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Quiz #2: Archaic Greece

1. What is a polis? How does the polis come about, and what kinds of changes were involved? Be specific. What role would you say was played by the aristoi ("best men") in the polis?
2. Who were the hoplites? How did they change Greek warfare? What effect did they have on the polis?

EC1. A *kyros* is which of the following?

- (a) A large open space at the heart of a city
- (b) A place set aside for men to exercise
- (c) A statue of a young man, often used as grave monuments or offerings
- (d) A drinking party at which aristocratic men heard poetry recited

EC2. Compare lyric poetry to epic poetry. How is lyric poetry representative of the social changes of the Archaic age?

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Questions about whatever



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Archaic Greece



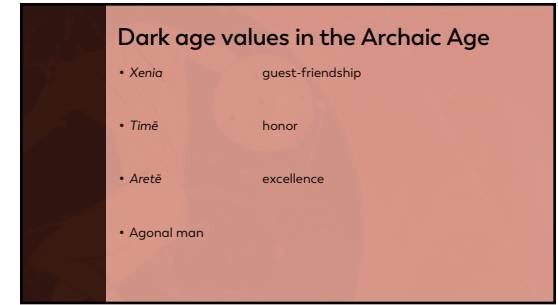
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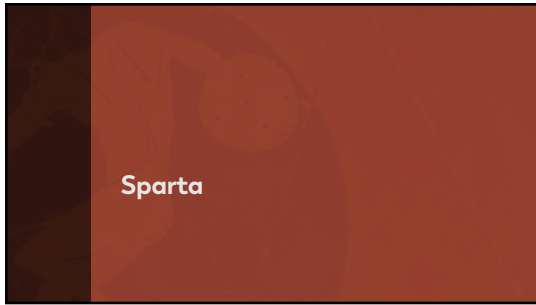
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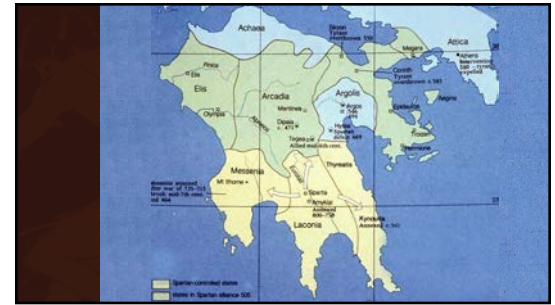
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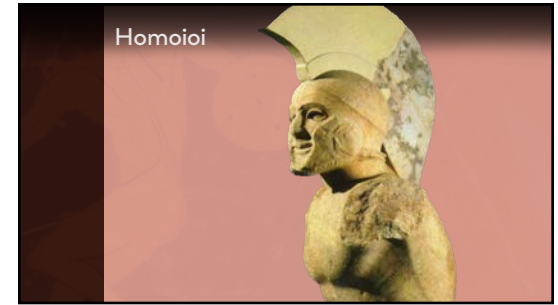
Lycurgos

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Spartan social hierarchy

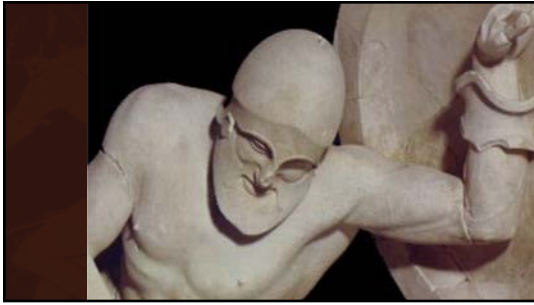
- homoioi "men of equal status," peers
Spartan citizen/warrior elite
- periokoi "dwellers nearby"
Laconians who were free, but disenfranchised
- helots helotes, "prisoners of war"
State-owned serfs

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Homoioi

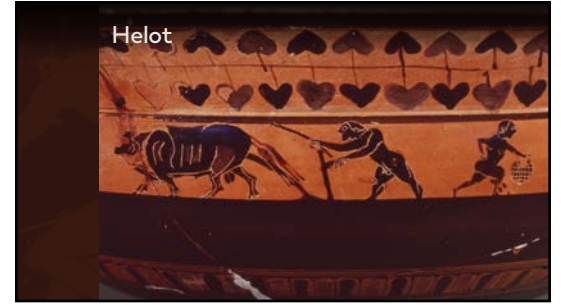
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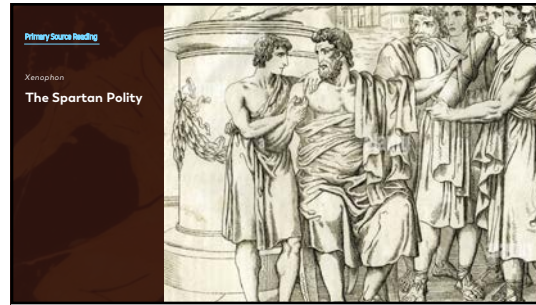
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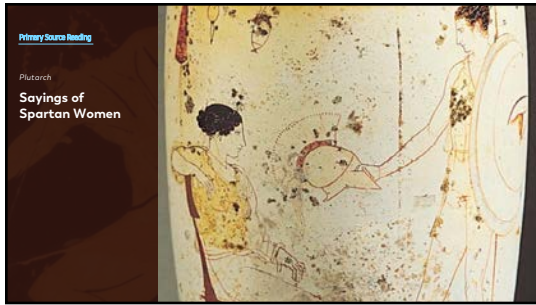
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Primary Source Reading

Aristotle

On the Spartan Constitution



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The Spartan state

- Kings
 - Agiad and Euryontid
- Gerousia
- Ephors
- Assembly

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Primary Source Reading

Plutarch

The Great Rhetra of Sparta

Διὸς Συλλανίου καὶ Ἀθανῆς Συλλανίας ἱερῶν ἰδρυσάμενον, φυλᾶς φυλάξαντα καὶ ἄρβυ ἀφείδαντα, τριάκοντα γερουσίᾳ οὐκ ἀρχαγέταις καταστήσαντα, ἄρβυ ἐξ ἄρβυ ἀπαλλάξεν μεταξὺ βοῦλοῦς τε καὶ Κουσιῶνός, οὕτως εἰσφέρειν τε καὶ ἀριστασθα δάμω δέ τιν κερταὶν ἡμεῖν καὶ ράτος.

αἱ δὲ σικλιᾶν ὁ δάμως ἔλοττο, τοὺς προβυγενέας καὶ ἀρχαγέταις ἀποστατήρας ἡμεῖν.

Having founded a temple of Zeus Syllanios and Athene Syllania, having tribed [or preserved] the tribes and obed the obes, having established thirty as a council of elders together with [the leaders/kings], from time to time [to celebrate Apollo/hold assemblies] between Babycia and Chackia, thus to bring in and to set aside. Ultimate authority and power is to be the people's.

If the people speaks crookedly, the elders and [leaders/kings] be setters aside.

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