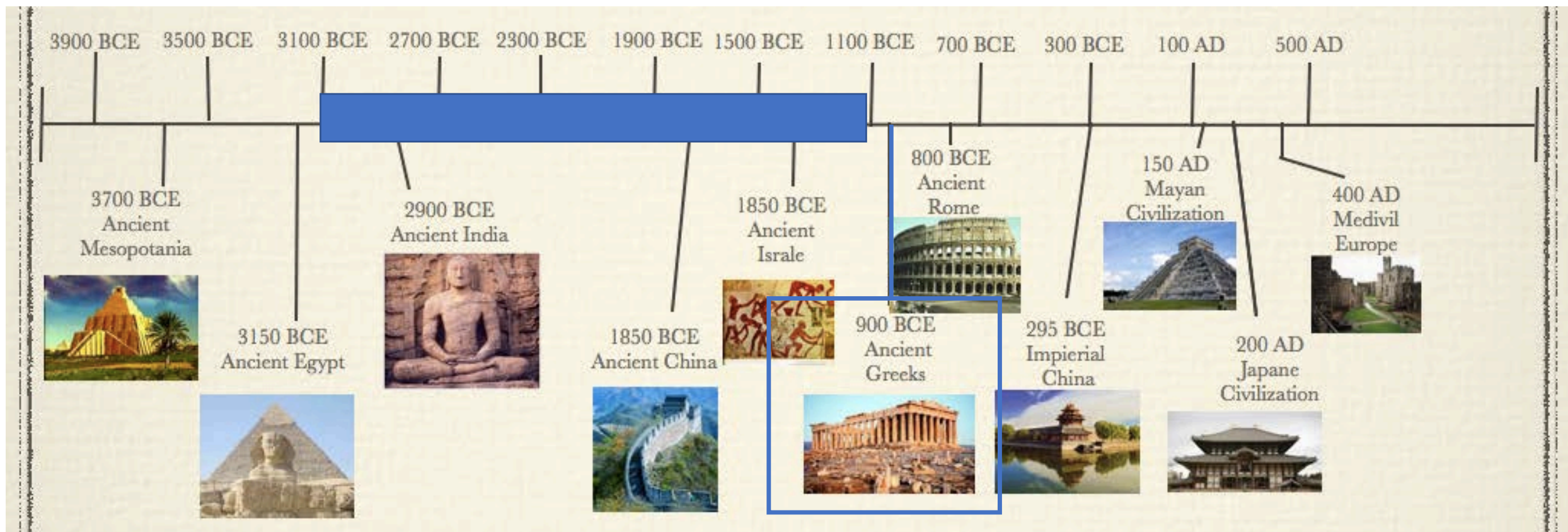
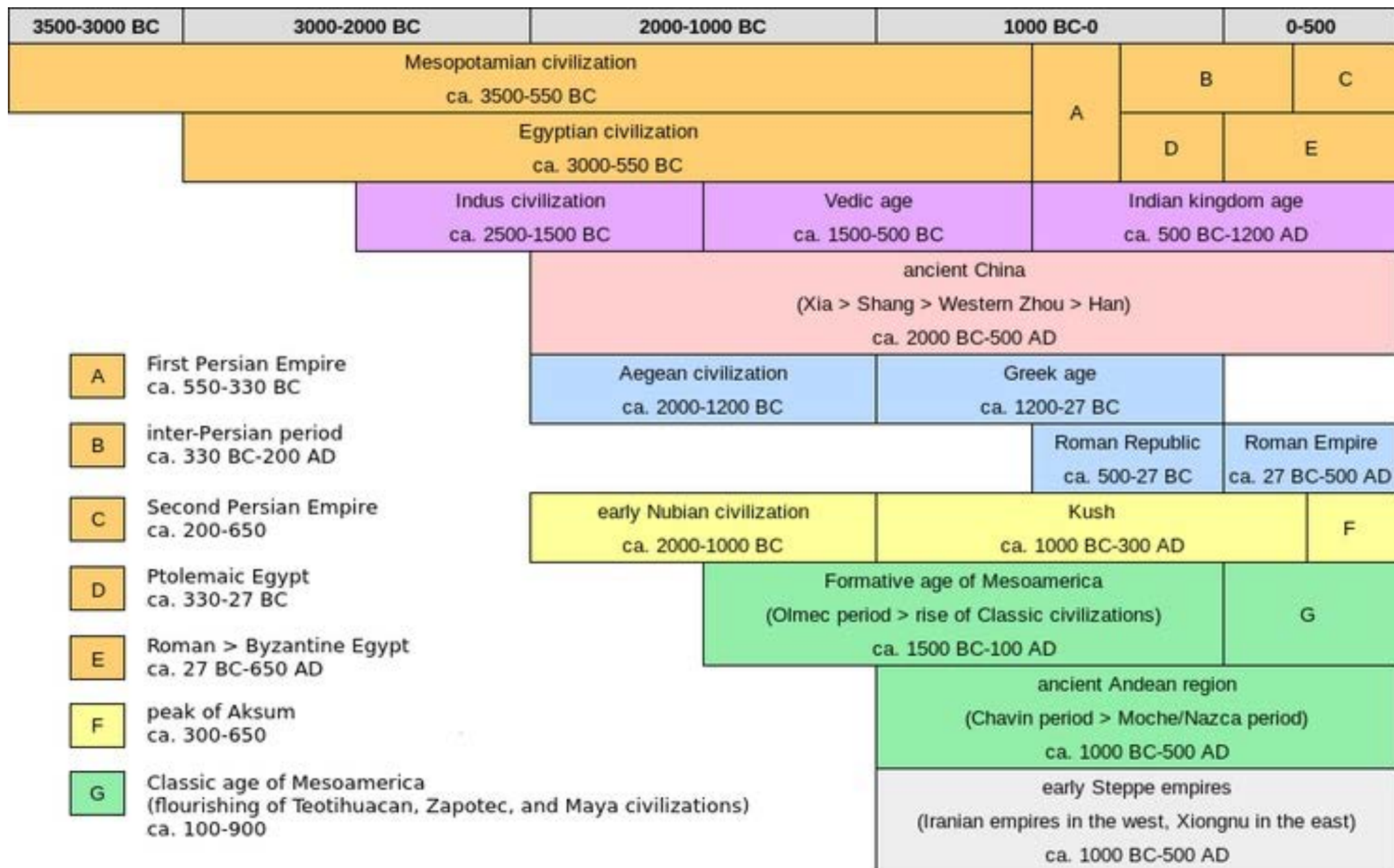


Greek civilizations and archeology

Staples Field Trip to Santorini and Crete, 2018







Neolithic: 7,000 – 3,000 BC

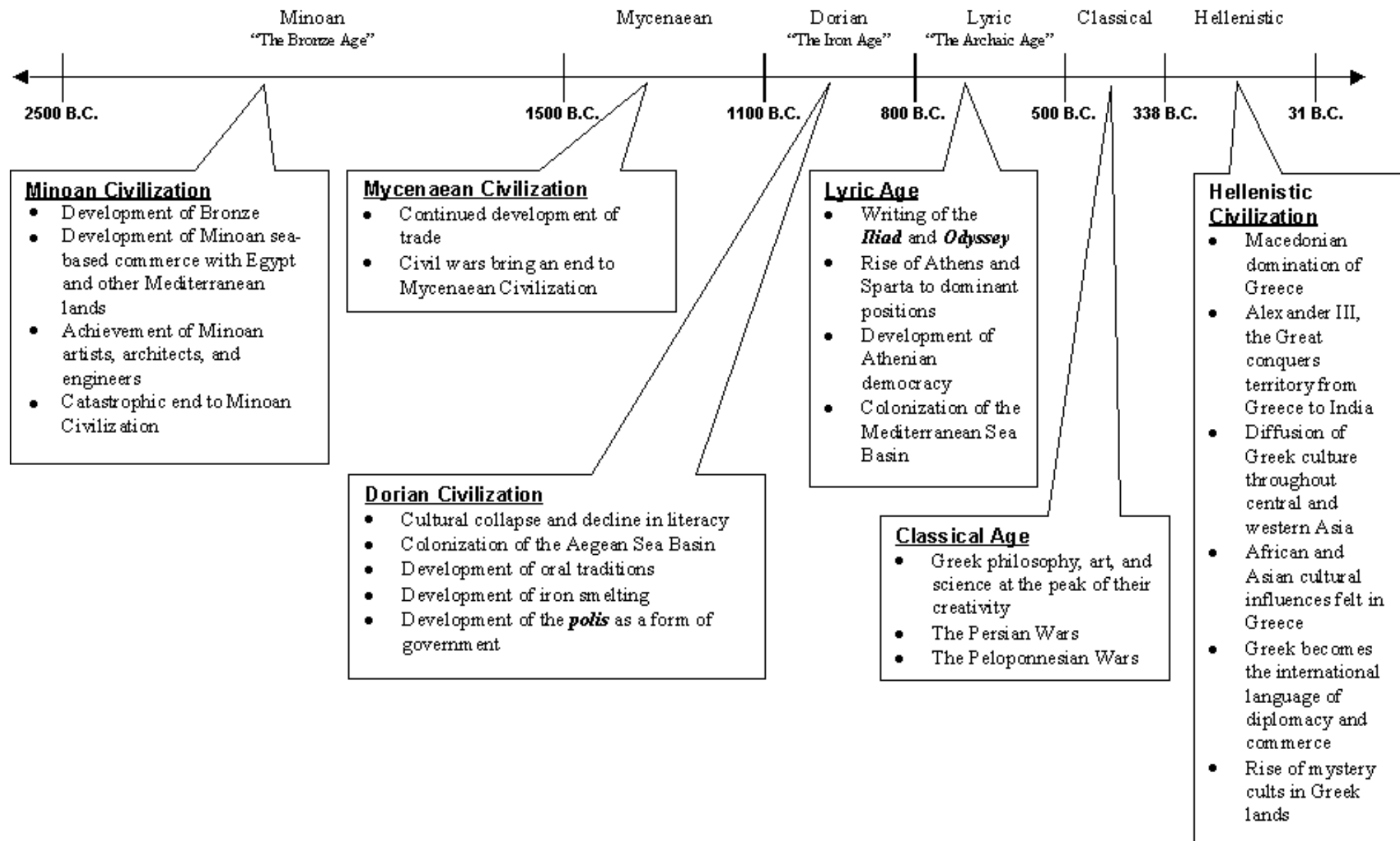


Neolithic Revolution: ~7000 BCE:
agriculturalists from the Anatolia entered the
Greek peninsula



- Franchti Cave:
- 38,000 – 3,000 BCE
- Hunter gatherers to early agriculture.
- Baked clay pots and early houses

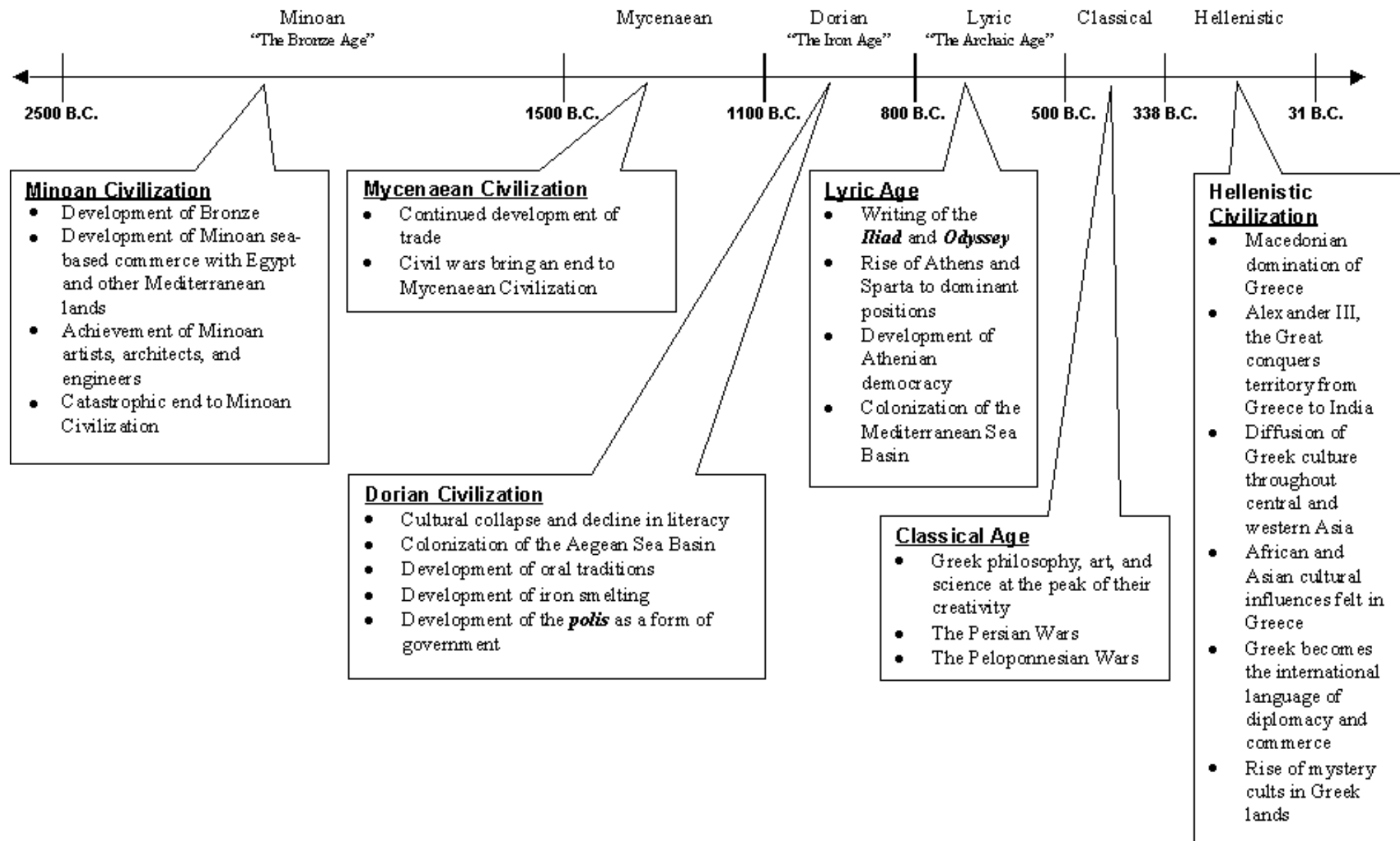
Timeline of Ancient Greek Civilizations



Greek Bronze Age: 3,000-1,000 BC

- Aegean civilizations: Three distinct but communicating and interacting geographic regions: [Crete](#), the [Cyclades](#) and the Greek mainland.
- Commerce: obsidian from Milos
- Palaces, public works, graves
- Decorations, pots, furniture
- Art, writing (Crete only)
- Religion?
- allusions to Mediterranean peoples in Egyptian, Semitic or Babylonian records.

Timeline of Ancient Greek Civilizations



Cycladic Civilization: 3300 – 2000 BC

- Early Cycladic (EC): 3300–2000 BC
- Kastri (EH II–EH III): ca. 2500–2100 BC
- Convergence with Minoan from ca. 2000 BC
 - When the highly organized palace-culture of Crete arose, the islands faded into insignificance



- Figurine of a woman, from Syros, Greece. Most Cycladic statuettes depict nude women. This one comes from a grave, but whether it represents the deceased is uncertain. The sculptor rendered the female body schematically as a series of triangles. Marble was abundantly available in the superb quarries of the Aegean Islands, especially on Naxos, which the sculptors of the Early Cycladic period used to produce statuettes.





Frying-pan with incised decoration of a ship. Early Cycladic II, Chalandriani, Syros 2800–2300 BC

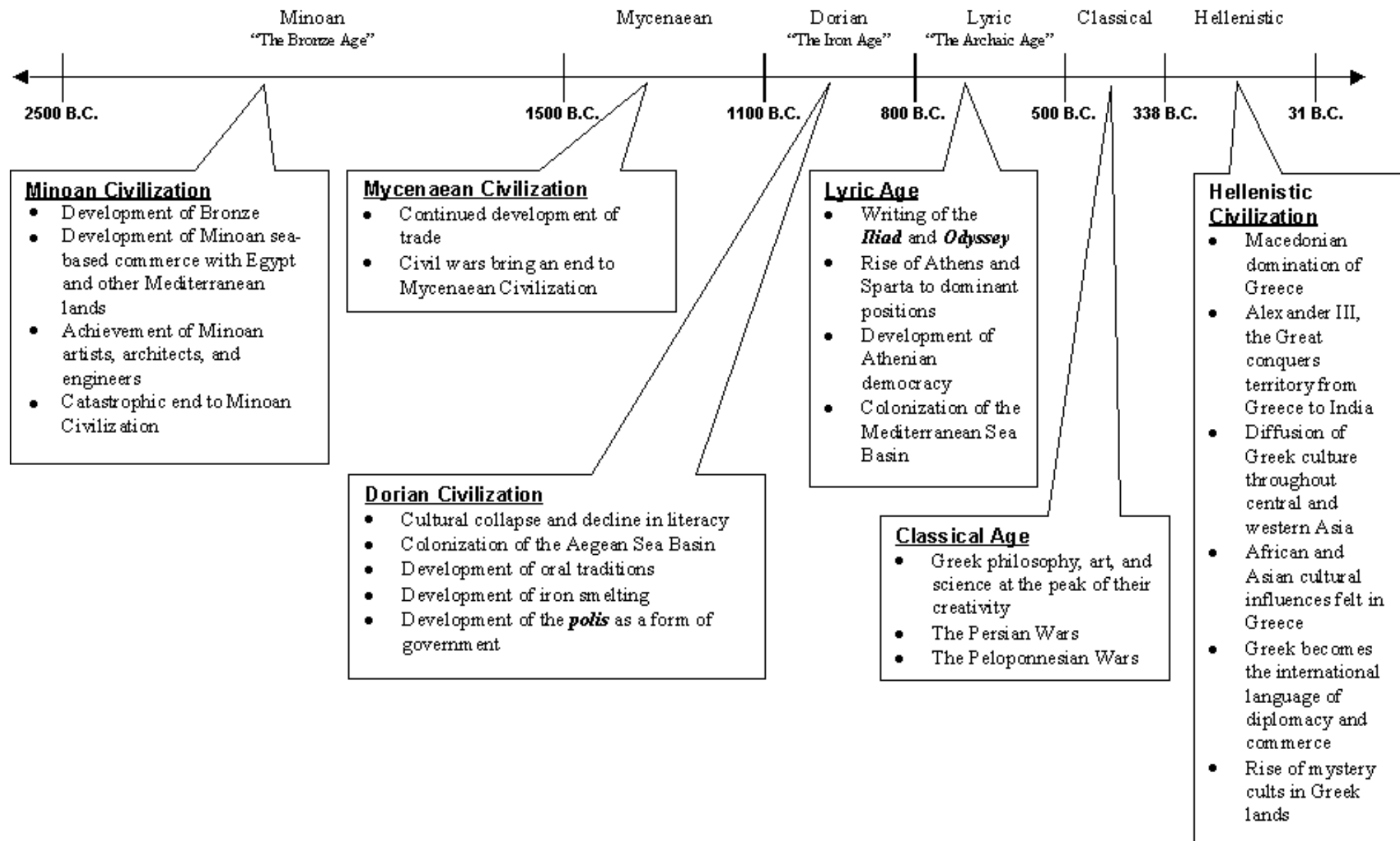


Cycladic idol, Parian marble; 1.5 m high (largest known example of Cycladic sculpture. 2800–2300 BC



Harp player from Keros, 2600 BC. s

Timeline of Ancient Greek Civilizations



Minoan Civilization: 3650-1170 BC

The Minoans were traders, and their cultural contacts reached Egypt's Old Kingdom, copper-containing Cyprus, Canaan and the Levantine coast and Anatolia.

Some locations on Crete indicate that the Minoans were an "outward-looking" society. The palaces are not fortified and contain large numbers of workshops and a wealth of site materials indicate a possible entrepôt for trade.

Minoan Civilization: 3650-1170 BC

- Early Minoan (EM): 3650–2160 BC

Several locations on the island developed into centers of commerce and handiwork

Development of an upper class and establishing conditions for the development of palaces.





Minoan Civilization: 3650-1170 BC

- Middle Minoan (MM): 2160–1600 BC

At the end of the MMII period (1700 BC) there was a large disturbance on Crete—probably an earthquake, but possibly an invasion from Anatolia. The palaces at Knossos, Phaistos, Malia and Kato Zakros were destroyed.

At the beginning of the neopalatial period the population increased again the palaces were rebuilt on a larger scale and new settlements were built across the island. This period (the 17th and 16th centuries BC, MM III-Neopalatial) was the apex of Minoan civilization.

Natural decorations







Snake Goddess

- Snake Goddess, from the palaces, Knossos, Greece. One of the most striking finds from the palace at Knossos is the faience (low-fired opaque glasslike silicate) statuette popularly known as the Snake Goddess. This figure may represent a priestess, but it is more likely a bare-breasted goddess. The snakes in her hands and the feline on her head imply that she has power over the animal world.







- young men grasped the horns of a bull and vaulted onto its back a perilous and extremely difficult acrobatic maneuver. The subjects of the Knossos frescoes are often ceremonial scenes such as this one of bull-leaping. The women have fair skin and the man has dark skin, a common convention in ancient painting.

Bull leaping

- Minotaur myth



- Carnelian seal stone of a bull and lion with gold granulation. Knossos Late Minoan II



Phaistos Disk

- Linear A script
- Not deciphered
- made by pressing hieroglyphic "seals" into the soft clay



Minoan Civilization: 3650-1170 BC

- Late Minoan (LM): 1600–1170 BC

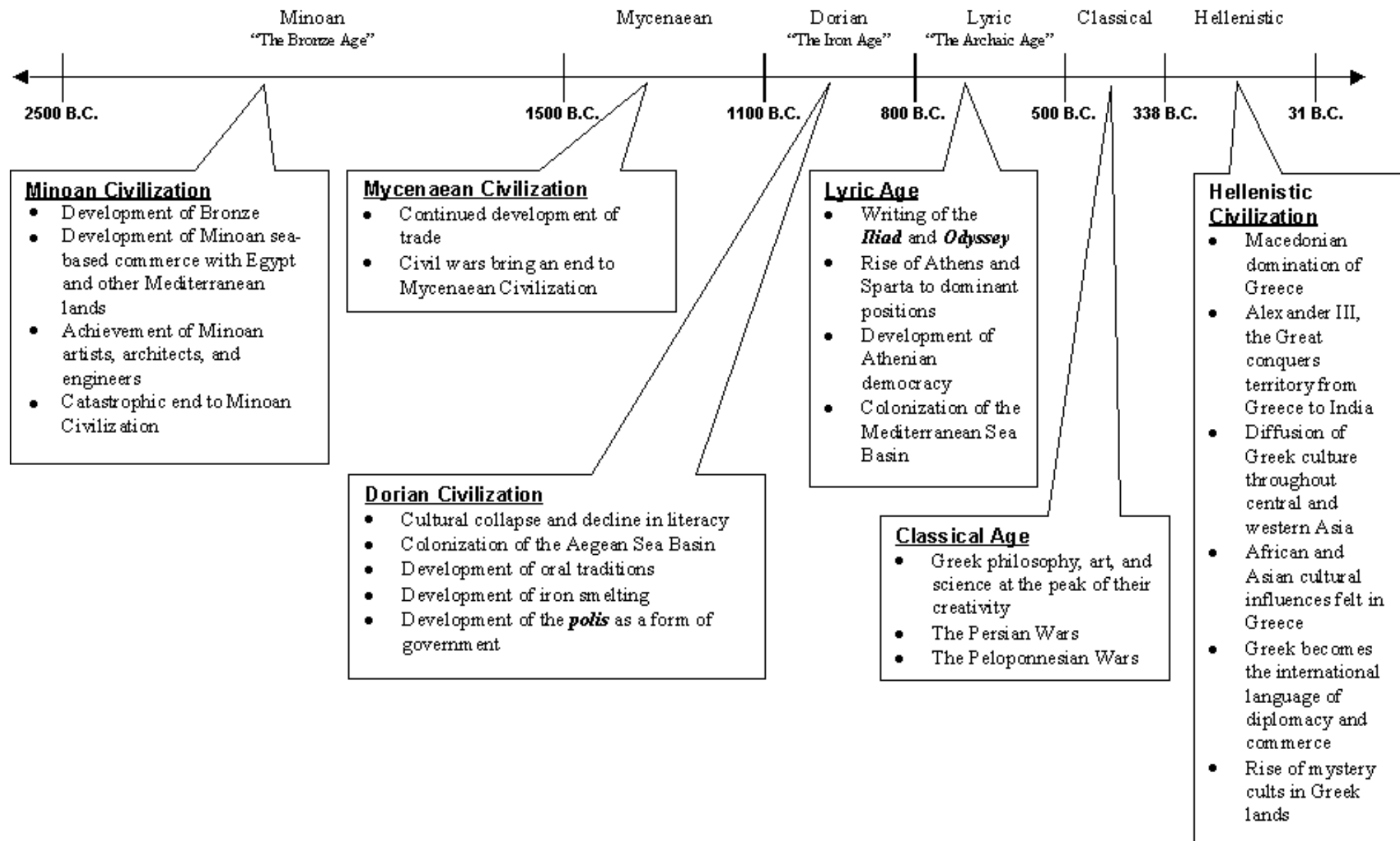
Another natural catastrophe occurred around 1600 BC, possibly an eruption of the Thera volcano. The Minoans rebuilt the palaces with several major differences in function.

Around 1450 BC, Minoan culture reached a turning point due to a natural catastrophe (possibly an earthquake). Although another eruption of the Thera volcano has been linked to this downfall, its dating and implications are disputed. Several important palaces and the living quarters of Knossos were destroyed. The palace in Knossos seems to have remained largely intact, resulting in its dynasty's ability to spread its influence over large parts of Crete until it was overrun by the Mycenaean Greeks.

- Beginning of the bulk copper trade in the Mediterranean BC.[4] The earliest oxhide ingots found come from approximately 1500 BC to 1450 BC.[5] The latest oxhide ingots date to around 1000 BC, and were found on Sardinia.[6] The copper principal sites where oxhide ingots are found are
- Controversy has swirled around the [provenance](#) of the Late Bronze Age (LBA) ingots. Lead [isotope](#) analysis (LIA) suggests that the late LBA ingots (that is, after 1250 BC) are composed of Cypriot copper, specifically copper from the Apilki mine and its surrounding area. The Gelidonya ingots' ratios are consistent with Cypriot ores while the Uluburun ingots fall on the periphery of the Cypriot isotopic field.[34] On the other hand, Late Minoan I ingots found on Crete have [Paleozoic](#) lead isotope ratios and are more consistent with ore sources in [Afghanistan](#), [Iran](#), or [Central Asia](#). [35] The controversy settles on the validity of LIA. Paul Budd argues that LBA copper is the product of such extensive mixing and recycling that LIA, which works best for metals from a single ore deposit, is unfeasible.



Timeline of Ancient Greek Civilizations



Mycenean Civilization

- Early Helladic (EH): 3200/3100–2050/2001 BC
- Middle Helladic (MH): 2000/1900–1550 BC
- Late Helladic (LH): 1550–1050 BC



Mycenae





Tyrins

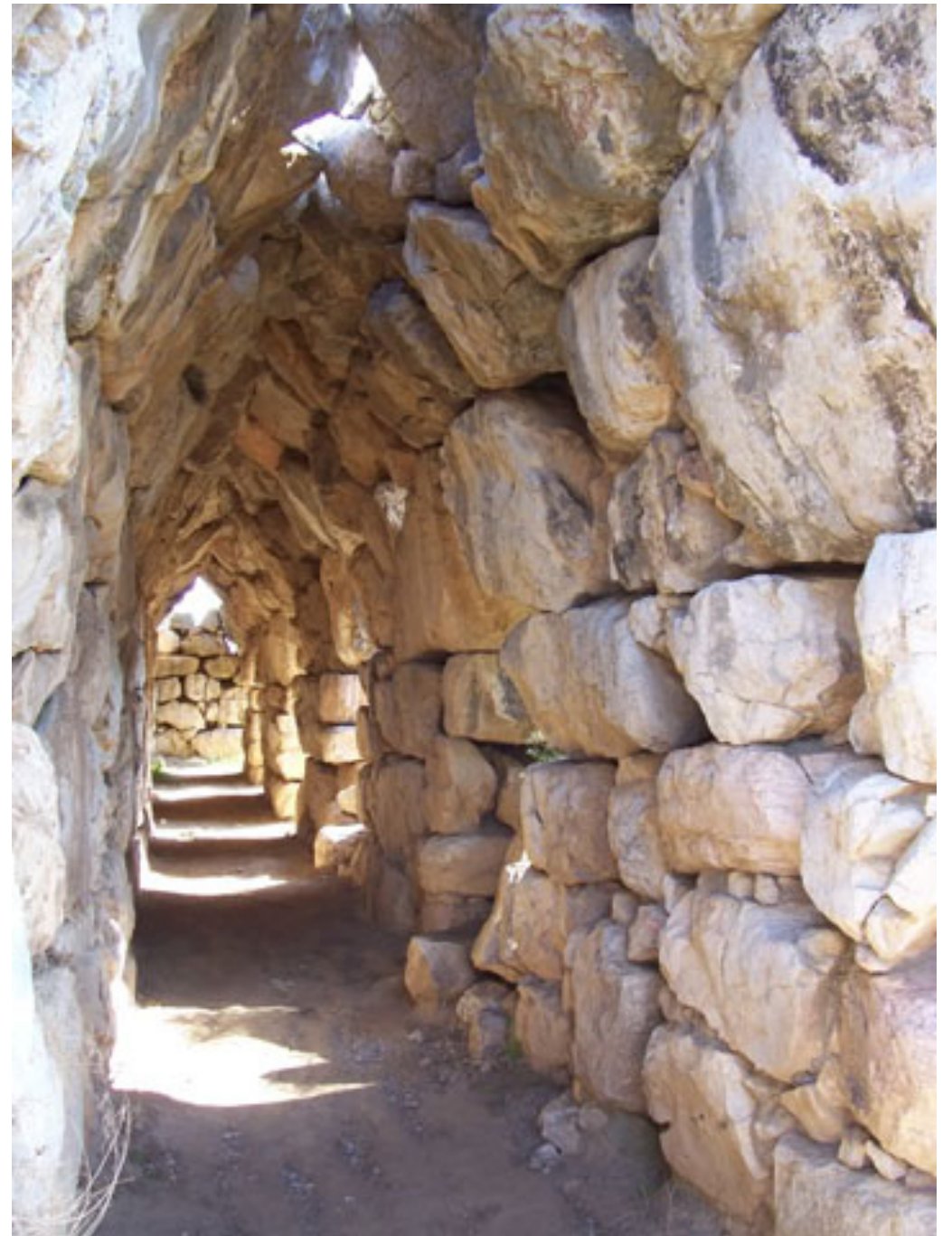


Tyrins

- Cyclopean



Part of the galleries within the walls of [Tiryns](#)



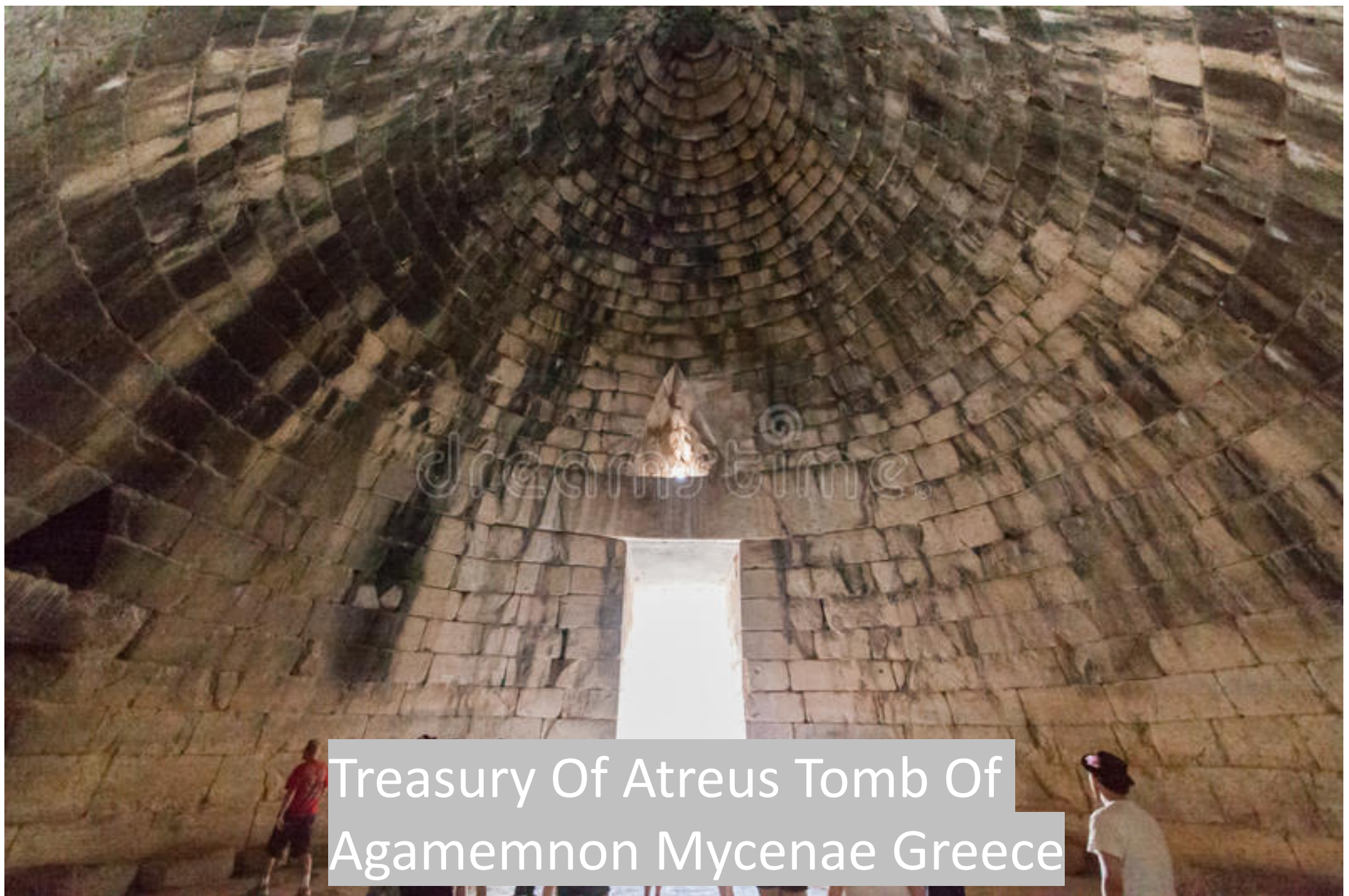
Pottery

- heavily influenced by the earlier Minoans
- Stylized marine and plant life
- Geometric designs









Treasury Of Atreus Tomb Of
Agamemnon Mycenae Greece

- Funerary mask, from Grave Circle A, Mycenae, Greece. Homer describe the Mycenaeans as “rich in gold.” This beaten (repoussé) gold mask of a bearded man comes from a royal shaft grave. It is one of the first attempts at life-size sculpture in Greece.





Inlaid dagger blade with lion hunt, from Grave Circle A, Mycenae, Greece. The burial goods in Grave Circle A included costly weapons. The lion hunters on this bronze dagger are Minoan in style, but the metalworker borrowed the subject from Egypt and Mesopotamia.

- Silver repoussé rhyton with gold horns, from Grave Circle A at Mycenae, 16th century BC
- A **rhyton** [/'raɪ.tən, 'raɪtən/](#) is a roughly conical container from which fluids were intended to be drunk or to be poured in some ceremony such as libation, or merely at table.
- They are typically formed in the shape of an animal's head



Linear B script

- Stems from linear A
- 87 syllabic signs (consonants)
- over 100 ideographic signs
 - Type of object (e.g. cow, a spear)
 - A unit of measure.
- confined to administrative contexts.
- The root of the Greek language



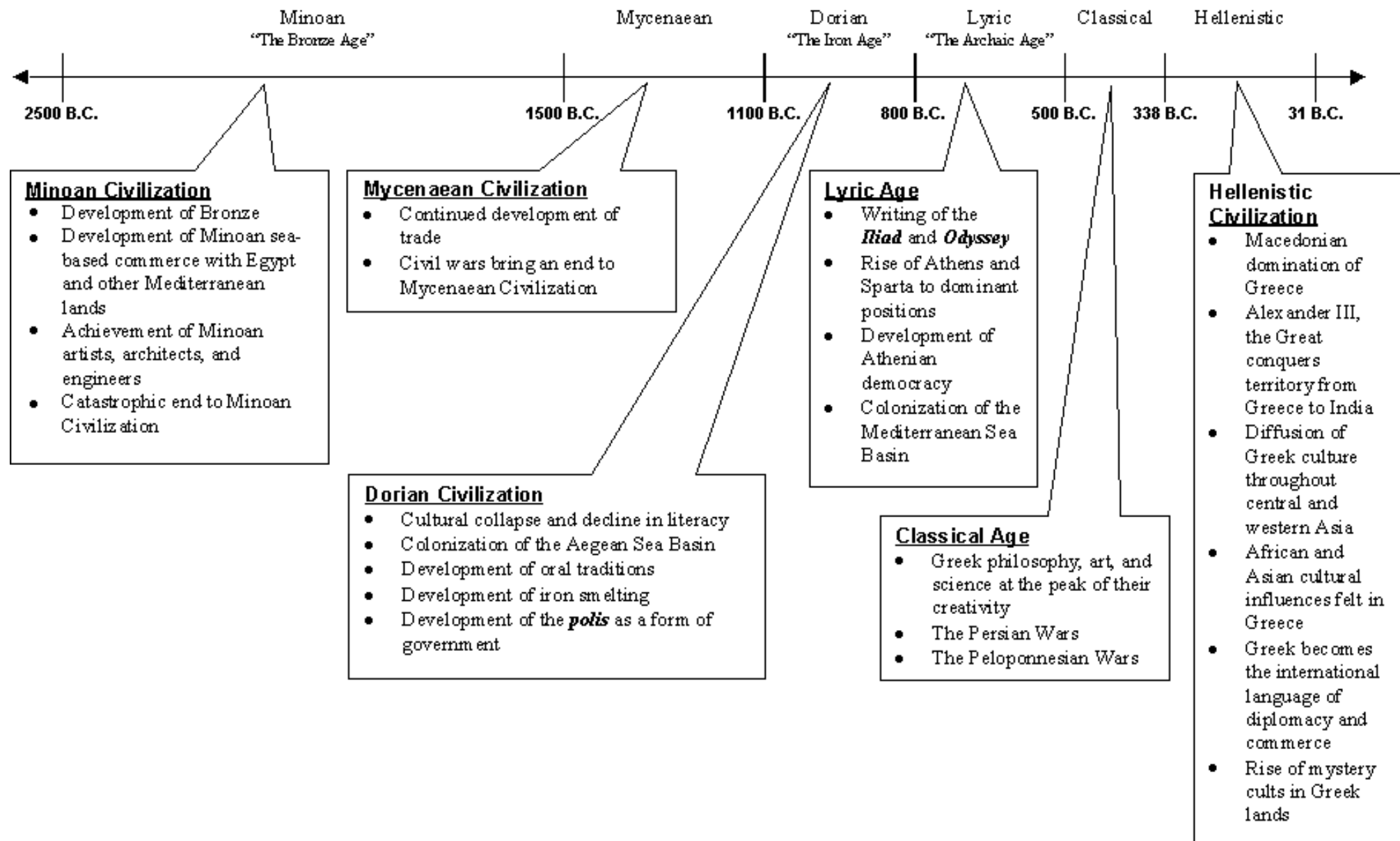
Thousands of clay tablets

Writing system	Geographical area	Time span ^[note 10]
Cretan hieroglyphs	Crete	ca. 1625 –1500 BC
Linear A	Crete, Aegean Islands (Kea, Kythira, Milos, Santorini), and Laconia)	ca. 2500–1450 BC ^[36]
Linear B	Crete (Knossos), and mainland (Pylos, Mycenae, Thebes, Tiryns)	ca. 1425 –1200 BC

- Bronze tripod



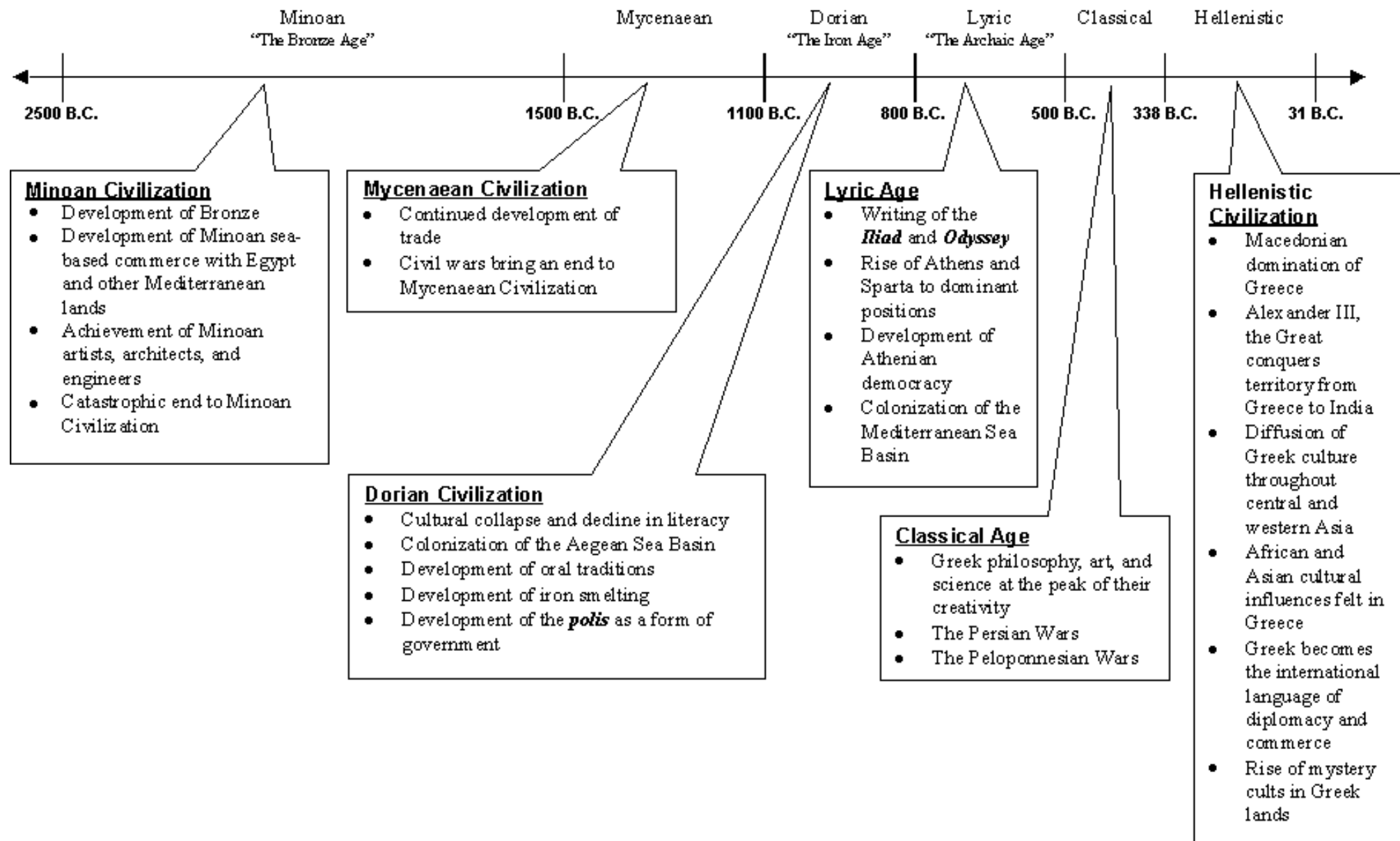
Timeline of Ancient Greek Civilizations



Greek Dark Age: 1000–700 BC

- The Greek Dark Age, also called Greek Dark Ages, Homeric Age (named for the fabled poet, Homer) or Geometric period (so called after the characteristic Geometric art of the time) is the period of Greek history from the end of the Mycenaean palatial civilization around 1100 BC to the first signs of the Greek poleis, city states, in the 9th century BC.
- Widespread collapse of Bronze Age civilization in the Eastern Mediterranean world; the Hittite civilization suffered serious disruption and cities from Troy to Gaza were destroyed.
- The great palaces and cities of the Mycenaeans were destroyed or abandoned.
- Following the collapse, fewer and smaller settlements suggest famine and depopulation.
- In Greece, the Linear B writing of the Greek language used by Mycenaean bureaucrats ceased.
- The decoration on Greek pottery after about 1100 BC lacks the figurative decoration of Mycenaean ware and is restricted to simpler, generally geometric styles.

Timeline of Ancient Greek Civilizations



Ancient Greece

- Parthenon, Athens



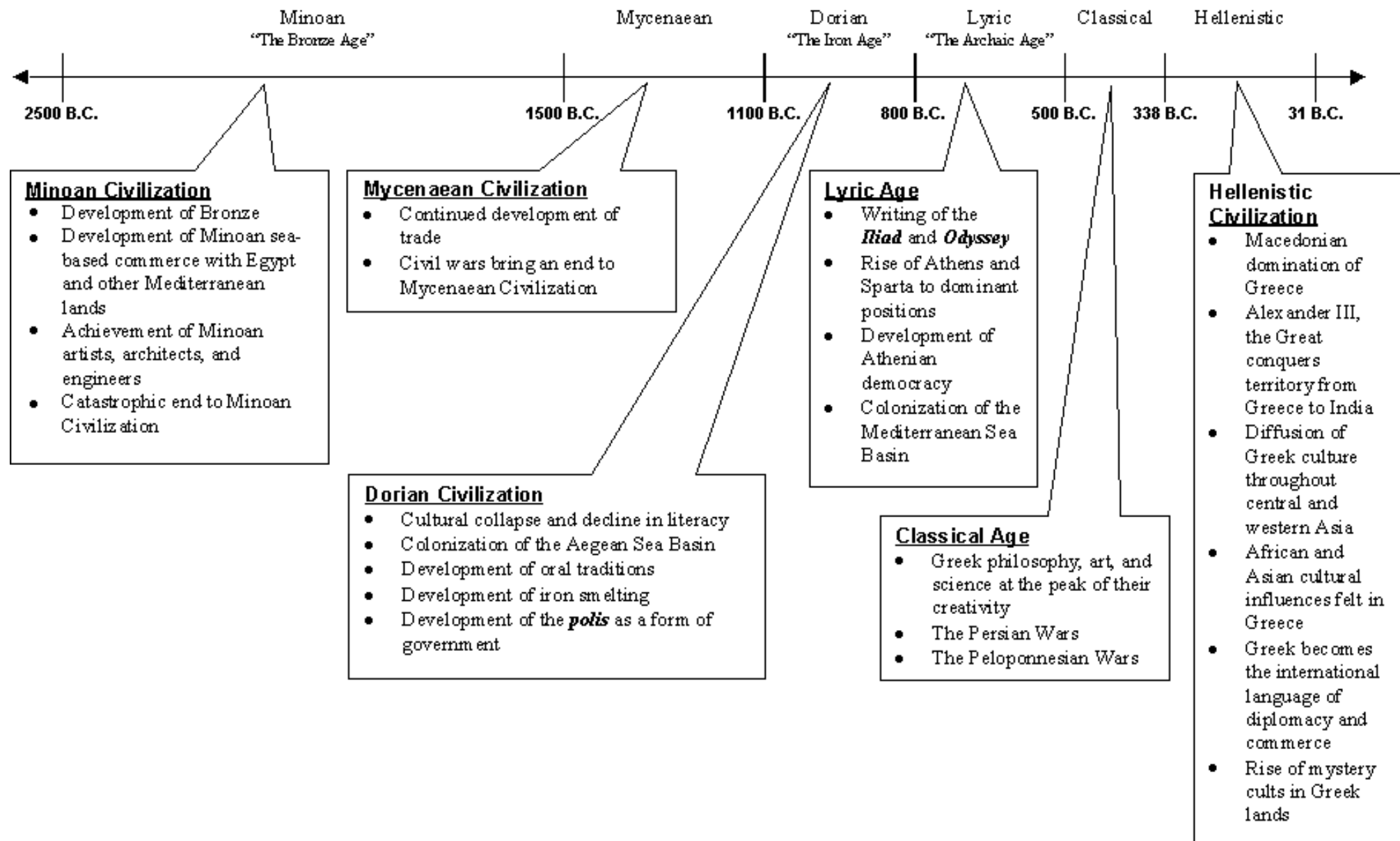
- The Victorious Youth (c. 310 BC), is a rare, water-preserved bronze sculpture from ancient Greece





Political geography of ancient Greece in the Archaic and Classical periods

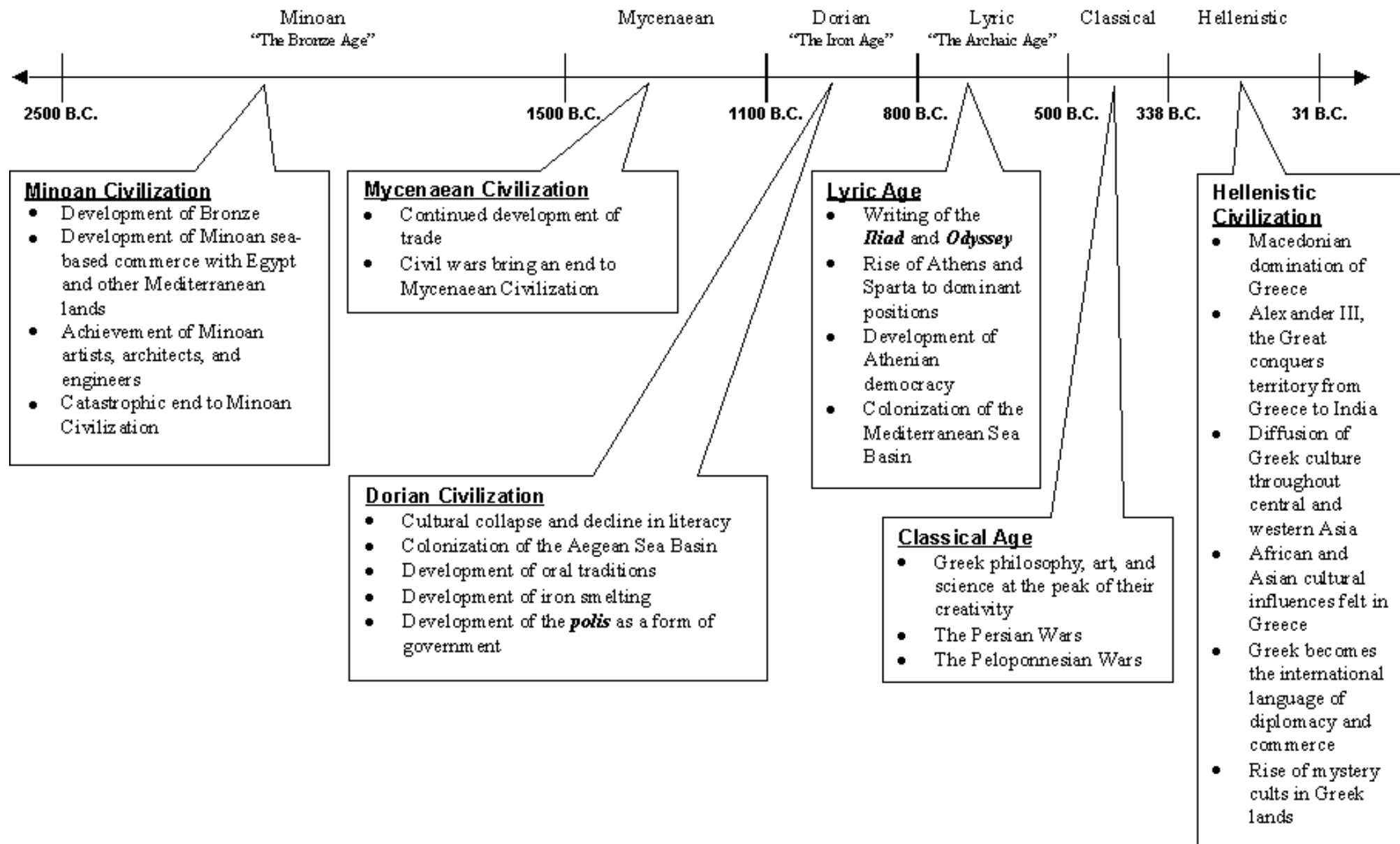
Timeline of Ancient Greek Civilizations



Hellenistic Greece: After Alexander the Great 323 BC

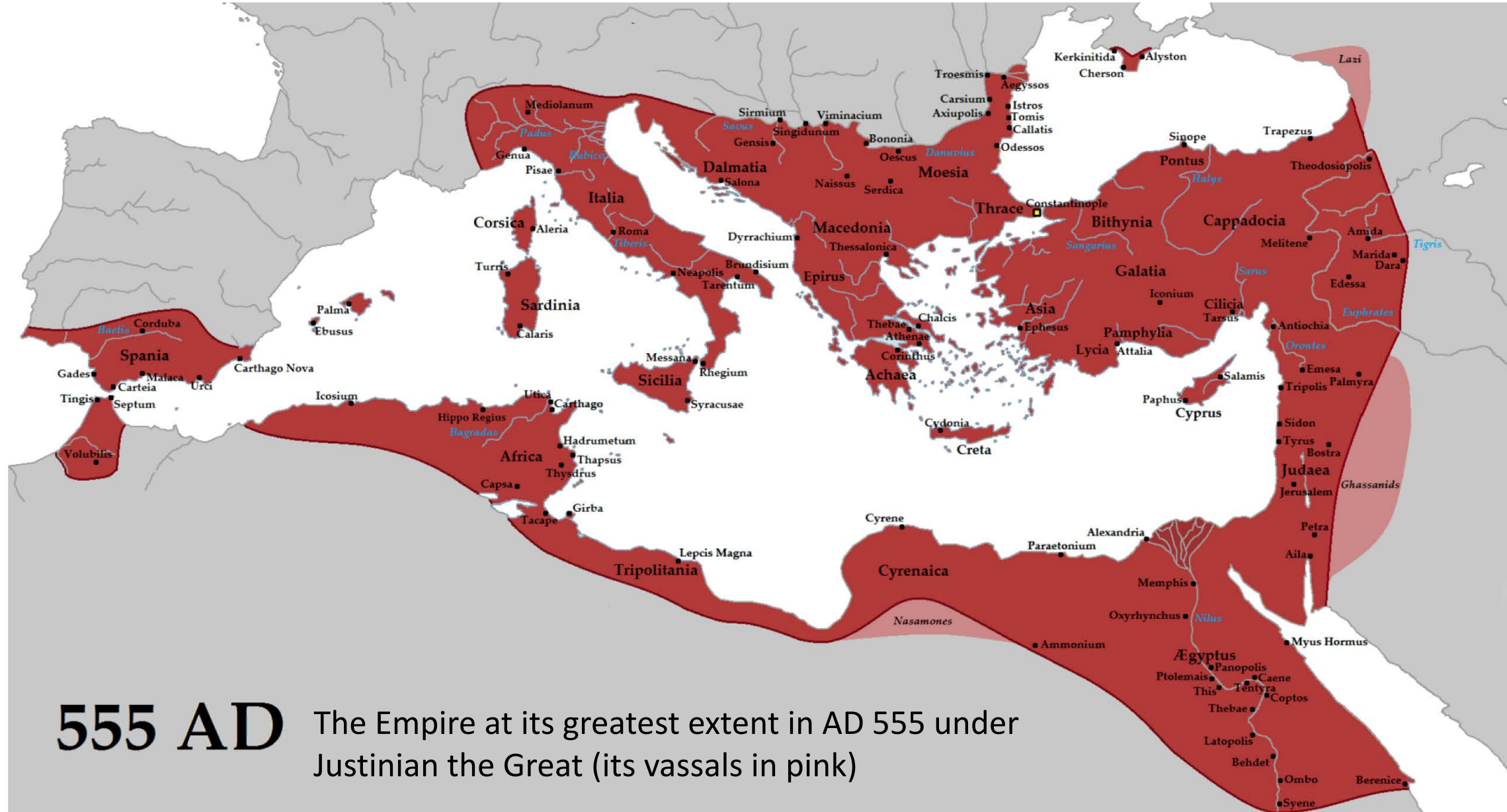


Timeline of Ancient Greek Civilizations



Roman Greece
143 AD
Greek lingua
franca in Roman
Empire

Byzantine Empire: 324 -1453 AD

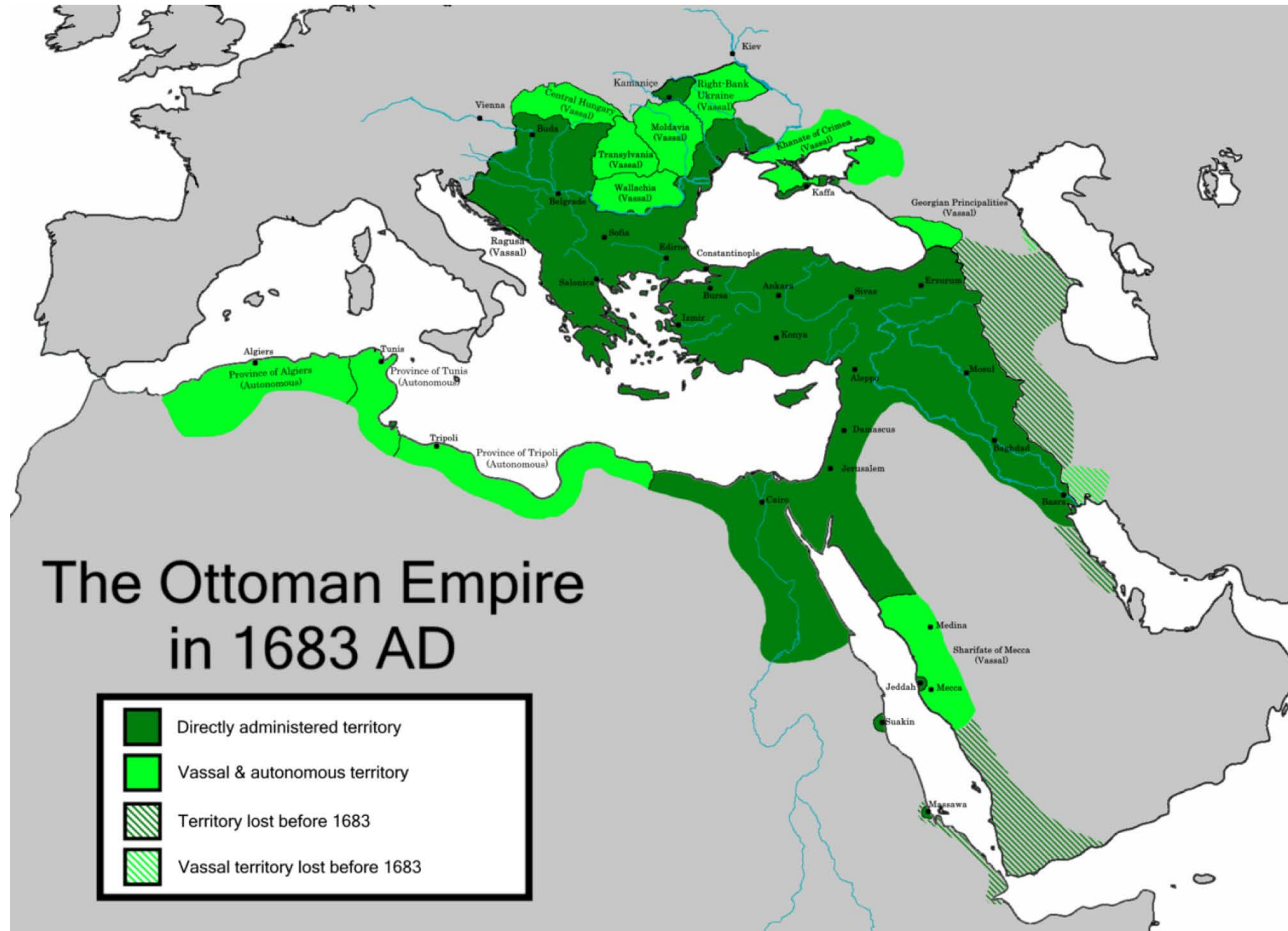




Byzantine Greece

- Wars with Bulgarians and Arabs (Seljuks)
- Greece was relatively peaceful and prosperous in the 11th and 12th centuries, compared to Anatolia which was being overrun by the Seljuks.
- After Constantinople was conquered during the Fourth Crusade in 1204, Greece was divided among the Crusaders.
- 1453 Constantinople conquered by Turkish tribes of Osman becomes Istanbul

Ottoman Empire: 1453-1821 AD



Greek War of Independence

- Greek uprisings including in Crete
- Lord Byron and European Involvement
- Greek King : Bavarian Prince Otto (German)



World War II to Present

- World War II – German occupation
- Followed by Greek civil war (communism) (1946–49)
- Postwar Greece (1950–1973)
- Greek military junta of 1967–1974
- Transition and democracy (1973–2009)
- Economic crisis (2009-present)