

Ancient Greece

Ancient Greece is the civilization belonging to the period of Greek history lasting from the archaic period (c. 800 to 480 BC) to the Hellenistic period (c. 323 to 31 BC), and the Roman conquest of Greece after the Battle of Corinth. At the center of this time period is Classical Greece, which flourished during the 5th to 4th centuries BC, at first under Athenian leadership, eventually repelling the military threat of Persian invasions. The Peloponnesian War ends with the defeat of Athens at the hands of Sparta in the Peace of Kallias in 404 BC. Following the conquest of Alexander the Great, Hellenistic civilization branched from Central Asia to the western end of the Mediterranean Sea.

In the 8th century BC, Greek legends emerge from the Dark Ages which followed the fall of the Mycenaean civilization. Literary traditions from east Mycenaean script disappear, but the Greeks adapted the Phoenician alphabet, modifying it to create the Greek alphabet. From about the 7th century BC, mathematics began to appear. Greece was divided into many small and governing communities, a pattern largely dictated by Greek geography, where every island, valley, and plain is cut off from its neighbors by the sea or mountain ranges.

Greek History

The Peloponnesian War (c. 431–404 BC) was an ongoing conflict with the distinction of being the earliest documented war of the ancient Greek period. It was fought between the important poleis (city-states) of Athens and Sparta over the battle of Salamis (year of 480 BC). Both cities came to have control of a decline in wealth of the long war, though Athens was the eventual victor.

A, approximately, close to the third half of the 7th century, dates by the introduction of coinage in about 600 BC. This comes to have introduced money to many city-states. The aristocratic classes which generally governed the poleis were threatened by the new-found wealth of merchants, who in turn, started political power. From 600 BC onwards, the aristocracy began to give way to the commoners and replaced by popular leaders.

A, growing population and shortage of land also caused to have created tension with between the poor and rich in many city-states. In Sparta, the