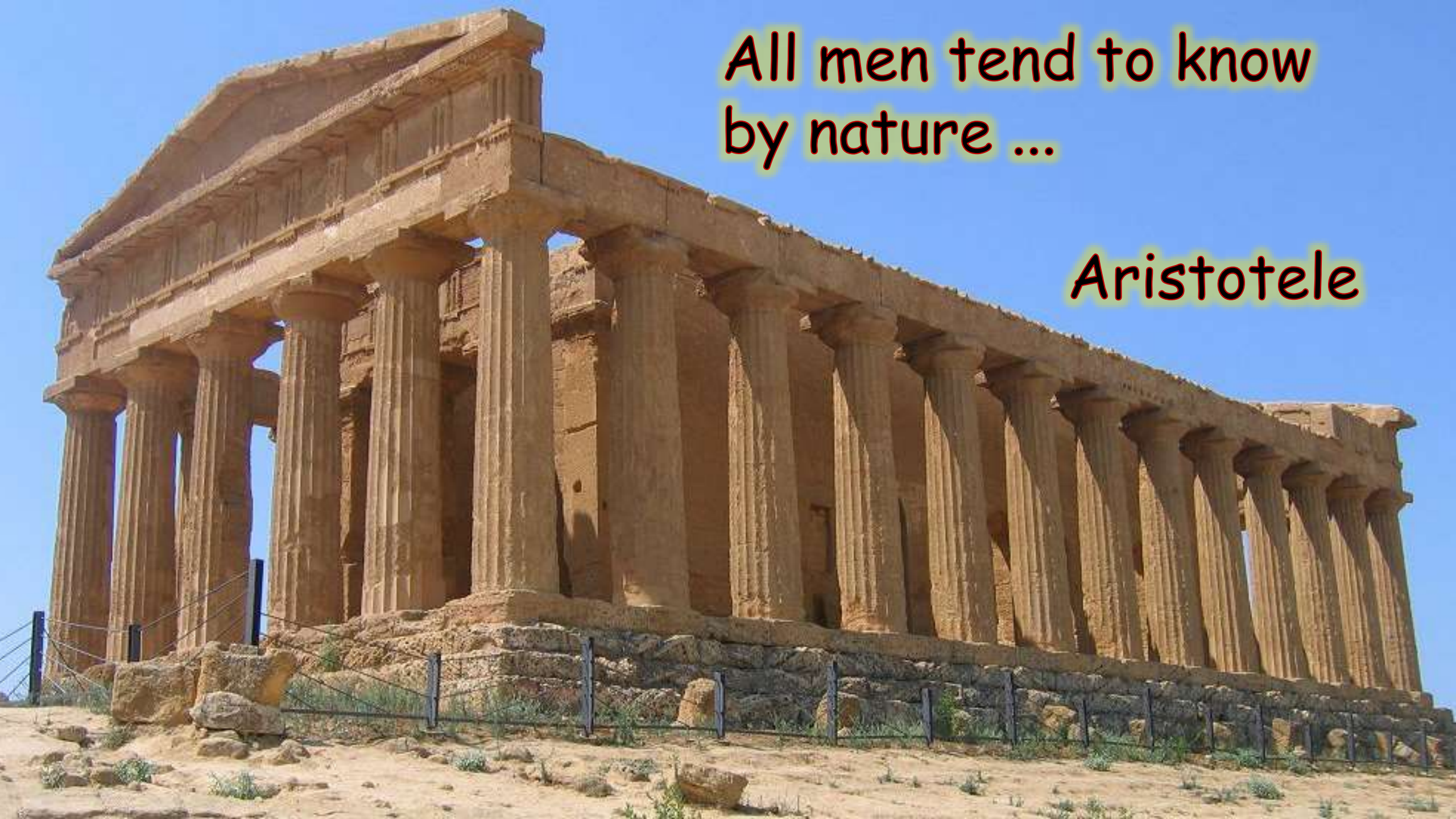




All men tend to know  
by nature ...

Aristotele



# CAUSES



# EVENTS



# CONSEQUENCES

End of the Hellenic Middle Ages (12th-9th century BC), political reorganization of Greece

Population increase that causes the overpopulation of some poleis

The collaboration between the several poleis is also expressed through the organization of Panhellenic games

The mythological and religious wisdom is questioned by some scholars

Merchants and small owners claim active participation in the government

The experience of tyranny leads to an increase in the participation of citizens in the management of the state

VIII-VI century BC: archaic age

8th century a.C: the second colonization begins

776 bC: the first Olympic games are held in Olimpia

7th century a.C: philosophy is born

VII-VI century a.C: social contrasts and political crisis in poleis: age of tyrants

6th century a.C: democratic governments are affirmed in the poleis

The birth of the polis (city state) as a new political reality made up of citizens who actively participate in the city government

Spread of the Greeks throughout the Mediterranean: development of commercial traffic and cultural enrichment

The date of the first Olympiad is taken as a historical reference from which to calculate the years

The investigation of the philosophers begins on the fundamental principles of the world, of nature and of man

An attempt within the aristocracy to oppose the aristocratic government by supporting the classes excluded from power

All citizens have the right to meet in assembly, to make laws and to assume administrative or judicial appointments

# The Greek πόλις



## Urban structure

- [Acropolis;](#)
- [Agora;](#)
- [Asty;](#)
- [Chora;](#)
- [Port;](#)
- [Theater;](#)
- [Gymnasium / Gym;](#)

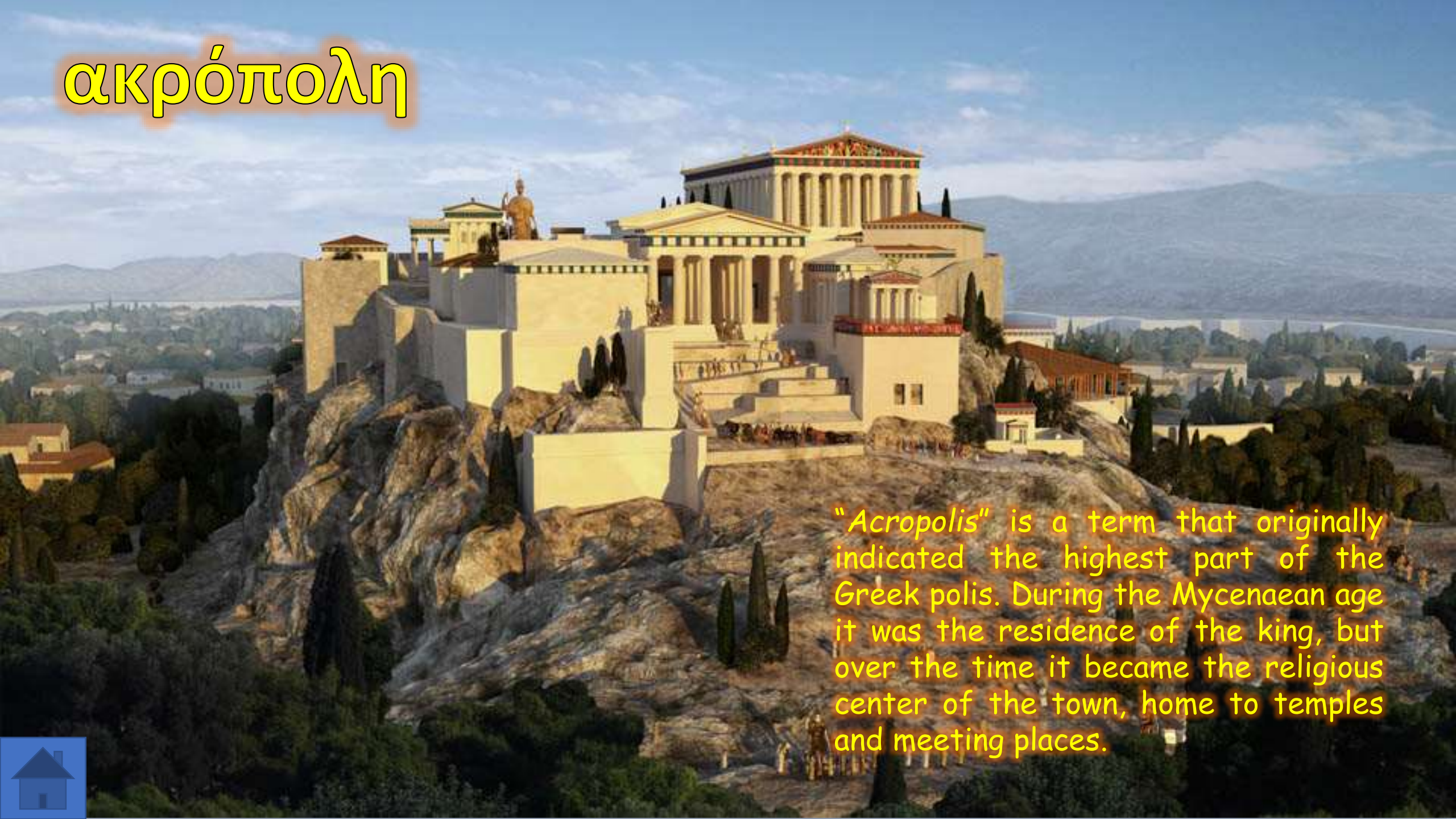
## Administration

- [monarchical phase;](#)
- [aristocratic phase;](#)
- [oligarchical phase;](#)
- [the tyrannical advent;](#)
- [democratic phase;](#)

## Society & Culture

- [Religion;](#)
- [Shrines and Temples;](#)
- [Olympic Games;](#)
- [Mythological knowledge;](#)
- [Drachma;](#)
- [Military order;](#)

# ακρόπολη



"Acropolis" is a term that originally indicated the highest part of the Greek polis. During the Mycenaean age it was the residence of the king, but over the time it became the religious center of the town, home to temples and meeting places.



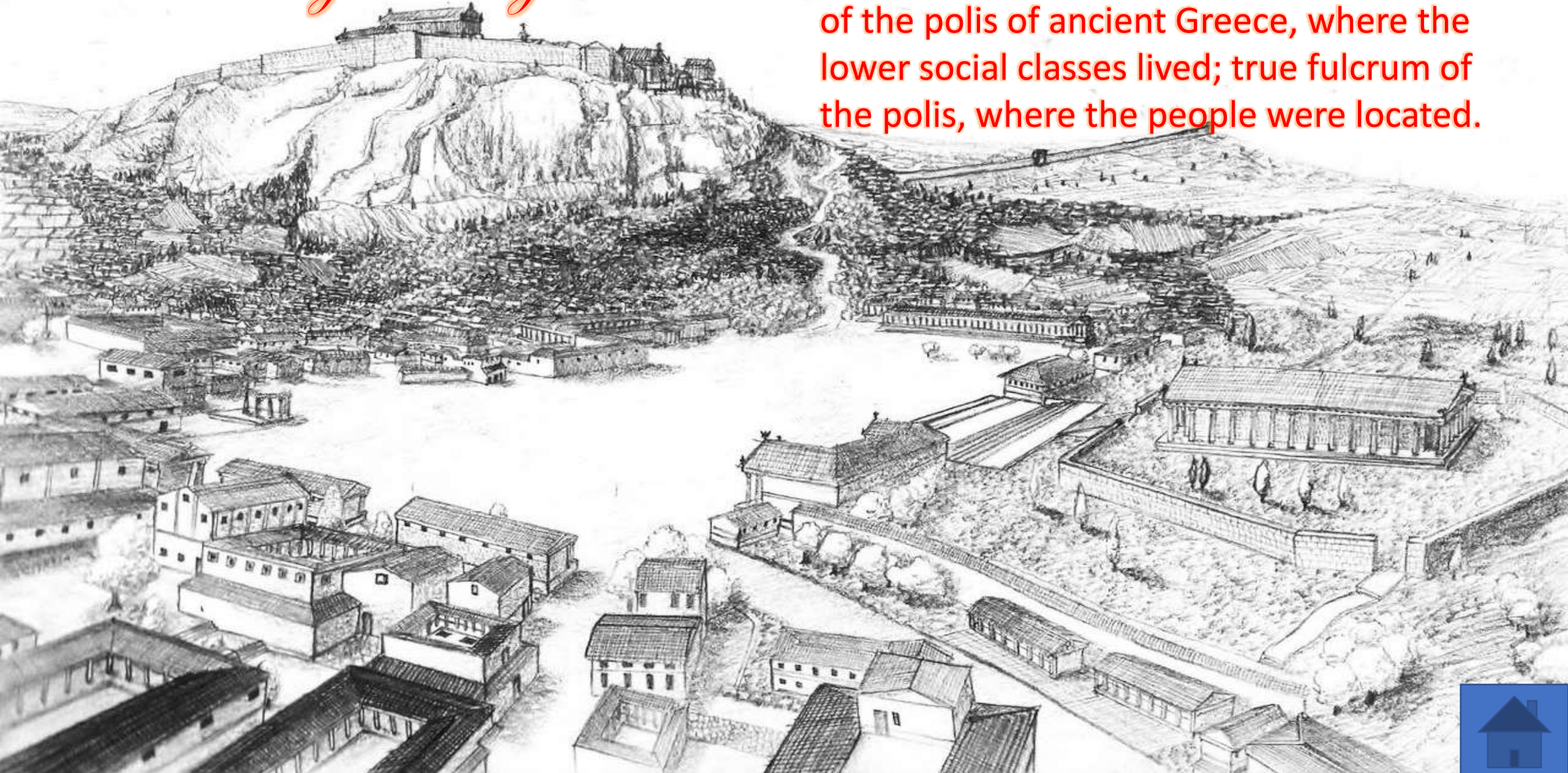
**"Acropolis" is a term that originally indicated the highest part of the Greek polis. In the Mycenaean age it was the residence of the king, but over the time it became the religious center of the town, home to temples and meeting places.**

**ἀγορά**



**ἄστυ** = *asty* (*low city*)

**Asty:** a term used to indicate the lower part of the polis of ancient Greece, where the lower social classes lived; true fulcrum of the polis, where the people were located.



On the terminological level, *chora* denotes both the territory as a whole and the countryside itself.

# *Chora*





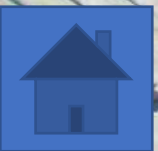
# Porto

Place of landing of commercial and war ships. It had a mouthpiece inside which, in case of war, was occupied by the army of the polis itself.



The theater is one of the centers of the collective life of the Greek polis, a place of cultural, political and religious identity, which welcomes public shows and events with a fundamental educational role for the citizens.

# Teatro



*Gymnasium* is a learned word that derives from the Latin *gymnasium*, which in turn derives from the ancient Greek "naked". Place, where young people practiced naked athletic exercises.

Γυμνάσιον  
= ginnasio




# Monarchical Phase

The *poleis* were dominated by the aristocrats, the great landowners. In the first phase, however, the aristocrats did not directly rule, they entrusted the power to a man, the basileus (the "king"): thus a monarchy was established, from *mònos* "only".



# ARISTOCRATIC Phase



In the *tripolitikos logos* there is the monarchy, considered as the government of the best men; according to the Greek political thought, and also to the constitutional practice of the *poleis*, the government of the aristocracy is the most appreciated and widespread model. The aristocrats are therefore the great protagonists of Greek political experience.



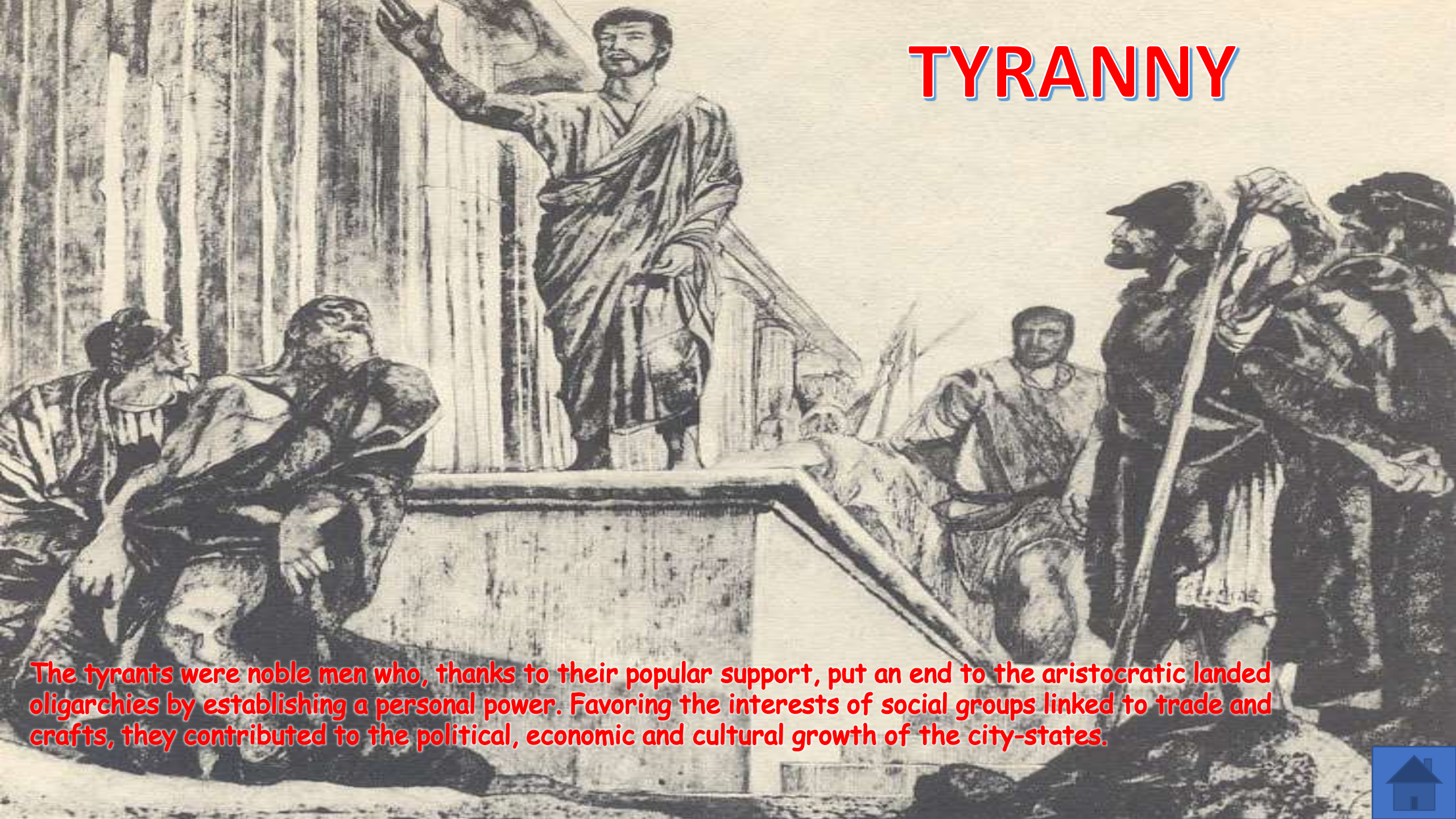
# OLIGARCHICAL phase



In some cases the aristocracy took over the oligarchy, from *oligoi*, that is a few, the government of a few. Unlike the aristocracy, however, those few were not noble by birth but chosen on the basis of their wealth.



# TYRANNY



The tyrants were noble men who, thanks to their popular support, put an end to the aristocratic landed oligarchies by establishing a personal power. Favoring the interests of social groups linked to trade and crafts, they contributed to the political, economic and cultural growth of the city-states.



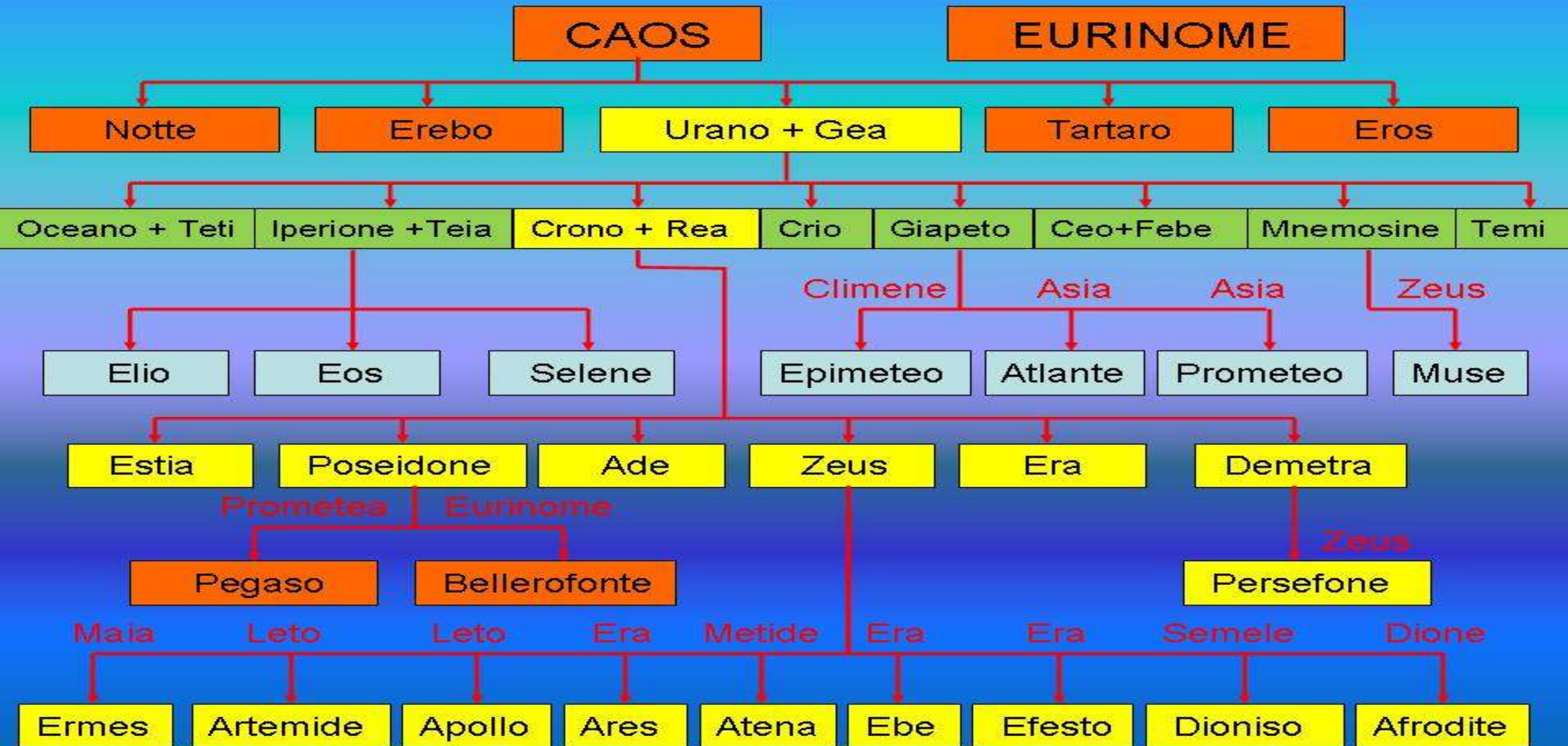
# DEMOCRATIC Phase

In the *polis* of ancient Greece, democracy corresponded to a system of government in which all those who were rarely recognized as citizens had the right to meet in assembly and the power to make laws.





# Una RELIGIONE senza RIVELAZIONE





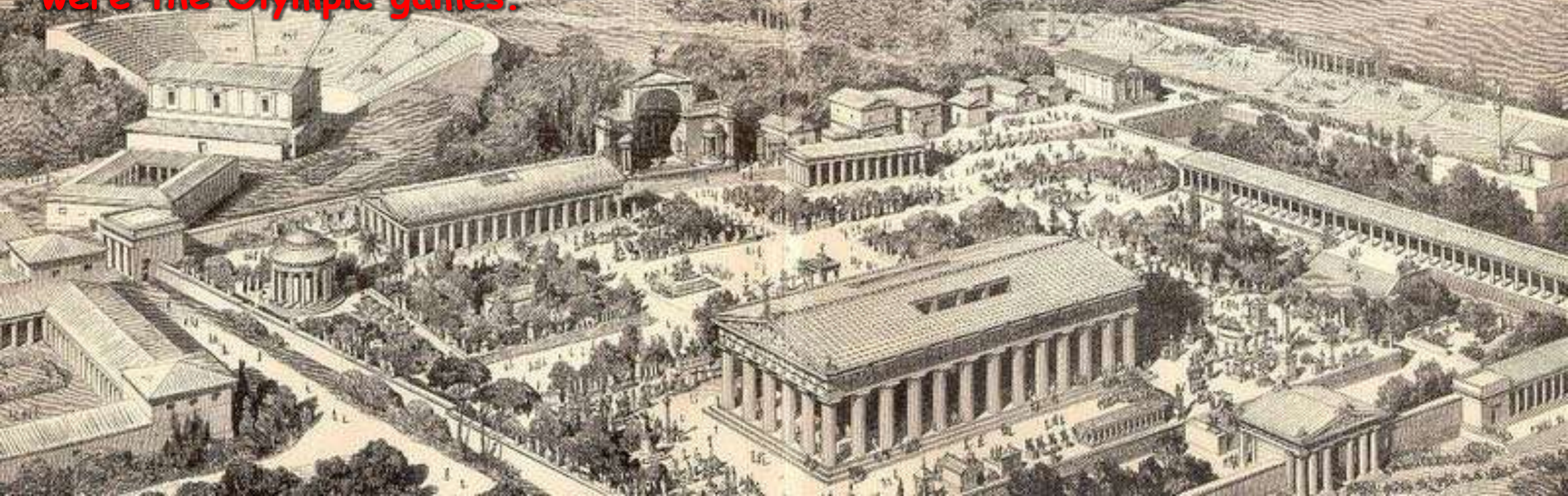
# *Shrines & Temples*

The sanctuaries were sacred lands that included, in addition to the temple, various buildings. For the Greeks the temple was the home of the gods, so it must have been magnificent.

# Olympic Games



An example of collaboration among the *poleis* was that of the Panhellenic games that took place in the most important sanctuaries. The most famous were the Olympic games.





*Since the  
776 B.C.  
till today...*

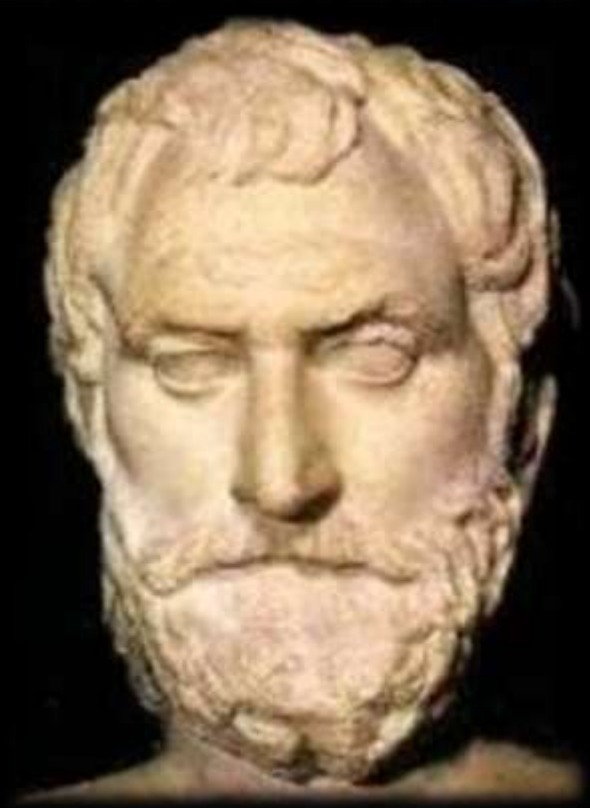


# FROM MYTH TO PHILOSOPHY



Since the seventh century BC the mythological and religious wisdom has been questioned: some scholars in fact realized that the myths and religious beliefs were not sufficient to explain the complexity of reality. This is how philosophy was born.

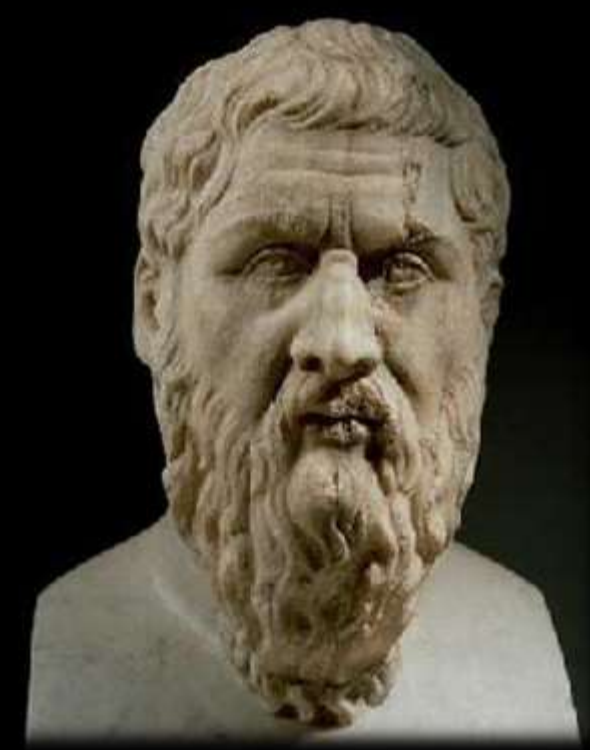




TALETE



ANASSIMENE



ERACLITO



# The invention of MONETA

Invented by the Lydians, it was used as a unit of exchange of goods and therefore it was necessary that it was always made of the same metal, with the same weight, and that it had multiples and submultiples.



OPLITI ... a people of warriors







Liceo scientifico

«M. Cípolla»

Prof. Falco A.

Classe IIT:

Tranchida Andrea

Lo Castro Luigi

Gullo Vito

Piazza Giuseppe