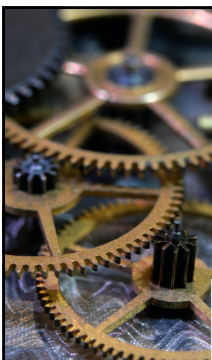




Sparta and Athens
Civilizations of the Ancient World | Meeting #16

1



Upcoming Dates

- Monday, November 16
Clouds essay due
- Monday, December 7
Images essay due
- Tuesday, December 15
Final Exam
- Sunday, November 1
Responses for Week 9 Due

2

Four things today

- Archaic Greece
- Sparta and the art of war
- Athens and the art of society
- The *Clouds* essay

3



4

Quiz #6 | Sparta and Athens

1. In Sparta, the helots were

- a. protective armor worn over the skin
- ☒ b. hereditary slaves of the Spartan state
- c. elected officials in charge of the blacksmiths
- d. a form of generational disruption

2. The Athenian legislator Solon was able to take power and enact sweeping reforms because he was trusted by "both sides." Which sides was he talking about?

- a. Sparta and Athens
- ☒ b. rich and poor
- c. Greece and Persia
- d. mortal and divine

3. Sparta was known for all of the following [EXCEPT](#):

- a. Military training of all boys from age 7 onward
- b. Proud women who trained for physical fitness
- c. An expectation that men remain fit and ready to fight through age 60
- ☒ d. Accumulation of great wealth through trade

4. Powerful groups in democratic Athens included all of the following [EXCEPT](#):

- a. The well-born aristocrats on the fertile plain (ephektids)
- b. The artisans and merchants on the coast (demiourgoi)
- ☒ c. The two kings and their royal families (basileis)
- d. The minor landholding farmers on the hillsides (hektemoroi)

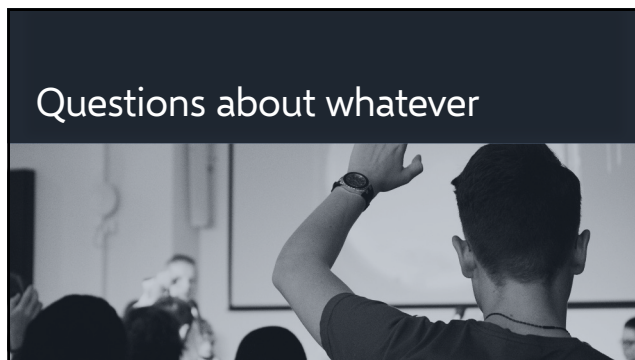
5. In Plato's character "Socrates" argues that the god Zeus is

- a. actually the god of rhetoric
- ☒ b. not real
- c. the only god
- d. his brother

Extra Credit

EC: What do you think might be some potential disadvantages of radical democracy, as practiced in Athens?

5



6



7



Hoplite army

- Bronze Age: reliance on warriors, cavalry, single combat
- Iron Age: Hoplite army
 - Rows of men with overlapping shields
 - Crush less ordered infantry, especially from the high ground

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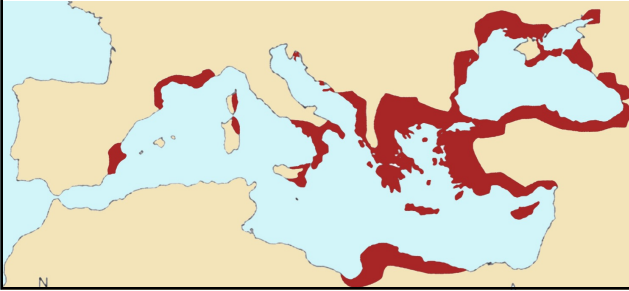


The phalanx

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

9

Greek expansion through colonization



10



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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Lyric poetry

- Epic poetry
 - Objective
 - Top-down
 - Reinforces rules of society
- Lyric poetry
 - Subjective
 - Personal
 - Questioning

12



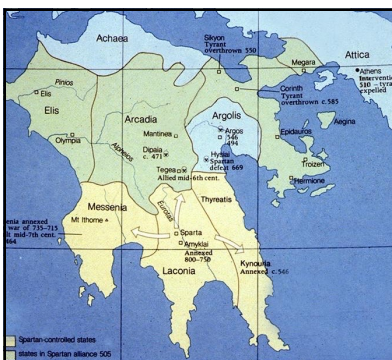
Panhellenism

- Strong polis identity
- Shared cultural superiority
- Mutual competition between poleis to achieve ideal society

13



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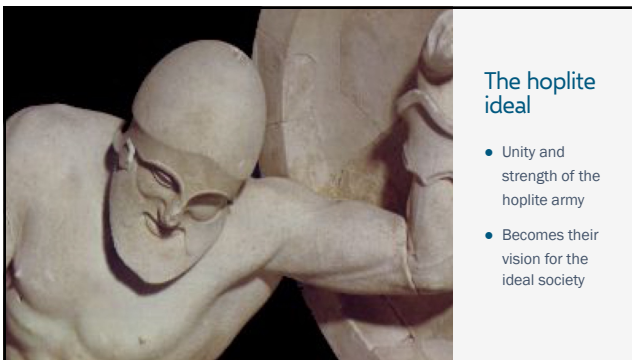
Occupation of Laconia and Messenia

- Spartans arrive with Dorian influx at the end of the Bronze Age
- Overpower larger but disrupted local populations
- Laconians and Messenians forced into generations of serfdom

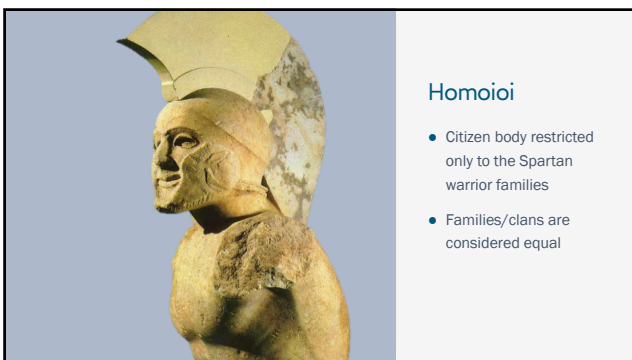
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17



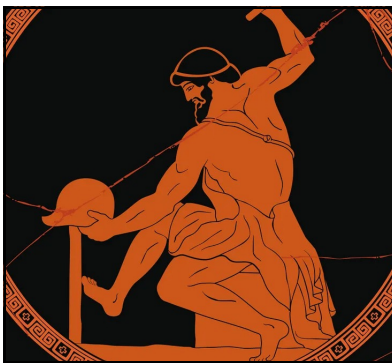
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Agogē

- Begin training from age 7
- Bond with older boy who guides through training
- Eat at mess with the men
- Rituals to toughen and train

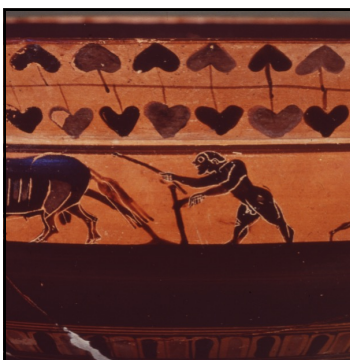
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Periokoi

- "Dwellers nearby"
- Free, but without a say
- Performed necessary skilled labor for Spartan warriors
 - Armor and weapons
 - Leatherwork

20



Helot

- Helots vastly outnumber the homoioi
- Food tribute goes to feed one Spartan family
- Kept in place and ritually oppressed
- Many nonetheless proud to be part of Sparta
- Spartan system could not exist without them

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Spartan women

- Handle estate, lands, helots while men are in the barracks
- More choice in marriage
- Educated, well-fed, and physically trained
- Reinforcement of Spartan patriotism

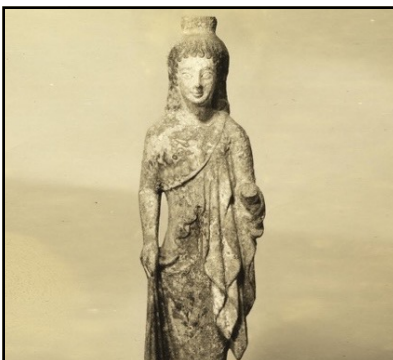
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The Spartan constitution

- Two kings
- Ephors
- Gerousia
- Assembly of warriors

23



Spartan gods

- Not especially devoted to the gods
- Too proud to credit Ares or Zeus for their victories or blame them for defeats

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The "Spartan Mirage"



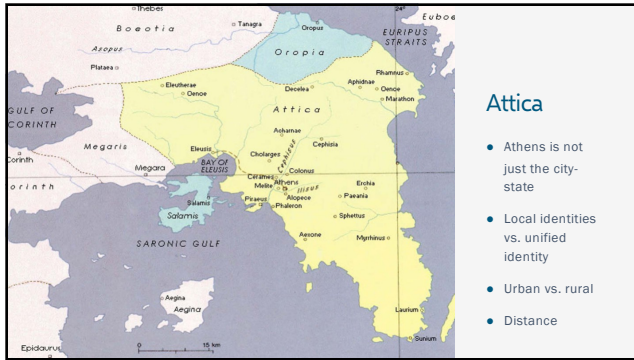
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Athens and the art of society

26



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Attica

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

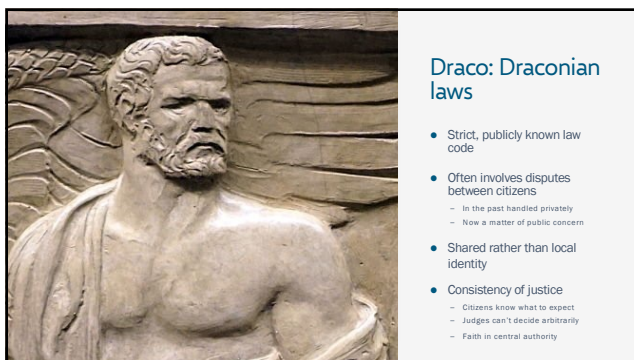
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Eupatrids

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

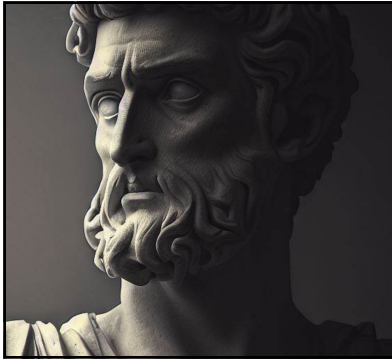
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Draco: Draconian laws

- 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

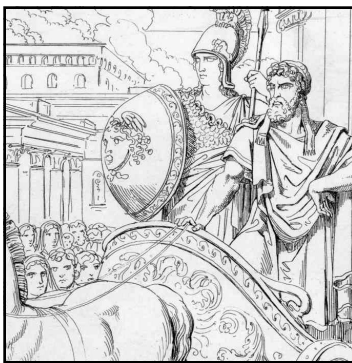
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Solon: wealth, not blood

- 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

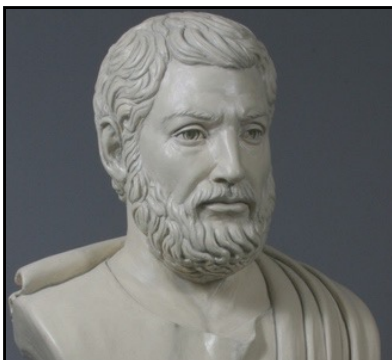
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Peisistratos

- 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

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Kleisthenes

- Reformers came to power after a failed pro-noble coup
- Established radical democracy
 - Tribes repopulated to include citizens from across Attica
 - Council chosen by lot from a pool of eligible citizens

33



34



The Clouds Essay

- Goal: Use *Clouds* and one other work to say something about Athens and its culture
- Choice of three topics
- Make an argument (thesis)
- Choose three key moments that illustrate your thesis
- Compare to similar moments in another work from another work from ancient Athens

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Guidance and resources

Requirements for All Papers

All written assignments for this course MUST adhere to these requirements— or be subject to a reduced grade. Check for all of the following before submitting any paper.

Before writing or your assignment, large you to watch the videos below. They're very short, and they cover the key requirements you'll need to know to write your paper and avoid losing your grade.



Requirements for All Papers



Essay on Clouds



Research and Citations Center

Essay on Clouds

IMPORTANT

Read the video. The essential video explains what you need to know to write your paper and avoid losing your grade. It covers the key requirements you'll need to know to write your paper and avoid losing your grade.

Make your argument. Make your argument about the relationship between the two works. Your argument should be clear, specific, and supported by evidence from the texts.

Use the Research and Citations Center. Use the Research and Citations Center to find the evidence you need to support your argument. The center provides a variety of resources to help you find and use evidence effectively.

Check your work. Check your work for grammar, punctuation, and formatting. Make sure your paper is clear, concise, and easy to read.

Research and Citations Center

Students are often confused by the difference between a citation and a reference. A citation is a brief statement that identifies the source of information. A reference is a full statement that provides the complete information about the source. The Research and Citations Center provides a variety of resources to help you understand the difference between a citation and a reference and to help you use them effectively.



Research and Citations Center

Writing a Position Paper for History Students

What is a position paper? A position paper is a short, clear, and concise statement that expresses your opinion on a specific issue. It is a type of argumentative writing that is used to persuade others to see things from your point of view. The position paper is a key component of many history courses, and it is a skill that is essential for success in the field.

Example introduction

When it comes to the relationship between the two works, there is a clear difference in the way they are presented. The first work is presented in a way that is more direct and straightforward, while the second work is presented in a way that is more indirect and subtle. This difference in presentation is a key factor in the way the two works are perceived by the reader.

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Clouds essay options

Choose your topic from one of the three prompts below.

Option A

Right and wrong in *Clouds*. *Clouds* emphasizes traditional values throughout the play and then ends with violence. Does *Clouds* offer an internally inconsistent message on morality?

Option B

Aristophanes's agenda. The surviving plays of Aristophanes range over a long and turbulent period of Athenian history. Do Aristophanes's opinions and technique change over time?

Option C

Socrates vs. *Socrates*. The "Socrates" found in Aristophanes's *Clouds* is a deliberate distortion driven by a desire to discredit the real Socrates. What does this version of Socrates have in common with the one depicted in works by Socrates's student, Plato?

Choose a second work to compare with *Clouds*.

Popular options include:

- *Medea* by Euripides;
- *Elektra* by Euripides or Sophocles; and
- *Antigone* by Sophocles.

• There are other possibilities as well.

Popular options include:

- *Frogs*, mounted in 405 BCE, 11 years after the revised version of *Clouds*;
- *Birds*, mounted in 414; and
- *Wealth*, mounted in 388.

Possibilities include:

- *Phaedo*, which has Socrates discussing life and afterlife on the brink of his execution;
- *Apology*, a version of Socrates's self-defense against charges of irreigion; or
- any of the other dialogues that focus on how Plato wanted to show Socrates's methods and beliefs.

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Structure of the *Clouds* essay

INTRODUCTION

1

- Discuss Work A
- Discuss Work B
- Analysis
What do the way these works depict this part of the story tell us?

2

- Discuss Work A
- Discuss Work B
- Analysis
What do the way these works depict this part of the story tell us?

3

- Discuss Work A
- Discuss Work B
- Analysis
What do the way these works depict this part of the story tell us?

CONCLUSION

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Citations and bibliography

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Cras condimentum est rhoncus lectus molestie blandi. Quisque tincidunt luctus magna, vel molestie arcu commodo eu.² Integer nec molestie lacus. Morbi sagittis rutrum vehicula.³ Integer a lectus sapien, in dignissim leo. Vestibulum ac urna urna. Vestibulum nunc arcu, placerat quis faucibus

¹Smith 2007, 34.
²Smith 2007, 106.
³Zimmermann 2009, 56.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Smith, John. 2007. *This Is the Title of the Book*. New York: Important Books Press.
- Thayer, Charles C. 1999. *Abingdon, Virginia and History*. Seattle, WA: Small Town Press.
- Thayer, Charles C. 2003. *More Abingdon Stories*. Seattle, WA: Small Town Press.
- Zimmermann, Fred. 2009. *Did You Hear the One About the Walrus?* Chicago: Nunc Press.

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Citing a play or poem

1080 Four Texts on Socrates
1081 [Socrates] What will you say if I say to you that I am not a philosopher?
1082 [Socrates] I will say to you that I am not a philosopher.
1083 [Socrates] I will say to you that I am not a philosopher.
1084 [Socrates] I will say to you that I am not a philosopher.
1085 [Socrates] I will say to you that I am not a philosopher.
1086 [Socrates] I will say to you that I am not a philosopher.
1087 [Socrates] I will say to you that I am not a philosopher.
1088 [Socrates] I will say to you that I am not a philosopher.
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1091 [Socrates] I will say to you that I am not a philosopher.
1092 [Socrates] I will say to you that I am not a philosopher.
1093 [Socrates] I will say to you that I am not a philosopher.
1094 [Socrates] I will say to you that I am not a philosopher.
1095 [Socrates] I will say to you that I am not a philosopher.
1096 [Socrates] I will say to you that I am not a philosopher.
1097 [Socrates] I will say to you that I am not a philosopher.
1098 [Socrates] I will say to you that I am not a philosopher.
1099 [Socrates] I will say to you that I am not a philosopher.
1100 [Socrates] I will say to you that I am not a philosopher.

Footnote or parenthetical citation:
Clouds, lines 1087–1104

Bibliography:
West, Thomas G., Grace Starry West,
Plato, and Aristophanes. Four Texts
on Socrates: Plato's *Euthyphro*,
Apology, and *Crito*, and Aristophanes'
Clouds (Rev. ed). Ithaca: Cornell
University Press, 1998.



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