

2nd Junior High school of Peristeri/Erasmus project

HISTORICAL TREASURES OF EUROPE

Third meeting in Klapeida, Lithuania

6-11/5/2019



Famous Monarchs



of Greece



Greece, and especially Athens, is widely known as the birthplace of democracy.

However, in the larger part of our history, Greeks were under the rule of a monarch.

What follows is a presentation of four of the most important rulers in the Greek history, one from every main historical period (prehistory, ancient times, mediaeval times, modern era).

They were sovereigns who left their mark because of their great abilities and achievements, related with their epoch and ambitions.



AGAMEMNON



ALEXANDER THE GREAT



BASIL II



CONSTANTINE I

Prehistory

Ancient times

Mediaeval times

Modern era

13th cent.

Jesus
birth

5th cent.

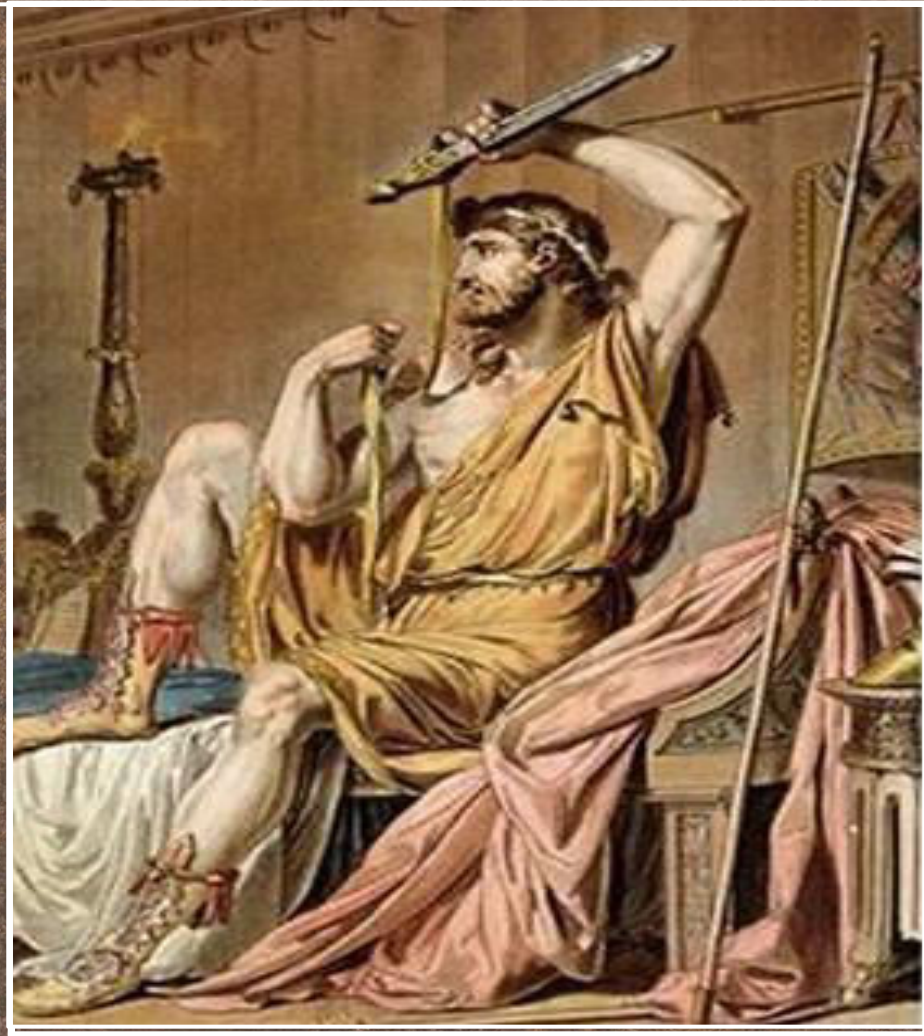
15th cent.

AGAMEMNON

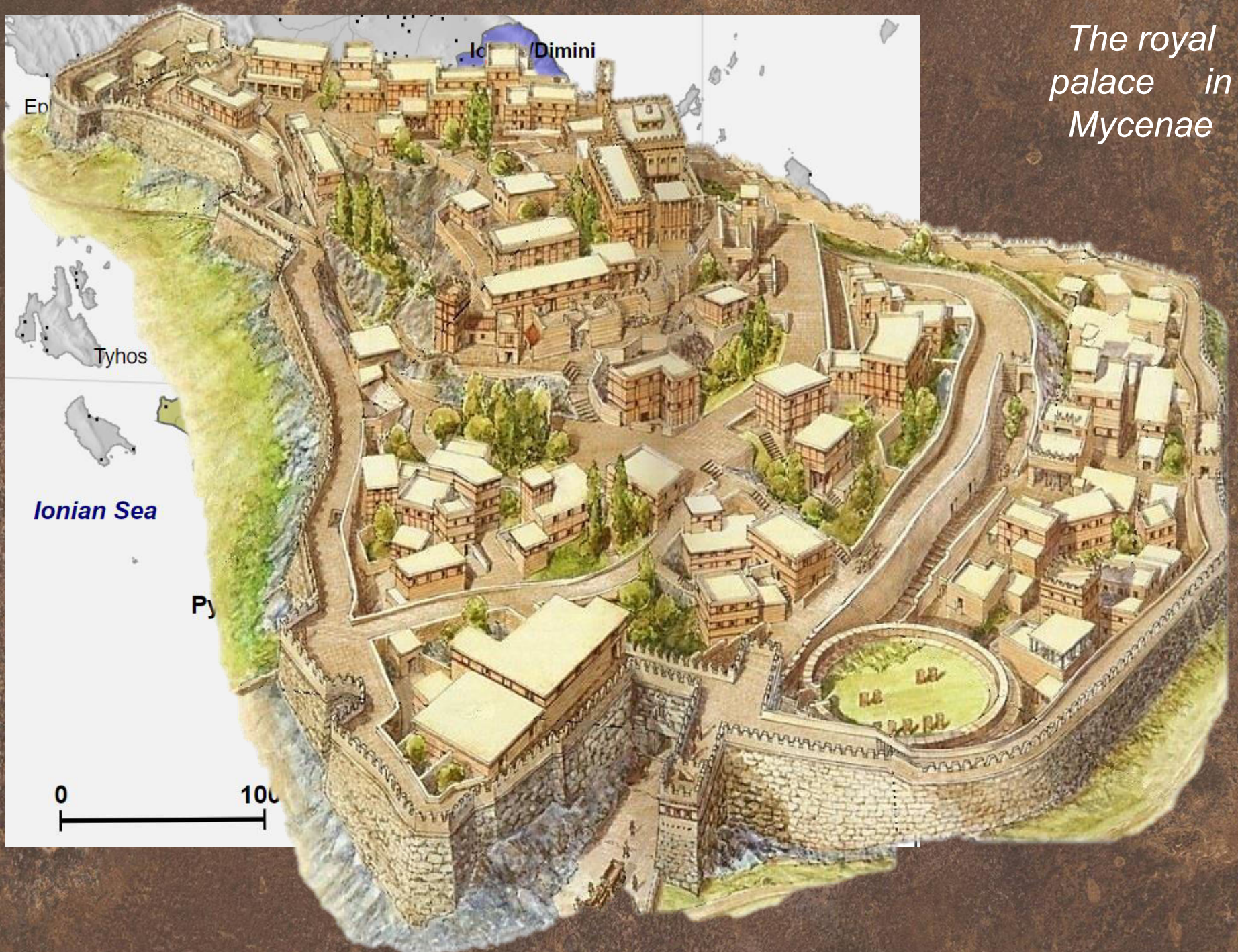
(12 cent. BC[?])

Agamemnon
was the most
powerful man
in prehistoric
Greece.

The capital
of his
Peloponnesian
kingdom were
golden Mycenae.



The royal palace in Mycenae



Io / Dimini

Ep

Tyhos

Ionian Sea

Py

0 100

Agamemnon
was the leader
of the Greek army
in the Trojan war
of Homer's *Iliad*.





The sacrifice of Iphigenia

He is presented as a selfish ruler.

His clash with invincible Achilles led to the suffering of his men.

Also, he sacrificed his own daughter in order to start the trip to Troy.

A movie called Troy is made based on Homer's Iliad.



However, Agamemnon is more of a mythical than a historical person.

The gold 'Mask of Agamemnon', found in a grave at Mycenae, is dated as up to 400 years before the Trojan War.



Mask of
Agamemnon

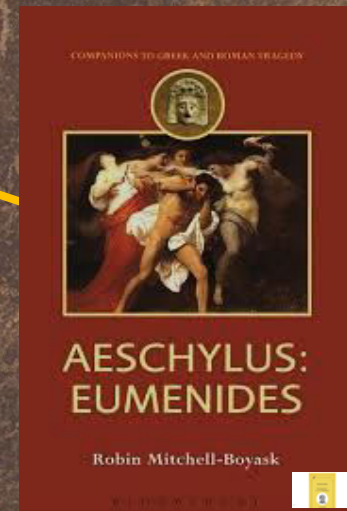
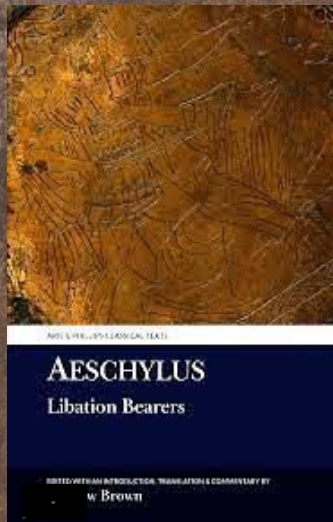
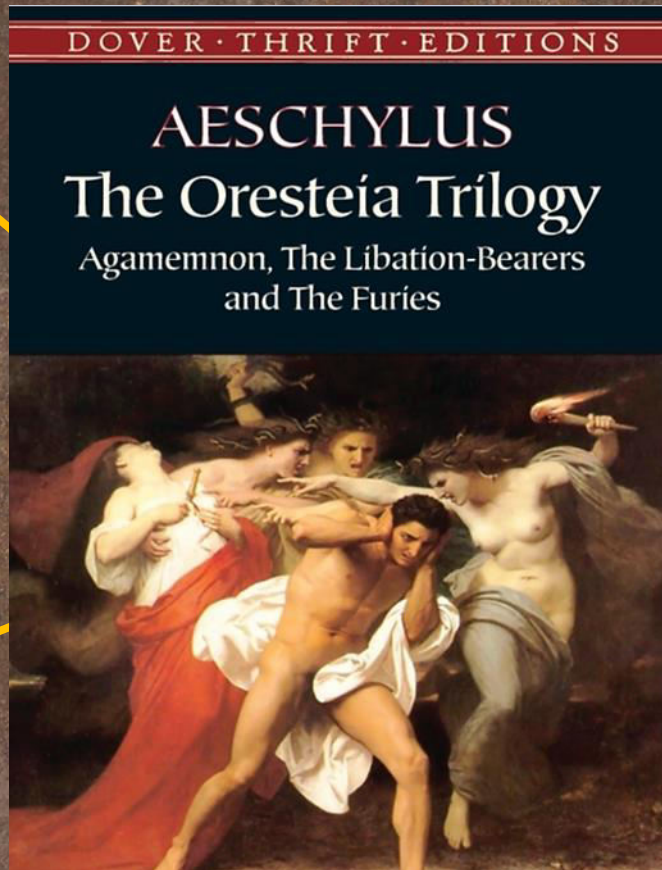
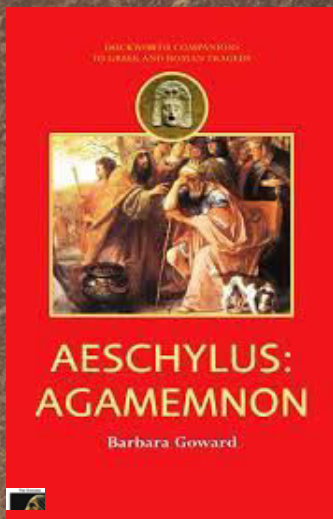
Some centuries after the Trojan war,



Aeschylus,

the famous Athenian tragic poet,
inspired by the myth of Agamemnon,
wrote the tragic trilogy ***Oresteia***.

In this he presented the bloody chain
of murder and revenge
within the royal family of Agamemnon.



Choose the right answer in the quizzes:

1. In which kingdom was Agamemnon the leader and in which war was the general of the army?

a. *Athens, Peloponnesian War*

b. *Mycenae, Trojan War*

c. *Sparta, Second World War*

2. Which famous ancient tragic poet inspired his play *Oresteia* from the myth of Agamemnon?

a. *Aeschylus* b. *Sophocles* c. *Euripides*

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

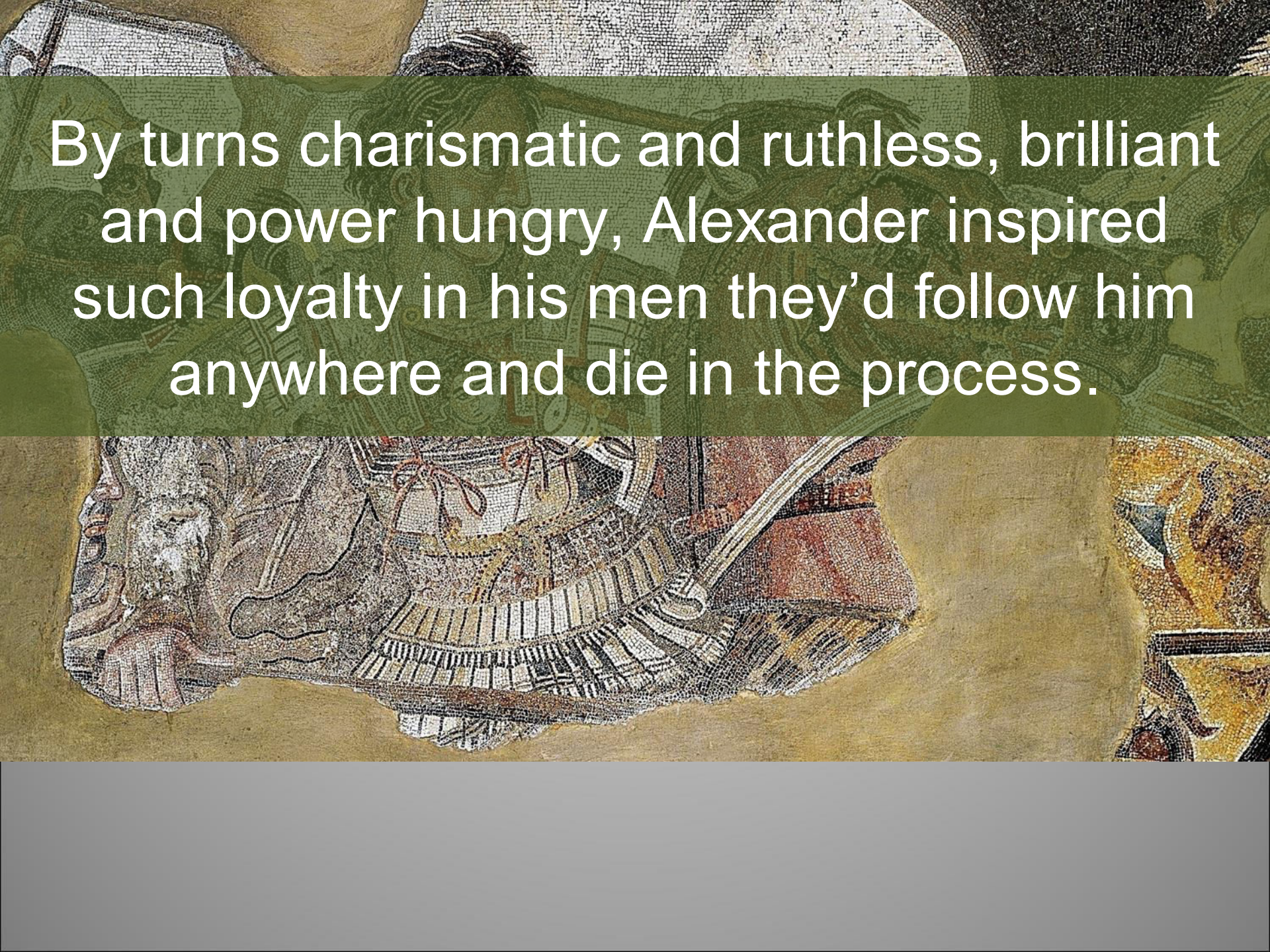
(4TH CENT. BC)

Alexander the Great
was an ancient
Macedonian ruler
and one of history's
greatest military
minds.



Alexander established the largest empire the ancient world had ever seen.



A mosaic depicting a figure in a chariot, likely Alexander the Great, with a green semi-transparent text box overlaid. The mosaic shows a figure in a chariot, possibly Alexander the Great, with a green semi-transparent text box overlaid. The text reads: "By turns charismatic and ruthless, brilliant and power hungry, Alexander inspired such loyalty in his men they'd follow him anywhere and die in the process." The mosaic is composed of small tiles in various colors, including brown, red, and white. The figure is shown in profile, facing right, and is wearing a helmet and a tunic. The chariot is depicted with a large wheel and a shaft. The background of the mosaic is a mix of brown and red tones. The green text box is positioned in the upper half of the image, covering the top part of the mosaic. The text is white and is centered within the box. The font is a clean, sans-serif typeface. The overall composition is a combination of ancient art and modern digital text.

By turns charismatic and ruthless, brilliant and power hungry, Alexander inspired such loyalty in his men they'd follow him anywhere and die in the process.





Though Alexander died young, his influence was so profound it inspired a new historical epoch, the *Hellenistic Period*.



ΑΝΔΡΑΣ ΕΝ ΙΠΠΩ



**Choose the right answer in the
quizzes:**

3. Which was the greatest achievement of Alexander the Great?

- a. The creation of the biggest empire of the pre-Roman world*
- b. The construction of the biggest temple in the ancient world*
- c. The creation of the biggest empire in the Asian continent*

4. Which was the name of the historical period that started after Alexander's the Great death?

- a. Hellenistic period*
- b. Mycenaean period*
- c. Byzantine period*

BASIL II

(11th cent.)

Basil II
was one of the
greatest
emperors of
the mediaeval
Byzantine
Empire.





He was a strong ruler with iron will,
a successful military commander,
and a skilled diplomat.



He crushed down revolts of the aristocracy, strengthen the central government, and established byzantine control over many areas.

Byzantine Empire in 11th cent.



In Greece of the late 19th and early 20th century, Basil II was viewed as a national hero, because of his Greek-orthodox origins and culture.

Choose the right answer in the quizzes:

5. In which historical period was Basil II a sovereign?

a. Antiquity

b. Mediaeval times

c. Modern times

6. For what reason was Basil II a national hero for the early 20th century Greeks?

a. Because of his Greek origins

b. Because of his victories against the Turks

c. Because of his Greek wife



CONSTANTINE I

(20TH CENT.)

Constantine I was the king of Greece in the early 20th century.



He established his reputation during the legendary and very crucial for Greece Balkan Wars of 1912–13, as a general of the army and heir of the throne.



He was determined to keep Greece neutral after the outbreak of World War I, in opposition to prime minister El. Venizelos.

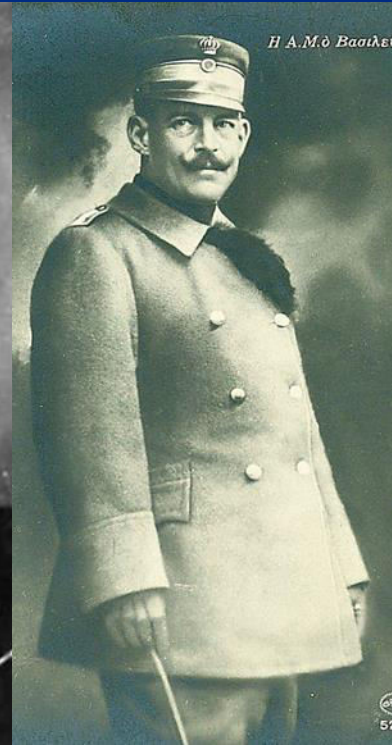
This attitude led him to deposition in 1917.



The king was recalled from exile by a referendum. But, in contrast with his success in the Balkan Wars, he saw the defeat of the Greek army in the Greek-Turkish War of 1919-1922.



As a result, a military revolt cost him his throne for the second time, while the Second Greek Democracy was established.



In 1923 he died in exile.

Choose the right answer in the

quizzes:

7. How many times Constantine I lost his throne?

- a. One
- b. Two
- c. Three

8. In which century Constantine I was king of Greece?

- a. 18th
- b. 19th
- c. 20th

9. With which crucial wars for Greece Constantine I was connected?

- a. Greek War of Independence
- b. Greek-Turkish War of 1919-22
- c. Balkan Wars

Thank you for your
attention!

Ačiū už dėmesį!