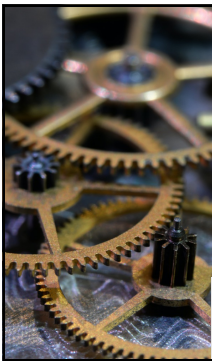


Athens and the Art of Society

History of Ancient Greece | Meeting #6

1



Upcoming Dates

- Monday, October 19
Proposal due
- Monday, November 9
Birds essay due
- Sunday, October 11
Responses for Week 6 Due

2

Five things today

- Archaic Athens
- Draco, Solon, Kleisthenes
- Athenian democracy
- The Persians and Hellas
- The Persian Wars

3



4

Quiz #4: Athens and the Art of Society

- Stages of Athens's political development included all of the following **EXCEPT**:
 - Harsh penalties under the laws of Draco
 - Solon's class-related reforms
 - ☒ Pericles' killing thousands and painting the statues in blood
 - Cleisthenes's reorganization of the tribes
- The Athenian lawyer Solon wrote, "I took my stand with a strong shield covering both sides, allowing neither unjust dominance." Which "sides" was he talking about?
 - Sparta and Athens
 - ☒ Rich and poor
 - Greece and Persia
 - mortal and divine
- When Athens received a sudden windfall from the silver mines of Laurium, they spent the money on
 - ☒ triremes
 - theater building
 - jewelry
 - hookers and blow
- In Athens, the conspiracy of Cylon ended with
 - a successful coup and a long tyranny by Cylon
 - ☒ the murder of Cylon's followers, despite their having sought sanctuary in the temple of Athena
 - the intervention of Sparta, who took the citadel of Athens by force
 - the treachery of Balar and the flight of Adamos
- The Greeks won all of the following battles against Persia **EXCEPT**:
 - the Battle of Marathon
 - ☒ the Battle of Thermopylae
 - the Battle of Salamis
 - the Battle of Plataea

Extra Credit:
EC. Of the leaders discussed in this chapter, who stands out to you as having a particularly interesting or important legacy? Why do you think so?

5

Questions from the Responses

- Why did the separate the spartans into groups when their name the Homoiot means men who are equal?
- When was the override in the Great Rhetra inserted? Are any Laconian words of the Rhetra known apart from the quotation Plutarch preserves?
- When was the changing point of Spartan society in which the war culture was not the focal point of its society?
- If Sparta was viewed as having achieved the model society, what were the flaws in their law or way of life that may have contributed to its downfall?
- I would like to find more about how other nations dealt with Sparta's brutal military force over time, if certain tactics or technological advancements found any weakness to the Spartans.

6

Questions about whatever



7

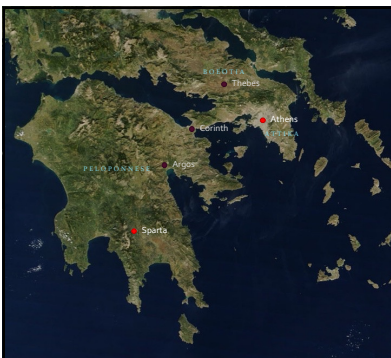
Archaic Athens



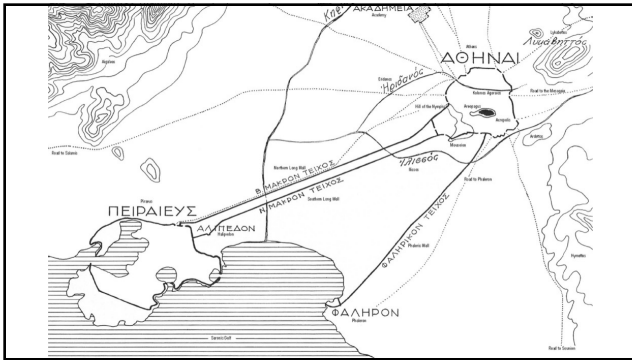
8

Athens and Sparta

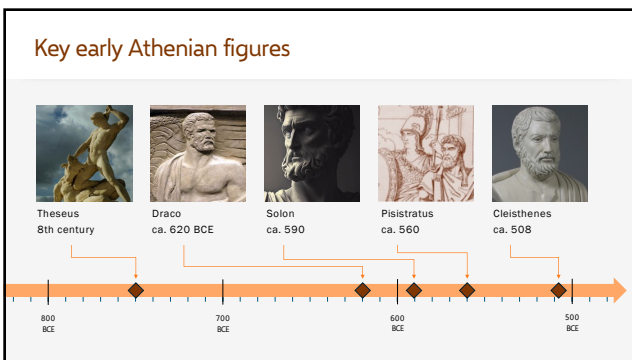
- How are they similar?
- How (and why) are they different?
 - Geographically
 - Ethnically
 - Culturally



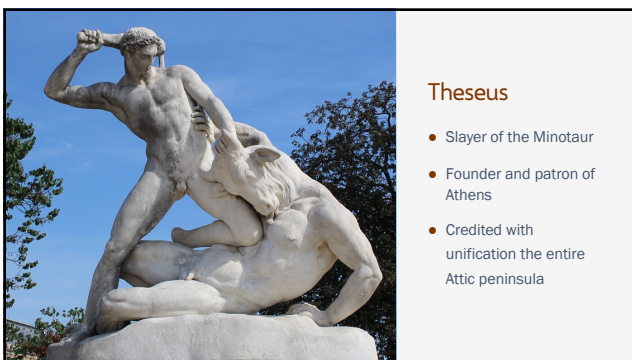
9



10



11



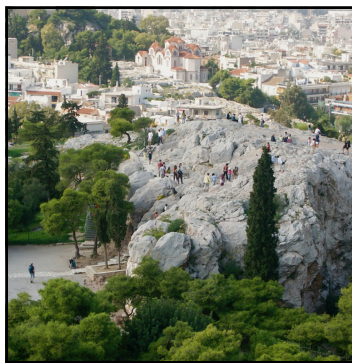
12



Attica

- Athens is not just the city-state
- Local identities vs. unified identity
- Urban vs. rural
- Distance

13



Eupatrids

- Early Athens was an oligarchy
- Eupatrids = 'good families'
- Controlled Athenian government
 - Only eupatrids ran for archon
 - Council was made up of ex-archons

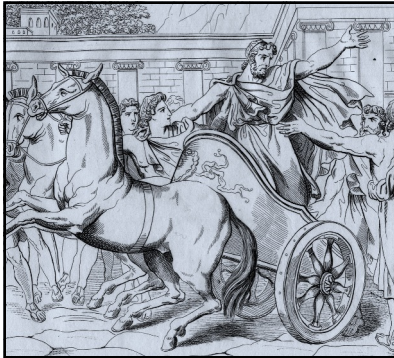
14



Cylon and Megacles

- Winner at the Olympics
 - Father-in-law was tyrant as Megara
- Attempted a coup to become tyrant
 - Opposed by the people
 - Took refuge in Athena's temple
- Megacles lured them out of the temple to stand trial
 - Cylon and followers were then killed
 - Megacles convicted of murder
- Megacles's clan, the Alcmaeonidae, inherited a "stain" that lasted for generations
 - Cleisthenes, Pericles, Alcibiades, Cimon

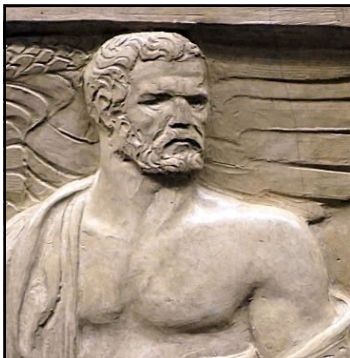
15



Tyranny

- Greek tyrant is a champion of the people
- Rule often involves reforms
 - Civic improvements
 - Patronage of the arts
- Inherently divisive
 - Rules on behalf of a specific faction, not the polis as a whole

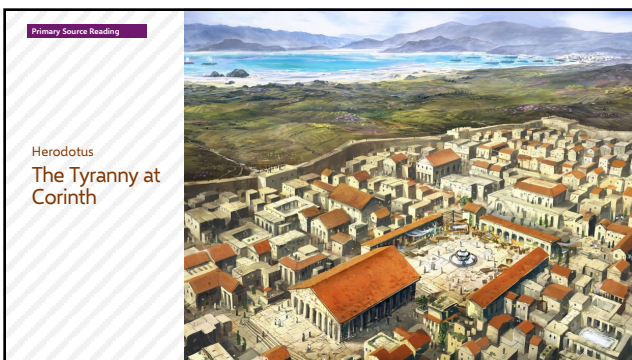
16



Draco: Draconian laws

- Strict, publicly known law code
- Often involves disputes between citizens
 - In the past handled privately
 - Now a matter of public concern
- Shared rather than local identity
- Consistency of justice
 - Citizens know what to expect
 - Judges can't decide arbitrarily
 - Faith in central authority

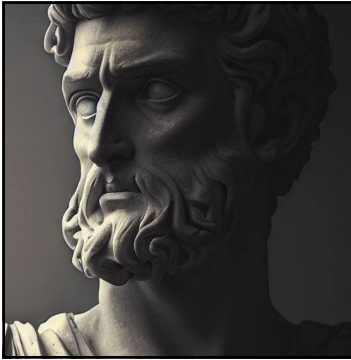
17



Primary Source Reading

Herodotus
The Tyranny at Corinth

18



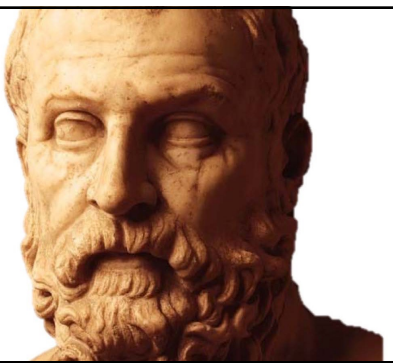
Solon: wealth, not blood

- Trusted by nobles and masses
- Enacts many economic and political reforms
- Eligibility for voting and office by wealth rather than blood
- Athens as a trading culture
 - Transactions represent change
 - Accumulation of wealth indicates skill and acumen
 - Social mobility valuable for bringing new ideas

19

Primary Source Reading

Solon
The Rule of Law



20



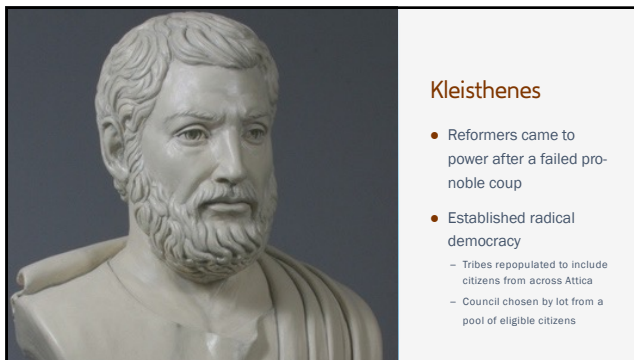
Peisistratos

- Champion of the people
 - Men of the Plain: large landowners
 - Men of the Coast: fishermen and craftsmen.
 - Men of the Hill
 - poorer residents of Attic highlands
 - cities of Attica
- Formalized unification of Attica
- Took power, was forced out, took power again
- Rode into Athens in a chariot with Athena at his side

21



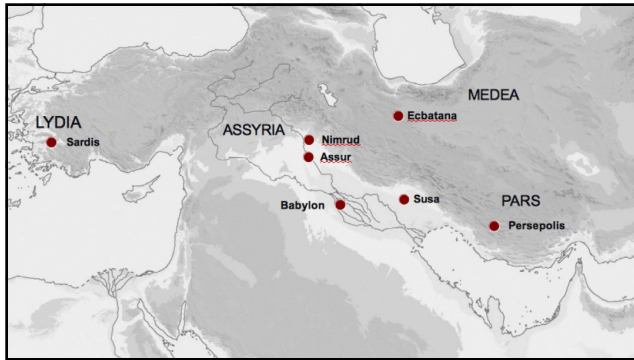
22



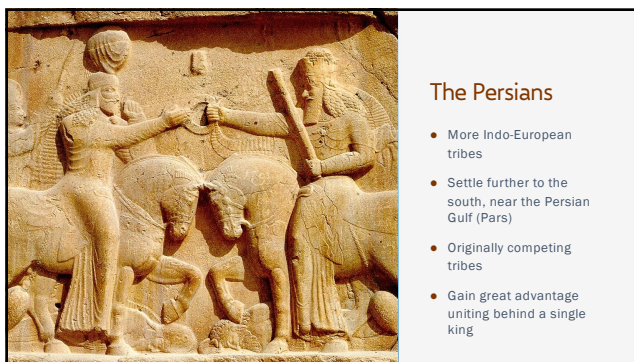
23



24



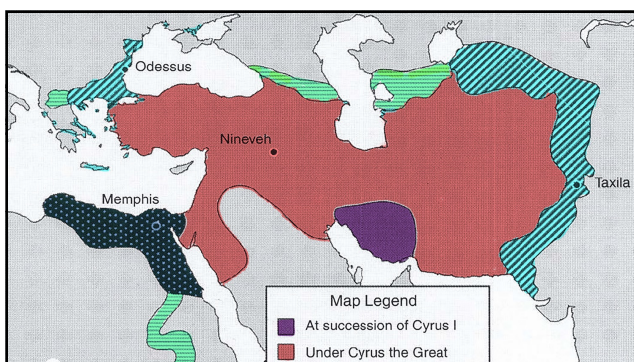
25



The Persians

- More Indo-European tribes
- Settle further to the south, near the Persian Gulf (Pars)
- Originally competing tribes
- Gain great advantage uniting behind a single king

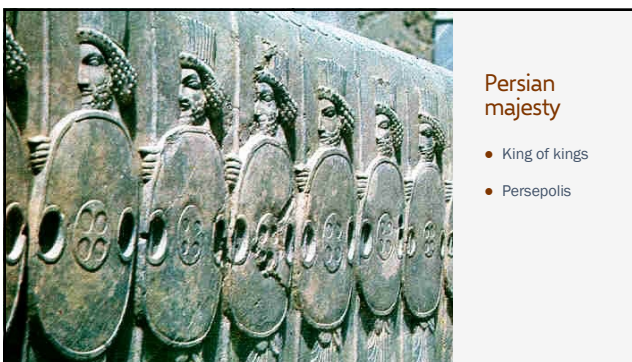
26



27



28



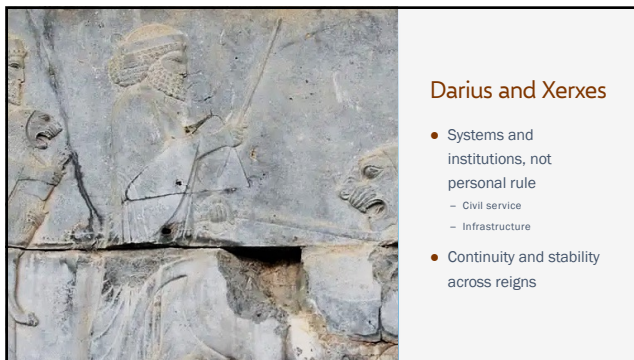
29



30



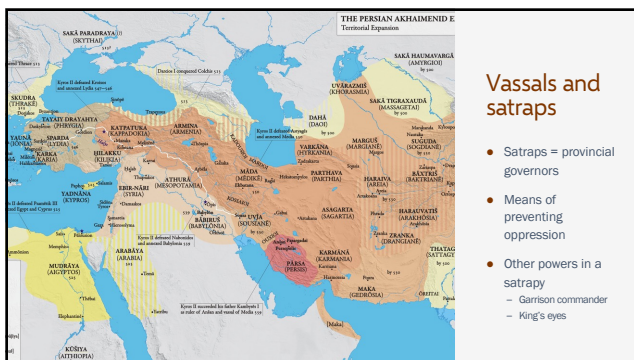
31



Darius and Xerxes

- Systems and institutions, not personal rule
 - Civil service
 - Infrastructure
- Continuity and stability across reigns

32



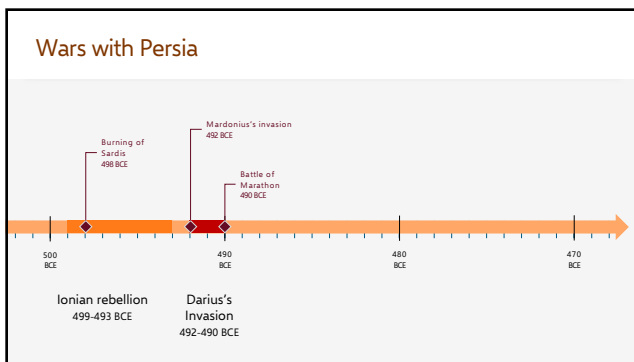
Vassals and satraps

- Satraps = provincial governors
- Means of preventing oppression
- Other powers in a satrapy
 - Garrison commander
 - King's eyes

33



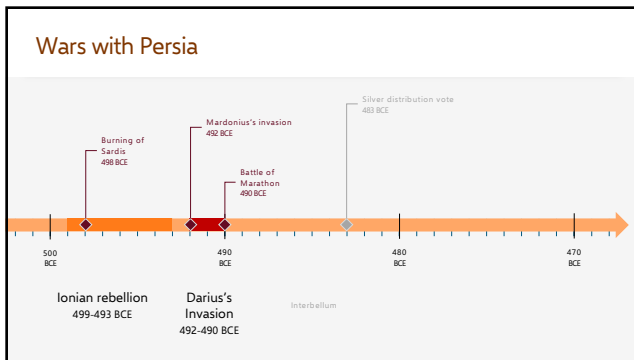
34



35



36



37

Themistocles

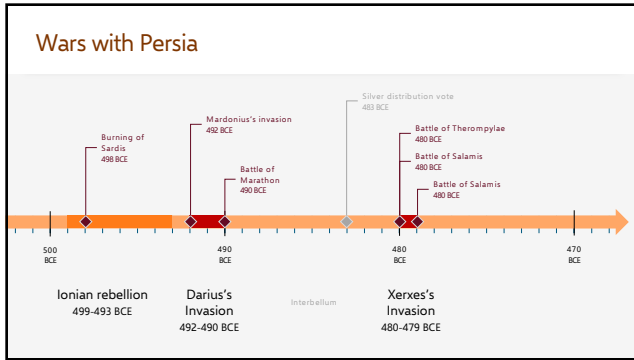
- Knows Persia will invade again
- Silver windfall enriches Athens
- Themistocles persuades voters to invest in 200 ships of war

38

Triremes

- Huge innovation in naval warfare
- Naval battles rely on ramming to destroy enemy vessels
- Triremes faster and more nimble
- 30 rows of oars
 - Muscle power of 180 men
 - Secret high-tension cables to brace ship when ramming

39



40



41



42



Battle of Salamis

- Athens has the advantage
 - Persians outsource navy to Phoenicians
 - Athenians superior in naval strategy
 - Newer ships
- Persian navy tricked into ambush
- Athens now a viable rival with Sparta for leadership of the Greeks

43



44
