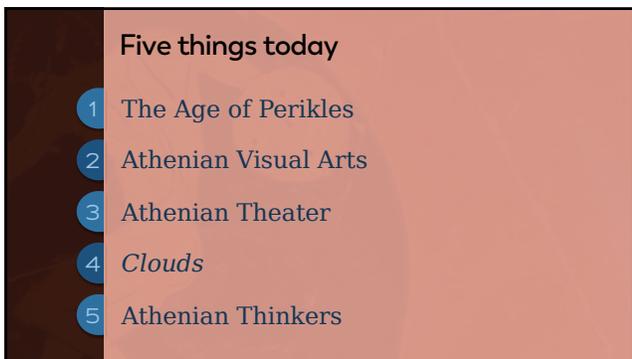




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Quiz #5: Legacy of the Persian Wars

1. What was the Delian League? What was its original purpose, and how did it change over the years?
2. What was a metic? What kinds of roles did they play in Athens's society and economy?

EC1. All of the following are true about the Athenian Assembly EXCEPT:

- (a) A law passed in 451 meant that both parents had to be Athenian to vote
- (b) It required a quorum of at least 60 citizens to pass important legislation
- (c) The frequency of its meetings increased from an average of once in a month to as often as once in every ten days
- (d) It met on the Pnyx

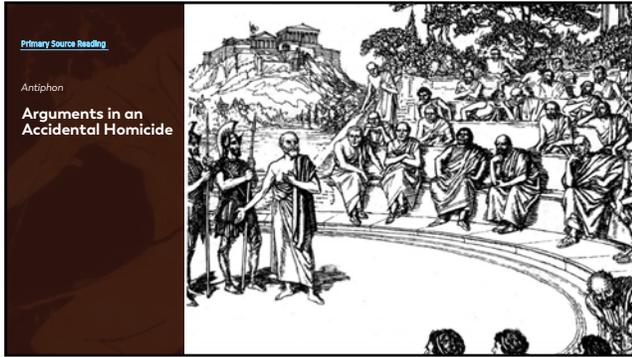
EC2. Athens took pride in its radical democracy. In what ways was it unevenly representative of its (male) citizens? How might it be abused?

EC3. What struck you as most interesting or surprising in the text's discussion of family, marriage, and childhood, and why? Be specific.

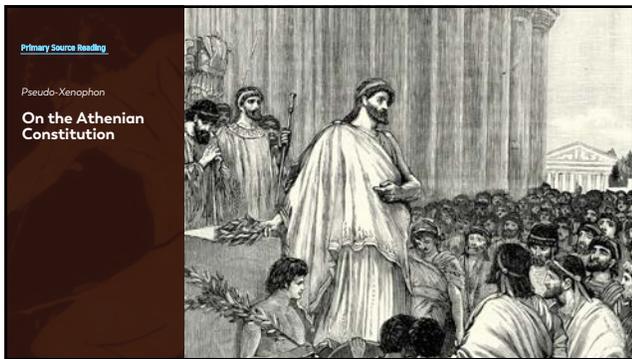
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The Age of Perikles

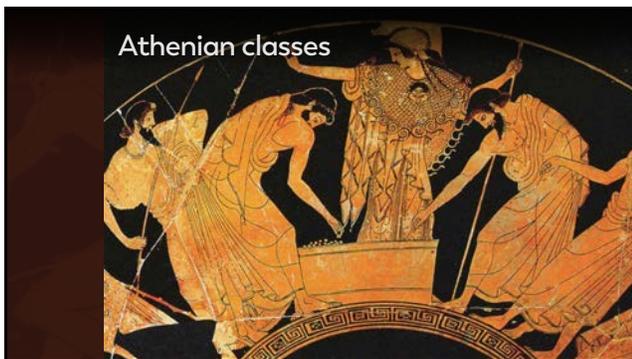
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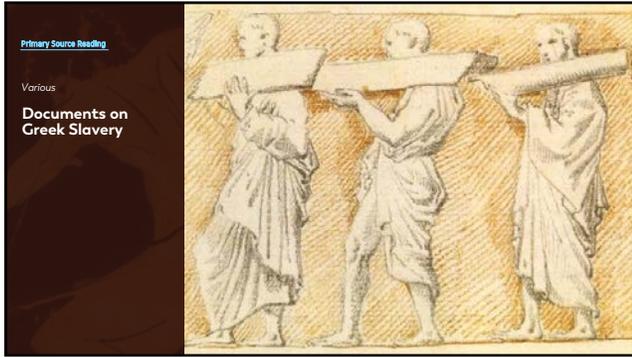
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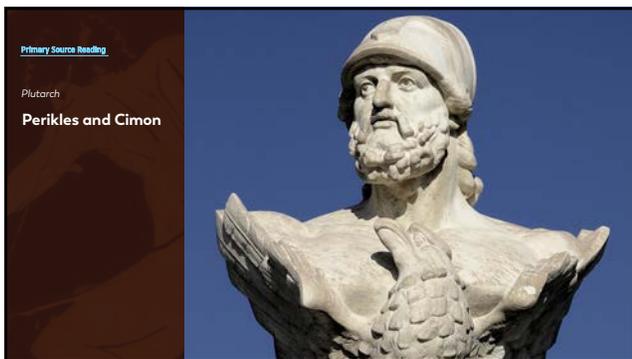
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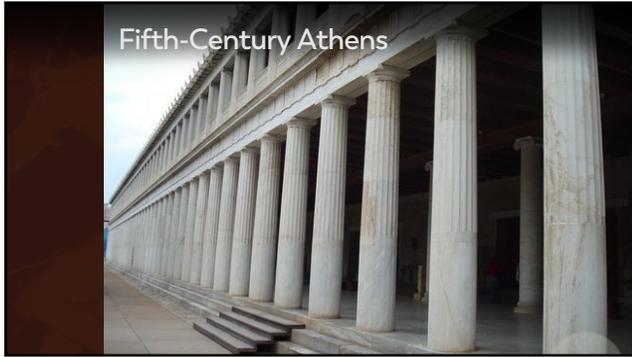
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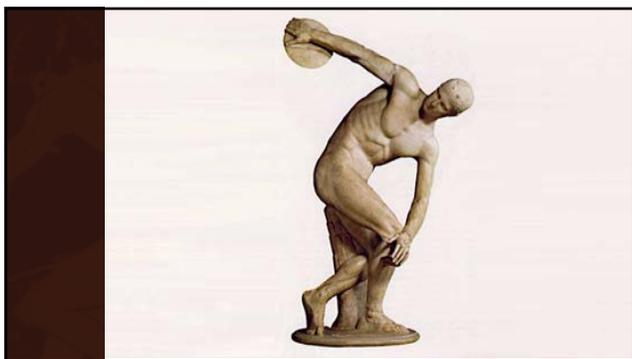
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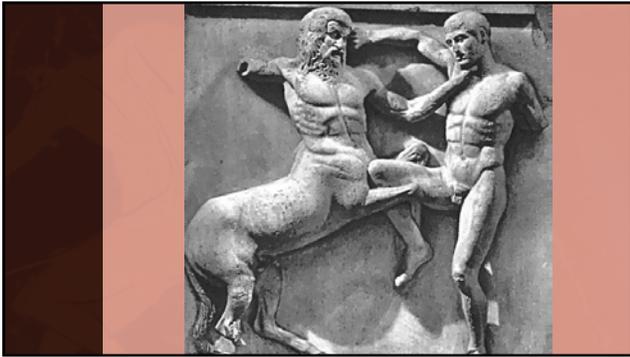
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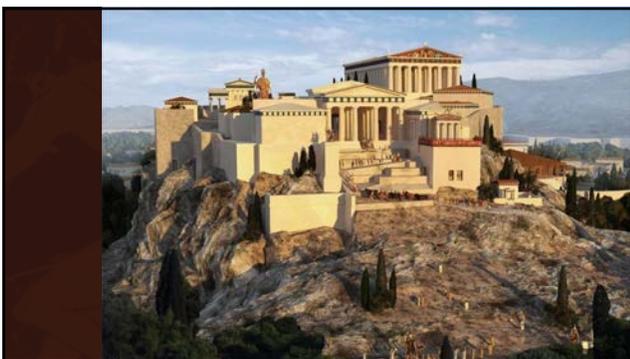
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Verbal arts

- Philosophy and rhetoric
- Lyric poetry
- Tragedy
 - Aeschylus
 - Sophocles
 - Euripides
- Comedy
 - Aristophanes

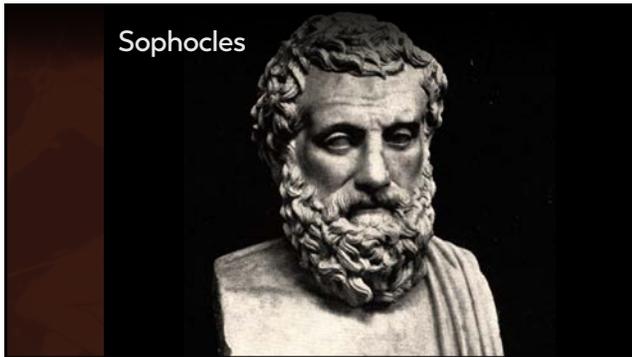
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Athenian theater

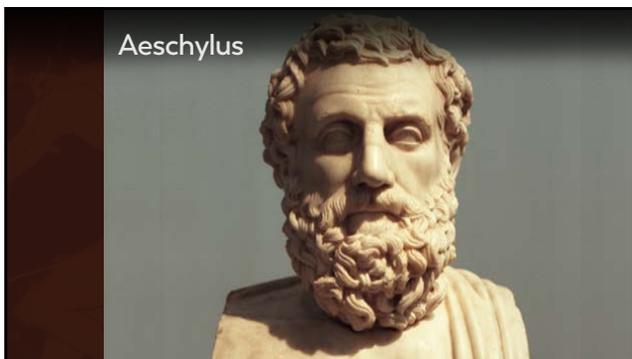
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Tragedy and comedy

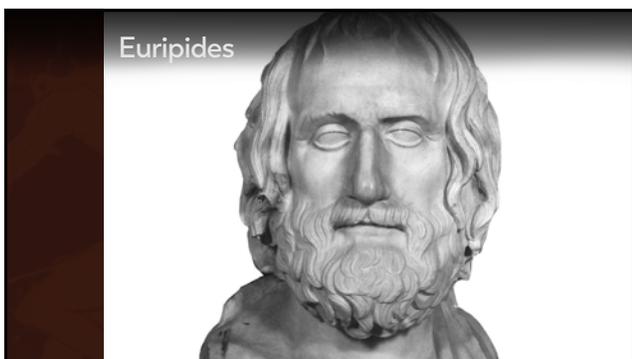
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Comedy

- Dionysian rites
- Old Comedy ca. 480-400 BCE
 - Extravagant burlesque employing gods and heroes
 - Vilification of public or political targets
 - Sexual and scatological innuendo
 - Practitioners: Aristophanes and many others
- Middle Comedy ca. 400-350
 - Like Old Comedy but with more general targets
- New Comedy ca. 350-260
 - Use of stock characters; comedic love
 - Lampoons contemporary morality, everyday man
 - Practitioners: Menander, Plautus and Terence

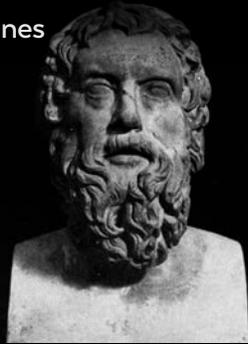
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Structure of Old Comedy

- Prologos Protagonist's idea
- Parodos Entry of chorus
- Agon Debate about idea
- Parabasis Chorus's monologue
- Episodes Idea implemented
- Feast Carnal celebration

28

Aristophanes



29

Surviving comedies by Aristophanes

- Archonians 425 BCE
- Knights 424
- Clouds 423
- Wasps 422
- Peace 421
- Birds 414
- Thesmophoria 411
- Lysistrata 411
- Frogs 405
- Assemblywomen 392
- Wealth 388

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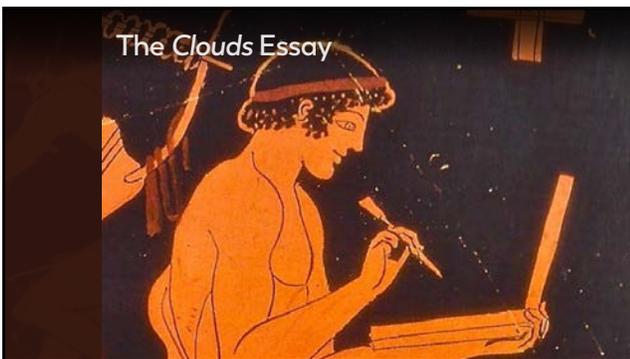
Clouds

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Clouds — Characters

- Strepsiades A farmer who married an aristocratic lady
- Pheidippides His son, a playboy
- "Socrates"
- Students of Socrates
- Creditors
- "Just Argument" and "Unjust Argument"

32



The Clouds Essay

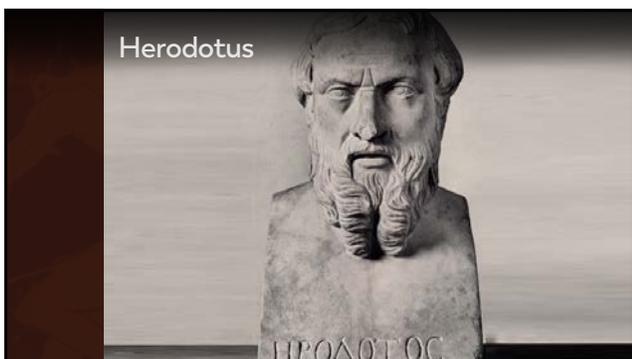
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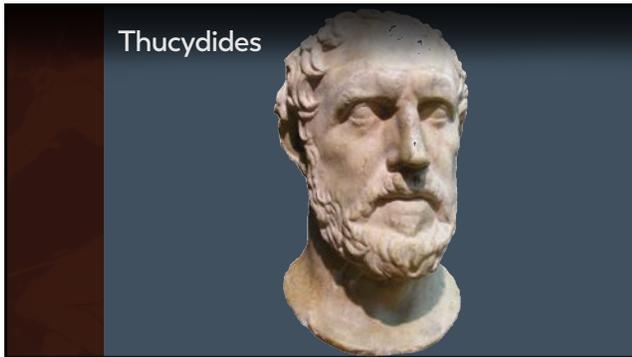
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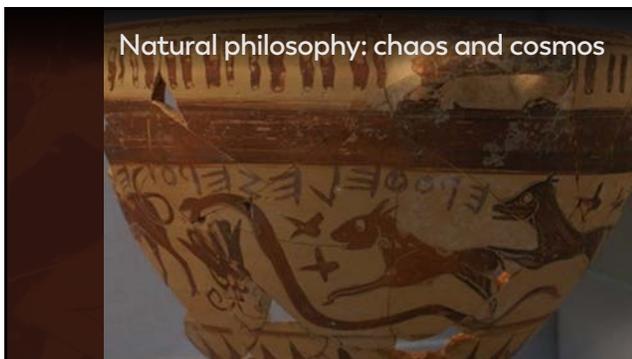
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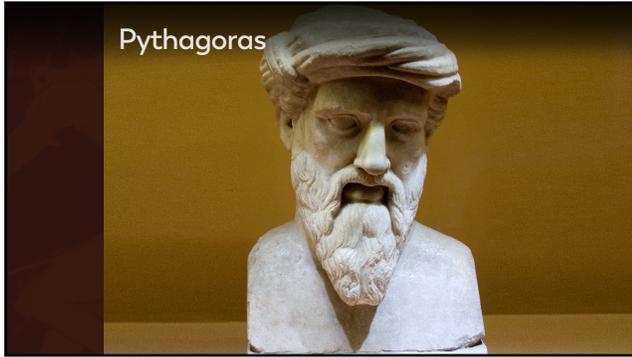


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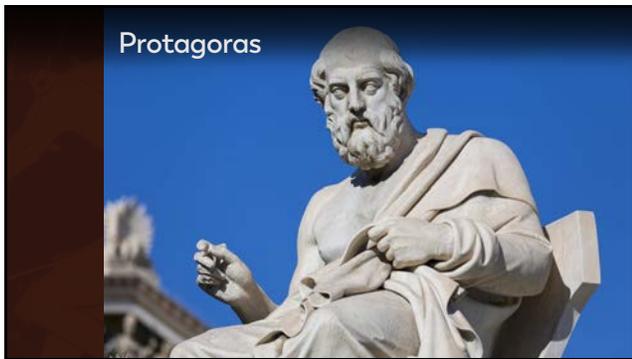
Natural philosophy

- **Anaxagoras**
 - Attempted to give a scientific account of eclipses, meteors, rainbows, and the sun
 - Famous for introducing the cosmological concept of *Nous* (mind), as an ordering force
- **Empedocles**
 - Originator of the cosmogenic theory of the four classical elements (earth, water, air, fire)
- **Leucippus and Democritus**
 - Everything is composed entirely of various imperishable, indivisible elements called atoms
- **Hippocrates**
 - Father of Western medicine
 - Use of prognosis and clinical observation, the systematic categorization of diseases, or the formulation of humoral theory

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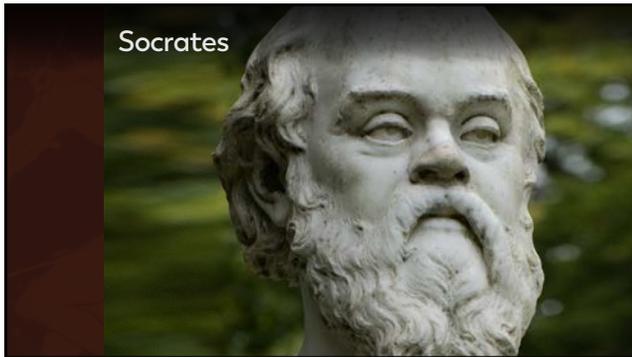


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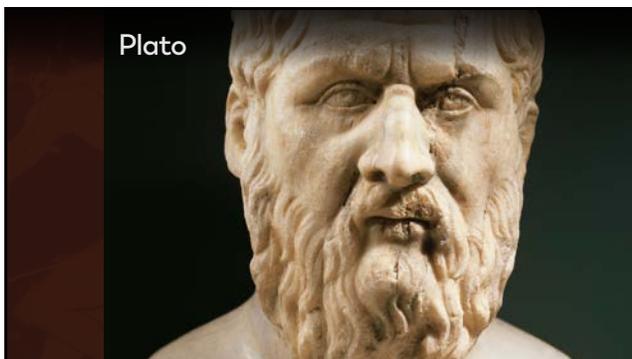
Nomos vs. physis

- **Nomos (convention)**
 - Is morality merely arbitrarily dictated by society?
 - Protagoras: "Man is the measure of all things"
- **Physis (nature)**
 - Is there a higher sanction to be found in something else, like the natural world?
 - A search for ways to identify natural laws of morality and justice—universal truths

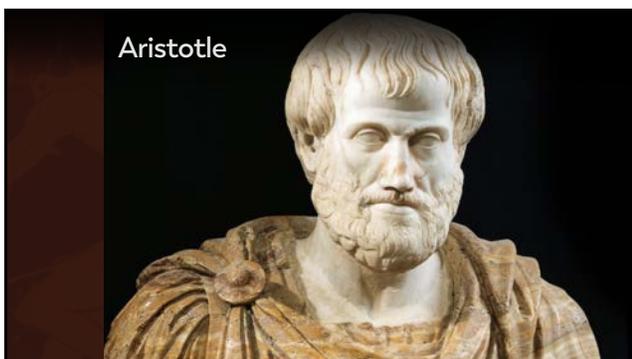
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