



1

---

---

---

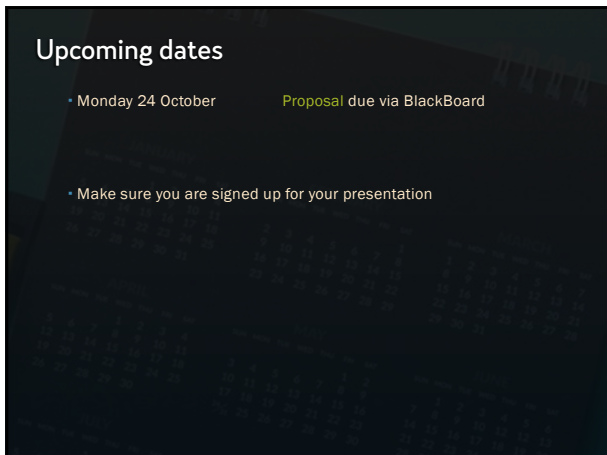
---

---

---

---

---



2

---

---

---

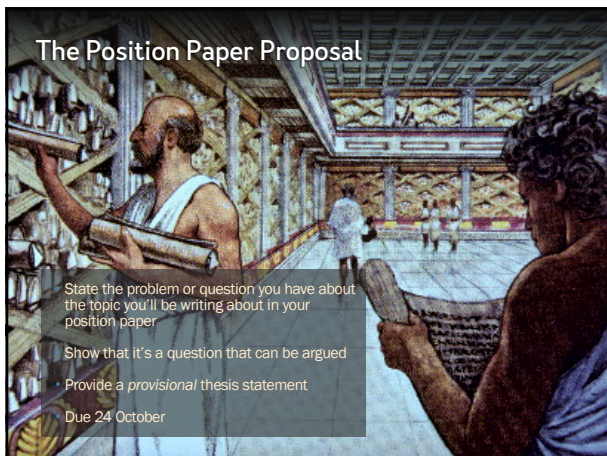
---

---

---

---

---



3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Quiz #2 Recap: Archaic Greece

- How does the polis come about?
  - What kinds of changes were involved in its development?
  - In light of these developments, what is the significance of the aristoi ("best men")?
- Who were the hoplites?
  - How did they change Greek warfare?
  - What effect did they have on the polis?
- A kouros is which of the following?
- Compare lyric poetry to epic poetry.
  - How is lyric poetry representative of the social changes of the Archaic age?

---

---

---

---

---

---

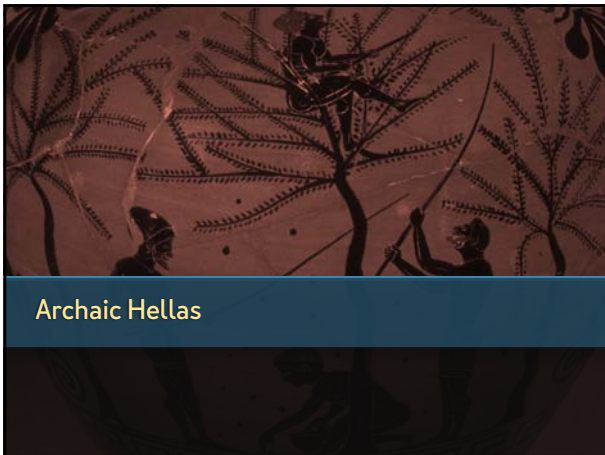
---

---

---

---

4



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

5



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

6



7

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



8

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



9

---

---

---

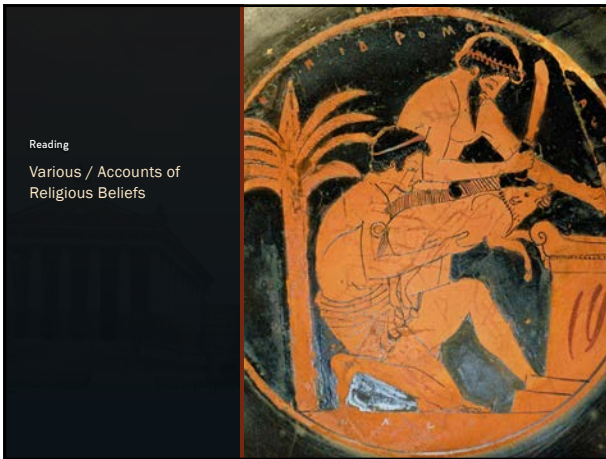
---

---

---

---

---



Reading  
Various / Accounts of  
Religious Beliefs

10

---

---

---

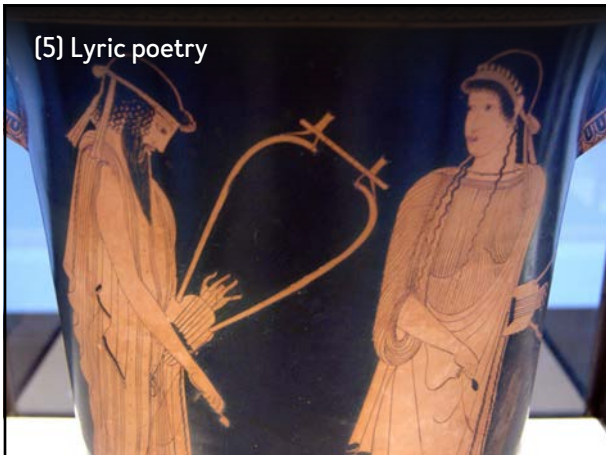
---

---

---

---

---



(5) Lyric poetry

11

---

---

---

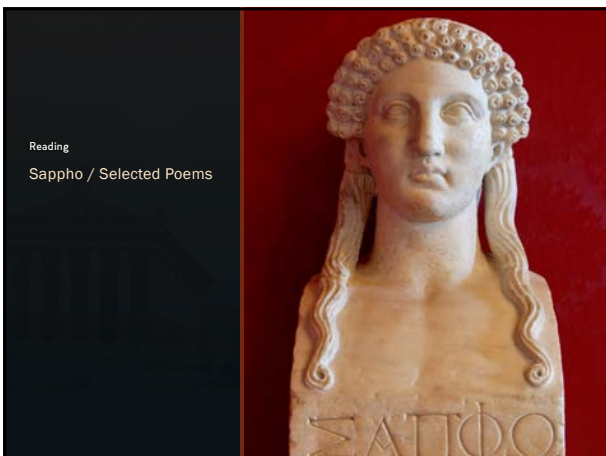
---

---

---

---

---



Reading  
Sappho / Selected Poems

12

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



13

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



14

---

---

---

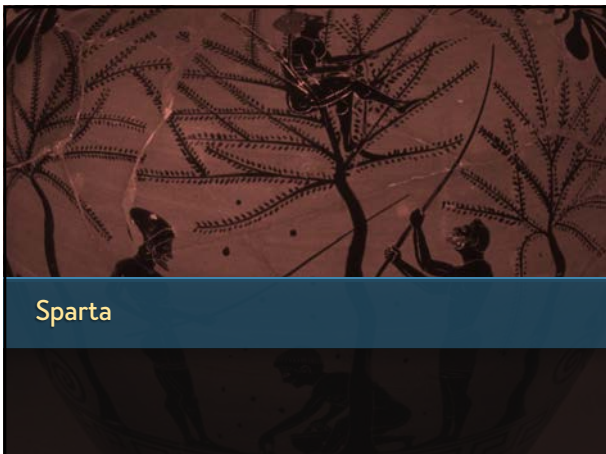
---

---

---

---

---



15

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



16

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



17

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



18

---

---

---

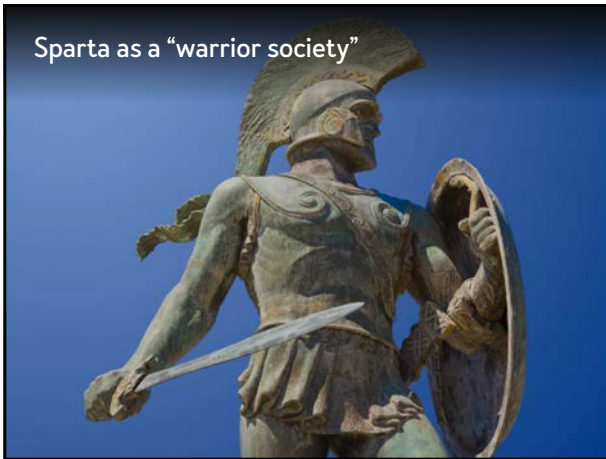
---

---

---

---

---



19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



20

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



21

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



Lycurgus

22

---

---

---

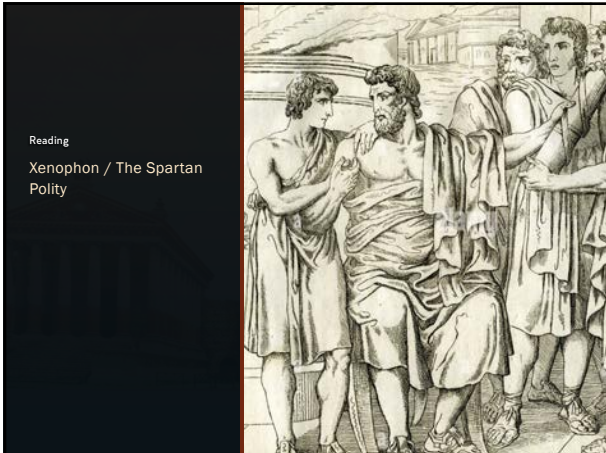
---

---

---

---

---



Reading  
Xenophon / The Spartan  
Polity

23

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Spartan social hierarchy

homoioi	"men of equal status," peers Spartan citizen/warrior elite
periokoi	"dwellers nearby" Laconians who were free, but disenfranchised
helots	<i>heilotes</i> , "prisoners of war" State-owned serfs
douloi	slaves

24

---

---

---

---

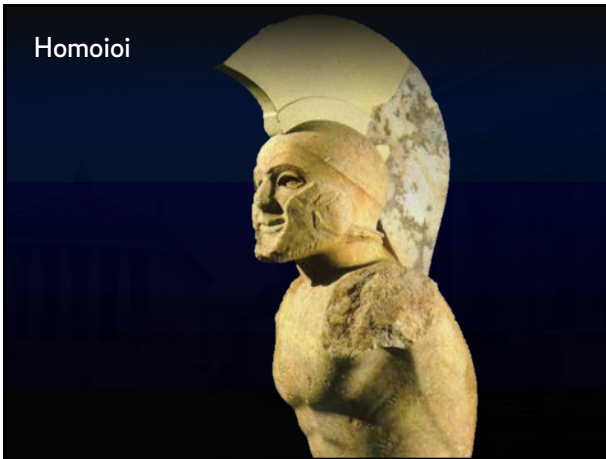
---

---

---

---





25

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



26

---

---

---

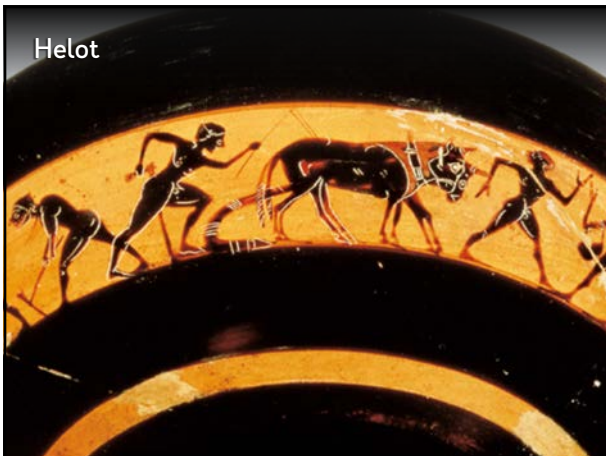
---

---

---

---

---



27

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



28

---

---

---

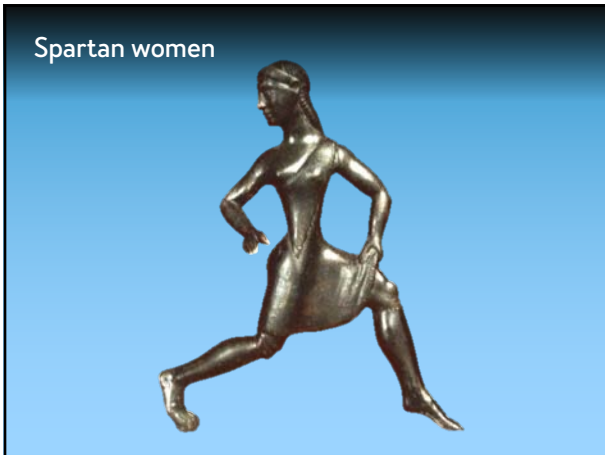
---

---

---

---

---



29

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



30

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



31

---

---

---

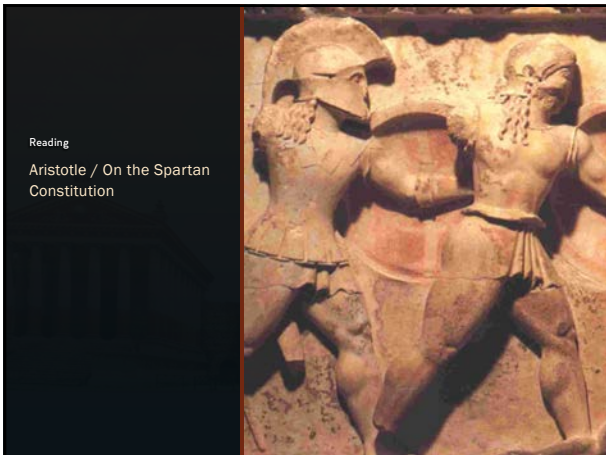
---

---

---

---

---



32

---

---

---

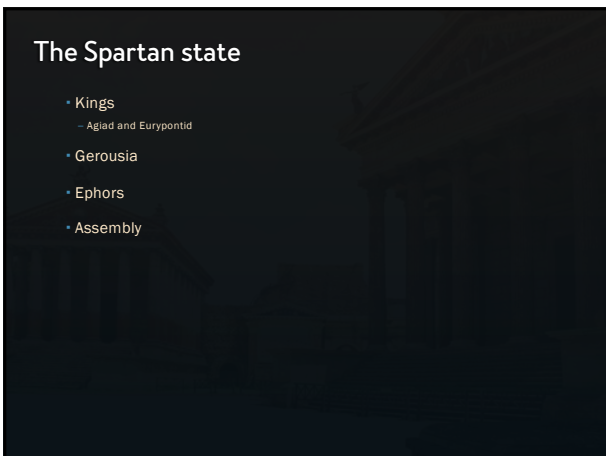
---

---

---

---

---



33

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### The Great Rhetra

Διὸς Συλλανίου καὶ Ἀθανῶς Συλλανίας ἱερὸν ἱδρυσάμενον, φυλάς φυλάξαντα καὶ ὠβῶς ὠβῶσαντα, τριάκοντα γερουσίαν ἀνὸν ἀρχαγέτας καταστήσαντα, ἑσπῶς ἐξ ἑσπῶς ἀπελάσαν μετὰ εἰ Βαβυκάς τε καὶ Κνακίωνος, οὕτως εἰσφέρειν τε καὶ ἀφίστασθαι δάμοιο δὲ τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν καὶ ράτος.

αἱ δὲ σκολιὰν ὁ δάμοιο εἴλοιστο, τοὺς πρεσβυγενεῖας καὶ ἀρχαγέτας ἀποστατήρας ἡμῶν.

Having founded a temple of Zeus Syllanios and Athene Syllania, having tribed [or preserved] the tribes and obeyed the obes, having established thirty as a council of elders together with [the leaders/kings], from time to time (to celebrate Apollo/hold assemblies) between Babycy and Cnacion, thus to bring in and to set aside. Ultimate authority and power is to be the people's.

If the people speaks crookedly, the elders and [leaders/kings] be setters aside.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

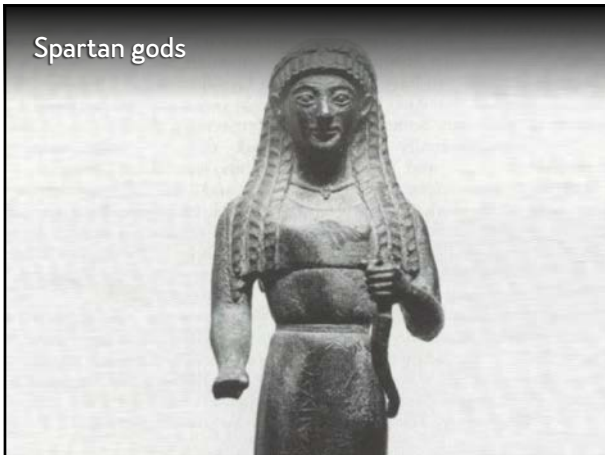
---

---

---

34

### Spartan gods




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

35

### The "Spartan Mirage"




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

36



37

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---