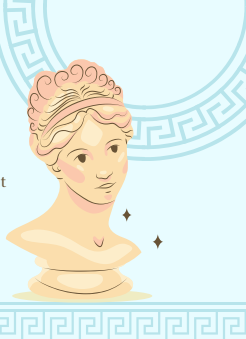


Infanticide in Hellenistic Greece: Gender, Power, and Historical Blind Spots

An Analysis of Sarah B. Pomeroy's Account


By: Dania German



1

What Is This About?

- Infanticide = killing unwanted newborns
- In ancient Greece, this often targeted girls
- Pomeroy uses this to explore gender inequality
- Sarah B. Pomeroy's Account is more about values than statistics

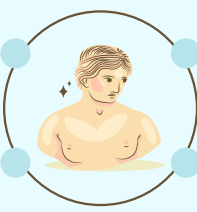


2

Pomeroy's Feminist Lens

Centers women's experiences

Questions why daughters were devalued



Critiques male-dominated ancient sources

Shows how both ancient and modern historians erase women



3

118 Sons vs 28 Daughters

Delphinion inscriptions from Miletus.

Families recorded when granted citizenship

Strong evidence of gender imbalance

4

Where are the girls?

- Maybe they married young or weren't counted
- But those explanations don't fit the scale of the data
- Most likely: selective female infanticide
- Especially among migrants and soldiers




Source: Ancient Origins

5

What This Tells Us about Greece


Infanticide represents extreme symptoms of gender inequality



Citizenship, inheritance, and military life favored boys

Girls didn't pass on family status

Citizenship, inheritance, and military life favored boys



6

Why It Still Matters

- Gender bias affects how history is recorded
- Modern parallels: India, China, undercounted girls
- Pomeroy challenges how we read ancient sources
- Studying the past helps us understand ongoing inequality



7

Any Questions, Comments, Concerns ?

Thank you so much for listening!



8
