

Civ 04-01-13

Ancient Near-East

Measuring Time - BC/AD vs BCE/CE; centuries BC/BCE are increasing backwards in magnitude (3rd century BC is before 2nd Century)

Greek Forerunners - Minoans, Mycenaeans.

Minoans 2000-1400 BC

Mosaics; Location in Crete (Capital - Knossos/Cnossos); sea-fairing; many outposts; originally from Asia Minor; migrated to Crete to establish civilization; palace of Minos is one of the best archaeological sites for the Minoans; huge government and living for king; elaborately decorated - demonstrated power and wealth; last part built was king's throne room; began as admin. center

Geography and Civilizations - Mesopotamia; Tigris and Euphrates Rivers; alluvial plain - very fertile; "hostile environment"; took much time to tame for agriculture; without intervention, went between desert and swamp; temperatures reach 120; average rainfall less than 10"/yr; rivers flood between April and June; wrong time; flood too heavily to be useful; bring in salt and silt; rivers can be navigated, which makes transportation possible, but invasion is easier as well; highest production rates in the ancient world when used properly by ingenuity; irrigated fields with canals, etc.; because of the way man tamed the rivers, civilization was produced; advantages and disadvantages

Nile River Valley - center of early civilization because of water the Nile provided; upper and lower Nile; flows south/north; Nile is regular in floods, etc.; when the Nile did not flood, the pharaoh was blamed; great agriculture with little work; very isolated; fertile for a few miles, then desert; not navigable; easy to defend from a military standpoint; harder to leave; not as involved in trade.

Development of Written Language

Cuneiform - pictographic; last very long; used chisels to press into clay and fire; made multiple copies for different locations; very pictographically symbolic - not many codes

Hieroglyphics - pictographic and ideographic; written on papyrus; instead of only being able to portray specific things, now ideas could be expressed as well (ie, war instead of a warrior); people had time to do very elaborate hieroglyphics in color; on walls and tombs as well; papyrus was lighter and easier to transport; deteriorated in wet climates; limited lifespan; papyrus allowed the use of color in writing

Deciphering of hieroglyphics - Napoleon Bonaparte launched an invasion on Egypt; brought scholars who studied the stuff there; found the Rosetta Stone; founded Egyptology; L'Institut d'Egypte; Rosetta stone had Priestly Hieroglyphics, Demotics (more script-like version), and Greek; British stole the Rosetta stone upon future invasion - forced all Egyptian research to be handed over to the British

Alphabet - Phoenicians in the western world began to develop an alphabet about 1500 BC, borrowed by Greeks in 800 BC; 22 consonants, no vowels; roots in hieroglyphics; pen and ink to write; shifted understanding of language; now letters could make syllables which could make words; different mode of construction, harder to learn

Linear A and Linear B - Linear A is a basic form of Greek, elder of the two A and B; Linear B is the first proto-Greek; A is yet untranslated; B is translated; B is Mycenaean in base; found in Crete; trade contacts between Greeks and Mycenians led to discovery.

Legends from the Minoans - Minos, Minotaur, Theseus, Ariadne

End of this Empire, Legacy, and Contributions

Minoans were the major traders, power, entrepreneurs; two major suggestions for why they declined; general decline - began to have less and less control, money, power, trouble getting food, etc.; natural disaster - huge fire in the power of Nosis from underground fuel reserve or underground well; Could also have been a volcano; Mycenaean arose in their midst.

Mycenaean ca. 1600-1200 BC

First Greeks; mask of Agamemnon and Lion Gate; Heinrich Schliemann was reading Homer and dreamt of the Trojan war and wanted to do research on Troy; Found ruins of a city he said was Troy; Mycenaean were Greek adversaries of Troy

Physical and Human Geography - Mycenae, Athens; Not just one empire; group of related people by cultural values; different political systems; city-states with independent governmental units; kings in each city; because of the mountains in Greece, it was hard to build a large kingdom because of the large amount of city isolation; King - "Wanax" - follower; palaces were economic and governmental centers for that domain; everything was controlled from the palace

Military and Foreign Policy - Many scholars think there was a Troy; Could have been a trade war between the Hittites and the Mycenaean; Conflict with the Minoans; Over time the Minoans began to have conflict with the growing Mycenaean population; Crete was invaded; Shift of regional powers; Mycenaean picked up where the Minoans no longer could hold ground; took over trade routes, etc.

Religion / Life Philosophy

Nature of Divinity - Mesopotamians were polytheistic; representative of forces of nature or social institutions like war; gods were immortal; separate constant from humanity

Egyptians were also polytheistic; represented gods as human/animal hybrids like Ra, Osiris, Isis, Set, Horus, etc.; Amenhotep IV revolutionized religion in Egypt - Monotheism of Aten / Akhenaten / Akhenaton; great shift in ideals; ruled 1364-1347 BC; god represented the disc of the sun; asked for a more authentic representation of himself rather than the more idealized pictures of pharaohs in the past; culture attempted to remove traces of this pharaoh after his rule; Egypt wanted to go back to polytheism and did so after his death

Hebrews were monotheistic; "YHWH" or "Yahweh"; one true God; there was a Covenant with the one true God; Abrahamic Tradition (the first patriarch of all three modern monotheistic religions, Islam, Judaism, and Christianity); Go Hebrews.

Mycenaean Greeks - Polytheistic; interpreted gods as people; Anthropomorphic; still strong and powerful and immortal, but suffered the whims and desires of humans; people could relate to these figures better than the removed versions of other polytheistic societies;

Creation and Renewal

Mesopotamia - Ziggurats, Gilgamesh, and the Flood story; Gilgamesh was an epic that tells about a flood used to silence the humans; men were servants of the gods, but servants were too loud; someone convinced them to create death to control population; Ziggurats were towers for worship in step-like fashion

Egypt - Osiris and Ma'at; several creation stories between cities; Osiris as the example of renewal and static lifecycles; killed by his brother but his wife put him back together; in the Spring he works, and in the Winter, there is death; Ma'at is the idea that everything in the Egyptian culture had its place; if something were unusual, it was breaking the Ma'at; social control as a way of telling slaves they were in their place; with Ma'at, things should not change; Egyptian society became very stale in ways because of this

Hebrews - Genesis creation; Noah and the flood; renewal through the flood and survival

Mycenaean Greeks - Titans, Uranus, Kronos, Zeus; traditional mythology; families of gods rather than static deities

Death and Burial

Egypt - pyramids were constructed to provide for the rulers in their afterlives; pyramids at Giza, Khufu/Cheops (2500BC); all stones are fitted without mortar; constructed without wheels; recent research suggests that there was not slave labor used in the making of the pyramids; Ka - Book of the Dead; every person has a soul and uses the body as a house; all things necessary for lives in the present were taken with them into death in the event that they might be needed; deaths were expected to be the same as life.

Civ 04-01-15

Classroom change to 201 Diffenbaugh as of Tuesday, January 20th.

(continued)

Myceaneans - Able to use sides of mountains and hills to build tombs into them; tholos graves like beehives; took advantage of natural geography

End of This Empire

Crisis in the Mediterranean - "systems collapse"; everything that could go wrong did go wrong; everyone felt the affects of this

Conditions - There was major war on Greece; many independent factions fought each other and lost resources exponentially; Outside forces fought the inside peoples as well; Overpopulation, too many people for food, natural disasters struck, upper classes were overworking the underclass

Evidence - cities tried to preserve their water supplies; historical documents in Egypt denotes invaders

Invaders and Migrations - "Sea Peoples"; not exactly sure who they were; lightning fast attacks and retreats; could have been Greeks themselves who had nowhere else to go and united under a common force; might have been the Dorians (1200-1000 BC)

Greek Dark Ages (1100-800 BC)

Moving from an educated government and society to a more survival-based society; developed clans and agriculture; more rural, few records; not much writing; two of the greatest pieces of literature were developed - *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*; Homer could have been a blind poet; contemporary was mostly oral storytelling - stories performed for 4 hours a day for weeks on end

Political Development: Athens and Sparta

Development (800-700 BC)

Sparta controlled Laconia and Messenia; Athens controlled Attica; thee were over 600-700 "polises"; geography dictated much of the development of the polises

Definition and Characteristics

Polis - single independent governmental unit (city-state).

Everyone in a polis believed they were related to a common ancestor; wanted to be ruled together; Acropolis is the highest place in the city, reserved for the sacred places like temples, etc.; Agora - marketplace for business; started to build walls around cities; Bouleterion/ Pynx - assemblies for discussing government; cities called "metropolises"

Social Structures - very tightly knit with three classes; citizens, metics, and slaves; metics were skilled and essential, but were never integrated into society as equals because they were foreign; slaves were considered very important to the economy

Governments - One - Monarchy and Tyranny; Few - Aristocracy and Oligarchy; Many - Democracy; Oligarchy was the most common form of government in Greek society; governments changed from one

city to the next

Economy of the Polis

Agriculture - Magna Graecia; Massilia; tried to feed people in the city with the food collected around the city; not enough; tried to import, not successful; decided to expand instead; sent out explorers with supplies to an area outside of mainland Greece; attempted to reestablish Greece where they went; very independent

Coinage - drachma; used coins as a common currency throughout the individual cities; standardized commerce; backed by the city government

Strong bias against manual labor; Citizens did not want to stoop to work with their hands; they were very dependent on the foreigners as a result

Weaknesses of the Polis

Nature of societies was so tight-knit that foreign elements weren't accepted; very resistant to change and new ideas; not willing to cooperate with other city-states; very few alliances for fear of treachery

Spotlight: Sparta

Constant state of war; Watchwords - Calculated Austerity; very careful to make sure everyone was exactly the same; Why? - Sparta was a major city on Laconia at the south of the Peloponnese; Needed more land; invaded; First Messenian War @ 735 BC; Spartans defeated the Messenians, but enslaved population; Made them Helots; many shipped back to Sparta; Second Messenian War @ 650 BC; slaves revolted, but Spartans defeated them; very shaken by the slave revolts; restructured society to handle another revolt if necessary; "Lycurgan regimen" / Lycurgus; Introduced the idea as an idea from the past; said that the decline of modern society was caused by deviation from this regimen; completely bluffed

How the System Worked - Adult males were all in the army; 24-60, you were on call for active duty; When you join the army, the government provides land and slaves for you to feed your family; Men often lived in barracks until they were 30; Dining was required every day in the same groups; High level of suspicion to make sure everyone was the same; All male children in the society were brought before a council to determine whether they were fit for Spartification or they would die; Acceptable boys were put into training very soon; They lived in barracks with boys the same age and were made into good warriors; Trained until 24; Survival training was part of life; they were kicked out and forced to survive

Government - Oligarchy; Ephors were there to run government; the General Assembly had less power; idea was to consider all equal, but very few had power

Role of Women - Purpose of marriage is to bear male children; the woman was allowed to find a man who could provide children if her husband could not; women were given lots of physical training; If the husband wanted to see the wife, he had to sneak out in the middle of the night and be back in the morning before roll call

Spartan Mirage - very tense society; gave the outward appearance of stability, but everyone was high-strung out of fear of the slaves

Spotlight: Athens

Athens was in the center of Attica; controlled several cities in the area; Theseus - mythical father of the

city; Mainly a democracy; Archons - ran the government day-to-day; nine elected; worked for a year; Areopagus - permanent membership after serving on the Archons

Cylon's Conspiracy - Cylon was an Olympic hero who wanted to be the king of Athens; related to Megacles (ruler of Megara); 632BC, Cylon and friends storm the Acropolis and try to claim control of the city; offended everyone in the city; besieged their own city; Cylon managed to escape, but many companions died; Megacles supported Cylon, and was frowned upon for that; Athenians expelled Megacles and his family from the Megaran city (Alcmaenoids); family name will be seen later in Athenian politics

Development of Athenian Government

Draco - draconian; comes from dracon (snake worship); Made two major changes to Athenian laws; codified Athenian laws; Draco forced the government to prosecute murder cases; forced justice to be centralized in some aspects; gave the government more power; Draco could have been a real person or a group of people; details are uncertain

Solon - political and economic thinker; poet; Archons of Athens in 600 realized they could not feed the population; not enough import to go around; Solon is given arbitrary power to fix the problem; Immediate Actions - addressed the problem of debt; if a debt was owed that could not be repaid, it was cancelled; freed debt slaves; controlled export and limited to olive oil; standardized weights and measures for trade; Further Economic Reforms - split into four classes; dictated the ability to increase social status; restricted voting to the higher classes; status could also drop if you lost money; Political and Legal Reforms - distinguished between proper and improper women; allowed better recognition of people with status; Solon's Significance - created bounds to make life work; not a democracy by any means; "I gave them just enough privilege, and no more."

Civ 04-01-20

Side Notes

Nefertiti - Wife of Amenhotep IV; most busts were idealistic; Neferetiti's was more human; She went with the monotheistic religion instituted by Amenhotep IV; carried after his death; Covered up after death to conceal the monotheistic period.

Hamunaptra - No information found that conclusively draws realistic connections; probably fictitious.

Sophocles - died in 405 BC; possibly died of joy at the end of a play (heart attack)?

Apennine Mountains on Blackboard.

Recap

- Definition of a Polis
- Sparta: Calculated Austerity
- Athens: Development of Democracy
- Draco: codification and centralization in Athens
- Solon: Fixing major economic crises in Athens

Tyranny: The Pisistradis

Pisistratus - good for Athens; very popular; took over Athens as a tyrant ruler in 561 BC; "law abiding tyranny"; under his rule, Athens was able to extend trade networks; more diverse economy and easier to get goods from far away; provided jobs for Athenians through public works crews (civil service); used employment to beautify the city; supported the arts; believed the theatre was a fundamental part of Greek life; funded the theatre festivals; Athens did well under his rule.

After Pisistratus - Hippias and Hipparchus were sons of Pisistratus; after he died, they decided to rule in his stead; Hippias was the people-person; Hipparchus was behind the scenes; in 514, Harmodius and Aristogiton plot to kill the two tyrants; Only managed to kill Hipparchus; Hippias became frightened and paranoid; he began to use force to rule Athens, growing less popular with the people of the city

510 BC, Spartans invade Athens and remove Hippias; installed the Alcmaenoids family as rulers; 508 BC, Cleisthenes takes rule.

Cleisthenes' Reforms

Demos - The people and the masses; wanted the most number of people involved in government at all times; Demokratia;

Abolished Solon's idea of social class systems; looked for a way to unite Athenians rather than divide them; Established the Council of 500 (Boule); elected body where you could serve for one year and one year only; prepared election material for the council

Created the Deme system; combined people of varying social classes into separate Demes; United people by local area; each had its own council; instructed people to identify themselves by their Demes - ie, "Sophocles of Colonus"

Other Interesting Political Reforms

Ostraka - people vote by writing a name on pottery and turning it in to the city; whomever got the most votes was kicked out of Athens for 10 years; "ostracism"

Celebrating the Gods

The Gods

Origins - Anthropomorphic Polytheism; adopted from the Mycenaens; some Egyptian influence as well; understood the gods to live in family structures; made them more identifiable; Hesiod's *Theogony* explained what was generally accepted as the genealogy of the gods

Greek Worship - formal and very ritualistic; communal; no written code of law or tradition; scattered temples with their own priests and each with its own forms of worship to different gods; every temple had its own set of traditions and ritual; very disconnected relationship with the gods

Sacred Spaces

Temples; Parthenon - in the Athenian Acropolis; probably built during Pisistratus time; rebuilt under Pericles; Pheidias created the sculpture of Athena - the most robust in the Parthenon; believe that the Parthenon was originally painted; meant to be glorious and colorful

"Elgin Marbles" Controversy - Lord Elgin was very depressed by the state of the Acropolis when he visited; under control of the Ottomans at the time; wanted to preserve the stuff; granted permission; originally intended to make plaster casts of everything and take them away; ended up taking chunks along; the 7th Earl of Elgin; discovered in Britain, from Greece - who has rights to own it?

Oracles - connection to the gods; Pythia drank drugs and spoke in riddles to answer questions; a lot like the 60's; Delphi is the major oracle in Greece to the god Apollo; intentionally ambiguous answers like fortune cookies; Interpreters outside the oracles who you could pay to interpret the message; every indication is that people actually believed these fortunes

Mystery Religions

Religions practiced in the dark outside of cities; very secretive; gave the people a sense of emotional connection to the gods; not extremely popular or accepted

Demeter and Persephone - Seasons based on Persephone's attendance in the underworld for part of the year

Eleusis - worshipped for fertility; more popular among women than men

Dionysus - city Dionysia; god of wine and fertility; accepted into popular culture and mythology

The Olympic (and other) Games

776 BC to 393 AD; based in religion; generally about worship of the gods they were dedicated to

Cycle - Panhellenic for Zeus; Isthmian for Poseidon in Corinth; Pythian ...

Spectators - free admission for men; not built to handle the masses that gathered; no women except for a few "vestal virgins"; seating only for the judges

Competitions - originally a series of footraces (200m race); over time other sports were added; no team

sports - all individuals; Pankration - bar brawl type competition where you could not bite your opponent (but playing dirty was allowed)

Competitors - divided categories into youth 12-18 and adults 19+; required to be a full-fledged citizen of a polis; no slaves or mercenaries; people competed for the glory of their cities; athletes gathered about a month before the games to train; judges for cities would elect the worthy competitors; judges most likely elected by the priests of the competition oracle; professional athletes; had to be able to support yourself through the games (had to be wealthy)

Proceedings - took place over 5 days; three days were religious ceremonies; two days of competitions; prizes offered were not monetary; Pindar was famous for immortalizing athletes in poetry; some smaller polises would pay bills for heroes of their city; not expected to be able to make a living by playing the Olympic games; cheating was very frowned upon and flogged, but very rarely caught or prosecuted; some wealthy families paid off the judges

Greek Theatre

Choral performances and poets formed the basis for drama; Thespis - 635 BC was the first actor to step out of the chorus and say his own lines; "thespian"; Aristotle wrote *Poetics* as a major resource on theatre

Greeks made good use of natural land; "amphitheatres"; seating was not good beyond the first three rows

Production Aspects - masks were used to tell the Hero from the Heroine; built with sound-amplifying devices and large mouth holes to project sound to the back rows; city funds the production by paying the actors and the theatre maintenance; only males were allowed to act; Argon hires actors and takes care of production stuff; full-day theatre festival; each playwright had to submit three plays; City of Dionysia; decorum

Tragedy - Aeschylus (525-456 BC), *Orestia*; also a marathon winner; created two-actor scenarios; Athena born without a mother is adopted into mythology; *Orestia* is based on Greek myth; Sophocles (496-406 BC), *Oedipus*; everything in the play took place in real-time; only used one place to tell the story; single plot goal or discovery sought by audience; Euripides (484-407 BC), *Medea*, *Trojan Women*; how the Greeks treated the women of Troy after the destruction of the city; dark tragedy; inspired by current political events

Comedy - Aristophanes (448-387 BC); *Lysistrata*; the "Happy Idea"; women in ancient Greece are tired of war, so they go on a sex-strike to end it; it works; political commentary on the Peloponnesian Wars; only one major mental hurdle to jump and the rest of the play makes sense.

Civ 04-01-22

Patterns of Greek Thought

History

People were beginning to keep records of history; mostly performed and recited in public;

Herodotus - died 425 BC; considered the "father of history"; from Asia Minor (Ionia Greece); history was not only record but the "so what"; *The Persian Wars*; Characteristics; talked to people that were there - from his parent's generation; lots of primary sources; didn't put work into double-checking sources; most numbers inflated a bit; hard to confirm or deny his material; positively identifies the chronology for the Persian Wars; outlines interconnections between warring parties and city-states; demonstrates the Grecian perspective of their victory; "free society wins";

Thucydides - died 400 BC; *Peloponnesian Wars*; considered the first scientific historian; tried to be impartial and check sources; Characteristics; he was himself a primary source on the Peloponnesian Wars; talked with contemporaries who were still fresh on the material; "well-placed source"; very vivid prose that describes situations and events well; created fictional dialogues to illustrate the scene better

Geography

The Odyssey, Homer; one of the first geographies

Geography - Geo (earth) Graphy (drawing)

Nature of the earth - Anaximander believed the earth was a cylinder; top was inhabitable, skies surrounded the earth; ring of fire on the outside; Plato reasoned that the earth must be a sphere because it was a perfect shape; Aristotle reasoned that the earth was a sphere from observation of the lunar eclipses; reasoned that the equator was hotter because peoples' skin was darker in Africa; argued that there was balance in the world and reasoned that there was a southern hemisphere that mirrored the northern hemisphere; partially correct; "Antipodes"

Mapping the world - Lagash (circa 2300 BC) first map; first world map from Babylon in 600 BC; Area near Nippur, 1500 BC - city map; Babylonian view of the world in 500 BC where Babylon is the center of the world; Herodotus' world view in 450 BC; very little explored; very centered on Sinope

Eratosthenese - ca. 276-196 BC; librarian at Alexandria; meridians and parallels; first person to use the term "geography" / "Geographia"; first person to mark a map using parallels and meridians; imposed a grid system on the map; used major cities as marks for lines instead of regular intervals; slightly bigger world view

Ptolomey - 100-170 AD; *Geographia* / *Almagest*; tried to compile all of the geographic data to-date; information from Roman army and older sources; fairly accurate information; coined longitude and latitude; reasoned that there had to be regular intervals for lines to make sense; oriented the map with North at the top; Good information on Europe, Africa, Asia; often inaccurate about the size, shape, and location; very well compiled for its time; transformed "Antipodes" into Terra Australis Incognita (Australis = Unknown); tended to draw Europe too small and Asia too big

Science

Scientific inquiry began to rise in Greece; more focus on philosophy; tried to explain the world; made the Greeks stand out more than others; searched for rational explanations for the way things were

Thales - 600 BC; considered the founder of physical science; didn't leave any of his own written records; only second-hand sources of his material; wanted to establish basic laws by which the world worked; "Water Hypothesis"; believed everything was made of water and would eventually return to water; somewhat correct; trying to establish a basic relationship in all the world

Pythagoras - 530 BC; tried to understand the world through mathematics; Pythagorean Theorem; believed the parts of the heavens worked together in a series of spheres; "Music of the Spheres"; theorized that the whole universe was proportional to the rest of the universe; "everything can be explained by numbers"; "magic number" was 10; dabbled in afterlife theory - reincarnation / transmigration; claimed to have fought in the Trojan wars; believed in reincarnation to nonhuman forms

Democritus - circa 460-370; atomism; did not originate the idea; took the theory from his teacher and expounded on it; theorized that everything is made up of material so small it cannot be seen; cannot be split; everything was a random collection of the same material in different configurations; death is rearrangement into the universe

Hippocrates - circa 460-377 BC; first major medical practitioner; recorded medical science; applied rational thinking to medicine; Hippocratic Oath; *On the Sacred Disease*; *Airs, Waters, Places*; epilepsy was considered spite of the gods; Hippocrates argued it was curable and a disease; environmentalist

Philosophy

Traditional Education - Athenian tradition versus the Spartan tradition; educations were not free or majoritized; small elite group of young men whose families could afford to have them not work could get an education; often through private tutors; listening and recitation rather than understanding; very few girls were educated; women were characterized by the domicile

The Sophists - 450 BC; claimed they could teach someone how to be successful in the world; taught Rhetoric; taught how to argue and public speaking; interested in ethics and human behavior; made livings by training for public life; other philosophers made accusations - "selling wisdom for a price" and "moral relativism"; accused them of not believing in any absolutes; ex. Protagoras; believed that man is the measure of everything; all relative to each man; no good or bad fixed points; frightened governmentalsists

Socrates - 469--399 BC; strong dislike for the Sophists; accused himself of similar things; served in the Peloponnesian Wars; good rhetoric; late to light on his philosophy; rumored ugly as hell; Plato was his student; many second-hand accounts of his philosophy; Two main contributions - the Socratic method; ask a series of questions to get to the truth; popularized the study of ethics; believed that virtue came through knowledge; "know thyself"; responsible for generating a group of students who continued past his death; died as a result of political debate; forced to drink Hemlock for his "impiety"; said he was corrupting the youth of Athens and not following the accepted practices of religion; didn't believe in democracy; vote was 281 guilty to 220 not guilty; the court offered him exile, and he refused; he settled for suicide

Everyday Life and Social Concerns

The Greek Household

Oikos - idea that the center of Greek life was the household; protect the home and have family values

Society was patrilineal and patriarchal (descendants via the father's line and the father controls the household); unwanted children were legally abandonable ("exposed"); abandons were often saved but

became slaves, even if they were in wealthy families; girls were often sold into prostitution

Symposia - parties for political and social reasons (keg party in togas); musicians and prostitutes; wife was expected to draw upstairs away from the action; andron was the official room for symposia

Women

Greek myths usually have bad reputations for women - Pandora's box & Tiresias lived as woman for some time

Marriage and Inheritance - main purpose was to marry and produce male Heirs; father decides on the marriage - often for political reasons; typically married when they were 15, men when they were 30; gynaeceum - seclusion room for wife and children in aristocratic houses; no divorce allowed; women were allowed to inherit if they were the only heirs and unmarried; that daughter was usually married to a member of the family to keep things in the family

Priestesses of Demeter - more freedom; participated in the Olympics and some political events

Women of Independent Means - courtesans / hetairai; educated, self-endowed; hired themselves out as companions; intellectual and beautiful. Sc.:; Pereclese - Aspasia was his companion; gave him advice

Greek Understanding of Sexuality

Males were considered the object of perfection; homosexuality was accepted in some polises; younger man instructed by older man; eventually he would get married

Sacred Band - 100 homosexual couples; effective and feared military force; incorporated into Alexander the Great's private guard

Civ 04-01-27

Received Writing Assignment 1.

War in Ancient Greece

Greek Military Preparations, The Greek World Threatened, and Crisis in the Peloponnese

[Film Clip, "The Greeks: Crucible of Civilization", DVD, Published by PBS, Extra Scenes / Hoplites - Greek Soldiers]

Greek Military Preparations

From Archaic Greek to Classic Greek, the hoplites arose; the citizens now became the army; majority vote sends forces to war

Citizen Soldiers: the Hoplites - Heavily armed foot soldiers; citizens of their polises; aristocrats; "Bring your own armor"; poorer citizens were given whatever other weapons were available, not considered primary army; armor was heavy

Arming the Hoplite - Hoplon - round shield; wooden with brass; very heavy; painted; marks identified city-states

Fighting Formation: the Phalanx - Military tactic that involved positioning people to use a maximum amount of shield coverage and a maximum amount of spear penetration; overlap and tight formation caused this to be very highly effective; small number of troops; protected itself by covering neighbors; front lines were highly vulnerable

Hazards of this Style - Dependent on the feelings of the aristocrats because the poor were not well equipped; Phalanx was hazardous to the front lines and armor was heavy.

Nature of Warfare - Battle; stay until victory is reached; use dirty tactics

Campaigns - short; the point was to make the enemy concede, not to wipe them out; battles typically lasted an hour or so; after the battle, diplomacy and ritual take over and then everyone goes home

The Greek World Threatened

The Persian Wars - "The battle between freedom and slavery"

Background: The Persians - monarchy; rulers were considered fairly sacred; empire grew rapidly; from Greece to India, from Caucasus Mountains to the Persian Gulf

Darius, ruled 522-486 BC; wanted to better life for his kingdom, looked to the Greek territory; established local governments who were responsible to him (adopted by the Romans)

Xerxes, ruled 486-464 BC; eventually defeated by the Greeks; tried to avenge his father

Primarily Zoroastrians ("Zoroastrianism") - prophet and a thinker; one god for bad, one god for good

The Wars - Ionian Revolt, 499-494 BC; Ionia is under the Persian Empire; now control Greeks there; some Greeks were not happy with this situation; revolt begins as a complaint about rule and taxes and spreads; send for mainland Greece to get help; Spartans laugh and ignore it; Athenians send one token

warship; Persians besiege Miletus in 494; overrun and destroy the city; Greeks destroy Sardis in return

Persians decide to launch a military campaign; Decided to attack Athens; Athenians hear they are coming and ask for help; Sparta refuses based on religious rituals

Persians land at Marathon in 490 BC; Athenians gather to defend Greece at Marathon; They are outnumbered 2:1 at the beginning; Persians sent the cavalry back south to cut off the Spartans, cutting their troops in half and evening out the odds; Persian army is very skilled and versatile; Greeks defeat the Persians by matching their flank width and closing in on all sides; they retreated to sea to land at another location; Athenians dead tired marched to where they thought they were going to land and met them in the morning; Persians retreated in despair, humiliated

Second Invasion, 480 BC; Xerxes vows to avenge his father's defeat; he plans the invasion and takes time preparing; Some smaller Greek city-states realize that they cannot withstand the Persians, so they ally with the Persians; some chose to be "neutral"; Persians may have built a bridge over the Hellspoint; brought over 180,000 troops

Panhellenic League meeting at Corinth, 481 BC; the Greeks discuss the approaching forces; Themistocles evaluates the Greek forces and decides the Greeks need a navy; convinces the Athenians to do this; triremes - small, fast ships for ramming and sinking; they build about 200 more ships; also used archers and fireballs, snakes and spiders

The Battle of Thermopylae, 480 BC; Spartans guarded this pass that the Persians needed to get into Athens; Persians found a traitor who told them how to get through fairly successfully; Spartans retreated partially; those who stayed were angered to fight by the Persians and did so with spirit; Athens panics and decides to evacuate the city; burn some key buildings to take away the sacrilege and victory from the Persians; evacuated to the navy

Battle of Salamis, 480 BC; decide to draw the Persians into a nonmaneuverable area in order to ram and sink their ships; used a "traitorous leak" to draw them into the Strait of Salamis; Persians may have lost 200 ships, the Greeks may have lost 40; Persians are forced to withdraw and the threat subsides for all practical purposes

Battle of Plataea, 479 BC; Land battle in which the Athenians defeat the Persians

Results and Effects - The bond that was created in Greece was strong, but did subside over time; the navy still existed and gave them naval superiority; Greek morale was at its highest point; Greeks become the largest trade force as well

Crisis in the Peloponnesus

Major Peloponnesian War, 431-404 BC

Background - Athenians misrepresented their efforts in order to gain power in Greece; Athenians threw off the balance from Sparta and became the higher power; Spartans became very jealous; Spartans suggested that the Athenians rebuild without their walls; Athenians did not concede

Athenian Imperialism - Athens argued that they needed to keep common troops in case of a Persian return; Delian League, 477 BC; Defensive pact into which each city-state paid a membership fee; Later developed into an Athenian Empire; Athenians rebuild the Parthenon with the donation money; began to consider it their private fund; moved it from Delos to Athens; its greatest size was about 200,000,000 members; Spartans formed the Peloponnesian League as a counterforce; Spartans had a greater advantage for land forces; Athenians had greater advantage for naval forces

Basic and Immediate causes - First (undeclared) war, 460-445; Spartans thought Athens was arrogant; some wanted out of the Athenian Empire; Pericles, 490-429; Athenian defensive fortification was rebuilt with walls to Piraeus to keep their port access secure

Civ 04-01-29

[Film Clip, "The Greeks: Crucible of Civilization", DVD, Published by PBS, Rise and Fall of Athens]

1) Based on the film and class discussion, what are the main differences between the Greek and Persian civilizations?

The Greeks were highly democratic and wanted to live in free civilizations with little or no control by others. This gave them a very tightly knit bond when they fought because they were fighting for their lives and their homes rather than simply for empire. The Persians were imperialistic and wanted to control all of the lands of the Earth.

2) How did Themistocles convince Athenians to buy a navy and how did the city pay for it?

He told them to buy it to thwart off their other Greek rivals. The navy was paid for by a vein of silver found in their territory worth approximately 100 talons.

Need to defend against the local city-states (left out the Persians to avoid frustration); used the silver mine to pay for it.

3) According to the film and class lecture, what were the far-reaching effects of the battle of Salamis?

It destroyed the Persian campaign for Greek land and left the Athenians in a position of naval and economic superiority, something that Athens took advantage of in the times to come.

Naval superiority; trade systems now open to Athens; guaranteed more security to trade routes in Athenian waters, which gave traders a stronger peace of mind; Spartans scared that Athenians will dominate if their power grows too large.

4) How did Pericles make Athens a "city fit to rule an empire"?

He orchestrated the construction of the Parthenon with money from the Delian league and finished it in only 15 years.

Pericles built the Parthenon and dressed up Athens (like a prostitute); also brought great minds to Athens; aided in the construction of the walls of Piraeus

5) According to the film, why was Socrates significant?

Socrates was ugly, especially against the Greek ideals of appearance; he focused only on the mind. Socrates studies the individual with logic and reason. He questioned assumptions and "turned convention upside-down."

He questioned the decision of the Athenians to summarily try and convict all generals who neglected their soldiers. He failed to convince them and the generals died by drinking hemlock.

6) What was Pericles' plan for the Peloponnesian wars and why did his plan fail miserably?

He wanted to create a great empire and rely on the fleet to supply the city with food and corner everyone indoors. Ships brought the plague, which spread in such crowding and destroyed social life rather well. Over 1/3 of Athenians were killed, including Pericles who was reduced to 6 months of lingering illness until his death in 429 BC.

To build the walls from Athens to Piraeus and wait for the Spartans to make land attacks, then go to port and make a naval attack on Spartan territory; The plague screwed it up; could have been cholera or an early form of the bubonic plague.

7) Why did the Athenians launch the Sicilian campaign and what were its results?

A state allied with Athens asked for aid. They answered in hopes of conquering all of Sicily and squashing the "arrogance of the Spartans." They prepared large numbers of troops and supplies for invasion and embarked. 6 months later, a call was made for reinforcements, then nothing. Sailor returned and recounted the Athenian failure to his barber. More than 50,000 men were killed or captured. The battle was largely self-motivated rather than strategic or political, causing a large lack of organization and carelessness.

They thought they could dominate easily and answered the call for aid; failed miserably; marked the turning point in the Peloponnesian Wars; slightly imperialistic, but no real tactical value; lack of reason gave soldiers little to stand on.

8) How did the Persians help the Spartans?

They financed the Spartan economy to build a navy. Spartans blockaded the harbors, and Athenians starved. 404 BC, Athens surrenders.

They fed the Spartans money to build a navy.

9) According to the film, whom did the Athenians use as a scapegoat for their defeat in the Peloponnesian wars?

Socrates. He was arrested for undermining religion and corrupting the youth of the city. He was tried by a jury of his fellow citizens under a canopy in the marketplace. He was granted a limited time to defend himself according to a water clock. He remains stubborn and demands free dinners for life. He was found guilty at the penalty of death. He chose hemlock.

Socrates was used as a scapegoat; "undermining the state and corrupting the youth" - heretic and corrupting the youth; spoke out openly against the war

Crisis in the Peloponnesus (Review)

Major Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC)

Between the Wars - Relations among the Poleis deteriorated; balance of power was offset by Athenian naval force; Athens decides to install an empire with their navy; Delian League in 477 BC; Peloponnesian League formed by Sparta; Athens moves the treasury from Delos to Athens and rebuilds walls; Athens commandeers the treasury for its own purposes.

Basic and Immediate Causes - Competition between Spartans and Athenians; Each very jealous and egotistical; members of the Delian League become disgruntled with the Athenian Empire and want to jump ship; Athenians rebuild walls around Athens and extend them to the port at Piraeus for secure trade

1st Phase - 431-421 BC; Athenians and Spartans met on uncommon ground - Athenians were naval, Spartans were terran; Spartans would invade, forcing Athenians into the Long walls, terrorizing the countryside; Athenians sailed to the Spartan coast to terrorize there; Athenians had problems - Revolt of Mytilene on Lesbos; Tried to maintain independence; revolts spread throughout the Delian League

2nd Phase - 421-413 BC; "Suspicious Truce" - peace for a few years between the leagues, both are suspicious; Athenians spark war in 416 BC on the island of Melos; Melos tried to convince Athens to let it remain independent, Athens tramples Melos; 415 BC, Syracuse - Athenian client state asked for aid, Athenians sent help to trample Syracuse; Syracuse was allied with Spartans at the time; Marks the change in power from Athens to Sparta; 413-411 BC, Oligarchic Coup - small group of leaders in Athens decide to control Athens for military reasons; general of Athens is indicted by the Athenians - defects to Sparta and offers aid there

3rd Phase 413-404 BC - Sparta is offered peace, and they refuse; Aristophanes, *Lysistrata*; Spartans have decided they need more money, military, navy; they turn to the Persians; Persians begin funding the Spartan military; they build a navy; Athenians are deciding that war is becoming tiresome; 405 BC, Spartans defeat Athenians at Pyraeus by navy; 404 BC, Athens begins to starve; Athenians surrender

Aftermath - Spartans decide to treat Athens as a defeated enemy; they avoid destruction of Athens, but they destroy its empire; Naval restrictions; Delian League is dissolved; Athenian walls and walls to Piraeus are destroyed; They remove the democracy and establish an oligarchy called the Council of Thirty or Thirty Tyrants; Athenians reestablish democracy after a few years

Film Clip

[Film Clip, "The Greeks: Crucible of Civilization", DVD, Published by PBS, Rise and Fall of Athens]

See questions from 2004-01-29.

Civ 04-02-05

Sources

Tiraetus looks at Spartan ideals, Solon looks at Athenian ideals

Tiraetus notes that hoplites of Sparta hold death in battle and not leaving men behind of high honor; Spartans admired youth

Solon looks at the problems in Athens; he believed that Athenians were pompous and greedy; they did not look out for anybody but themselves; complacency; eunomia - there is a time and a place / order for everything; society is too complacent and allowing themselves to crumble from the inside because there is lack of order or balance

Socrates - accused of corrupting the youth and going against religion; Delphi claims he is the wisest man; he questions that; he concludes that because he does not pose hubris, he is the wisest man; he used this as part of his defense; suggestions that he has become a new kind of hero -- one who dies for his beliefs rather than his survival or the survival of his fellow citizens

Man who killed his wife's lover; he claims he has the right to kill him; women were considered property, therefore adultery is taking valuable property from his household; lineage can no longer be verified; adultery was worse than rape; systematically killed his wife's lover with witnesses, etc.; defense would not hold in modern times, but then he probably got off in those days because they ruled it was a crime of passion

Pereclese source is up to us...

Exam Review

Study guide is a general guideline; revised copy available evening of 2/5/2004; No map materials will be on the test

Ma'at - Egyptian sense of order to all things, free and slaves alike; "if you upset the order, you will screw things up for everyone."

Ka - soul in Egyptian reckoning; tombs and statues set up so that the Ka could watch over his people after death, etc.

Perecles built the Parthenon and dressed up Athens (like a prostitute); also brought great minds to Athens; aided in the construction of the walls of Piraeus

Sophists could have been charged with similar things as Socrates

Movie Questions – See questions from 2004-01-29.

Magara - the first undeclared Peloponnesian War, FYI.