

Chapter 5: The Classical Age of Greece

- **The Persian Wars (491-479 BCE)**
- **The Classical Age (479-431 BCE)**
- **The Peloponnesian War (431-404 BCE)**
- **The Post-Classical Age (404-338 BCE)**
- **Alexander the Great (338-323 BCE)**
- **The Hellenistic Age (323-31 BCE)**
- **The Roman Age (after 31 BCE)**

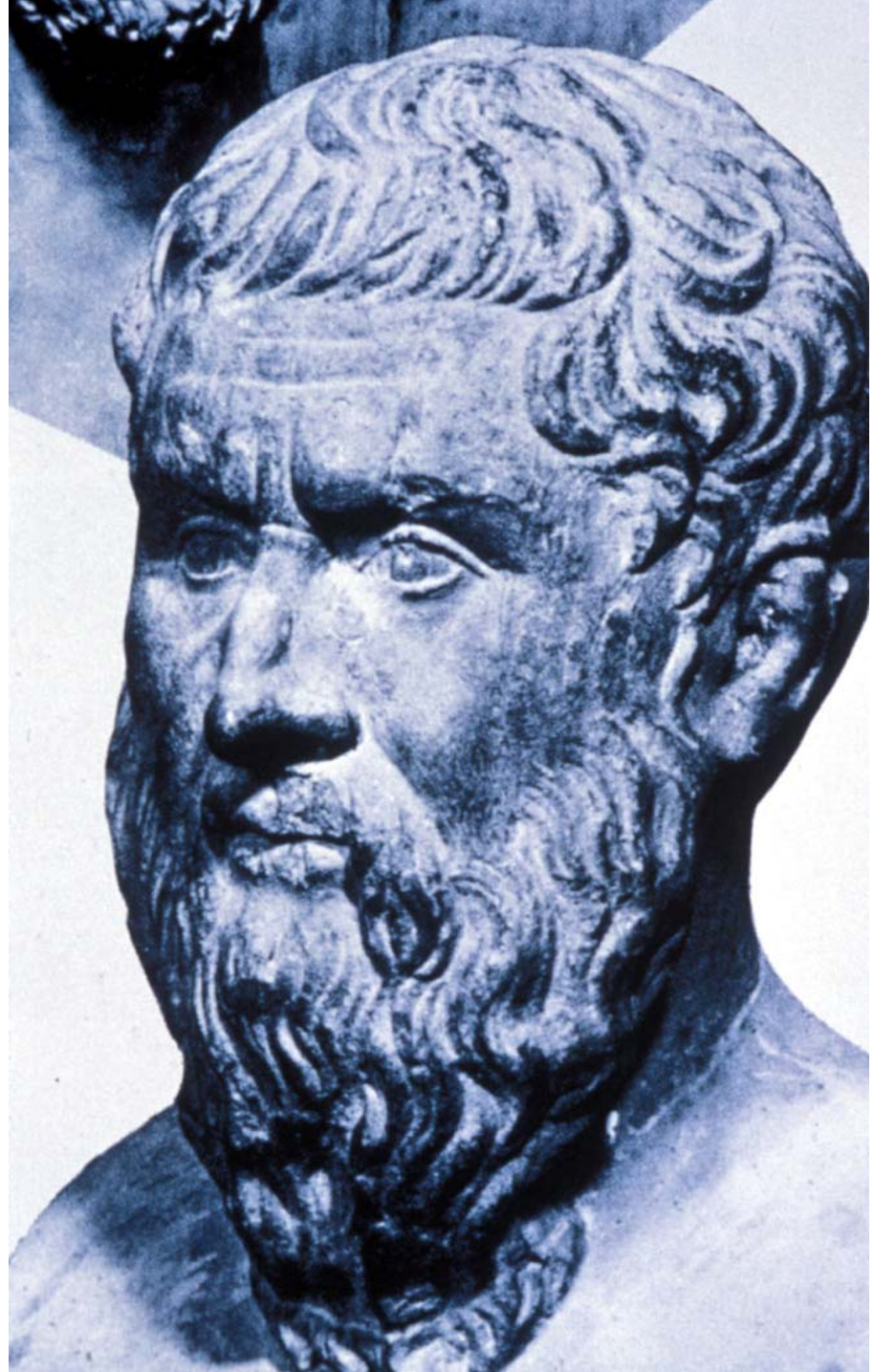
Harmodius and Aristogeiton kill Hipparchus (Pisistratus' son)



Classical
Statue
celebrating
Harmodius
and
Aristogeiton,
the founders
of Athenian
democracy

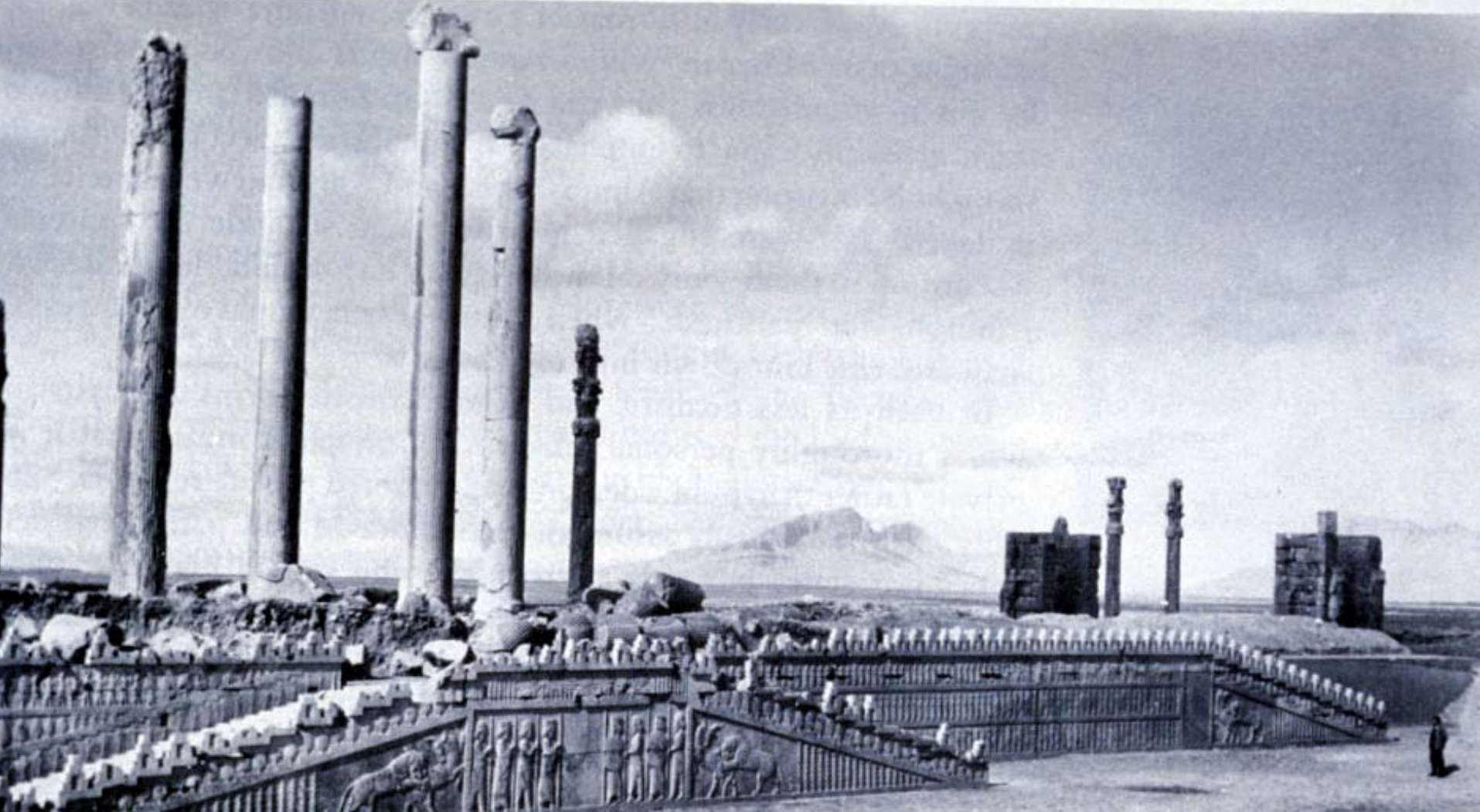


Herodotus



Map 2.3 The Persian Empire By 513 B.C. the Persian Empire not only included more of the ancient Near East than had the Assyrian Empire, but it also extended as far east as western India. With the rise of the Medes and Persians, the balance of power in the Near East shifted east of Mesopotamia for the first time.





Persepolis

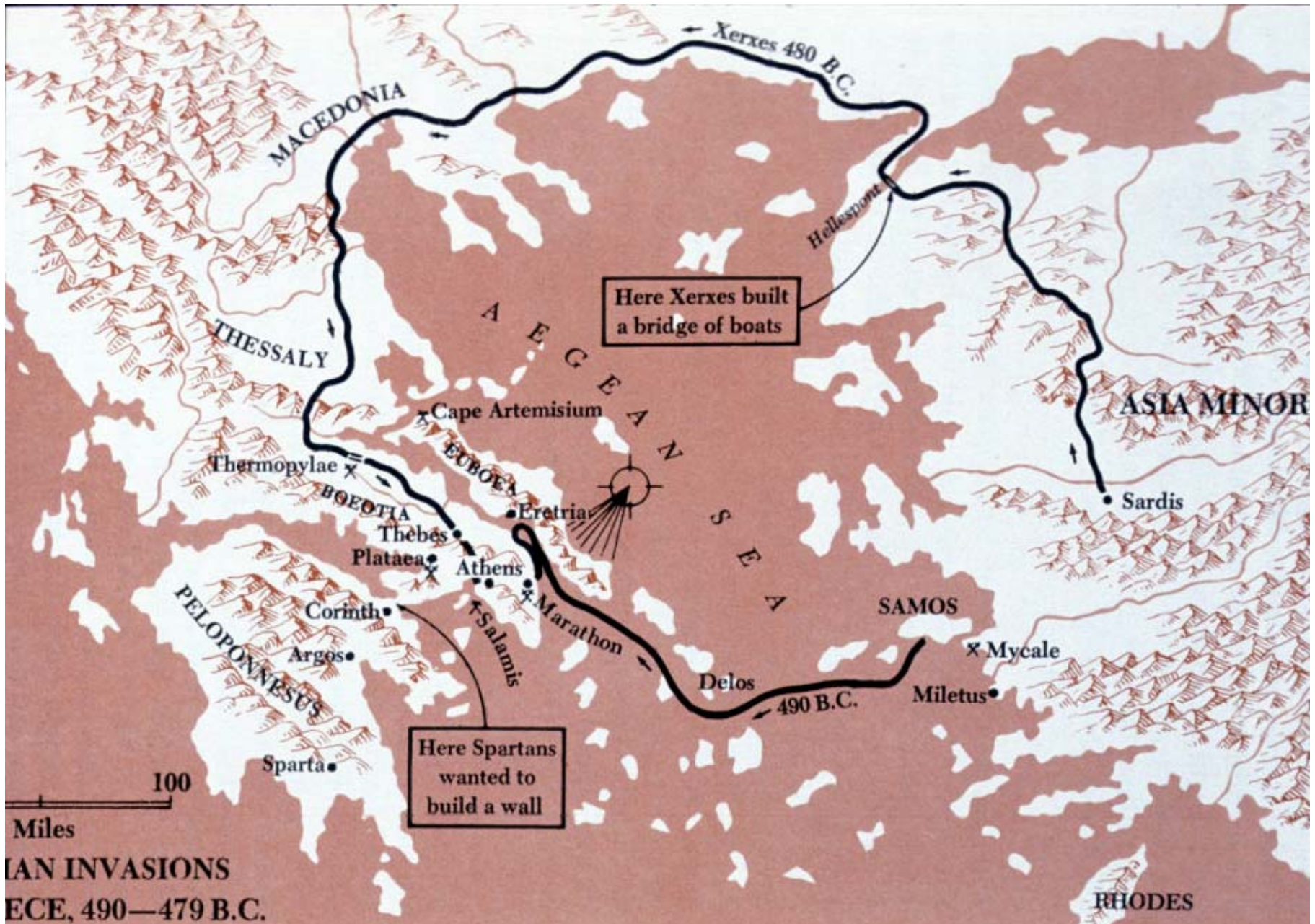
Darius

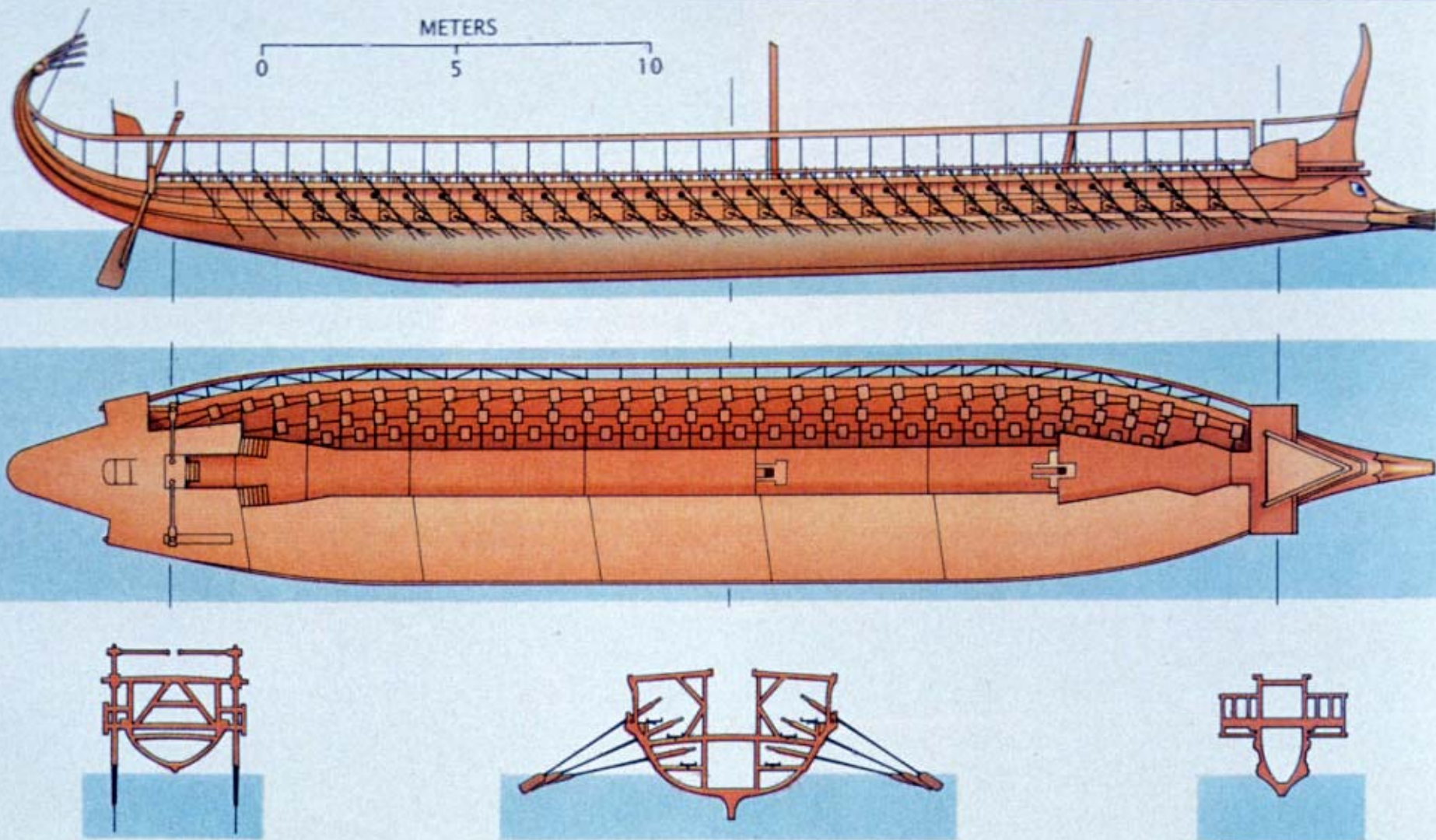


The First Persian War



The Second Persian War





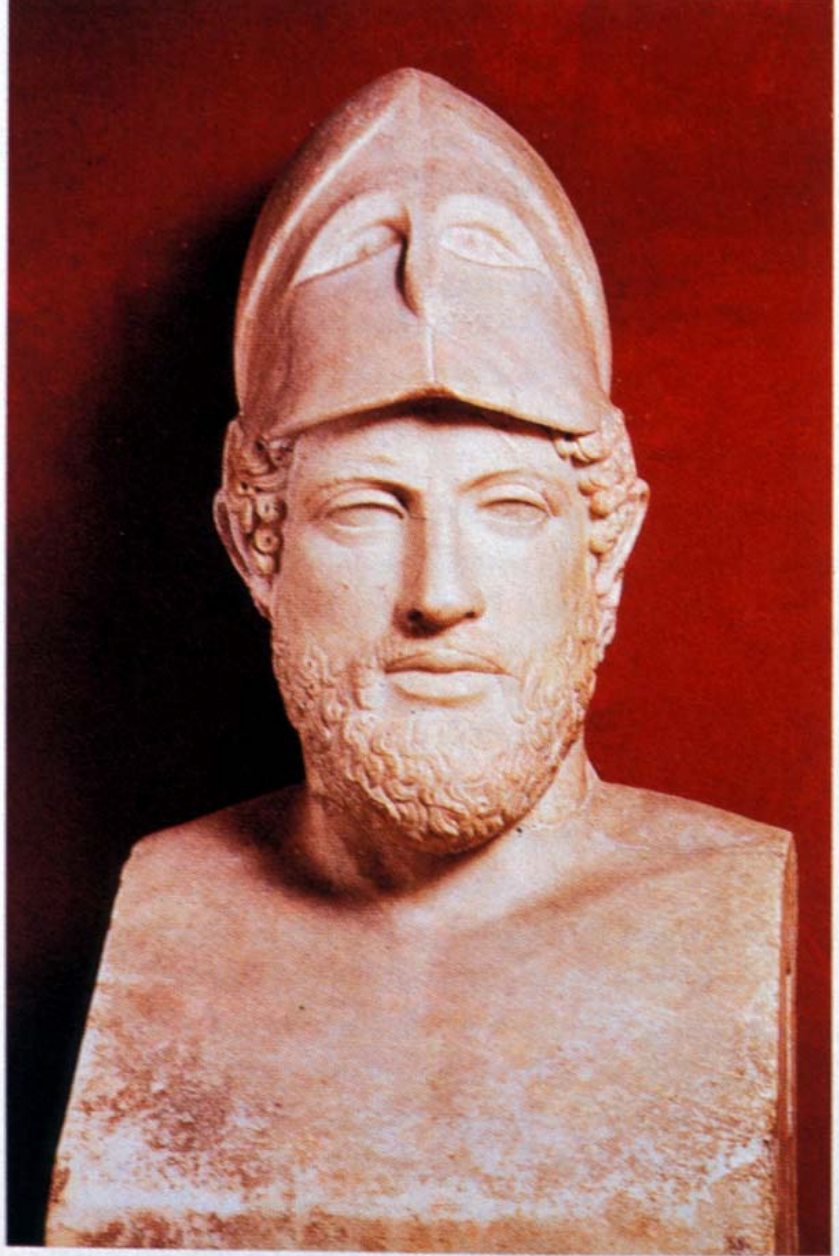
SIDE, TOP AND SECTION VIEWS of *Olympias* are shown in these scale drawings. The 170 rowers were arranged in three files on each side: 31 in the top bank and 27 in each of the two lower banks. The six files are arranged in a V shape, with the lowest

bank farthest inboard and the top one farthest outboard. The pivots for the topmost oars were placed on outriggers. The seats of the rowers in the top and bottom files were angled a few degrees inboard, so that all the oar tips were evenly spaced.

The Battle of Salamis



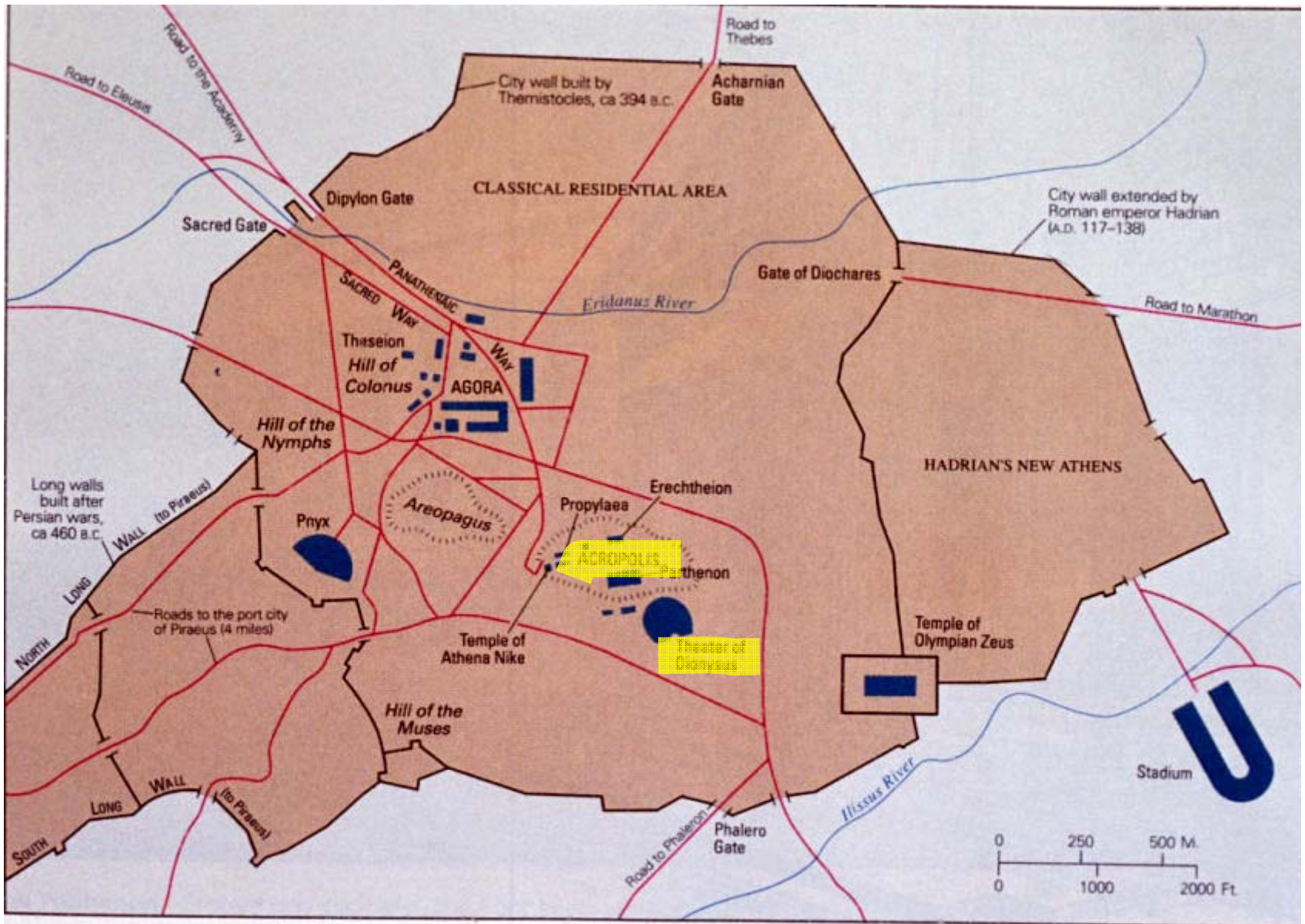
Pericles



▶ A Roman copy of an idealized portrait of Pericles, the leading Athenian statesman of his time. The helmet symbolizes his position as commander.

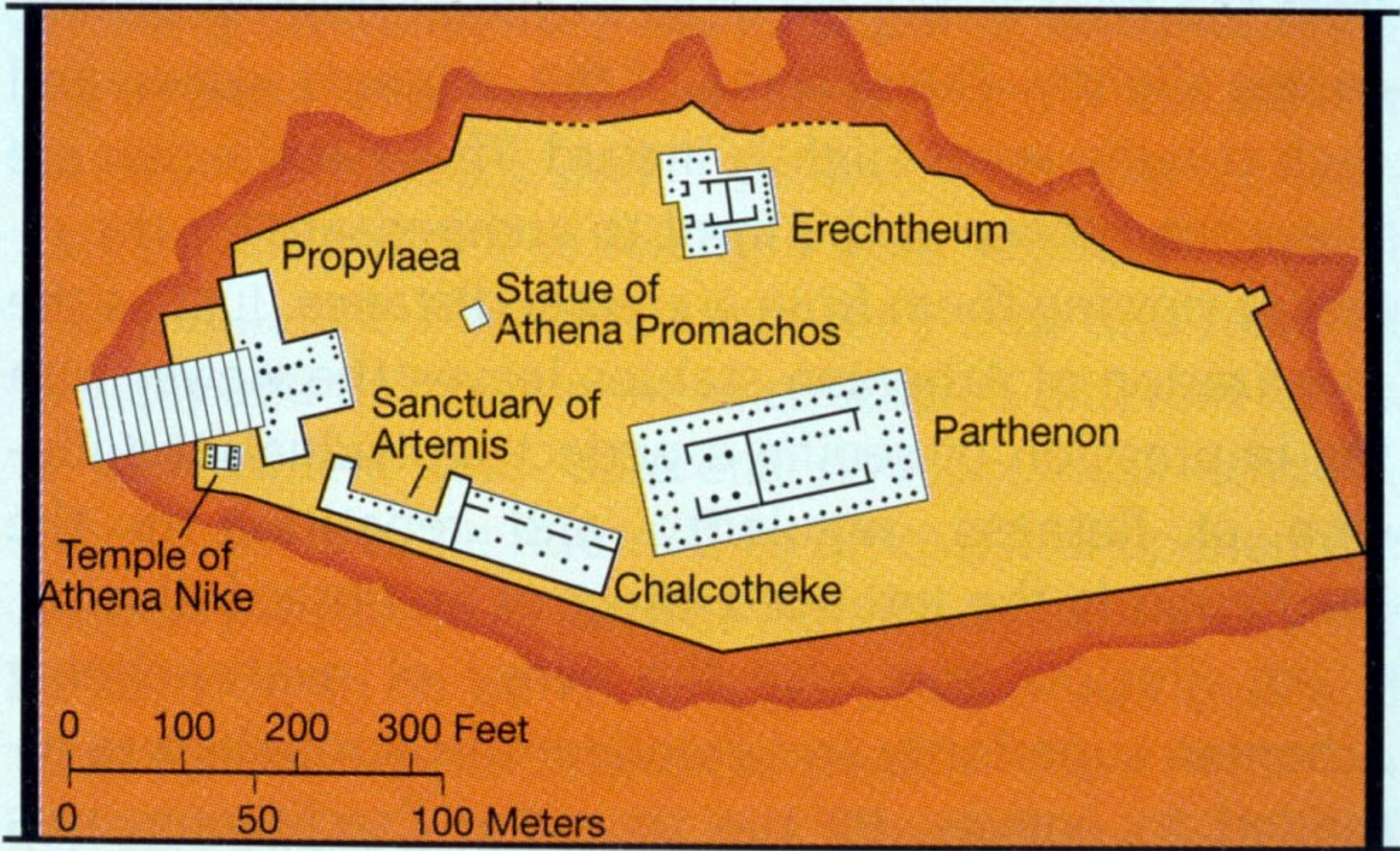
Athens: Acropolis





MAP 3.4 Ancient Athens By modern standards the city of Athens was hardly more than a town, not much larger in size than one square mile. Yet this small area reflects the concentration of ancient Greek life in the polis.



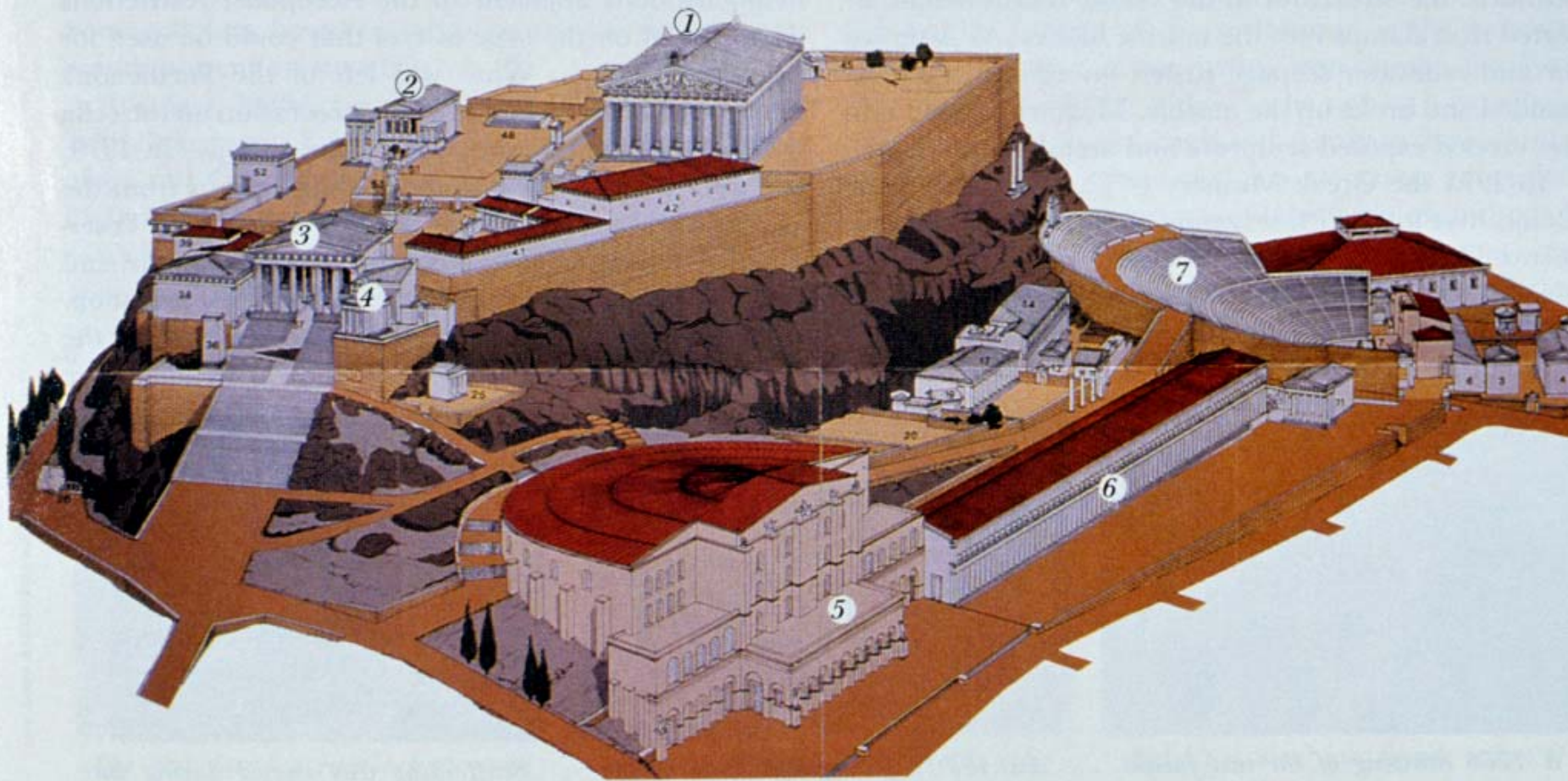


The Acropolis



Barbie: World Traveler

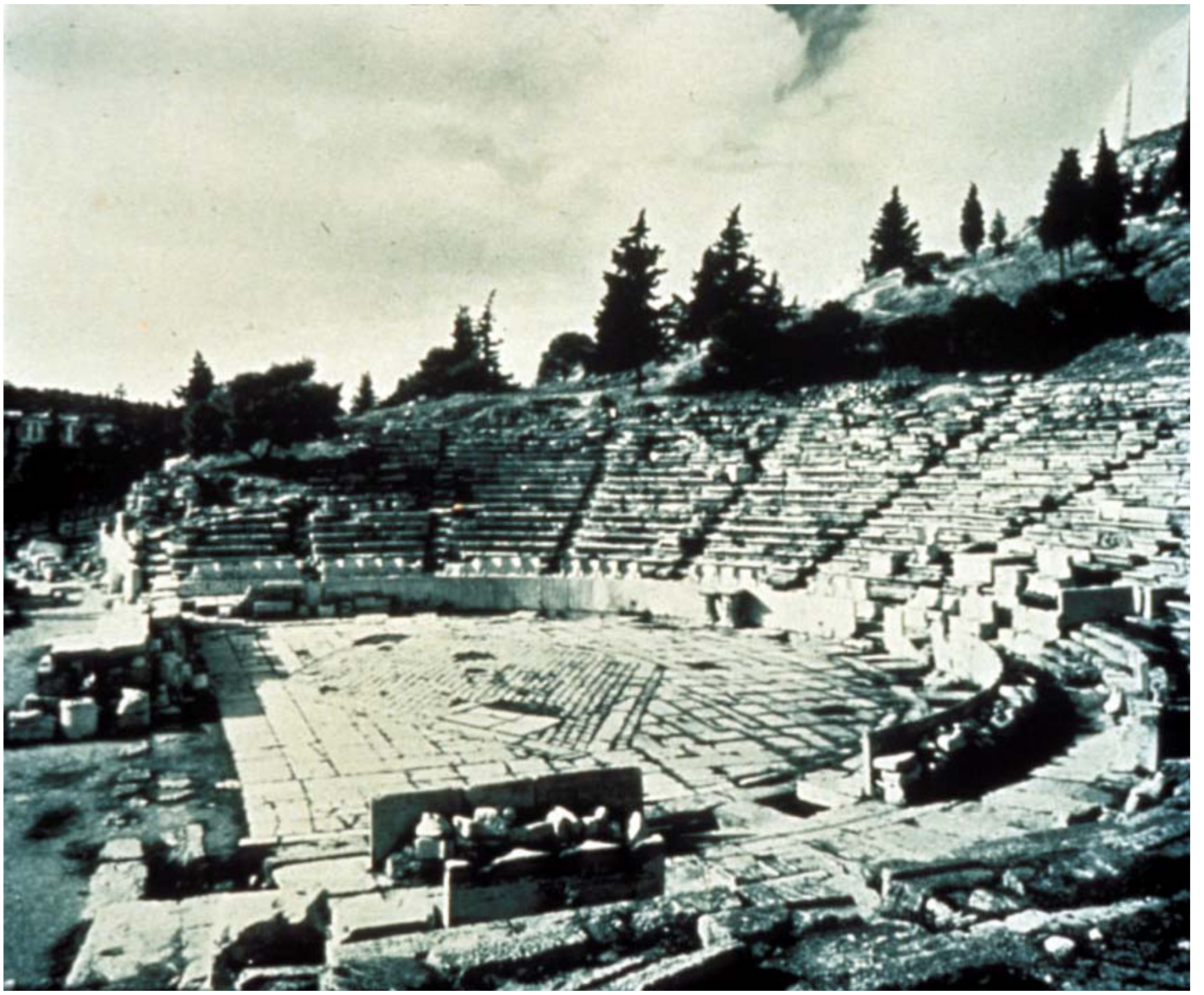


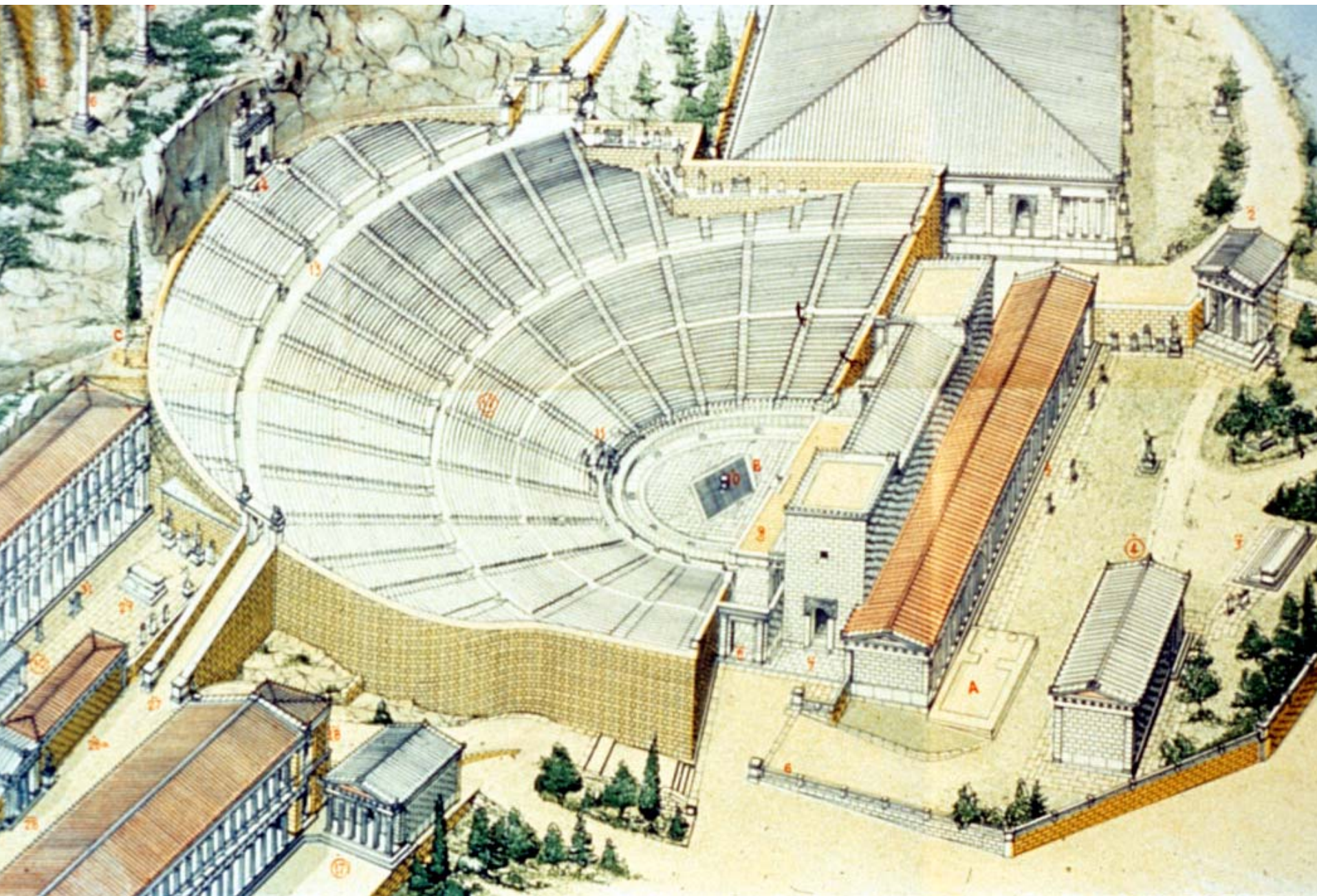


Important buildings of the Acropolis in antiquity included the (1) Parthenon, (2) Erechtheion, (3) Propylaea, (4) Temple of Athena Nike, (5) Odeion of Herodes Atticus, (6) Stoa of Eumenes, (7) Theater of Dionysos (smaller numbers are from an earlier printing of the illustration). Below, the Acropolis today.

The Theatre of Dionysus







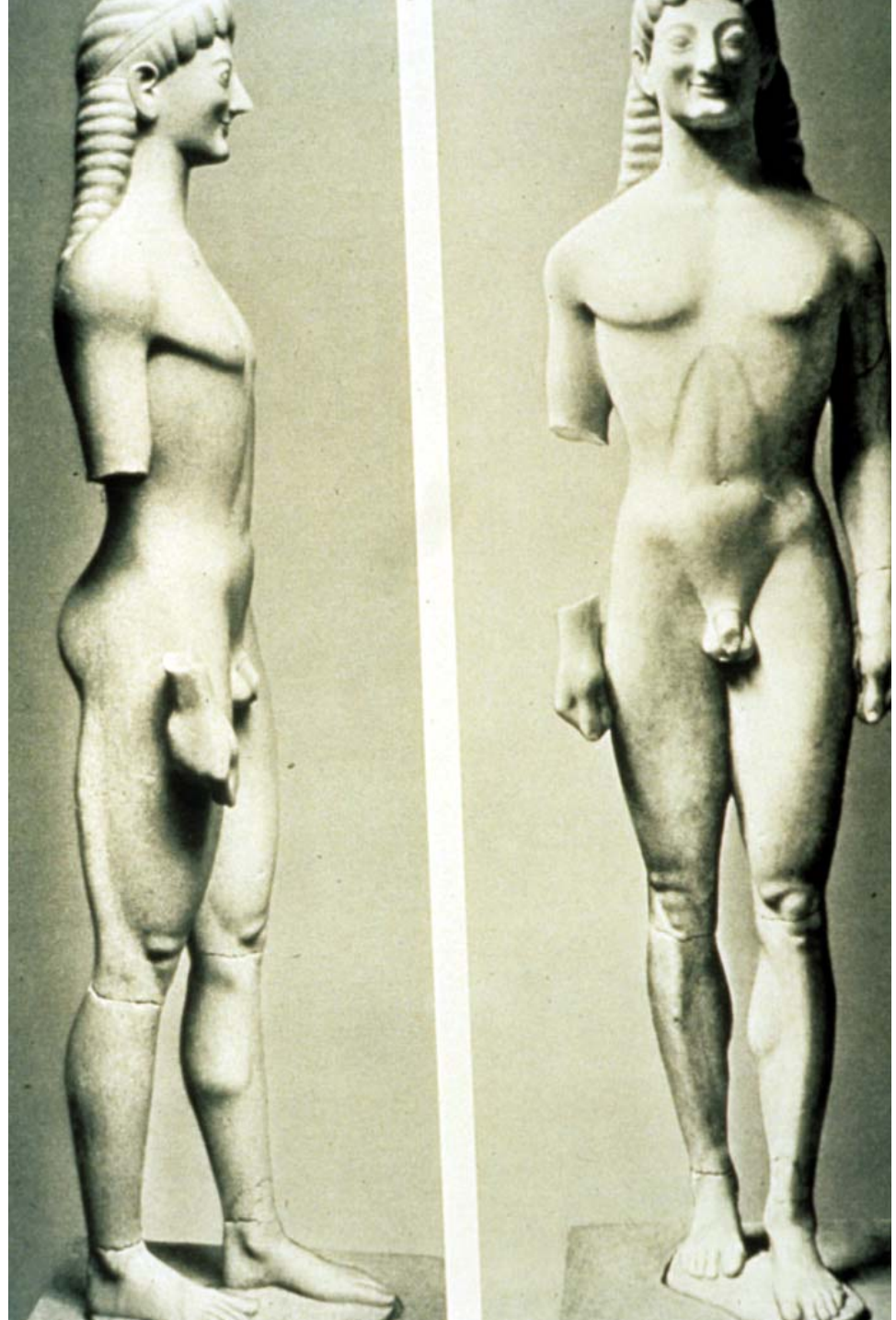
Black-Figure Vase



Red-Figure Vase



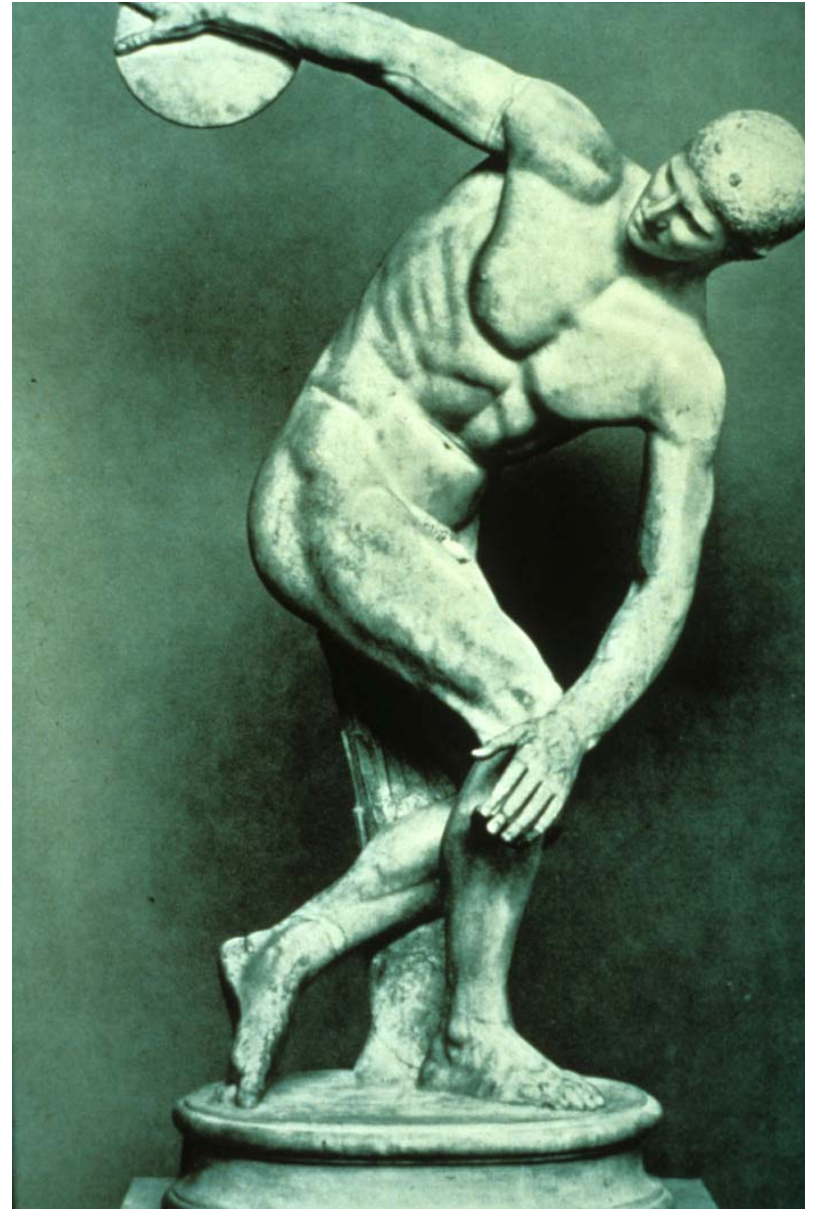
Kouros
Statue



Early
Discus-Thrower



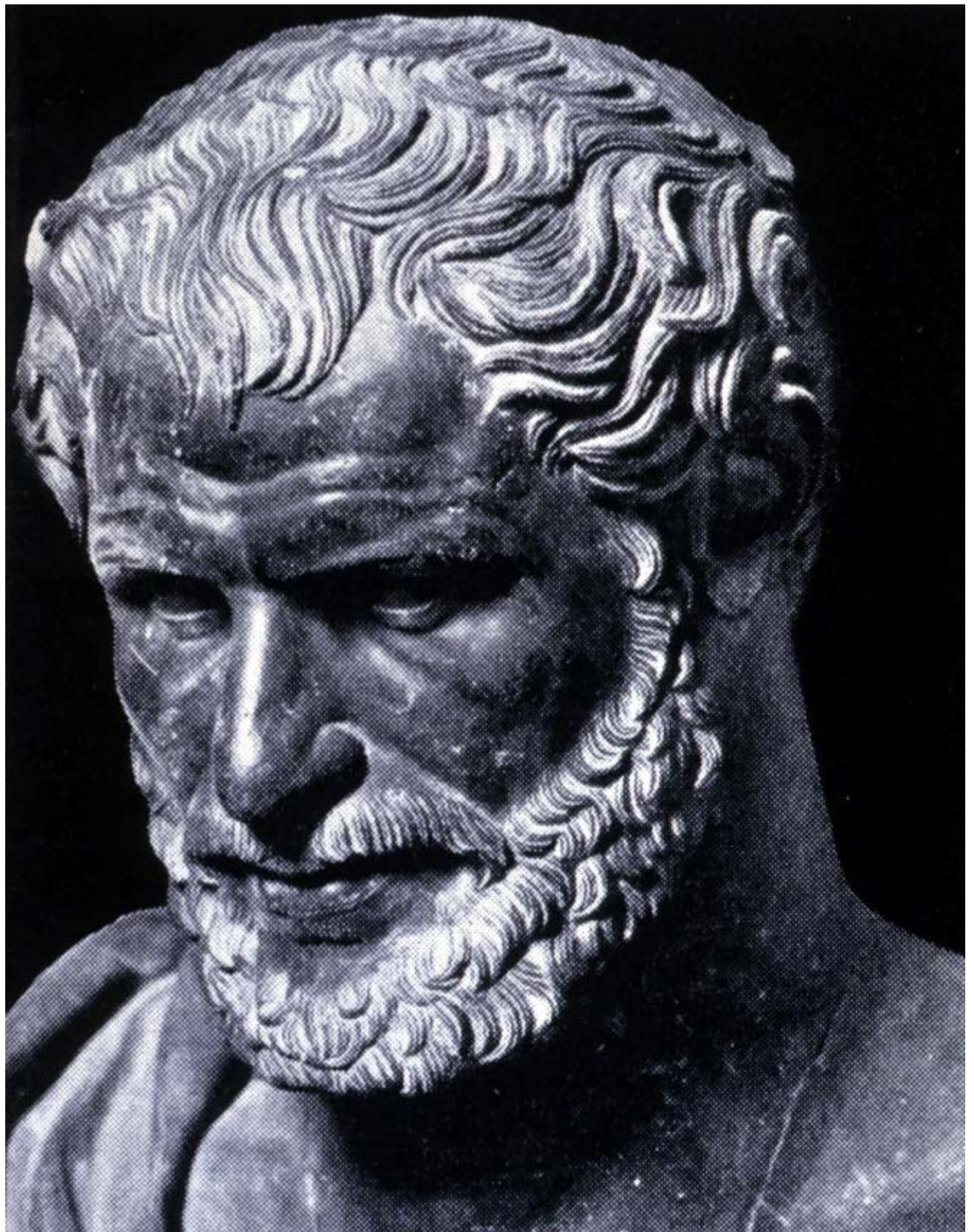
Classical
Discus-Thrower



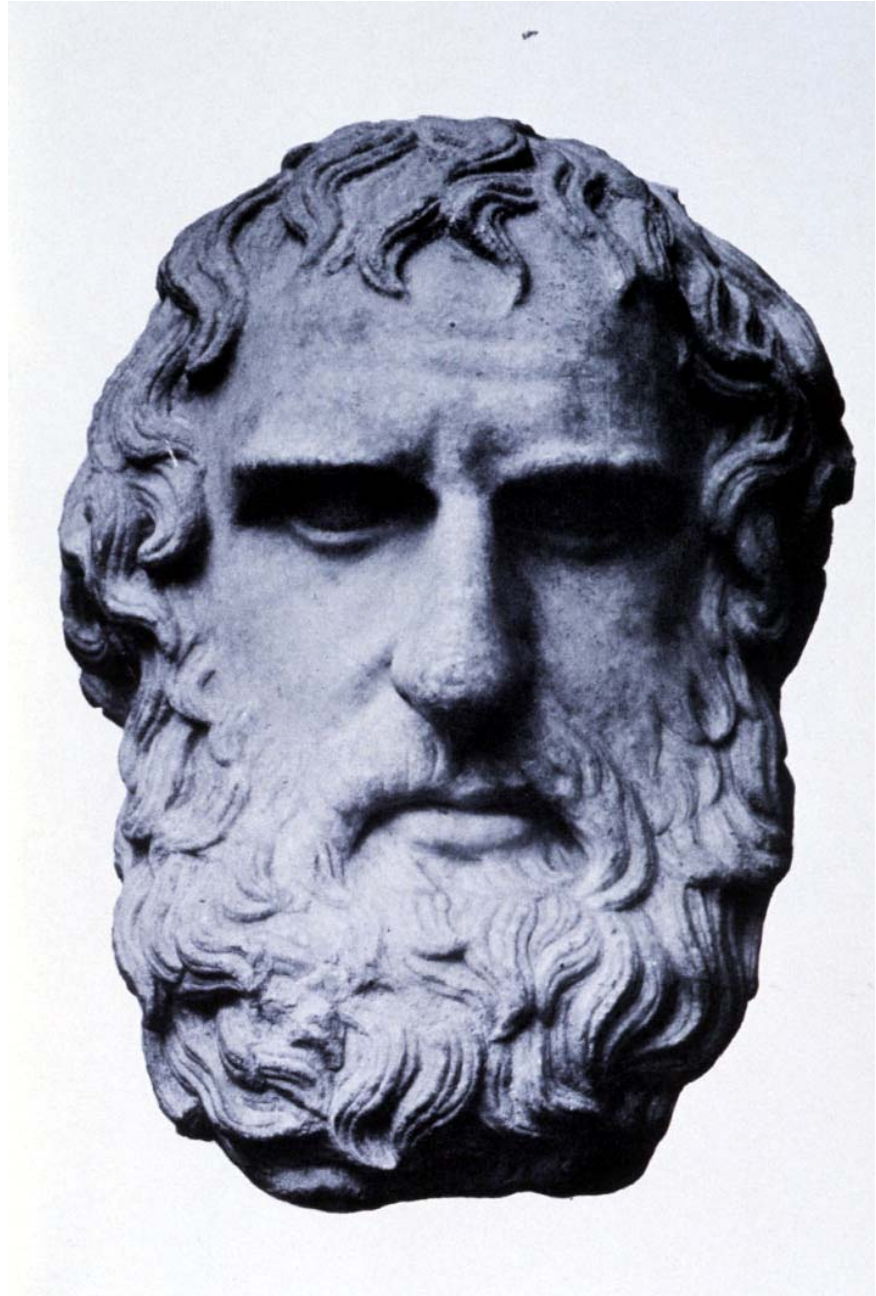
The Parthenon Frieze



Heraclitus:
An Early
Greek
Philosopher



Socrates and Plato





The Peloponnesian War

431 BCE: Sparta attacks Athens

431-421 BCE: Army vs. Navy Stalemate

421-415 BCE: Uncomfortable Peace

415-413 BCE: The Sicilian Expedition

413 BCE: Disaster in Syracuse

412-411 BCE: Oligarchic Revolution

411-404 BCE: Athenian Desperation

404 BCE: Sparta captures Athens

The Post-Classical Age

404-394 BCE: Athens rebuilds Long Walls

394-371 BCE: Sparta fights Thebes

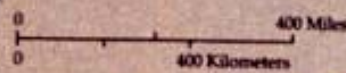
371 BCE: The Battle of Leuctra

371-338 BCE: The Rise of Macedon (Philip II)

336 BCE: Philip's Assassination

336-323 BCE: Alexander the Great

323 BCE: Alexander's Death



X Battle symbol

■ Macedonia in 359 B.C.E.

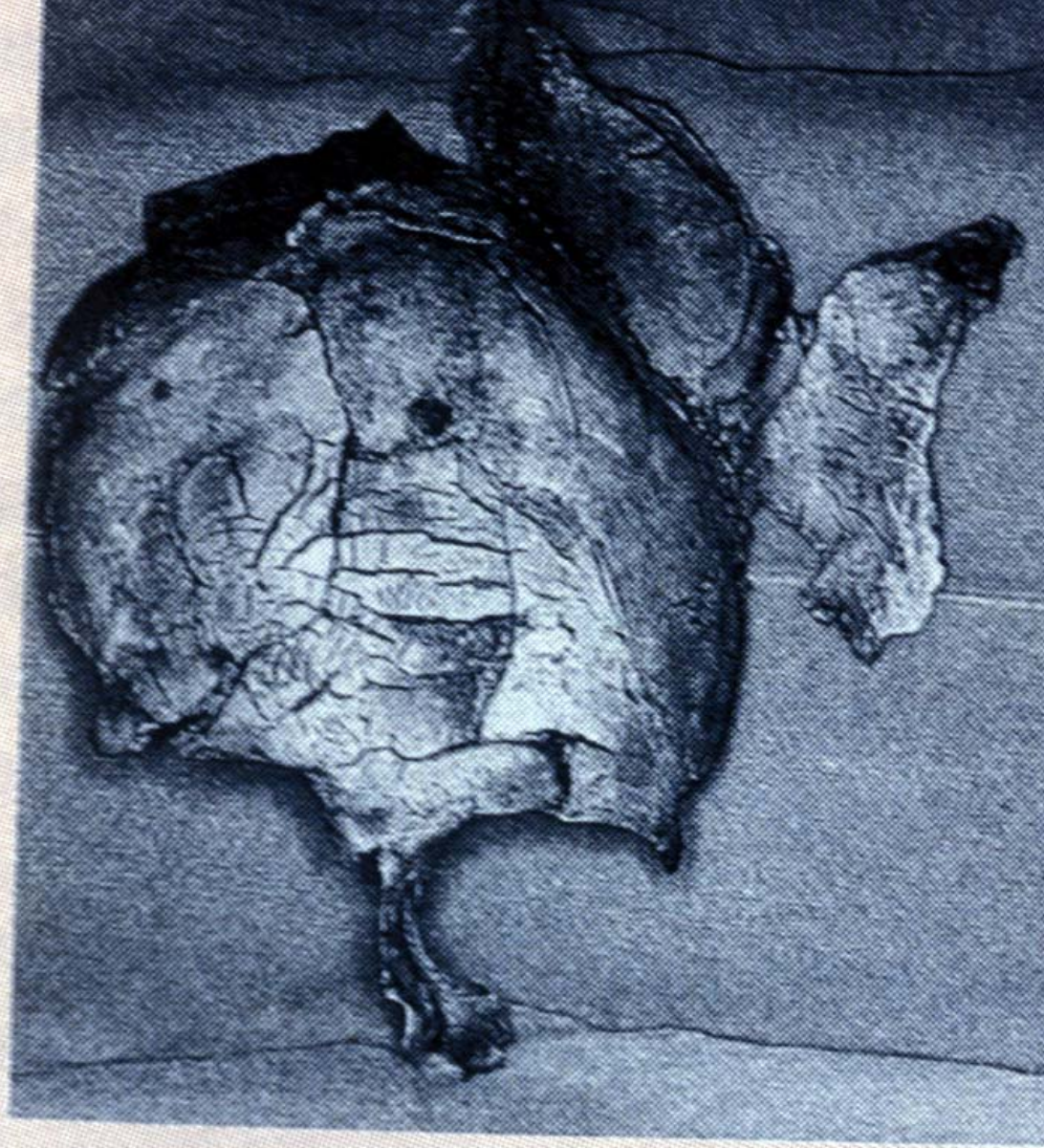
■ Acquisitions to 346

■ Acquired by 342

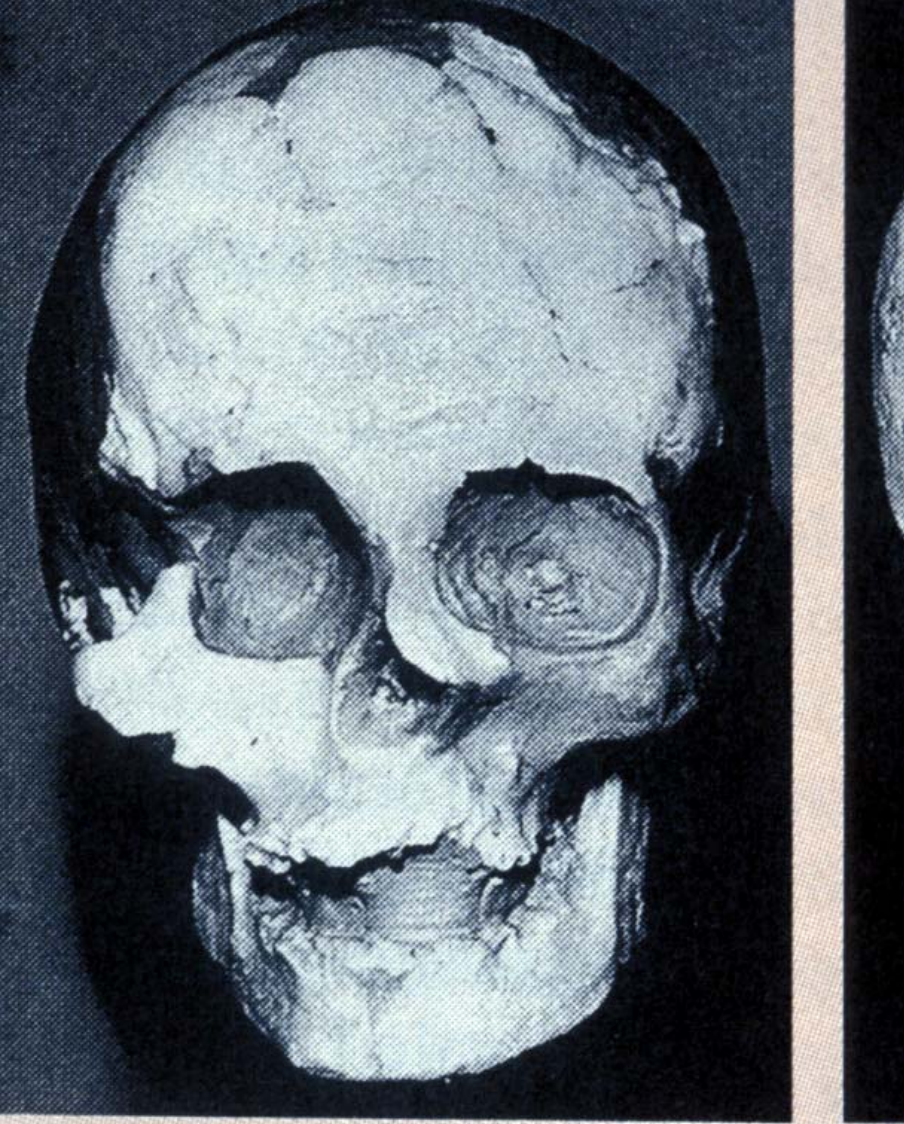
Philip II of
Macedon



Reconstruction of the face of Philip II from a skull found in the tombs at Vergina



Reconstruction in progress (left to right): the frontal bone of the skull from the Vergina tomb; the skull after laboratory cleaning; the skull after reconstruction.

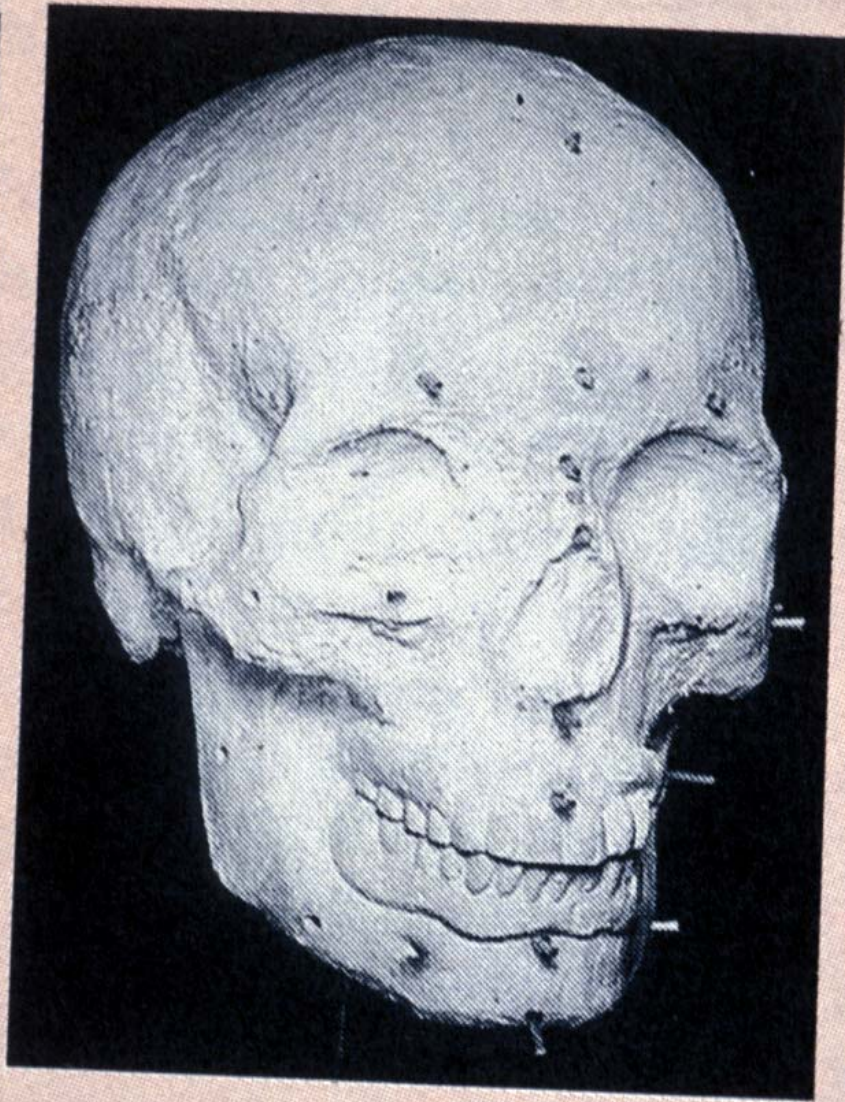


Reconstruction of the face of Philip II from a skull found in the tombs at Vergina

*reconstruction; a plaster cast
pegs in position for the addition
tissue; a wax cast of the reconstruction*

...ess of soft tissue
...s known from

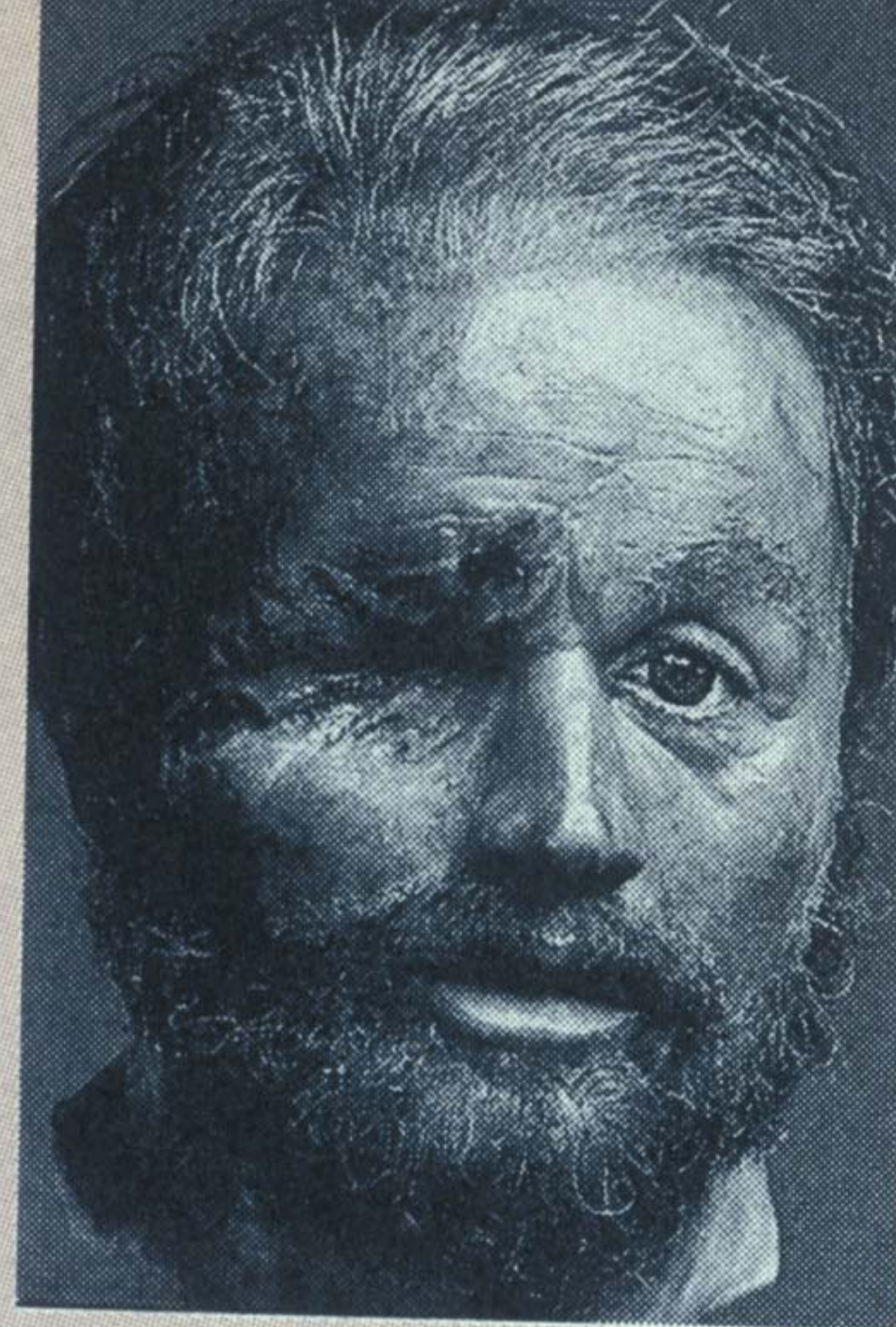
portraits (for
nose shape)



er cast with marker
e addition of soft
e reconstructed

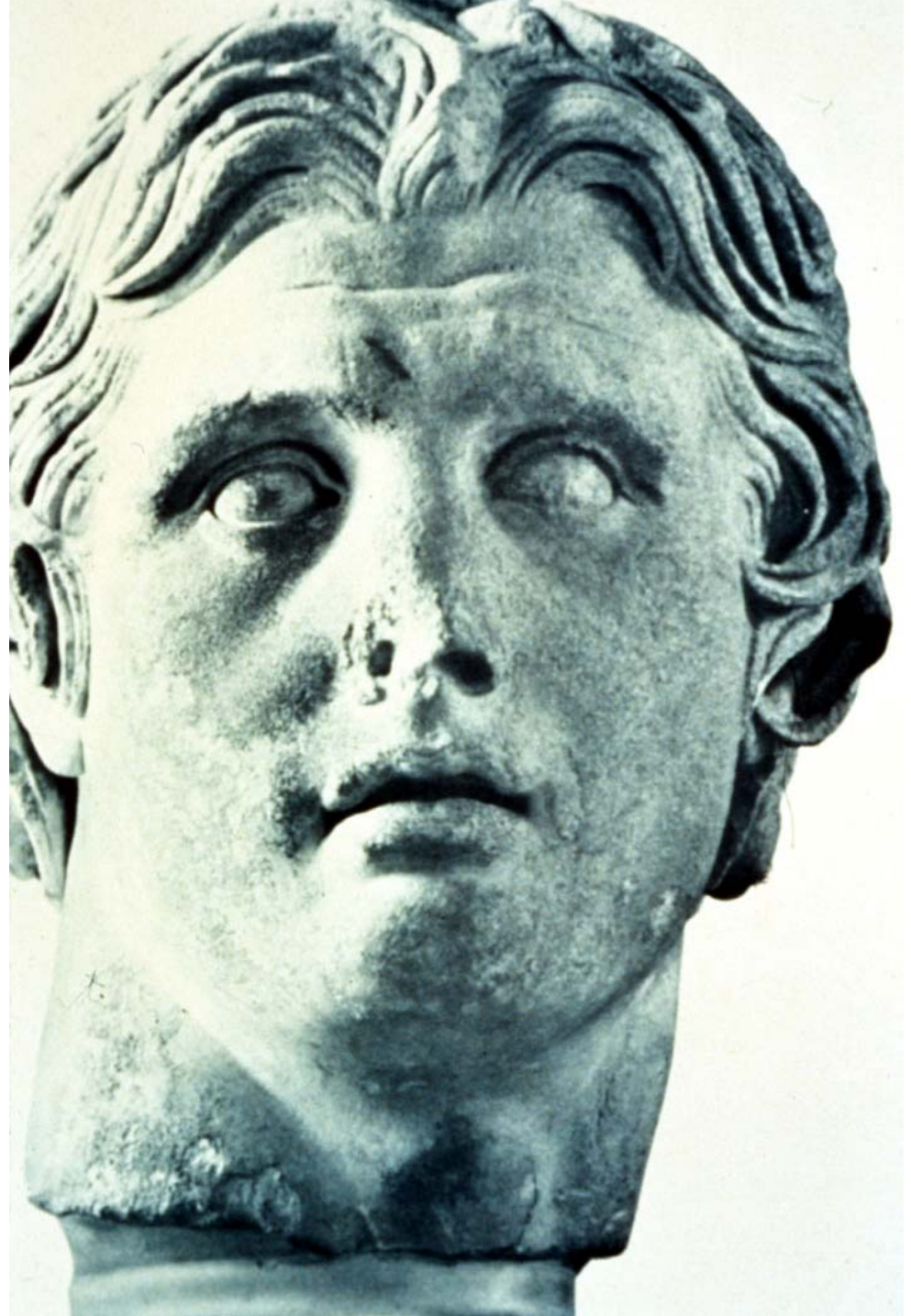
head, with the
give the impres

Reconstruction
of the face of
Philip II from a
skull found in
the tombs at
Vergina



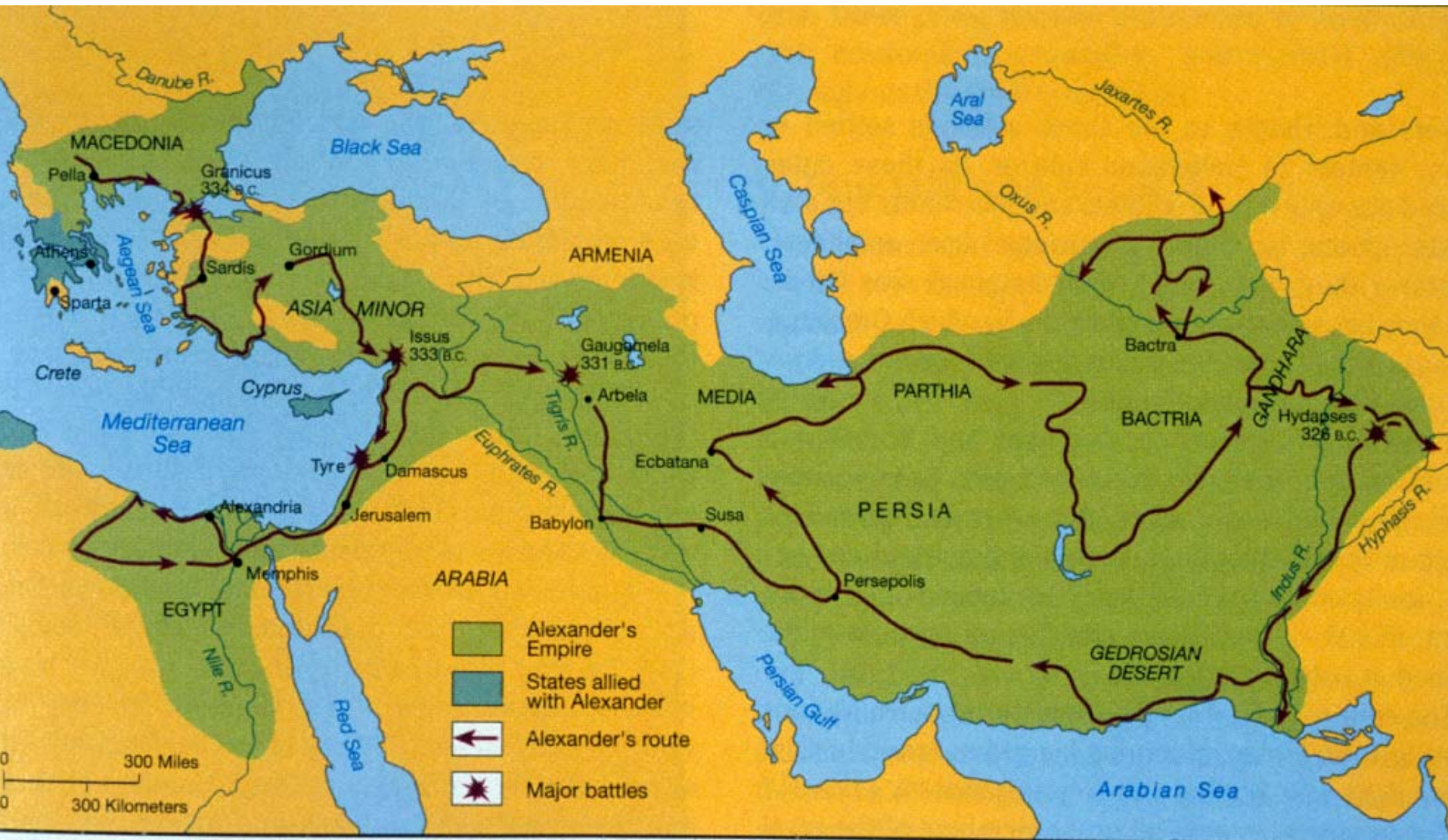
Reconstruction
of the face of
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Alexander the Great

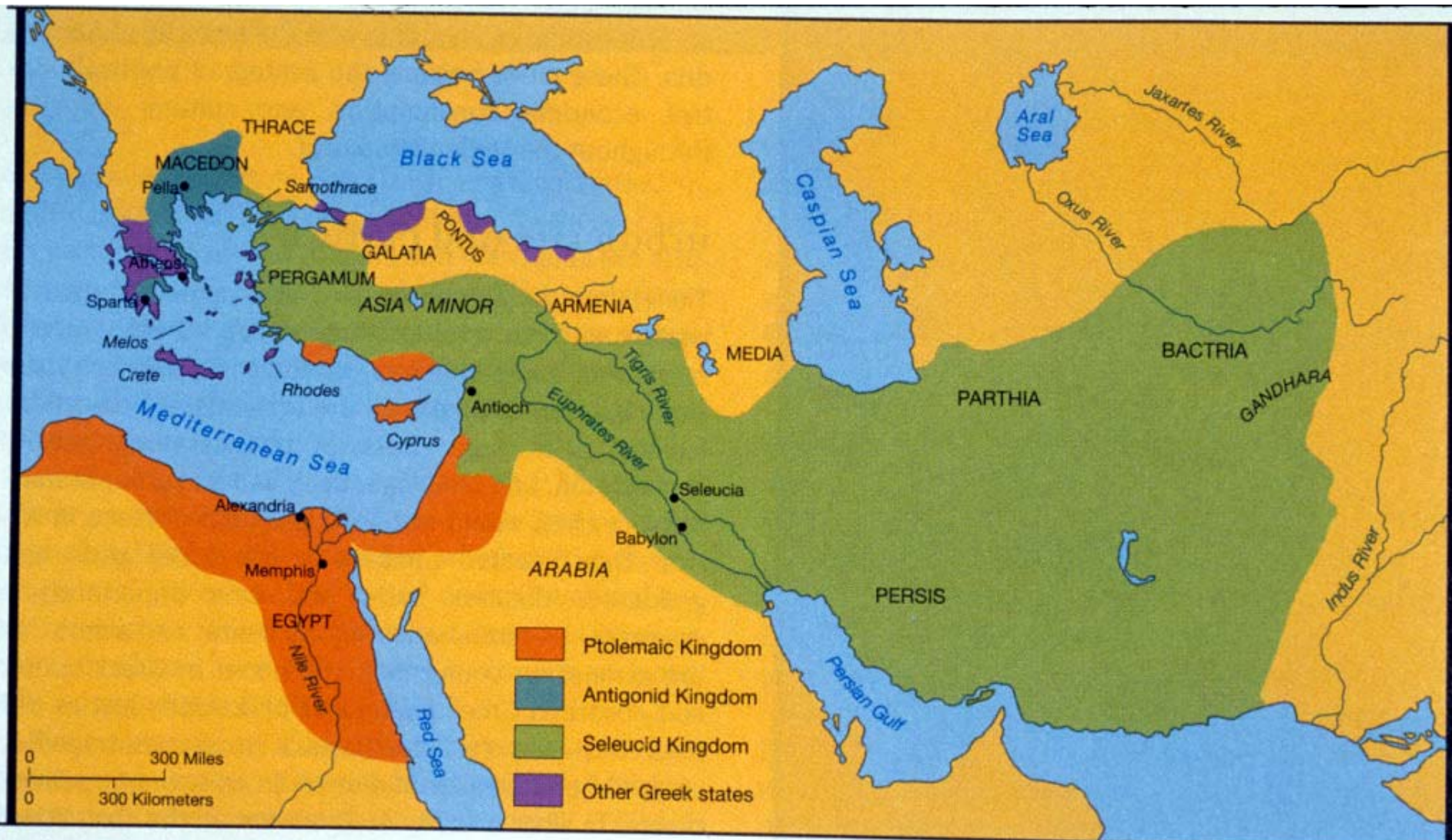


Alexander and Darius at Issus





The Empire of Alexander the Great



The Hellenistic Kingdoms

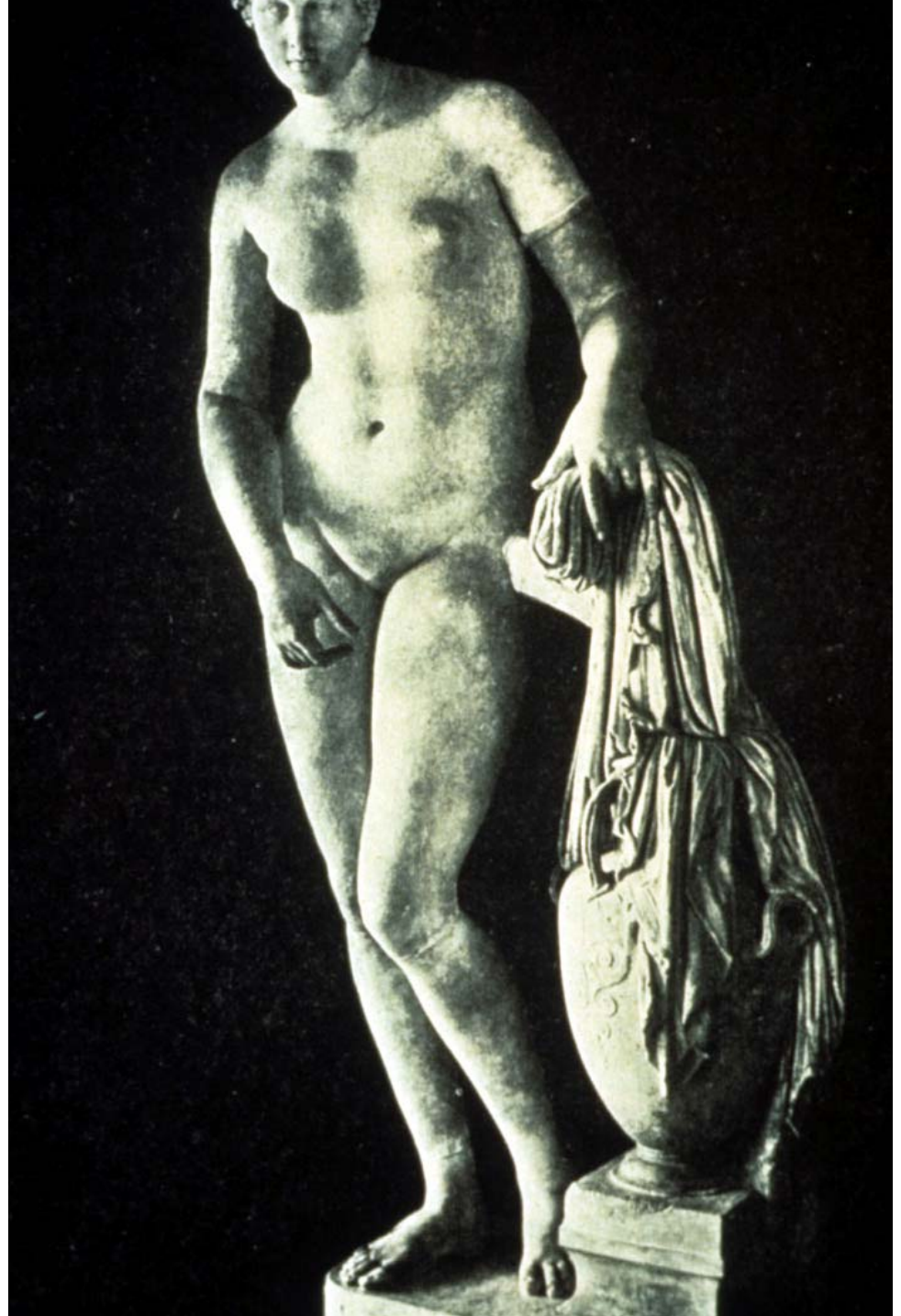


Ptolemy I of Egypt; friend, general and historian of Alexander

A Comparison of
Classical (*l*)
and
Post-Classical (*r*)
Greek Statuary



Praxiteles' Aphrodite



A Sleeping Cupid (Eros)



An Old Woman
carrying a
heavy bucket

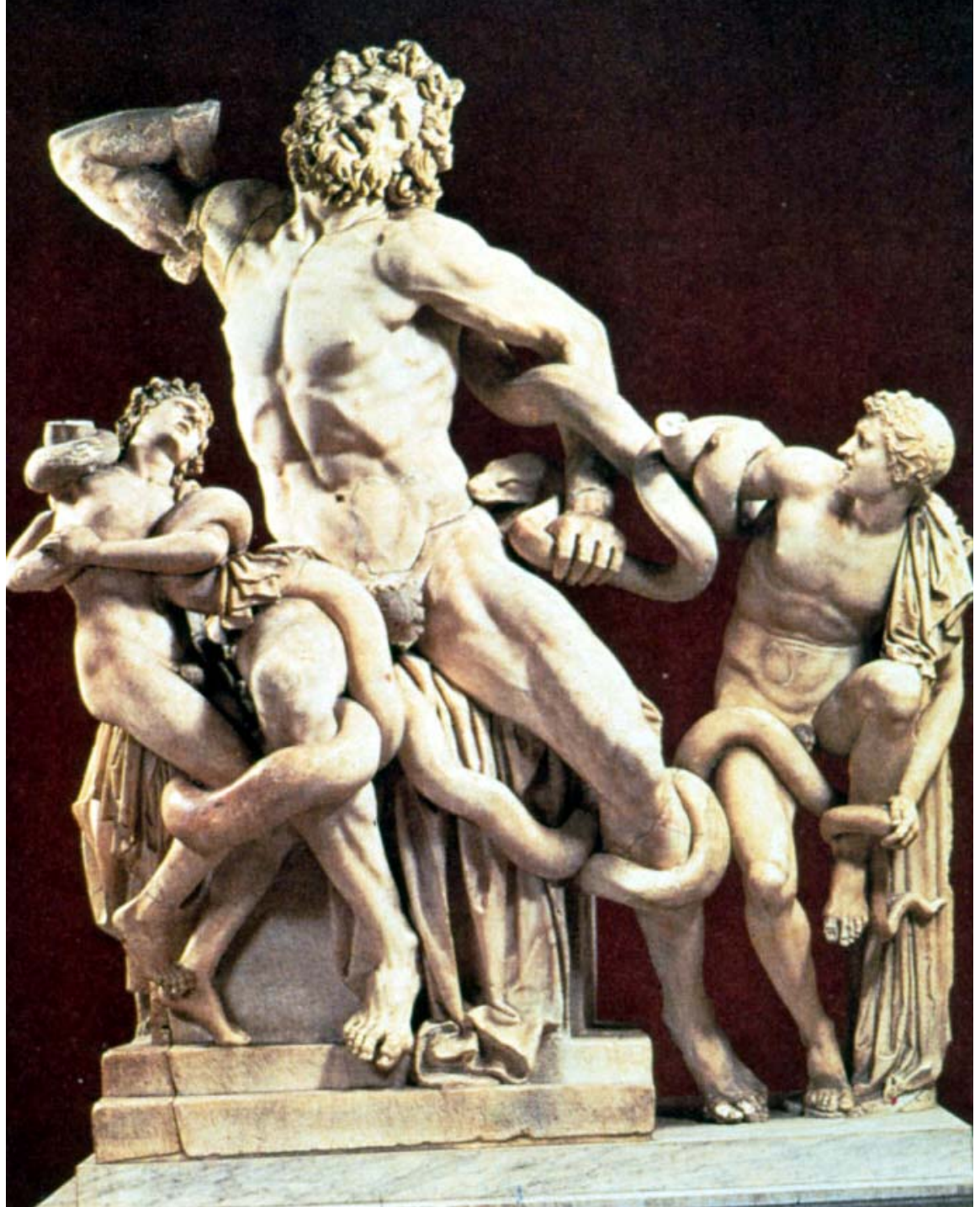


The Dying Alexander



Graeco-Roman pathos; (left)

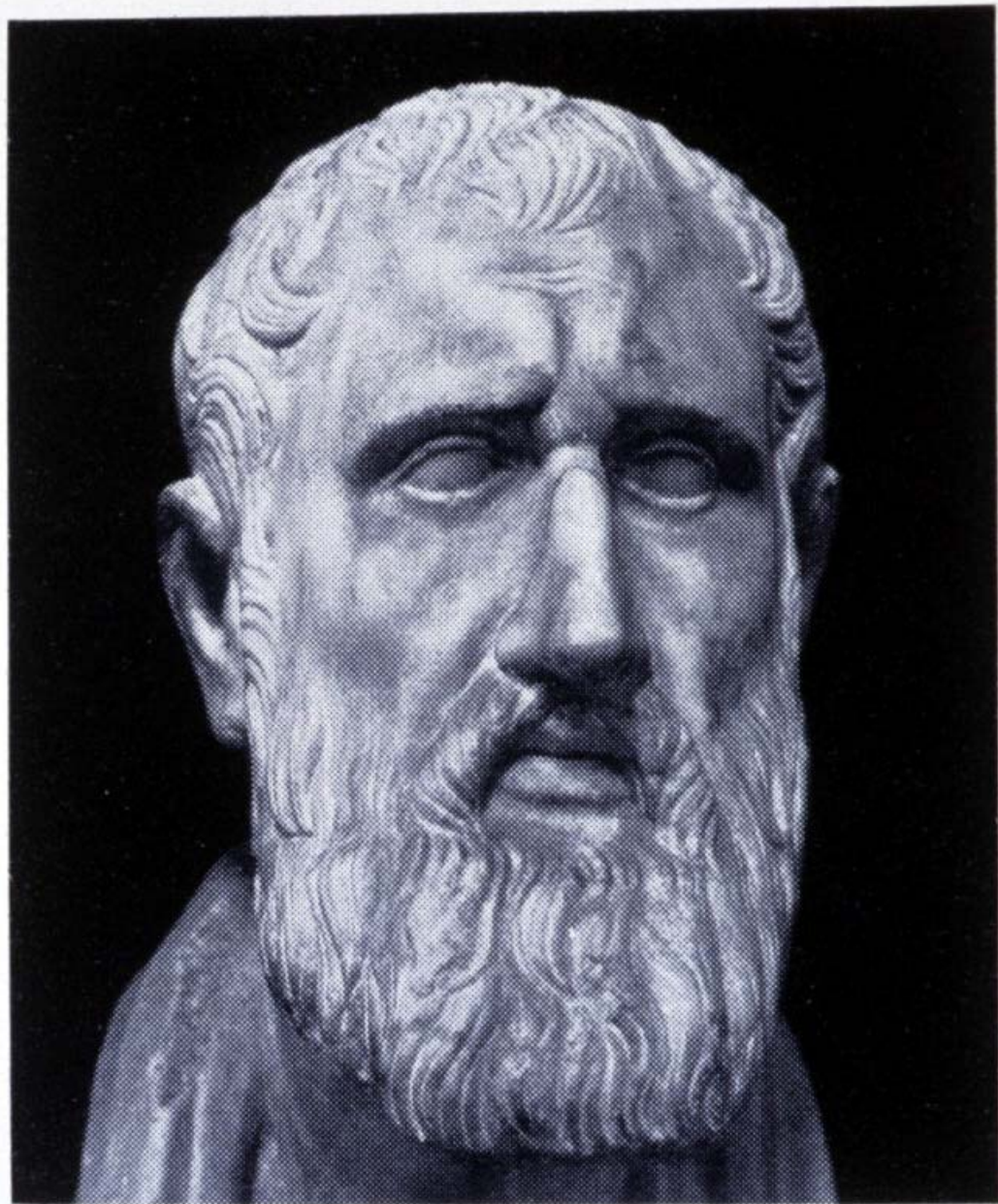
Laocoon and
his sons
being eaten
by two
enormous
serpents



A Gaul who has
killed his wife
and is about to
kill himself



A Roman copy of a Greek statue of Aristotle. Many ancient Greek sculptures are known to us only through Roman copies.



ZENO 334–262

