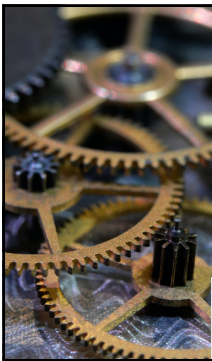




Archaic Greece

History of Ancient Greece | Meeting #4

1



Upcoming Dates

- Monday, October 19
Proposal due
- Monday, November 9
Birds essay due
- Sunday, September 27
Responses for Week 4 Due

2

Five things today

- Hesiod
- Archaic culture
- The polis
- Colonization
- Everyday religion

3



4

Quiz #2: Archaic Greece

1. Hesiod's poetry is notable for its

☒ a. lyrics about unrequited love

☐ b. anti-aristocratic point of view reflecting the lives of ordinary people

☐ c. celebration of the great feasts of heroes

☐ d. rejection of any form of government or system

2. A polis, or Greek city-state, consists of all of the following **EXCEPT**

☐ a. A city and its adjacent territory making up a single, self-governing political unit

☒ b. A council of elders (aristoi) and an assembly of men of fighting age (demos)

☐ c. A small number of citizen-gods used for sacrifices

☐ d. The governing role of the king (basileus) (basileus is normally replaced by a council of aristocrats (oligarchy or aristocracy))

3. All of the following are true of the innovative form of fighting known as hoplite warfare **EXCEPT**

☒ a. All citizens regardless of wealth were included; if you couldn't afford your equipment, it would be given to you

☐ b. Hoplites were footsoldiers armed with large round shields and spears or short swords

☐ c. They were arranged in a tightly packed formation called a phalanx

☐ d. The strict equality of the ranks made personal glory and distinctions of birth less important

4. Among the Greeks, tyranny is rule by

☒ a. a man who seizes control of the state by coup and governs illegally

☐ b. a legitimate king who has become abusive

☐ c. the nobles in opposition to the people

☐ d. a foreigner who takes a city for his own

5. A statue of a young man, often used as grave monuments or offerings, is known as

☐ a. an agnos

☒ b. a kouroi

☐ c. a kouros (female version: koré)

☐ d. a symposium

EC: Why did the Greeks colonize during this period?

5

A close-up of a hand typing on a laptop keyboard. Several speech bubbles are floating above the keyboard, suggesting communication or questions.

Questions from the Responses

- Questions

6

Questions about whatever



7



"Homeric society"

- Regional diversity of custom and tradition
- Emergence of 'hellenism'
- Contrasting idea of barbaroi
- Xenia — guest friendship
- Agonal society
 - Timē — honor and respect
 - Aretē — achievement of excellence

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Hesiod

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Hesiod

- Key works: *Theogony*, *Works and Days*
- Perspective of a small landholder
- Writes about the roles of mortals and gods in society and nature

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Primary Source Reading

Hesiod
The Beginnings of Things

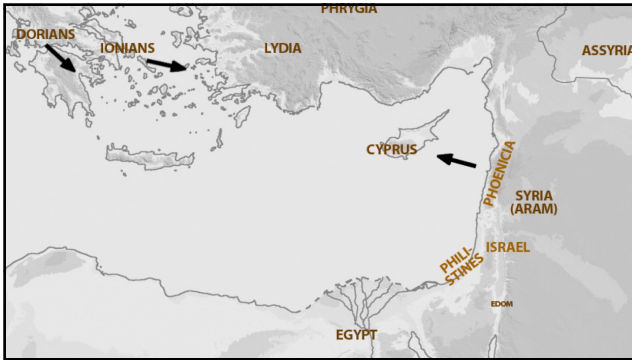


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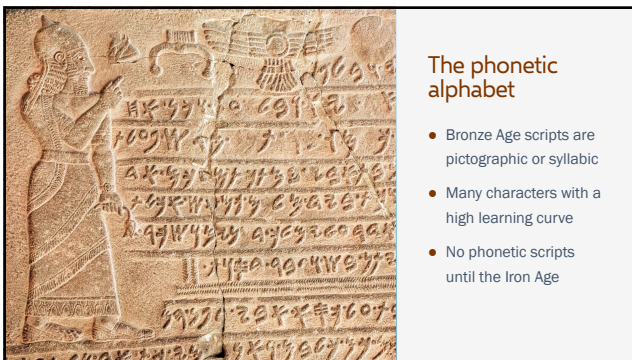


Climax of the Dark Age

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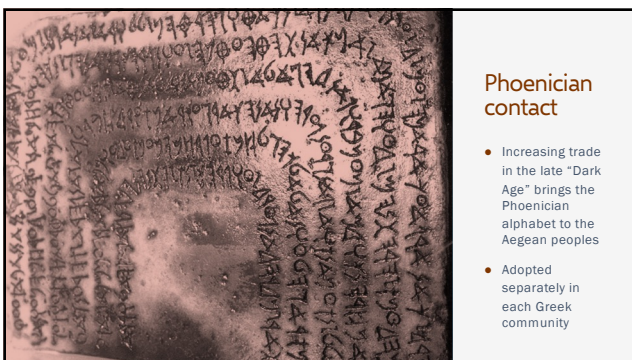
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The phonetic alphabet

- Bronze Age scripts are pictographic or syllabic
- Many characters with a high learning curve
- No phonetic scripts until the Iron Age

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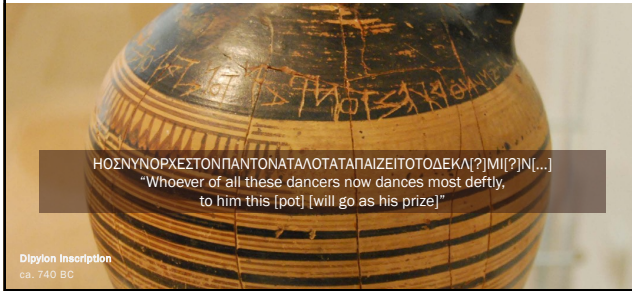


Phoenician contact

- Increasing trade in the late "Dark Age" brings the Phoenician alphabet to the Aegean peoples
- Adopted separately in each Greek community

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Greek alphabet



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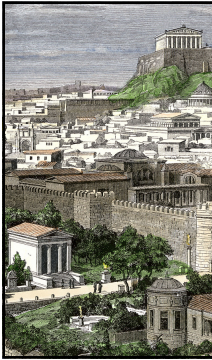
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Dark Age political structure

- wanax φανας → άναξ
 - Minoan/Mycenaean term for king
 - Now used to mean high-king or overlord
 - Agamemnon (overlord of the Greeks at Troy)
 - Zeus (ruler of the gods)
- basileus βασιλεύς
 - Mycenaean term for mayor, headman
 - Dark age (and later) term for king
- "Big man" system – e.g., Ithaca
 - Population gravitates toward local strongmen for stability and protection
 - Authority is transient and personal

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Foundations of Archaic Greece

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

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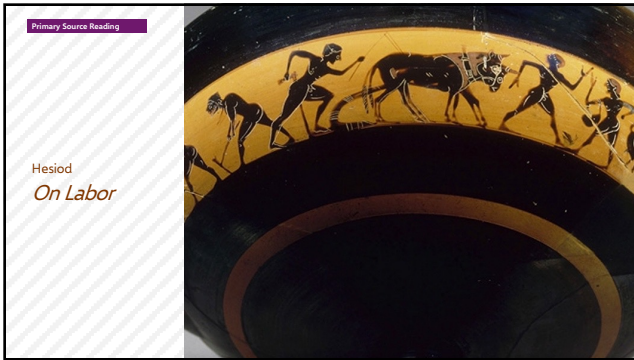


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Transition from the Dark Age



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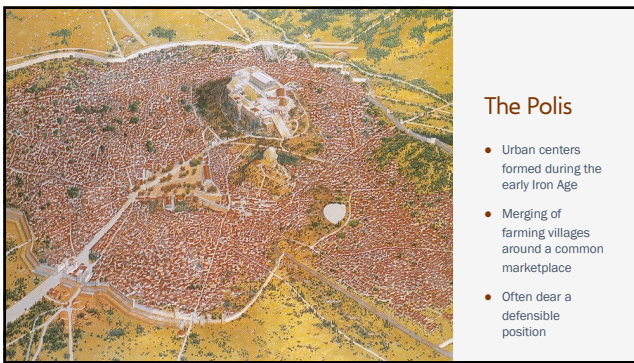
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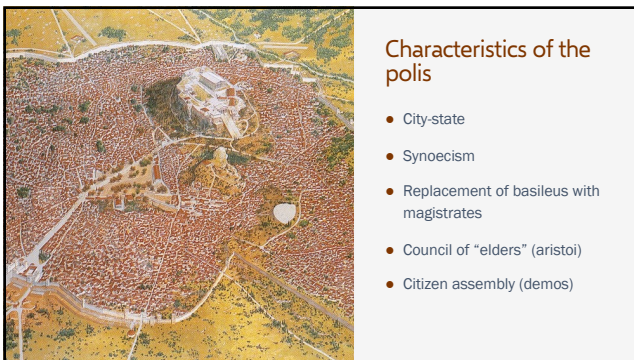
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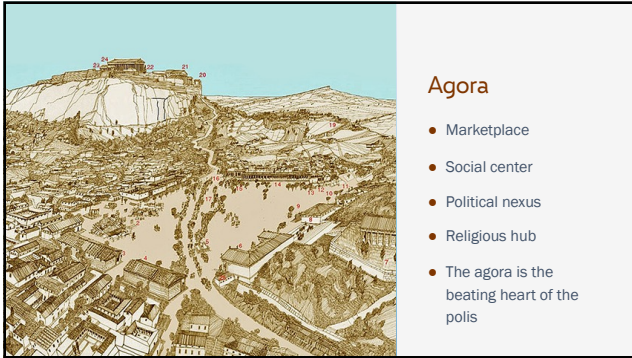
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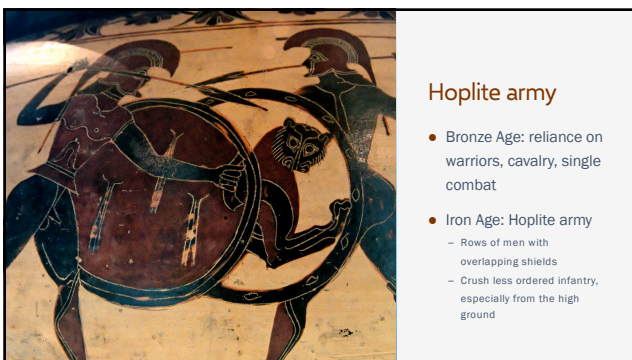
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The phalanx

- All men equal
- No heroes
- More inclusive of social strata

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Other groups

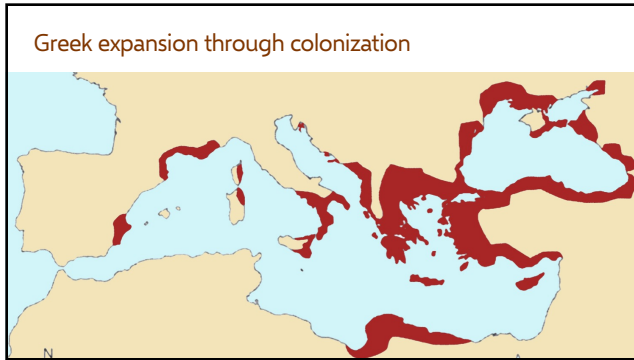
- Women
- Metics
- Servile classes (usually ethnically different)
 - Helots (Sparta)
 - Slaves

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Greek colonization

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Greek colonies

- Colonies are children of a particular polis
- Expansion of mother city's political, economic, and cultural power
 - New resources and markets for trade
 - Relief of population stress
 - Control of strategic locations

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Hellas and the colonies

- Colonies are closely linked with mother cities
 - Trade interaction
 - Movement of people and ideas
- Culture and thought in the colonies move with changes in the Aegean
- Hellas is the Aegean homeland plus its colonies

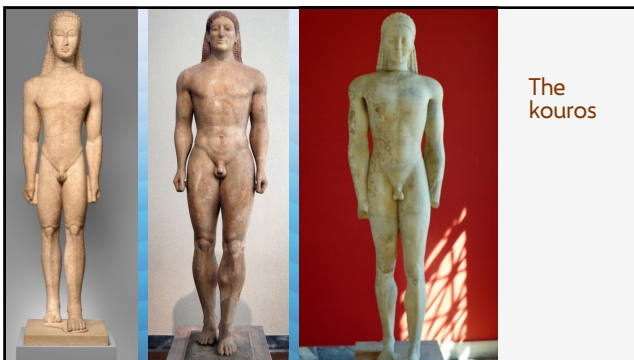
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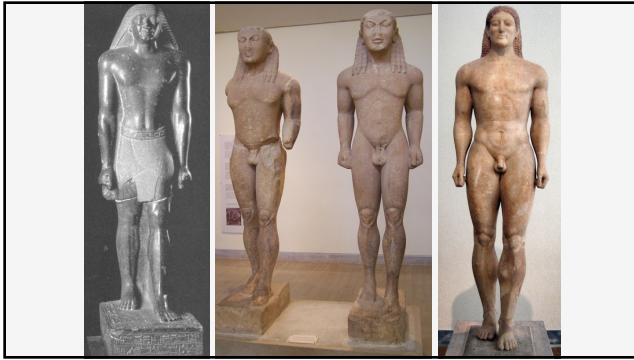
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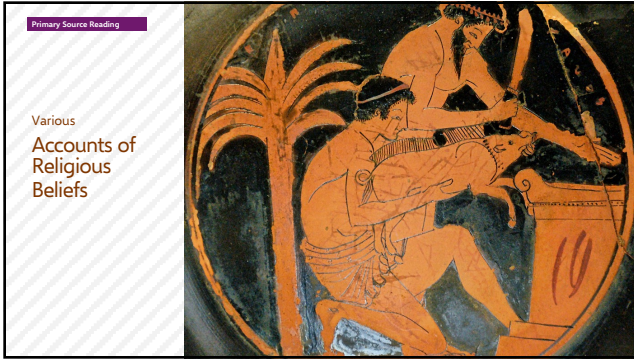
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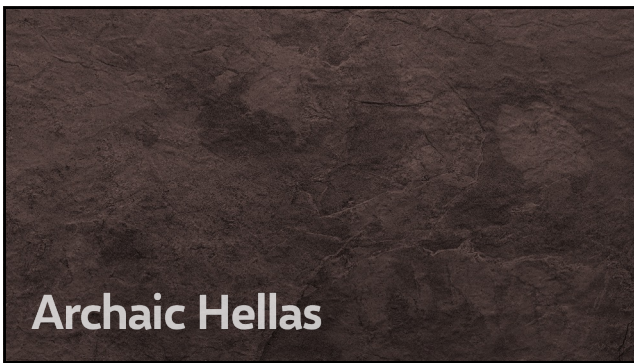
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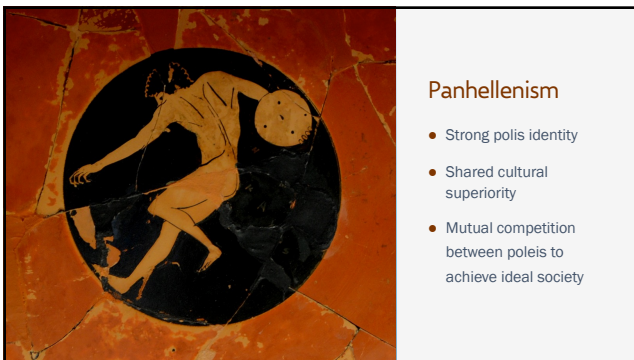
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Dark age values in the Archaic Age

- *Xenia* guest-friendship
- *Timē* honor
- *Aretē* excellence
- Agonal man

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