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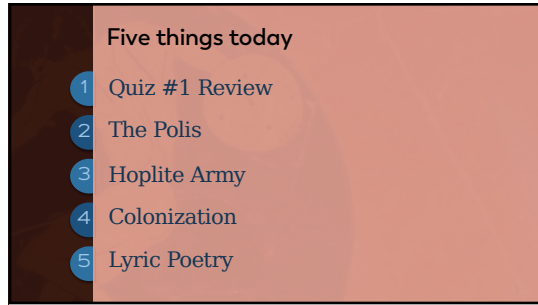
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**Proposal**

- Problem / question
- Possible positions
- Provisional thesis

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John Ruskin Reads  
 a French story  
 Winner of M. Norton Prize  
 Paul Wilson

**Proposal: Hamlet and the Playboys**

Hamlet seems the great Confucian general, brought to war playboys with his own life into his, and at the dramatic battle of fate that had a great line that included the playboys. But Hamlet's playboys really make a difference? These say that Hamlet's playboys were crucial in establishing the words of the tongue against the legendary Roman legions and in understanding other events along the way into Hamlet, but others say that Hamlet's playboys did the fighting like never before than good in their fight with Rome. I believe that Hamlet's use of playboys was a mistake, not because war playboys were a fight like in general, but because Roman adaptability meant that the Romans would eventually find a way around them.

What did the thesis do?  
 (1) It is a question or statement that sets up with evidence and (2) leads to the response or the thesis and is specific.

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### Quiz #1: The Greek Dark Age

- (a) Why is the early Iron Age in the Aegean sometimes called the "Greek Dark Age"? (b) Is this period more like what came before, or more like what came after? Explain your answer.
  - Homer's epics, *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, are set during the Bronze Age war against Troy. What makes Homer's works important for understanding early Iron Age history? Give examples.
  - In the excerpt from the Reader you read for today, what idea or aspect of the Aegean world do you think the author was trying to emphasize? Give examples.
- EC1. All of the following were found at Lefkandi EXCEPT:
- A gold necklace and an ivory-handled dagger
  - A larger house belonging to a village chieftain
  - A pair of burial shafts containing a man, a woman, and two horses
  - The preserved bones of a young dragon of indeterminate gender
- EC2. How would you describe the religion of the Greeks that emerges during this period? What are some of its key characteristics?

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### Climax of the Dark Age

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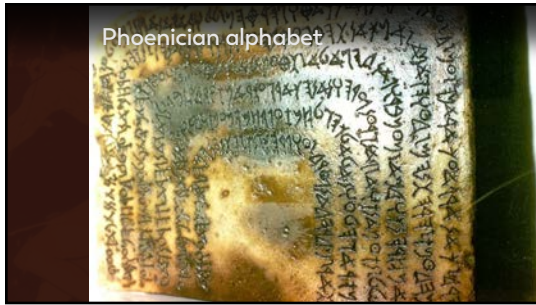
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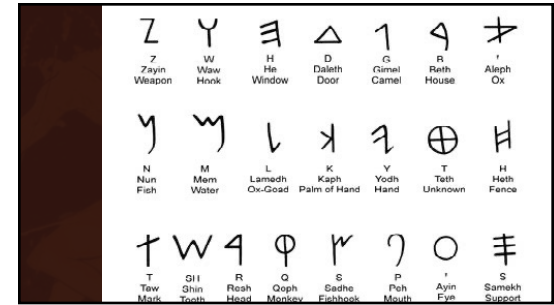
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Modern	Archaic	Ionia	Kaithi	Akadia	Lakonia	Chalcidic	Creta	Phoenician
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B	Β	Β	Β	Β	Β	Β	Β	𐤁
Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ	𐤂
Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	𐤃
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### Dark Age political structure

- **wanax** φαναξ → ἀναξ
  - 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 *magi*, 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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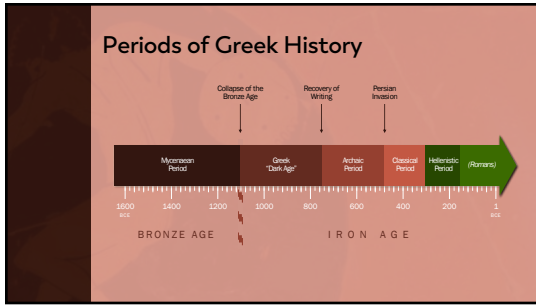
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### Characteristics of the Archaic Period

- Polis
- Hoplite armies
- Knowledge through creative expression
- Lyric poetry
- Colonization
- Panhellenism

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### Archaic culture

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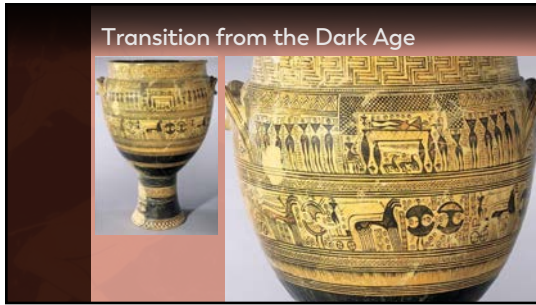
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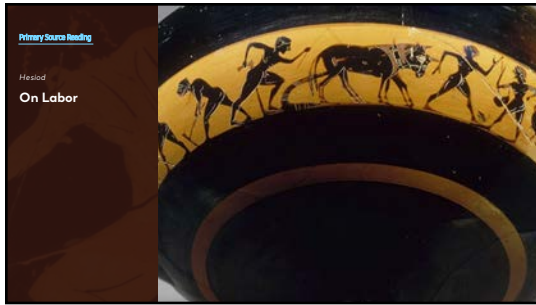
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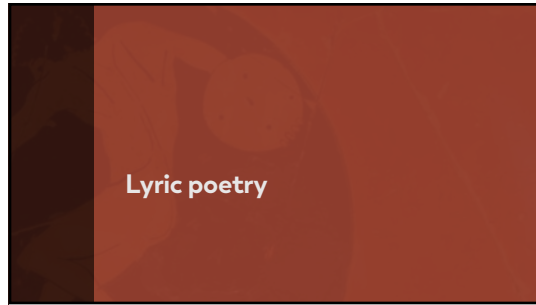
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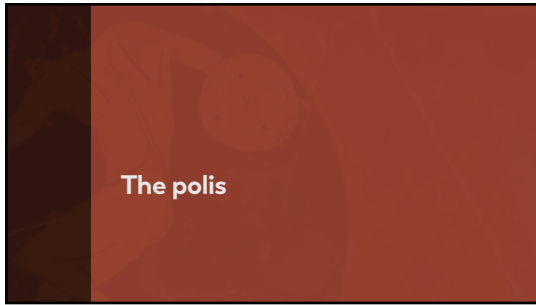
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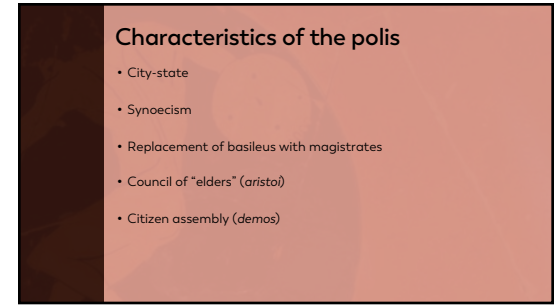
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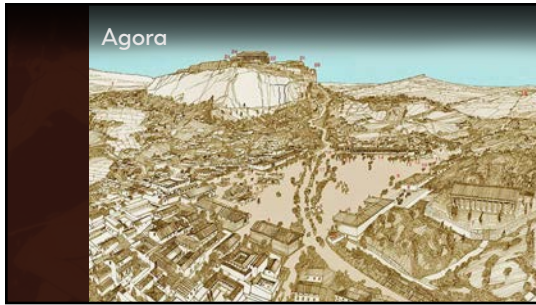
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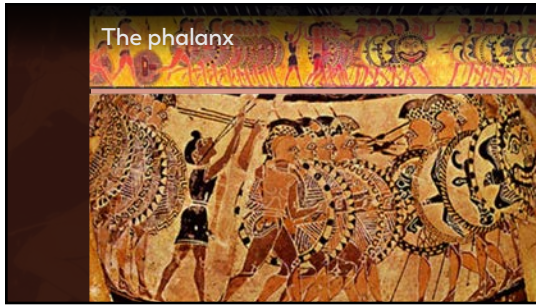
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- A list titled "Other groups" on a reddish-brown background. The list includes:
- Women
  - Metics
  - Servile classes (usually ethnically different)
    - HeLOTS (Sparta)
    - Slaves

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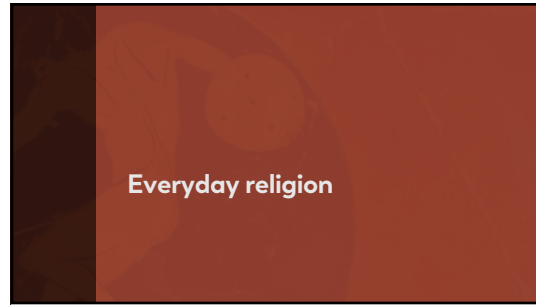
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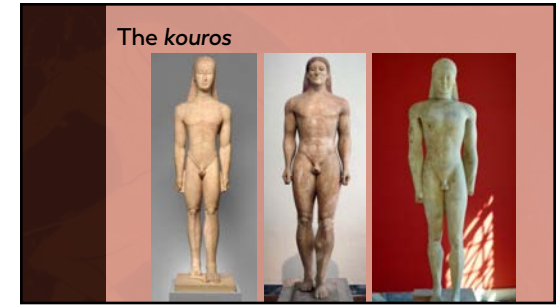
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**Dark age values in the Archaic Age**

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

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