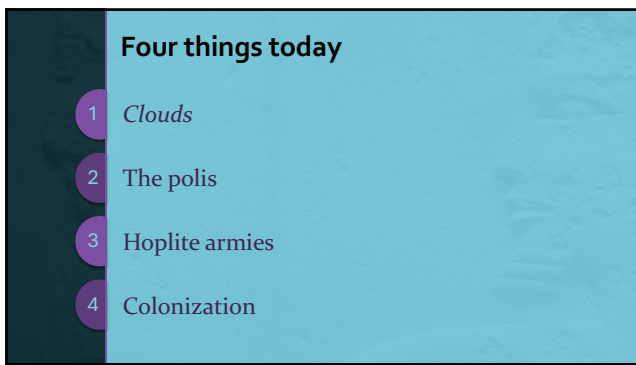




1



2



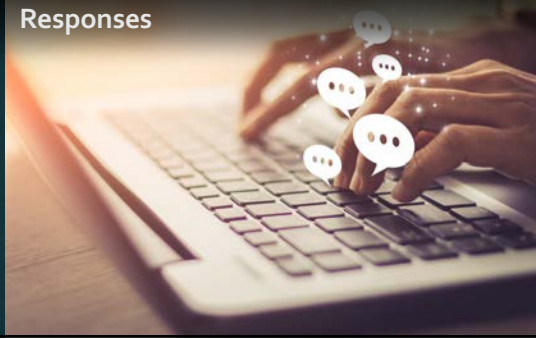
3

Quiz #5: Archaic Hellas

- 1. In *Clouds*, the character "Socrates" enters for the first time
 - a. through a golden door
 - b. lowered in a gondola or basket
 - c. covered in tomato sauce
 - d. as a ghost, because he's already dead
 - 2. At the start of the Archaic period, population growth and limited resources means "extra mouths to feed." The Greeks addressed this problem in all of the following ways EXCEPT:
 - a. Creating colonies that expanded their population and economy to new locations
 - b. Expanding their territory through the use of their military
 - c. Periodic massacres of the population
 - d. Growing their trading economy, both imports (to feed the growing population) and exports (to strengthen their trading power)
 - 3. A hoplite army consisted of
 - a. A mass of citizens fighting as equals, arrayed in ranks with their shields overlapping
 - b. Important heroes fighting in single combat
 - c. Heavy mercenaries from barbarian lands
 - d. Demons lured from across the River Styx
 - 4. Among the Greeks, a tyrant was
 - a. a rich man who was stingy with his money
 - b. the commander of a Greek naval vessel
 - c. a governing body made up of the rich families
 - d. an illegal ruler sponsored by groups being oppressed by the wealthy aristocrats
 - 5. Homer's works were important to the Greeks because they
 - a. were the basis for the Greeks' understanding of the gods and their relationship with mortals
 - b. served as the basis for Greek education
 - c. taught morality by contrasting the greedy and prideful Bronze Age Greeks with the honorable example of the Trojans
 - d. all of the above
10. In *Clouds*, why does the main character, Strepsiades, go to the "Thinkery"? What's his end goal?

4

Responses



5

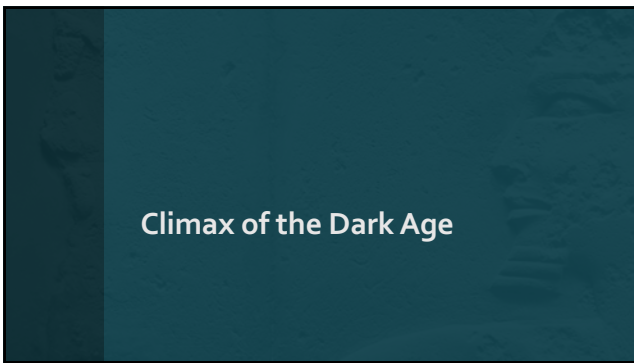
Questions about whatever



6



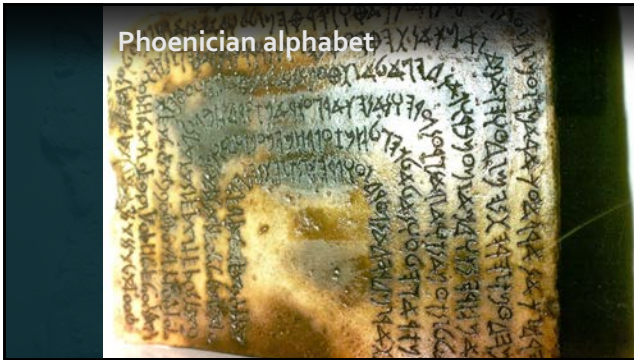
7



8



9



Phoenician alphabet

10



Greek alphabet

ΗΟΣΝΥΝΟΡΧΕΣ ΤΟΝ ΠΑΝΤΟΝ ΑΤΑΛΟΤΑ ΠΑΙΖΕΙ ΤΟ ΔΕ ΚΛΑΡ[?] ΜΙ[?] Ν[...]
 "Whoever of all these dancers now dances most deftly,
 to him this [pot] [will go as his prize]"

Dipylon inscription
ca. 740 BC

11

Modern	Archaic	Ionia	Korinth	Akkada	Lakonia	Chalkidike	Creta	Phoenician
A	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	𐤀
B	Β	Β	Β	Β	Β	Β	Β	𐤁
Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ	𐤂
Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	𐤃
E	Ε	Ε	Ε	Ε	Ε	Ε	Ε	𐤄
Z	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ	𐤅
H	Η	Η	Η	Η	Η	Η	Η	𐤆
Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	𐤇
I	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	𐤈
K	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	𐤉
Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	𐤊
M	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	𐤋
N	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	𐤌
Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	𐤍
Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	𐤎
Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	𐤏
P	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	𐤐
Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	𐤑
T	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	𐤒
Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	𐤓
Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	𐤔
X	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	𐤕
Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	𐤖
Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	𐤗

12

Foundations of Archaic Greece

- Polis
- Hoplite armies
- Knowledge through creative expression
- Epic poetry as the foundation for public religion
- Colonization
- Panhellenism

13

Archaic Greece

14

Characteristics of the Archaic Period

- Polis
- Hoplite Army
- Colonization
- Lyric Poetry
- Panhellenism



15



16



17

Characteristics of the polis

- City-state
- Synoecism
- Replacement of basileus with magistrates
- Council of "elders" (*aristoi*)
- Citizen assembly (*demoi*)

18



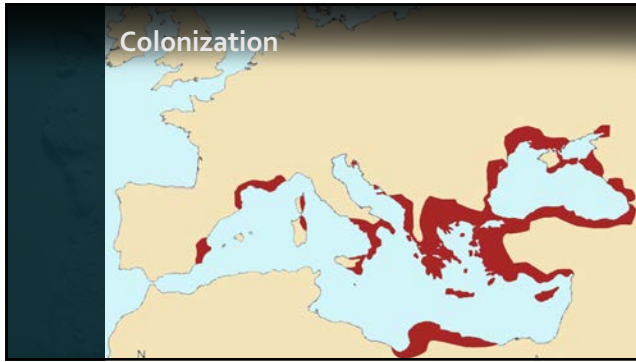
19



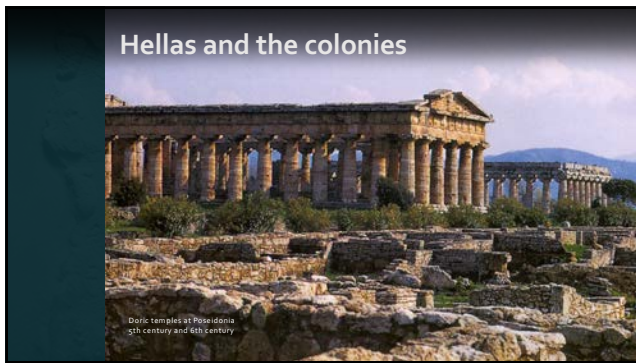
20



21



22



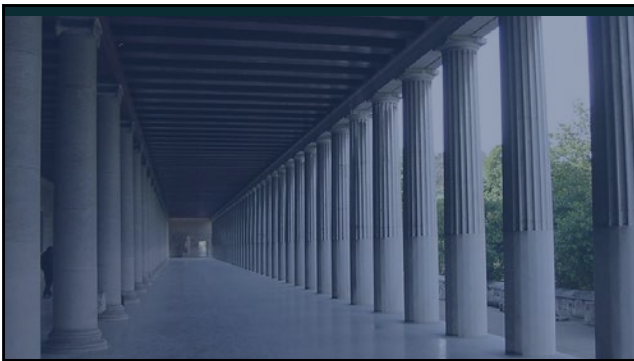
23



24



25



26
