

□□The Trojan War took place in approximately the 13th century. The ancient Greeks defeated the City of Troy. The Trojan War started after an incident at the wedding feast of Peleus, the king of The ssaly, and Thetis, a sea goddess. All the gods and goddesses of Mt. Olympus had been invited except Eris, the goddess of discord. Eris was offended and tried to stir up trouble among the guests at the feast. She sent a golden apple inscribed "For the most beautiful." Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite each claimed the apple as their own. Paris judged the quarrel and awarded the apple to Aphrodite because she had promised him Helen, the most beautiful woman in the world. Helen was already married to Kin Menelaus of Sparta but when visited by Paris, she fled with Paris to Troy. Menelaus organized Greek war against Troy to get Helen back. The Greeks battled for ten years but could not defeat Troy. The fall of Troy occurred when the Greeks built a large hollow horse and placed it outside the walls of Troy. The Trojans took the horse inside and thought they had won the war and the horse was a gift from the Greeks. Later that night, the Greeks stormed from the horse and opened the gates to allow their fellow warriors in and the Greeks conquered the City of Troy. □□□Ancient Greece was the birthplace of Western civilization about 2500 years ago. Greek civilization consisted mainly of small city-states. A city-state consisted of a city or town and the surrounding villages and farmland. The Greek city-states were independent and quarreled often with one-another. These city states established the world's first democratic government. The Greeks believed that certain gods and goddesses watched over them and directed their daily lives. Families would try to please these gods by offering sacrifices, gifts, and ceremonies. Greeks flocked to oracles to consult priests and priestesses to answer questions and fore-tell the future. Greek men enjoyed drinking, talking, and dancing at parties. They also like sports and religious festivals. Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle are the most important Greek philosophers. Socrates taught by carefully questioning his listeners to expose the weaknesses of their ideas and arguments. Plato explored such subjects as beauty, justice, and good government. Aristotle summed up the achievements of Greek philosophy and science. His authority on many topics remained unquestioned for more than 100 years. Most Ancient Greeks were suspicious of philosophers and their theories. They continued to believe in superstitions and in myths. In 399 BC, an Athens jury sentenced Socrates to death for showing disrespect to the gods. Greek architects, sculptors, and painters made great contributions to the arts. They were trying to create ideal beauty based on equal proportions. Greek sculptors portrayed figures of gods, goddesses, and human beings. The most famous Greek sculptors were Phidias, Praxiteles, Lysippos, and Myron. Music often was played with Greek plays. Melody was common and harmony was not. The government of Athens was headed by Pericles for most of the Golden Age. An assembly of all male citizens would pass the laws, at the height of its power, Athens had the most advanced democracy in Greece. The Parthenon in Athens is a Greek Temple. Athena was the goddess of wisdom and warfare. Apollo the god of the sun and of poetry represented the ideal young man. □□The ancient Greeks built Athens upon a great plateau upon a great hill. The flat hill covers about ten acres. Athens became known as the Acropolis. The Greek words akro and polis mean high city. The Athenians built temples and public buildings on the Acropolis. By 1200 BC the Athenians had built a wall around most of the city. The Athenians built a temple to Athena on the hill. Pericles also began the Propylaea in addition to the Parthenon. The Propylaea was never completed. All citizens except those of the city's poorest class were eligible for the council and for all other offices. Women were not citizens and could not vote or hold office. All public officials were chosen annually by drawing lots. Generals were elected. Unpopular government officials could be banished for ten years by vote of the people. □□The Coliseum is one of the chief landmarks of Rome. Romans watched gladiators fight each other or animals. Forums were the center of public life in the city. Public meetings were held here and many important buildings and statues stood there. □□□The Parthenon is an ancient Greek temple in the city of Athens. It stands on a hill called the Acropolis overlooking the city of Athens. The Parthenon is dedicated to the goddess Athena. The best Greek sculptors and designers erected the Parthenon between 447 and 432 BC. When the Turkish people owned the Parthenon, they filled it with gunpowder which exploded and destroyed the central part of the building. The Parthenon was built entirely of Pentelic marble. One room in the Parthenon contained a huge gold and ivory statue of Athena. Around the top of the outer wall above the columns of the Parthenon was a set of small sculptured panels called metopes. □□□Athens was a city known to protect people from the Athenians. The Greeks living in Athens were people with a passion for perfection. Artists excelled in beautiful works of love, beauty, and passion. Pericles was leader of the Athenians and built Acropolis to honor Athena. 39 foot high statue of Athena sits in the town. Many people and small countries looked to Athens for protection. Athens was completed in 50 years. Sculptors such as the great Fidius designed statues to display in Athens. We as Americans took so much from the Greeks. Politics, Rhetoric, biology, geology, first to calculate atom, position of heavenly bodies, all were first done by the Greeks. Great Philosophers included Socrates, Plato, Hypocrates, Pythagorean, Pindler, Escelus. Athens had the worlds first democracy. The citizens participated males only in the government. We took the Greek form of Government and applied it to American Government. Our founding fathers knew Latin and Greek and realized the importance of the language. The Greeks erected many statues to honor their gods and one was found in 1928 by divers. The found statue, one dedicated to Poseidon, god of the sea was probably stolen by the Romans but the ship sunk and the statue was under water for hundreds of years. Sea at Sunneam was the name of a temple built in honor for Poseidon. Zeus, the father and leader of the Gods live on Mt. Olympus. Delphi was an important Greek Temple for Apollo. □□The Greek people were highly educated and built stadiums and offered sacrifices to uphold their high religion. The oracle of Delphi, was a well known oracle. The theater originated as a place for religious festivals. Amphitheater was for plays about woman. The Olympics were every four years. The competitors competed naked and their were cheering sections along the side of the competition area. 770 BC was the first Olymp

ic Games played. Physical Beauty was a great thing for Greeks. Sculptors tried to capture great eye-pleasing physiques for their statues. Homosexual activity was accepted between men and boys. A plague in Athens wiped out Pericles and many Greek people. The Greek people inspired cultures and countries for years to come and we are all in debt to the Greek people for the knowledge and wisdom they showed to invent new theories, laws, ideas, and ways of life. The Greek people were very advanced for their time and without them we would not know many of the things we know now. Pythagorean helped us to develop math skills and Socrates as well as other philosophers taught us theories of science and evolution. -----trojan took place approximately century ancient greeks defeated city troy trojan started after incident wedding feast peleus king thessaly thetis goddess gods goddesses olympus been invited except eris goddess discord eris offended tried stir trouble among guests feast sent golden apple inscribed most beautiful hera athena aphrodite each claimed apple their paris judged quarrel awarded apple aphrodite because promised helen most beautiful woman world helen already married menelaus sparta when visited paris fled with paris troy menelaus organized greek against troy helen back greeks battled years could defeat fall occurred when greeks built large hollow horse placed outside walls trojans took horse inside thought horse gift from later that night stormed from opened gates allow their fellow warriors conquered city ancient greece birthplace western civilization about years greek civilization consisted mainly small city states state consisted town surrounding villages farmland greek states were independent quarreled often with another these states established world first democratic government believed that certain gods goddesses watched over them directed their daily lives families would please these gods offering sacrifices gifts ceremonies flocked oracles consult priests priestesses answer questions fore tell future enjoyed drinking talking dancing parties they also like sports religious festivals socrates plato aristotle most important philosophers socrates taught carefully questioning listeners expose weaknesses ideas arguments plato explored such subjects beauty justice good government aristotle summed achievements philosophy science authority many topics remained unquestioned more than years ancient were suspicious philosophers theories they continued believe superstitions myths at helen jury sentenced socrates death showing disrespect architects sculptors painters made great contributions arts they were trying create ideal beauty based equal proportions sculptors portrayed figures goddesses human beings famous sculptors phidias praxiteles lysippos myron music often played with plays melody common harmony government athens headed pericles golden assembly male citizens would pass laws height power athens advanced democracy greece parthenon temple athena goddess wisdom warfare apollo poetry represented ideal young built upon great plateau upon great hill flat hill covers about acres became known acropolis words akropolis mean high athenians built temples public buildings acropolis athenians wall around athenians temple athena hill pericles also began propylaea addition parthenon propylaea never completed citizens except those poorest class eligible council other offices women citizens could vote hold office public officials chosen annually drawing lots generals elected unpopular officials could banished vote people coliseum chief landmarks rome romans watched gladiators fight each other animals forums center public life meetings held here many important buildings statues stood there parthenon temple stands called acropolis overlooking dedicated best designers erected between when turkish people owned filled gunpowder which exploded destroyed central part building entirely pentelic marble room contained huge gold ivory statue around outer wall above columns small sculptured panels called metopes known protect people from living passion perfection artists excelled beautiful works love beauty passion pericles leader honor foot high statue sits town many small countries looked protection completed such fidius designed statues display americans took much politics rhetoric biology geology first calculate atom position heavenly bodies first done philosophers included plato hypocrates pythagorean pindler escelus worlds democracy participated males only form applied american founding fathers knew latin realized importance language erected statues honor found divers found statue dedicated poseidon probably stolen romans ship sunk under water hundreds sunneam name honor poseidon zeus father leader liven olympus delphi important apollo highly educated stadiums offered sacrifices uphold high religion oracle delphi well known oracle theater originated place religious festivals amphitheater plays about woman olympics every four competitors competed naked cheering sections along side competition area olympic games played physical thing tried capture pleasing physiques homosexual activity accepted between boys plague wiped inspired cultures countries come debt knowledge wisdom showed invent theories laws ideas ways life very advanced time without them would know things know pythagorean helped develop math skills well other taught theories science evolution Essay, essays, term paper, term papers, book reports, study, college, thesis, dissertation, test answers, free research, book 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