



Rijks



A' ARSAKEIO TOSITSEIO LYKEIO EKALIS , ATHENS GREECE

VISITING LICEO SCIENTIFICO STATALE GALILEO GALILEI, CATANIA  
ITALY

19-26 FEB 2023

ERASMUS+ HEROES PROJECT, 2022-1-EL01-KA121-SCH-  
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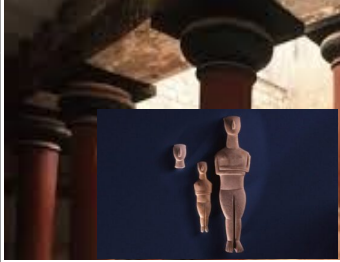
**PREHISTORIC YEARS**

**STONE AGE**

**TIMELINE OF GREEK HISTORY**



**BRONZE AGE**



**MINOAN CRETE  
(3650-1070 B.C.)**

**GREEK MAINLAND**

Early bronze era ( 3200- 2100 B.C)  
Medium bronze era( 1900- 1550 B.C)  
Mycenaean Greece (Achaeans) (1700-1100 B.C.)

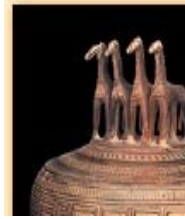
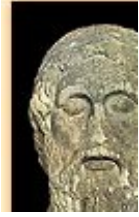
**AEGEAN ISLANDS( 3200- 1100 P.C.)**



**ANCIENT GREECE**

**GEOMETRICAL PERIOD  
( 1100- 700 B.C.)**

Dorian Greek tribes moves and conquer Mycenaean sites. The Greeks colonize the Mediterranean coasts.



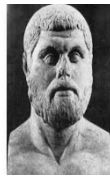
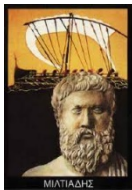
**ARCHAIC PERIOD**  
**( 740- 478 B.C.)**

**508/7: Kleisthenes' democratic reforms**

**490: Battle of Marathon**

**480: Battle of Thermopylae. Artemision, Salamina and Imera Battles. Greeks defeat Persians.**

**479: Battle of Plataeai. Naval battle of Mykali.**



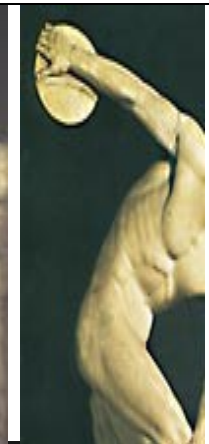
MILTIADES  
 KIMON  
 THEMISTOCLES  
 THALES ETC

**CLASSICAL PERIOD/ ATHENS**  
**(479 π.Χ.-323 π.Χ)**

- POLIS
- ATHENIAN HEGEMONY
- ATHENIAN CONSTITUTION / DEMOCRACY  
 ( Aristotles Athenian Constitution, the Epitaph speech of Pericles in Thucydides,History of the Peloponnesian War and the many contemporary speeches of Attic orators and inscriptions)



- PARTHENON AND THE OTHER BUILDINGS ON THE ACROPOLIS
- PELOPONNESIAN WAR
- PERICLES
- SOCRATES, PLATO, ARISTOTELES



**HELLENISTIC PERIOD**  
**( 325-300 B.C.)**

**Phillip II**

**Alexander the Great**

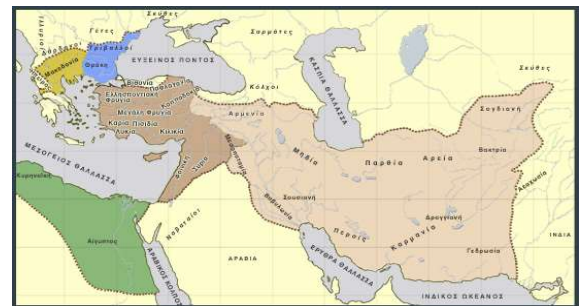
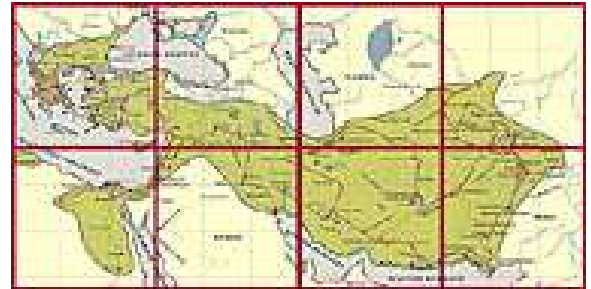
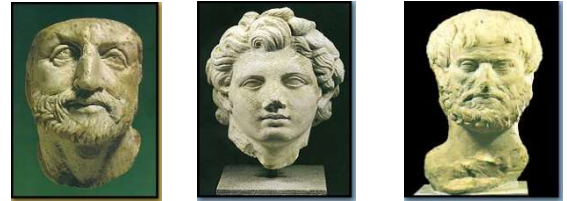
**The cultural vision of Alexander the Great**

The political ideal of Alexander the Great, as it crystallized through the gradual expansion of his state, was to create a kingdom with a mixed population and culture, where the uppermost political and military authority would be Macedonian. Through that pattern, a productive conjugation of Greek institutions and local traditions would be succeeded.

**323 B.C.** Death of Alexander the Great at the age of 33.

**Hellenistic kingdoms, 303BC - 145BC**

- The Seleucid kingdom**
- The Ptolemaic kingdom**
- The kingdom of Lysimachus**
- The Macedonian kingdom**
- The Antigonid kingdom**



**ROMAN PERIOD (8<sup>th</sup> B.C., - 4<sup>th</sup> A.C.)**

Although the period of Roman rule in Greece is conventionally dated as starting from the sacking of Corinth by the Roman consul Lucius Mummius in 146 BC, Macedonia had already come under Roman control with the defeat of its king, Perseus, by the Roman Aemilius Paullus at Pydna in 168 BC. The Romans divided the region into four smaller republics, and in 146 BC Macedonia officially became a Roman province, with its capital at Thessalonica.

**Helleno-Roman culture**

Discernible from as early as the first millenium B.C., the fertile cultural interaction between the Etruscans and the Hellenes of southern Italy and Sicily in terms of Roman traditions and mores, contributed to the development of the multidimensional intellectual and religious phenomenon known as Graeco-Roman culture.

The Roman Empire, stretching across the continents of the Mediterranean - Europe, Asia



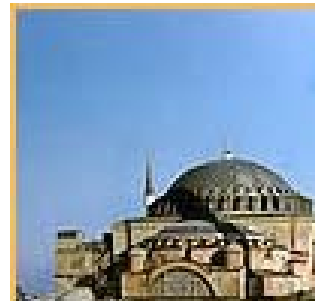
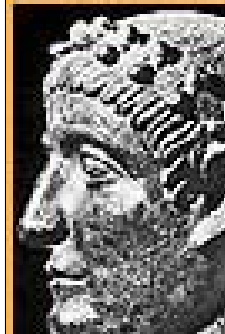
From the 2nd century BC the Greek area was gradually conquered by the Romans, until their final conquest in 31 BC, and the fall of the Ptolemaic kingdom.  
(146 BC-330 AD)

and Africa - and inhabited peacefully for over four centuries by people of differing cultural traditions, with its highly organized administrative and political system, made for the penetration of Graeco-Roman culture into Europe.

**BYZANTIUM**

**FIRST BYZANTINE PERIOD**  
**( 324-610 A.C.)**

**324: Constantine the Great** became sole emperor of the Roman Empire and decided to move the state capital to **Constantinople**. Thus, the year 324 marks the beginning of Byzantine history. The figures of **Constantine the Great (324-518 A.C.)** and **Justinian( 518 -610A.C. )** dominate the period 324-610. While they had assimilated the Roman tradition, these emperors sought to provide the basis for subsequent developments and for the formation of the **Byzantine Empire**.



**MEDIUM BYZANTINE PERIOD (610-1204 A.C.)**

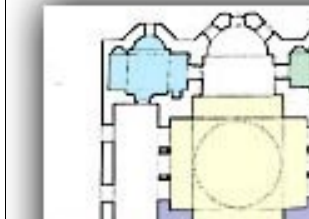
**EXTERNAL POLICY**

The repulsion of the Empire's enemies (Persians, Arabs, Bulgars) and the stabilization of its borders were among the primary concerns of imperial foreign policy in the early Middle Byzantine era (610-867). These aims served not only a military but also a diplomatic function. Equally important was the effort to safeguard the Empire's western possessions, to disseminate Byzantine cultural tradition and to promote missionary activity in Slav territory.

**INTERNAL POLICY**

The organization of the state in accordance with territorial and social developments, the resolution of religious discords and the reformation of legislation were the issues that occupied the domestic policy of the Byzantine Emperors in the early Middle Byzantine era.

During this period the geographical boundaries of the state were reduced and the Empire was economically weakened following the loss of some of its wealthiest regions; however it gained greater linguistic, religious and cultural homogeneity.



**LATE BYZANTINE PERIOD (1204-1453 A.C.)**



**1204 A.C.:**Constantinople, the centre of the Empire, was lost for the Byzantine people for the first time, and the Byzantine Empire was conquered by **Latin crusaders** and would be replaced by a new Latin one, for 57 years.

**1453 A.C.:** After the gradual weakening of the structures of the Byzantine state and the reduction of its land due to **Turkish invasions**, came the fall of the Byzantine Empire, at the hands of the **Ottomans**, in 1453, when **the Byzantine period is considered to have ended.**



**DIGENIS AKRITAS SYMBOLIC HERO**



**OTTOMAN EMPIRE TURCOCRACY**

**OTTOMAN PERIOD**

The period of Ottoman rule in Greece, lasting from the mid-15th century until the successful Greek War of Independence that broke out in 1821 and the proclamation of the First Hellenic Republic in 1822 (preceded by the creation of the autonomous Septinsular Republic in 1800), is known in Greek as Tourkokratia.



**REGAS FERRAIOS**



**INDEPENDENT  
GREEK STATE**

**THE FOUNDATION OF THE GREEK STATE  
( 1821-1897)**

**THE FORMATION OF THE HELLENIC STATE  
1821-1897**

**1821-1833 :**

The **Greek Revolution**, also known as the **Greek war of Independence** or the **Greek Revolution of 1821**, was a successful war of revolution by Greek revolutionaries against the Ottoman Empire between **1821 and 1829**.

**Kapodistrias:** his main objective was the creation of a **powerful state mechanism ,frontiers and the form (independence rather than autonomy)**



**THE EXPANSION OF THE HELLENIC STATE  
(1897-1922)**

**Macedonian fight against Bulgarians**  
**Balkan war I and II (1912-1913)**  
**World war I (1914-1918)**  
**Smyrna belongs back to Greece (1919-1922\_)**  
**Minor-Asian Greeks chased by Turks, genocide ( 1922)**

**VENIZELOS – CHRYSOSTOMOS SMYRNIIS**  
**NIKOLAOS PLASTIRAS – GENERAL PANGALOS**  
**PAVLOS MELAS**



**GREECE IN MID-WAR AND WORLD WAR II  
(1923-1945)**

Ioannis Metaxas dictatorship (1936) – Greece fortified against war coming – Metaxas’s “NO” to Mussolini  
 Greeks fight against Italians (Mussolini) in Albanian mountains (1940-1941)  
 German invasion (1941)  
 Greek resistance (1940-1944)  
 Genocide in Kalavryta, Hortiati, Mesovouni  
 Liberation of Greece (1944)

**ZERVAS - VELOUCHIOTIS – IRO  
 KONSTANTOPOULOU – MANOLIS GLEZOS –  
 AP.SANTAS**



**MODERN TIMES / CONTEMPORARY GREECE  
(1945-2000)**

Civil war (communists defeated, 1945-1949)  
 Period of internal conflicts  
 Military dictatorship (1967-1974)  
 Turkish invasion in Cyprus (1973)  
 Restoration of democracy (1974, Konstantinos Karamanlis).  
 Referendum against the king Konstantinos II. End of Greek kingdom (1974)  
 Greece member of European Economic Union and later EU (1979)  
 European numismatic union (euro replaces drachma, 2001)

**GEORGIOS PAPANDREOU-KONSTANTINOSKARAMANLIS**





# TIMELINE OF MODERN GREEK HISTORY

