





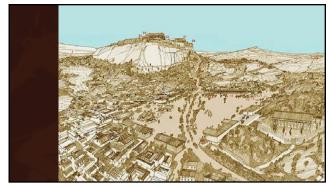
Quiz #7: Athens in the Classical Period 1. Who were the sophists? How was what they did different from the work of philosophers? 2. What is the debate over nomos vs., physis about? What are some implications for society if those who argue for nomos are right? 3. For today you read the rest of Clouds. What does Strepsiades do at the very end? What reasons does he give for doing it? ECI. All of the following are true of the Parthenon temple EXCEPT: (a) It is situated on the Acropolis (b) It was a place for the entire Athenian populace to regularly gather together and worship Athena as a congregation. (c) The Athenian treasury was kept in the back (d) It was named for, and meant to be the home of, Athena the Virgin (and her statue) EC2. What was the agora, and why was it important?

Δ

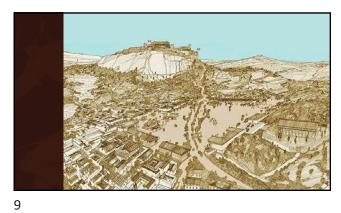


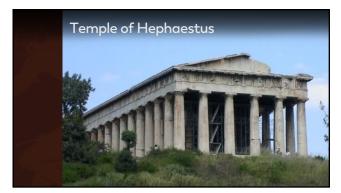
5

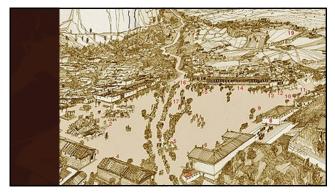




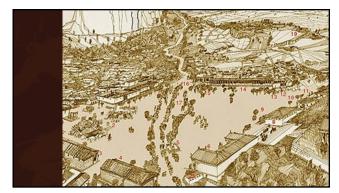




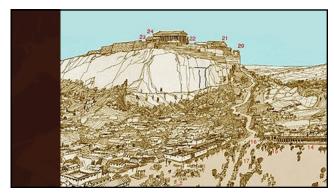


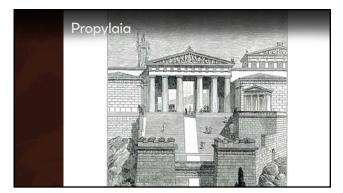


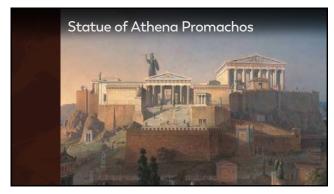


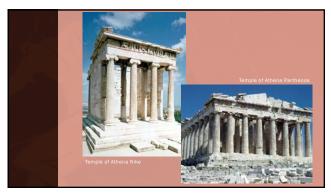


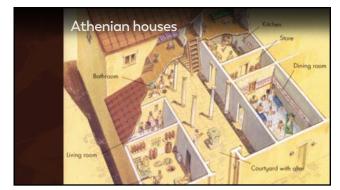






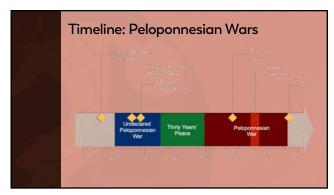


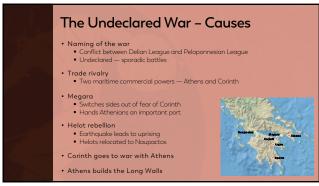


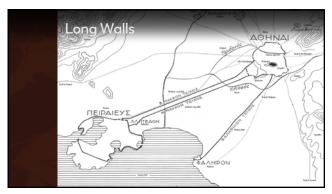














The Thirty Years' Peace Neither side interferes with allies of the other Neutrals free to join either side Arbitration of disagreements No one can switch sides Sparta and Athens can use force within their alliances

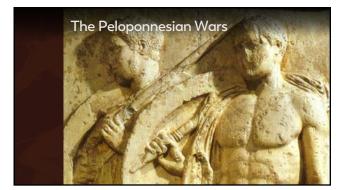
26

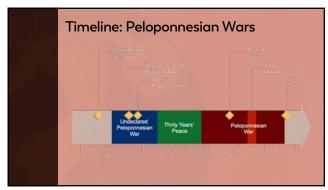












Tension becomes war: Thucydides • "The growth of the power of Athens, and the alarm which this inspired in Lacedaemon, made war inevitable" — THUC. 1.23 • " 'You hold your empire like a tyranny now. Taking it is thought to have been criminal; letting it go would be extremely dangerous' " — THUC. 2.63

