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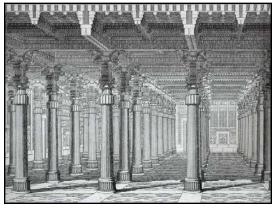




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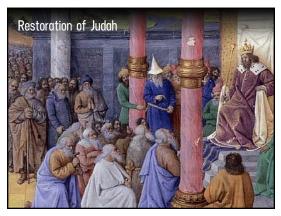
Key Reasons the Persian Empire Works

Minimized oppression / threat to identity

Benefits of empire

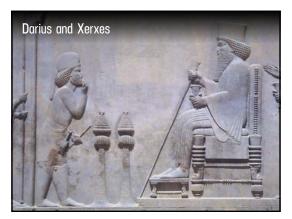
Satrapies

The Great King
Larger than life
Not a god



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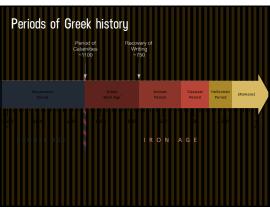


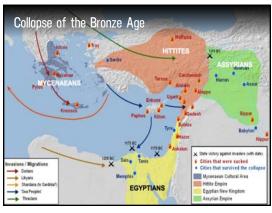




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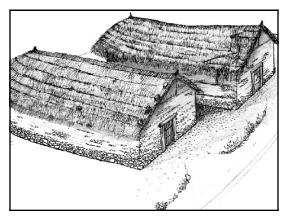


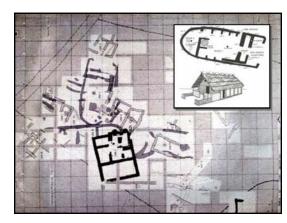




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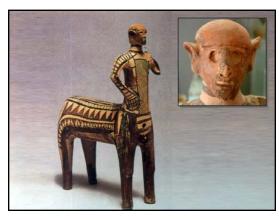
20 21 22







23 24 25



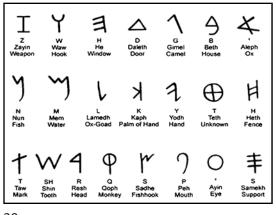
Dark Age development

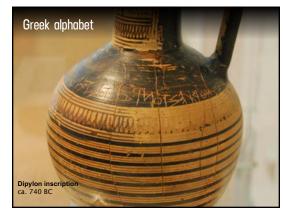
the arts, writing/literature
shipbuilding and bulk commerce
piracy
military tactics
the spread of iron
the use of waterproof plaster
winemaking; the use of the olive for food
landholding
chickens
terraced agriculture
the polis
intercity athletic competition



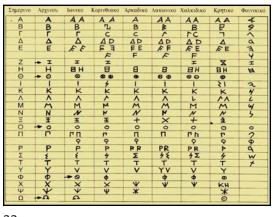
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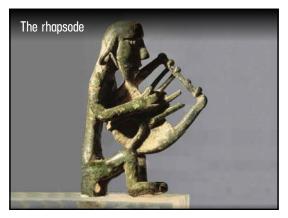


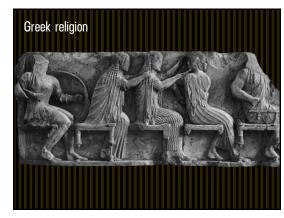




29 30 31







32 33 34



"Homeric society"

Regional diversity of custom and tradition
Emergence of 'hellenism'
Contrasting idea of barbaroi
Xenia — guest friendship
Agonal society
Time — honor and respect
Areté — achievement of excellence

Dark Age political structure	
wanax	_Γ αναξ, ἀναξ
Mycenaean term for king	
Now used to mean high-king or overlord Agamemnon (overlord of the Greeks at Troy) Zeus (ruler of the gods)	
basileus	βασιλεύς
Mycenaean term for mayor, headman	
 Dark age (and later) term for king 	
"Big man" system – e.g., Ithaca	
 Population gravitates toward local strongmen for st protection 	ability and
 Authority is transient and personal 	

35 36 37

Foundations of Archaic Greece Polis Hoplite armies Knowledge through creative expression Epic poetry as the foundation for public religion Colonization Panhellenism



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