being: Thus, for example, black and white remain contradictory and multiple terms on a sensory level (aesthetic and moral), yet the difference can be understood by arriving at the common denominator. Between them, which is the idea of color. The idea is the origin (and the ultimate goal) of arriving at either truth or knowledge because it is the pattern and model from which real things work and through which they can be known. The mental process that begins from multiple sensitivity to one clarity, Plato called dialectics. Which is philosophy. He compared it to love, interpreted it with social contemplation, and used it in dialogue with other characters. The function of this dialogue is more apparent than real, allowing the philosopher to direct his research away from the errors resulting from appearance, driven by the "sensual" desire to reach knowledge. The idea crowns this The process goes beyond the transitional details of tangible entities, although it is the basis.

Parmenides about the nature of being. Parmenides said that what exists is, and what does not exist does not exist, but apart from the tautology of the words, he did not specify what this being is. In this way it became impossible to know her, understand her, or talk to her. As for Plato, by resorting to the world of ideas, he sought to objectify being, in order to define ideas and organize them in a hierarchical manner, from the lowest to the highest being until reaching the highest idea of goodness.

This hierarchy allows the acquisition of knowledge, because the dialectical comparison between different realities, between what is highest (being) and what is lowest (being) makes knowledge possible. Compared to Parmenides, who imagined being and non-being to be separate, opposed and not continuous, Plato recognized the existence of a transition Gradual transition from existence to non-existence.

At this point the duality of the world of ideas (Iperuranio) and the earthly world appeared: the concept of the ideal world, for humans unconscious and asleep) awakened through sensory experience. Knowledge is remembering what we previously knew, but had forgotten. This duality lived in Plato's soul, sometimes optimistically and sometimes Pessimistically, because it included not only knowledge but also the essence of human morality, and was manifested through myths such as the cave, the chariot, eros, etc., which offer an ascension or return to truth and goodness.

Even in politics, Plato set the goal of perfection: the state should be organized on the basis of division into social classes, identical with the elements of the human soul (rationality, intellect, sensuality) and he also recognized the equality of men and women. An artist in poetic expression, he aimed to reduce the philosophical value of art, because its production imitates nature, which in turn imitates the idea.

Plato's strict separation between the ideal world and the real world did not please his student Aristotle (322-384 BC), who, in his opposition to Platonic theory, supported the presence of universality. He considered reality to be a summary of matter and form, constantly evolving and occurring in the eternal passage of living beings from capacity to Action. God alone, the primary mover or first cause, and pure action determines how all other bodies become, and therefore it is constant. According to Aristotle, every reality has in itself causes and quality in one way and not in another way. Here Aristotle introduces the concept of essence, that is, the substrate that is Always conforming to itself independent of outward appearance.

Likewise, the three possible forms of state political life (monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy) must avoid extremism and its degenerations: tyranny, oligarchy, and demagoguery.

The differences with Plato, although important, did not lead to radical opposition, because Aristotle also gave great importance to systematic thinking and forms of universalism, and recognized the dynamism of being (as a passage from ability to action) rather than the static and oppositional non-being.

Aristotle eventually proposed a different solution to the same problem of how to reconcile the differences between Parmenides and Heraclitus, between survival and transformation (divenire e essere). And also Aristotle's conception of ethics. It was similar to Socrates and Plato, that is, the pursuit of virtue, and the attitudes that a person must follow in order to live happy. He made value synchronized with being: the more reality fulfills the reason for its existence, the greater value it deserves. He advised men to "mediate": Only by using balance and moderation can a person become harmonious and happy. Likewise, the three possible forms of state (monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy) must stay away from extremes to avoid tyranny, oligarchy, and devastation.

Greek philosophy arose and was established in the sixth century BC and continued during the Hellenistic period. It covered a wide range of topics, including political philosophy, ethics, metaphysics, ontology, logic, Biology, rhetoric, and aesthetics. Many philosophers today have acknowledged that "Western philosophy is nothing but a series of Plato's footnotes."

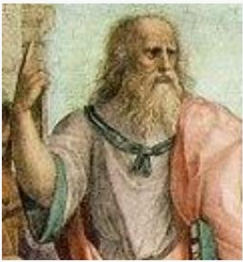
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According to Justinian's decree .

Platonism

Part of [a series of articles](#) around

Platonism



Plato's depiction in the [painting of the School of Athens](#) Raphael (1511–1509)

- [Early life](#)

- [Business](#)

- [theory of knowledge](#)

- [Idealism / Realism](#)

- [Demiurge](#)

- [Theory of forms](#)

- [Soul theory](#)

- [Characteristics of being](#)

- [The form of virtue](#)

- [The third man dialectic](#)

- [Euthyphro's dilemma](#)

- [The five systems](#)

- [The philosopher king](#)

- [Plato's unwritten doctrines](#)

- [Political philosophy](#)

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- [Plato's dialogues](#)

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Allegories and metaphors

y

Related articles

Plato. Or in other words, it is the approach that refers to the theory of Platonic realism, which considers that the human soul or spirit was living in an ideal world,

which is the eternal world, that world that contains complete models of everything in existence, and therefore the soul is prior to the body according to Plato.

Certainty.

Thus Plato sees that any human being He can remember his life in the ideal eternal world through what he calls reincarnation As a first step. Man realizes through contemplation, thinking, feeling, and intellectual interaction that every mind practices during its perception of things in the material world, ending with a kind of remembrance of the eternal world, which Plato described as a vision from the other world.

Platonic philosophy relies mainly on Forms of Theory, and the origin of the idea of the Form according to Plato goes back to the process of distinguishing between truth and appearances. The debate on this topic initially began at the hands of Greek philosophers such as Parmenides Plato, who believed that the world is not what it appears to be, but that it is a world of Forms. The world of Forms is a world of perfect, eternal, and unchanging entities, which are the true reality. The world of appearances, on the other hand, is a world of imperfect, temporary, and changing entities, which are mere shadows or reflections of the world of Forms. Plato's theory of Forms is a central concept in his philosophy, and it has been influential in Western thought ever since.

^DTrue existence, polymorphism is usually defined in terms of the number of concepts that can be extracted from given objects [3]. The

following dialogue from the book *The Republic* by Alphonso provides an explanation for this philosophical theory:

"The same applies to many qualities such as just and unjust, good and bad, and all forms and examples."

Report people differently everywhere

The other, in fact, these proverbs are for the same person, but we are tired

belong to one person and specific situation, and therefore it seems that these proverbs belong to many people even though they

"This is true." "So I

distinguish between two categories: The first category is those who are called handicraft lovers and tourism lovers."

And the practical people, and the second category are those whom we are now discussing and whom one alone may call philosophers."

"What do you mean by that"

"The first category are lovers of beautiful sounds, colors, shapes, and every material thing made of them, but their mind is unable to see the essence of nature and embrace the beautiful nature itself."

"Absolutely."

"In fact, there are very few people who will be able to achieve true beauty itself

And seeing it abstractly, right?

"Certainly"

"But what about the person who believes in beautiful things and loves them, but does not believe in beauty itself and cannot

Following anyone could lead him to know him? Don't you think he is living in a dream and not awake? "I certainly think that the person who does this is in a dream."

In Part VI of the Republic, Plato identifies the highest form of good as that which results from the existence of knowledge

Yemen In all other forms, because concepts derived from impressions of meanings cannot give us knowledge of true existence at all.

Indeed, their views were determined ^[3]. The ideal way to reach the truth is through the abstract mind and not the senses [3]. From Plotinus, —Other shapes

the concept of the highest good is called "absolute transcendence," and the Platonic concept of ethics is based on Neoplatonism in the beginning

According to this understanding, the human being has three parts: the mind, the spirit, and the soul Considering knowledge is the highest virtue [3]

All of them have a special share and attention, and thus we will obtain the three virtues: wisdom, courage, and moderation [3] , and the bond that unites

all the other virtues is the virtue of justice, through which every part of the human being is limited to carrying out its function ^[3]. Occasion.

s From here we notice that Platonism has a profound influence on Western ^[4] thought, and, like Aristotelianism, it assumes a universe

Therefore, there is a fundamental difference between Aristotelianism and Platonism, as the latter considers the idea to be prior Jewish thought is new to matter, and

^[5] despite all this, many Platonic concepts have gained a permanent place in the Christian faith.

[History](#)^[edit] **Plato**

[Academy](#) ^[edit]

Plato's dialogues represent the primary source of Platonic philosophy. In these dialogues, Plato used the character of his teacher Socrates to explain some ideas and discuss them in detail, knowing that many of these ideas are not compatible with Socrates' thought and method.

[Plato](#) gave his lectures in what became known as the Academy, which was a school containing an orchard located outside the walls of [Athens](#). This school continued there for a long time after Plato's death, and the history of Plato's Academy is divided into three stages: The Academy

Old, middle and new.

The main figure in the ancient academy was Plato's nephew Sepocubus, who succeeded him as head of the school until 339. Both of them were designed to reconcile the theories and ideas of Pythagoras. BC, and Xenocrates until 313 BC and Plato sought to combine them. In 266 BC,

Arcesilaus became president

This period became known as the Middle Academy, and it was distinguished

The new academy began with Carneades in 183, who asserted the certainty of the truth

By emphasizing the importance of doubt she attacked the Stoics

155 BC. He was the fourth chief in a row from Arcilis. He was distinguished by his extreme skepticism and denied the possibility of knowing

Absolute truth.

Middle Platonism[\[edit\]](#)

A new philosopher emerged around 90 BC called Antiochus of Ascalon, who was distinguished by his rejection of Platonic skepticism.

This paved the way for the beginning of the period known as Middle Platonism, where Platonism was combined with some mystical doctrines and many Stoic doctrines. Despite this, Middle Platonism did not go beyond Plato's basic philosophy and the theory of forms that

The most prominent thing that happened in this period was the integration of philosophy. He proposed it, He formulated it, but it was at the heart of the new ideas that were developed along with ancient [Platonism and the ideas of Pythagoras](#) And Jewish philosophy.

Neoplatonism[\[edit\]](#)

for neo-platonism, In the third century AD, Plotinus completely reformulated Platonic thought, and was thus considered a founder

He called for spiritual salvation and liberation through meditation^[6], and it is possible that he combined Middle Platonism with Sufi thought^[6].

Through philosophical and intellectual liberation, the soul is raised above the material world to a state of ecstasy that the mind alone cannot achieve, and ^[6]achieving this union with goodness or "God" is the true and highest function of human beings.

Later, many of Plotinus Porphyry's students, and later Pamblichus, developed a philosophical system that opposed Christian thought, and the The Platonic Academy was founded during this period, and its most famous president was Proclus (died 485 AD), a famous commentator on Plato's writings and dialogues. The Plato Academy continued until it was closed by the Roman Emperor Justinian in the year

.529

Christianity and Platonism[\[edit\]](#)

Platonic philosophy had some influence on Christian culture through a number of thinkers and philosophers such as Clement of Alexandria, and Saint Augustine was

ⁿ also strongly influenced by Platonic thought, with whom he became deeply acquainted, and Origen. ^[5]. And the Cappadocian Fathers—

^[7] through the Latin translations made by Marius Victorino of the works of Plotinus ^[5]. In the Middle Ages, Platonic philosophy became an official and widely

^[8] ^[5]—After being influenced by Eastern and Western Sufi thought Especially ^[5]spread culture in Europe.

But at the beginning of the thirteenth century AD, Aristotle [began](#) He becomes more [influential and influential](#) in Western Christian thought than Plato.

Noting that the philosophy of Saint Thomas Aquinas remained Platonic in many of its aspects. ^[5]

^[5] , In England in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and nineteenth centuries,—With Plato and his philosophy With the beginning of the Renaissance, scholars became more interested

That Orthodox Protestantism is in Europe with ^[5] a large number of Christian thinkers were influenced by Platonic philosophy, which did not trust natural

rational thinking and was often critical of Platonism. In addition, there was a problem in accepting Plato in

had a great influence on modern Europe, and it left the Platonic philosophy on the way to deal with some parts of his writings and works.

This philosophy, and therefore this Some Christian churches in Europe, although the teachings of the Bible directly contradict philosophy, still receive

^[9]constant criticism from many teachers in the Christian church even today.

Neoplatonism[\[edit\]](#)

Regardless of the historical Platonic philosophy that arose and developed at the hands of a large group of thinkers such as Plato himself, Numenius, Plotinus, Augustine, and Proclus, the abstract philosophical view of things still exists today strongly.

In short, it can be said that Platonism is a view that there are abstract things that exist such that the thing or being is

^[10] It is completely immaterial and non-rational, and thus Platonism in this sense is a contemporary philosophical vision.

This Neoplatonism (sometimes written platonism with a lowercase letter to distinguish it from ancient Platonism) has been endorsed and supported in one way or another by many philosophers. In the late era of modern philosophy, Platonism was defended by the thinker

Gottlob Frege^[10]. One of the most famous contemporary analytical philosophers who embraced Platonism in the field of metaphysics is Bertrand Russell^[10], and Edward Zalta, and many have entered^[11] ^[10] Kurt Gödel^[10], Quinn^[10], David Kaplan^[10], Saul Kripke^[10] One of the new ^[10] Russell

methods in Neoplatonic philosophy became more and more dependent on numbers, values, properties, types, propositions, and meanings. Iris Murdoch had

adopted Platonism in moral philosophy in her book published in 1970 entitled "The Sovereignty of Good." Edmund Husserl derived his arguments against

psychology from the Platonic concept.^[12] For logic, one of the most prominent contemporary international philosophers interested in Platonism is Leo Strauss

^[15] And Alain Badiou.^[13] And Simone Weil^[14]

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Greek philosophers—who believed that spirit is good but matter is evil—also influenced the church, says Randy Alcorn, author of *Heaven* (Tyndale, 2004). He coined the term "Christoplatonism" to describe that kind of dualism, which directly contradicts the biblical record of God calling everything he created "good"

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Neoplatonism is the name given since the nineteenth century to a school of philosophical Sufism which was formed in the third century, based on the teachings of Plato and his early followers. Plotinus and his teacher Ammonius Saccas. One of the first contributors to that philosophy. Neoplatonism is based on the spiritual and cosmic aspects of Platonic thought, while mixing it with the Egyptian and Jewish religions. Although the followers of Neo-Platonism considered themselves simply followers of Plato's philosophy, what distinguishes it in the modern era is due to the belief that their philosophy has sufficient and unparalleled explanations of what Plato thought.

The Neo-Platonism of Plotinus and Porphyry is actually just following Plato's philosophy as pointed out by professors like John Turner. This difference came in contradiction with the Neo-Platonic movements that came after that, such as Iamblichus and Proclus. Which adopted magical practices "theurgy" as part of the development of the soul in the process of returning the soul to the basis or source. Plotinus sought to clarify some customs in Plato's philosophy, most likely because of what they were exposed to. Distortion and distortion by Iamblichus.

Introduced by the philosopher Plotinus, and it is said that he received his education from Ammonius Saccas, a philosopher from Alexandria. Neoplatonism took shape in Alexandria. Plotinus was also influenced by Alexander of Aphrodisia and Numenius of Apamea. Plotinus' student, Porphyry, collected his lessons into six collections in each collection of nine treatises, or the Enneades. Among the Neo-Platonist philosophers were those who came after that: Iamblichus, Hypatia of Alexandria, Heraclius of Alexandria, and Proclus (the most influential in all of philosophy). Neoplatonism in Athens, Olympiodorus the Younger, Pseudo-Dionysius of Sicily, Al-Dinawari (the last philosopher of the Neoplatonist school in Athens). He came later. Neoplatonist thinkers were influenced by thinkers from other schools of thought. For example, specific aspects of Neoplatonism influenced Christian thinkers such as (Augustine, Boethius, John Scotus Eriugena, Bonaventure). While the ideas of Christianity influenced Neo-Platonist philosophers (and sometimes...).

In the Middle Ages, Muslim and Jewish thinkers dealt seriously in their ideas with controversial issues in Neoplatonism, such as: Al-Farabi and Moses Ibn Maimon; Which brought about a renaissance through learning texts from Neoplatonic philosophy and translating them from Greek and Arabic.

Origin[edit]

The most important heralds of Neoplatonism were the Middle Platonists. Like Plutarch and the Neo-Pythagoreans, especially Numenius of Apamea. Philo of Alexandria, Pioneer of Neoplatonism, he translated Judaism into Stoic terms. The Platonists and Neo-Pythagorean elements believed that God is "beyond reason" and can only be reached through "ecstasy." This is because God's prophecy provides materials for moral and religious knowledge. Ancient Christian philosophers such as Justin and Athenagoras. Who tried to link Christianity with Platonism and Gnostics. Christians in Alexandria. Especially Valentinus. The followers of Basilides also have elements of Neoplatonism, albeit without its own coherence. Strict.

Neoplatonism is generally considered a metaphysical and cognitive philosophy, and Neoplatonism is considered a form of Of [unitary idealism](#) (Also called [theistic monism](#)). Although the founder of Neoplatonism is [supposed to be Ammonius of SAGA](#), the Aeneid of his student [Plotinus](#) It is the basic and classic document of Neoplatonism. As a form of Sufism and it contains [theoretical and practical parts](#), the first [deals with the origin of the high](#) human soul, showing how it departed from its initial state, and the second shows the way in which the soul can return again to immortality and greatest exaltation. The system can be divided between the hidden world and the extraordinary world, the former containing the transcendent from which emerges eternity, perfection, and essence (mind), which in turn produces the spirit of the world.

[The one](#) [edit]

The primordial source of existence is the One and the Infinite, unlike multiplicity and finiteness, it is the source of all life and therefore represents absolute causality and the only true existence. Therefore, the most important feature of it is that it is behind all existence and even the source of everything. Therefore, it F because it is Only what is part of existence can be seen through it cannot be known to logic or understanding A thousand. A being beyond existence is the most serious of facts, it is the source of the less real things, and moreover it represents according to Attributes cannot be attached ^{and} He has it and you must return to him. But bitter Goodness as long as all finite things have a moral cause to the original source of existence itself, because this would mean limiting its qualities. It does not have attributes of any kind without size, but with precise properties, and we must not even speak of it as being, but rather as "higher than existence." "Higher than another without and through its work as an active force, the source of the beginning of existence always produces "Good" also works without reference, something, change, movement, or diminution of itself. This production is not a physical process but an emanation of force, so the product has real existence. It is only under the influence of the work of the original source of being that Neoplatonism can be described as a kind of vital pantheism. Things were created by "the One," whether directly or indirectly, and all things, as long as they exist, are divine, and God is that. The derived existence does not resemble the original source of existence itself, but is subject to the law of imperfection of perfection, which is all in all, and with in reality an image and reflection of the first source of existence, but The longer the line of successive projections becomes the smaller their contribution to true existence becomes. Thus the whole of existence can be conceived as a series of concentric circles fading away towards the edge of non-existence, and the strength of the original existence in the outer circle is a vanishing quantity. Each stage (less than being) unites with (the One) with all the higher stages and receives its share of reality by moving between them theThat is why all existence is derived from Mi And with only; towards the aspiration for the highest and bending to it as much as its nature allows. Plotinus's treatment of the matter or essence of the One (Oga) was aimed at reconciling Plato with Aristotle, While Aristotle treated [the individual essence](#) as a single entity composed of a single substance (here as possibility and reality), [Plotinus also reconciled](#) between Aristotle and Plato the "good" by expressing the single substance or essence as a possibility or completely power.

[Half of the Creator or the mind](#)[edit]

The original being is initially emanated or cast by the mind, which is considered an ideal image of the One and of everything that exists, and is at the same time with the One, but as a derivative it is considered different. Time is both a being, a thought, an idea, and an ideal world. As an image the mind corresponds exactly to a sphere within the reach of the human mind, while it is also pure thought. What Plotinus understands by means of the mind is considered a

Himself. Mind is the most important element of idealism, Neoplatonism being a pure form of idealism. The Demiurge (mind) is the energy, or ergon (works), that manifests or organizes the material world into the capacity of sensory perception. The world soul[edit]

The image and product of the still mind is the world of the spirit, which, for Platonius, It is non-material like the mind, its connection with the mind is like the mind's connection with the One, it lies between the mind and the sensory world, and is penetrated and illuminated by the former, but it is also in contact with the truth. The mind/spirit is indivisible; The spirit world may maintain its unity and remain in the mind, but at the same time it has the ability to unite with the physical world and He occupies an intermediate position as a single spiritual world, and he belongs in essence and purpose to the worldthen it may disintegrate. It is therefore reasonable, but also includes countless spirits and these spirits may allow themselves to be known by the spirit or choose the world.

Sensual and loses itself in the kingdom of sense and limitation. **The**

apparent world[edit] The

soul, as an influential essence, generates the material world or the non-phenomenal world. This world must extend through the soul. whose different parts must remain in perfect harmony. Plotinus was not a dualist in his feeling like the sects like the Gnostics, on the other hand.

As long as the idea is the one that controls, or as long as the soul controls the body, the world is as beautiful and wonderful as the world ¹ He was impressed - Even though it is a mysterious image - of the upper world and the degrees of good and bad in it, it is an image Being fair and just is necessary for total harmony, but in the actual apparent world, unity and harmony are replaced by conflict and disagreement. The result is conflict with a presence and disappearance that constitutes an illusory existence. The reason for this state is that bodies depend on the basis of essence, and essence is not For form and idea, it is evil and is capable of shaping its neutrality. The concept of evil here is not like a parasite Specified with adjectives if it is lacking inevitable result of the universe and the existence of the "other"(It is also an It has a capacity to survive of its own (parahypostasis) as a necessary factor of ^[1] harmony.

Practice[edit]

Here we enter into practical philosophy, and in the same way, the soul must retrace its steps to return to the highest good, and before that it must return to itself, and this is accomplished through the practice of virtue . Which leads to God and his likeness. In Plotinus' literature, all the ancient methods of virtue were collected and arranged in a graduated series. The lowest stage is the civil virtues, followed by purification, and the last is the divine virtues. As for the civil virtues, they are merely a decoration of life without elevating the spirit. This is the office of purifying virtues, where the soul is freed from sensibility and led back to itself and then to reason through other observations, an ever-existing and sinless spiritual being. But there is

A person becomes a person once anchoress. A higher goal is achieved through ascetic ceremonies, as it is not enough for the individual to be free of sins only, but he must strive to be "God" (oneness). This stage is reached through the contemplations of the primordial being. Or in other words, through a sentimental approach, as it cannot lead you Thought has reached this stage because thought only reaches the mind and it is in itself a type of movement.

Only in a state of complete surrender and stillness can the soul perceive and touch the primordial being. From this standpoint, the soul must first express itself through a spiritual approach, beginning by contemplating material things in their multiplicity and compatibility, then withdrawing into themselves and returning to The depths of its being and then its rise to the mind (where the world of ideas is located), but although there is no absolute upper limit, it does not say: "No, we created ourselves." He still hears a voice

The last stage I reached was at the peak of tension and concentration, looking in silence and absolute oblivion at everything and that he was able, as he was, to lose himself after that. Perhaps he could see God, the founder of life, the source of existence, because he is the origin of all good things and the root of the soul. At this moment he enjoys the highest indescribable blessings, even divinity bathed in the light of eternity. Porphyry says that on four occasions during six years of contact, Plotinus found this union an attraction with God. **Divine**

[hierarchy](#)[\[edit\]](#)

Seek support points that Plotinus' religious philosophy was sufficient without the aid of popular religion or cult, and with both. "God" is certainly the first existential entity revealed in the group of emanations and manifestations. Plotinus studied the existence of God in a transcendent, indescribable way, from which the rest of the universe emerged as a series of lesser beings. Later, the Neoplatonic philosophers, especially Iamblichus, added hundreds of intermediary beings such as gods, angels, demons, and other beings as mediators between the one God and humanity. The Neo-Platonic gods were multi-ideal, and the beings did not display immoral behavior as their representation in myths was associated with.

- **The One:** God, the Good, the Transcendent and the Ineffable.

- **The gods of all universes:** who creates essence, life, and spirit.

- **Demiurge the Creator:** Creator of the material universe

- Gods of the universe: those who create existence, nature, and matter, including the gods known to us from religions.

Old.

[Sincere](#) [\[edit\]](#)

Neoplatonists believe that human perfection and happiness is something that can be achieved in this world without waiting for the afterlife. They also see that perfection and happiness are synonymous and can be achieved through philosophical contemplation. They did not believe in the independent existence of evil. Rather, they compared it to darkness, which does not exist in itself, because it is merely the absence of light, and therefore evil is also the absence of good.

Things are good and good insofar as they exist, and they are bad and evil insofar as they are imperfect, and so lack some of the good they should have had. The cornerstone of Neoplatonism was the teaching that all people will return to the source, or one

All things emanate from Him with supreme consciousness and all things return to Him. We can say that all things...

This source is absolute

Consciousness can be erased and turned into a blank slate when returning to the source, so that all things possess a power or dynamic potential in

[\[2\]](#) [\[3\]](#) their essence and this potential generates energy..

H The human soul consists of two parts, and the Platonists believe in the existence of a previous life and in the immortality of the soul. They also believe

An irrational lower soul and a higher, rational soul (the mind) can both be considered different powers of one soul. Platonists believe

'[\[6\]](#) It is responsible for the immortality of the human soul and allowing it to return to one after —that the soul possesses a "vehicle."

death. [\[7\]](#) After physical death, the soul takes a period in the afterlife to reconcile itself with the life it lived before.

The Platonists believe in the principle of new incarnation or reincarnation, despite their belief that the pure and pious human soul [\[8\]](#) [\[9\]](#) Death.

resides in the highest heavens, but the impure soul must first be purified before being reincarnated into a new body. It is possible for his soul to be

You may be in a new body in another human being or even a different species there embodied in the form of an animal. The Platonists believe that

is no soul, but Porphyry opposed these beliefs. He believed that instead, the soul returns to its owner and union is achieved [\[10\]](#). the animals.

[\[9\]](#) With the universal universal spirit, it is not transmitted again, or at least not in this period of the world.

[Logos](#)[\[edit\]](#)

The term "Logos" was ^[11]interpreted differently in Neoplatonism. Plato refers to [Thales](#) in interpreting the Logos as the principle of contemplation, where the mutual relationship between [the hypostases](#) (that is, the soul, ^[12]the spirit, and the One). St. John presents the relationship

^[13] While Victorius — between the "Logos" and the Son Christ^[13], while St. Paul calls him a "Son", "Image" and "model".

^[13] differentiated differently the logos in the interior of God and the logos related to the world through creation and salvation or salvation.

[Augustine](#) restored Interpreting the theories of ^[14][Aristotle and Plato](#). In the light of early [Christian thought](#) and in the book "[Confessions](#)", he described the Logos as the eternal heavenly word and Augustine's slogan "took on the flesh" in Christ, and it is ^[15]the Logos that was represented throughout

the Hellenistic world and strongly influenced Christian philosophy and influenced Christian thought in all other ^[16]human beings. And it has affected

Early Middle Ages and perhaps its main subject were the Logos.^[17]

After Plato (about 270-205 AD) and his student [Porphyry](#) (about 309-232 AD) Aristotle's (non-vital) works tended to the Platonic method of thought and are considered the introduction of [Porphyry](#) in his book "[Isagoge](#)". Aristotle's categories are important as an introduction to the science of logic.

The study of Aristotle also became an introduction to the study of Plato in late Platonism in Athens and Alexandria. The commentators in this group seek agreement with Plato and Aristotle, and sometimes with Stoa. Some works in Neoplatonism have been attributed to Plato and Aristotle, an example of which is De Mundo, which is believed to be not one of the false works of Aristotle, and this is still a matter of debate.

^[18]

[Modern Plotinian philosophy](#)[\[edit\]](#)

[Ammonius al-Sakas](#)[\[edit\]](#)

[Ammonius Al-Sakas](#) (Date of birth unknown and date of death around 265 AD: in Greek Ἀμμόνιος Σακάς)

Plato. Little is known about Ammonius Al-Sakas, except that...

He is one of the founders of Neoplatonism and is also a teacher

Christians (see [Eusebius](#), [Jerome](#) and [Origen](#)) and the pagans (see [Porphyry](#) and [Plato](#)) considered him one of the advocates and founders of the Neoplatonic system. Porphyry stated in his book "Towards a Unified School of Plato and Aristotle" the point of view

Until his death, in c. Ammonius, who says in harmony between the philosophies of Plato and Aristotle. Both Eusebius and Jerome considered him a Christian

Porphyry claimed to have abandoned Christianity and embraced pagan philosophy.

[Plotinus](#) [\[edit\]](#)

[Plotinus](#) (Greek: Πλωτῖνος, born about 205 AD and died in 270 AD) was a famous Greco-Egyptian philosopher from the ancient world and is

considered the father of Neoplatonism. Most of our biographical information about him comes from the introduction by Porphyry in his edition of

Sufi Indian and Egyptian theology with Greek, Persian and Phil teachings Plotinus' porphyry. While Plotinus was affected

of Christian and Jewish metaphysicians and mystics. [His late metaphysical writings inspired a large segment Traditional]36,

Muslims and Gnostics throughout the centuries. Plotinus believed in the existence of a transcendent and superior One who does not know division or division

Categories of existence and non-existence. Humans derived the concept of "existence" from the substance of experience of Pluralism or discrimination also transcends all

humanity and is one of its characteristics, but the transcendent One who has absolute limits transcends this substance and thus transcends the concepts from which it was derived.

Of these, the One cannot be an existing thing nor merely the sum of these things (compare the doctrine of Stoicism with the lack of belief in non-

^[19]material existence), but it is prior to every existing thing.

[Porphyry](#)[\[edit\]](#)

[Porphyrius](#) was a Tíre (233 AD) – 309 AD) or Porphyry (Greek: πορφύριος), Neoplatonist philosopher. He wrote a lot of important things in the history

[Astrology, religion, philosophy](#) And musical theories, and he presented a biography of his teacher. He said: "He is in." of mathematics due to

His comment on Euclid's Elements Pappus used when his book The Life of Pythagoras and also

That he was an opponent of Christianity and a defender of paganism, he wrote in 15 books, none of which have survived Writing his own comments «[1] also known

^[19] Only parts. Among his famous sayings are: "The gods declared that Christ was pious, but Christians are a lost group and the height of corruption."

[Ambilicus](#)[\[edit\]](#)

The face you took He is also known as Ampilicus of Chaldea, a Syrian Neoplatonist philosopher who defined the

Later Neoplatonic philosophy and perhaps Western philosophical religions themselves. He is perhaps best known for his comprehensive compendium

of Pythagorean philosophy. In the system of Iamblichus, the world of the gods extended from a single origin to the nature of materials themselves,

as the soul in reality descended into this matter and became embodied, just like humans. And this world

It is inhabited by a host of supernatural beings who influence natural events and processes and communicate future knowledge accessed in

prayers and offerings of salvation or means of salvation. It was Ampelkos's final goal and it was And all of them can

^[19] Divine work. The embodied soul returns to God by performing certain rituals, which are meant literally

[Hypatia of Alexandria](#)[\[edit\]](#)

She is a Greek woman (360 AD - 415 AD) who served as the head of the Platonic school in Alexandria, where she taught philosophy and

demagogic, anti-pagan Christian science. The ark before she was killed by a mob

[Pericles](#)[\[edit \]](#)

[Proclus Lycaeus](#) (February 8, 412 - April 17, 485) nicknamed "Caliph" or "Diadokos" (Greek πρόκλος)

Diádokhos ho Próklos πρόκλος (He was a Greek philosopher specializing in Neoplatonism and one of the last major Greek philosophers. Developing one

of the most accurate, complex and advanced Neoplatonic systems. Proclus's system was characterized by a distinctive feature, which was the inclusion of

what he called the "hyenades" between the color itself and the divine intelligence, which is the second principle.

The Hinades transcend existence, like the color itself, but they are at the head of the causal chain (Seray or Taxis) and in a way give it its

distinctive character. The word Hinades may also be used to refer to the traditional Greek gods. For example, it may be one of the Hinades.

She is the god Apollo and at the same time responsible for everything that happens and is considered the actions of the god Apollo, while the other

god Helios may be considered the Hyenades and at the same time responsible for all things related to the sun. The Hyenades serve two

reasons: protecting the colors itself from multiplicity and attracting the entire universe towards the colors, by being a link or mediator.

[Between](#) complete monotheism and

decisive pluralism. **Emperor Julian** [\[edit\]](#) [Julian](#) (Born in 331 AD. He died on June 26, 363 AD. He was a Roman emperor (from 361 AD to 363 AD) of

the ruling dynasty of Constantinople, and he was the last pagan Roman emperor. He tried to change and develop traditional pagan worship by unifying

Hellenic worship in R by Ayumplex. He sought to do this after allowing [Christianity](#) The Roman Empire in the Neoplatonic form that

developed and spread on a large scale in the east of the Roman Empire and on a limited scale in the west of the empire. **Simplicius**[\[edit\]](#)

Simplicius of Cilicia (530 AD). He was a student of Damascius and was not known as an original thinker, but he was distinguished by the intelligence of his observations.

And the richness of his thinking. His notes were of great value to Greek students because they contained many opinions from ancient and modern philosophers.

[Michael Selous](#)] [Edit](#) [

Michael Selous (1018 AD). 1078 AD), a Byzantine monk, writer, philosopher, politician, and historian. He wrote many philosophical treatises. He was a thinker.

Typically, he wrote most of his philosophy during his time in political office at the court

Constantinople between 1030 AD. And 4010 AD. **Gemistos**

[Pleto](#)[[edit](#)]

Gemestus Pleito (1355 AD). - 1452 AD. (in Greek: γεμεστος πλειτο)) He is the prominent scholar who [continued](#) the Neoplatonic philosophy in the late Byzantine Empire

and introduced his understanding and insight into his works on Neoplatonism during

A failed attempt to reconcile the Great Schism at the Council of Florence. Plato met with Cosimo de Medici in Florence and...

Upon his recent decision to found a new Platonic Academy there, Cosimo later appointed Marsilio Ficino as rector of the academy.

He was the one who began translating all of Plato's works, the works of Plotinus' Enneagrams, and various works by Neoplatonist philosophers.

This is in the Latin language.

[Early Christianity and Neoplatonism through the Middle Ages](#)[[edit](#)]

Certain key principles of Neoplatonism served as a philosophical interim for the Christian theologian Saint Augustine in his transition from dualistic Manichaeism to

Christianity. As a Manichaean man, he insisted on the idea that evil is an essential being and that God is created from matter. When he became a Neoplatonist,

He changed his view of these things, and as a Neoplatonist and later a Christian, he believed

That evil is a loss of goodness and that God is not a substance. Augustine's Christianity remained mixed with Neo-Platonism when he wrote his article "On the True

Religion," several years after his 387th baptism.

Many Christians were influenced by Neoplatonism, especially in their likening of the Platonic God to Jehovah (the God of the Jews).

Thus, he studied under Amenus Al-Sakas, the fifth-century writer known as Psido

Origen was the most influenced Christian

Dionysius the Areopagite, and John Scotus translated the works and books of Psido for the West in the ninth century, as these books have proven.

And works in Eastern Orthodoxy and Western Christian doctrines have linked Platonism to Gnosticism, which he opposed.

Plotinus expressed his ideas strongly in his ninth letter in the second group of his Encyclopedia, in which he made it clear that he was against those who claim

That "the Maker of the world is evil and that the world itself is evil" and in general against the Gnostics.

The Modern Platonists rejected the distortion of Platonic thought and understanding of God, the Creator of the universe, by the Gossian sect, which was mentioned in one of

Plato's teachings, due to their belief being linked to Plato's teachings. Neoplatonism is considered an orthodox Platonic philosophy, according to a group of

scholars such as Dr. John Turner. One of the reasons for adopting this opinion is the attempts of the founder of this philosophy, Plotinus, to abandon some of Plato's

ancient teachings that contradict orthodox thought and which were written in Plotinus' Encyclopedias. Plotinus believed that followers of the Gostosian sect had They

distorted Plato's original teachings.

Despite the influence of this pagan philosophy on Christianity, it [harmed Justinian I](#) Neoplatonism later when he ordered the closure of the School of Athens. Post-

closure Neoplatonism and secular philosophical studies continued at the sector-funded school.

In Alexandria, in the early seventh century AD, Stephanus, a follower of Neoplatonism, brought the Alexandrian tradition to Constantinople, where it remained influential, even if it was considered a form of secular education. [21] The university maintained a living mixture of Platonic and Aristotelian traditions, while being the longest-lasting Platonic school, surviving for nearly two thousand years until the fifteenth century AD, and the ideas of medieval Neoplatonism influenced Jewish thinkers such as the Kabbalist Isaac Blind and the Jewish Platonic philosopher Salman Ibn Gabirol, who modified them to suit their belief in the unification of worship of God. The ideas of Neoplatonism also influenced Muslim thinkers and Sufis such as Al-Farabi and Ibn Sina. Neoplatonism continued in the Eastern Christian Church as an independent tradition and was restored by Pylthon to the Western Church.

Islamic Neoplatonism[edit]

"Plato and Aristotle For Muslims, they are part of the Islamic heritage in the same way that they are viewed by the Prophet Abraham "As the Prophet of Islam," Arab scholars and philosophers made use of the works of Plato, Aristotle, Plotinus, and other Neoplatonist philosophers to evaluate, appreciate, and ultimately adapt Neoplatonism to conform to the heavenly boundaries of Islam. Arab scholars, like other earlier Neoplatonist thinkers, read and interpreted Plato's works philosophically and reached similar questions and conclusions. It was a translation of Islamic Neoplatonist thinkers and their interpretations. It had lasting effects on Western philosophers, influencing Descartes's point of view Regarding the concept of existence. Among the important figures who translated Islamic Neoplatonism are Ibn Sina, Al-Ghazali, Al-Kindi, Al-Farabi, and Al-Homsi. For her

There are three main reasons for the emergence of influential factors of Neoplatonism in the Islamic world:

1. Availability of Neoplatonist texts: Arabic translations and reformulations of the texts of Neoplatonist works were widely available to Muslim scholars thanks to the availability of Greek manuscripts in this regard, as many Greek philosophers remained under the Sassanid rule of the Persian kings before the dawn of Islam.
2. Temporal and spatial proximity: Plotinus and the other Neoplatonists lived only a few centuries before the emergence of Islam, many of whom were Greek-Egyptian.
3. Sufi Neoplatonist views: Plotinus's method has content similar to Islamic esotericism such as Islamic Sufism, which facilitated the acceptance and understanding of Neoplatonist teachings by Islamic philosophers.

Neoplatonism in its Islamic version differs from traditional Neoplatonism because it contains Islamic monotheism. The salient point in that context is the change in definitions of oneness and first origin. There is nothing other than Neoplatonism except that the first principle transcends matter. Muslim philosophers changed the attributes of oneness to those attributes attributed to the God mentioned in the Qur'an. By attributing the quality of the first origin to God, they changed the definition to fit the definition of God as stated by the Qur'an. Philosophers described God as being free from Platonic models and characterized by all-knowing knowledge.

In the Islamic version of Neoplatonism, the idea of divine wisdom was changed and attributed to God again. Plotinus did not believe in the idea of the wise design of the universe by an entity capable of everything. Muslim philosophers adopted the idea of divine wisdom to reinforce what was stated in the Qur'an in that God is an entity transcending matter, who knows everything and is unchangeable by any of the actions of His creation. did not present Translations that investigated the beliefs involved in the study of God in Neoplatonism made any fundamental modification to

[25] Original Greek sources that show a doctrinal shift toward monotheism.

The bulk of Neoplatonic themes appeared in Sufi religious writings, which in effect transformed purely traditional doctrines such as the creation of the universe into a doctrine such as emanation. Which allowed Neoplatonic themes to be expressed in a better framework and the themes of ascension and unity to emerge in Sufism.

Muslim philosophers have used the framework of Islamic Sufism to interpret the concepts and writings of Neoplatonism, and Parvez Morwig has given four assumptions about the nature of Islamic Sufism:

- **Pantheism:** an inherited unity inherent between all dimensions of the world's experiences.
 - **The mediator element:** mediation between mortal man and eternal immortality. Going through the experiences that a person develops through,
 - **The path to salvation:** Knowledge lies on the path to self-realization."
- In the stage of transcendence. All the way
- In the language of metaphorical tales. **The language of symbolic metaphor:** Sufi writings are often written

Platonism in the Renaissance in Italy[edit]

The Neoplatonists are known as the most famous Greek students of the Renaissance in Italy who studied in... Florence and its environs." Neoplatonism was not merely a revival of Plato's ideas, but rather it was based on an updated synthesis of Plato in which his works and teachings were included in addition to the works of Aristotle, Pythagoras, and other Greek philosophers. The Renaissance in Italy was a revival of classical antiquity, which began immediately after the fall of the empire. Byzantine, which was considered at that time

"The Librarians of the World" for their great collections of classical manuscripts and a number of humanist scholars who grew up in [Constantine](#). Neoplatonism in [the Renaissance](#) It combines Christian ideas with a new understanding of Plato's writings.

[Marcello Ficino](#) (1433-1499 AD) He was credited with founding and introducing "Plato" to the Renaissance era, (Hall). In 1462 AD, "Cosimo de' Medici I," who was a patron With humanity and supporter of the arts and also one of those interested in

And Platonism, by presenting "Ficino" in addition to preparing 36 of Plato's Greek dialogues for translation. In the period between the years 1462 AD and 1469 AD, "Ficino" translated these works into Latin, thus facilitating the possibility of accessing them and benefiting from them.

But Due to the small number of Greek readers at that time. Then, in the period from 1484 AD to 1492 AD, Plato's works were made available in the West for the first time. through translating it for them.

Giovanni Pico was [Mirandual](#) (1463–1494) was a superior Neoplatonist during the Italian Renaissance. He was not

He could not only speak and write in Latin and Greek, but also had a vast knowledge of Hebrew and Arabic. His works were banned by the Vatican as they were seen as dissident, unlike Ficino, who managed to remain on the right side of the church. Both Ficino and Pico made an effort to identify the Platonic and Hermetic doctrines in the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church, which had recently been evaluated through the attempt at the Hermetic Reformation.

The Platonists at the University of Cambridge[edit]

In the seventeenth century in [England](#), Neoplatonism was fundamental to the Cambridge school of Platonists, and its luminaries included Henry Moore, Ralph [Cudworth](#), Benjamin Wishcott, and John Smith, all of whom were graduates of the [University of Cambridge](#). Plotinians: "Plotinus [Cambridge](#) But Samuel Coleridge claimed that they are in fact not Platonists but "reality."

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