

## WOH 1012 LECTURE NOTES

### IX. Greece

#### A. Mycenaean Greeks (1600–1200 b.c.)

1. Origins
  - a. Heinrich Schliemann
  - b. Mycenae
    - (1) Agamemnon
    - (2) Troy (1220)
  - c. Linear B.
    - (1) Michael Ventris. 1953

#### B. Dark Ages (1200–750)

1. Background.
  - a. Pylos
  - b. Mycenae
2. Dorian Greeks (1100–1000 b.c.)
3. Proto-Geometric Pottery.

#### C. Early Writing and Epic Poetry.

1. Alphabet (750–700).
  - a. Phoenicians
  - b. Al-Mina
2. Homeric Epic Poetry (750?)
3. Trojan War.
  - a. Judgment of Paris.
    - (1) Eris
    - (2) King Peleus and the nymph Thetis.
    - (3) Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite
    - (4) Zeus
    - (5) Helen, wife of Menelaus.
  - b. Agamemnon
    - (1) Trojan Horse
4. *Iliad*.
  - a. Achilles
  - b. Agamemnon
  - c. Patroclus
  - d. Hector
5. *Odyssey*
  - a. Odysseus
  - b. Penelope
  - c. Telemachus
6. Phases of Greek Art.

- a. Archaic
  - (1) Kouros
- b. Early Classical
  - (1) Kritios Boy
- c. High Classical
  - (1) Doryphorus
- d. Late Classical
  - (1) Praxiteles, Cnidian Aphrodite
- e. Hellenistic
  - (1) Laocoon

#### **D. Rise of the Polis (City-State) (Polis-Poleis)**

- 1. Origins.
  - a. Acropolis
  - b. Agora
- 2. Definition.
  - a. City (*asty*)
  - b. Countryside (*chora*)
  - c. Social Composition
  - d. Characteristics.
- 3. Problems.

#### **E. Archaic Period (750–550 b.c.)**

- 1. Demographic and Social Pressures
- 2. Conquest.
  - a. Sparta
- 3. Trade
  - a. Athens
- 4. Colonization.
  - a. Corinth
  - b. Greek cities
    - (1) Neopolis—Naples
    - (2) Nikaia—Nice
    - (3) Massilia—Marseilles
    - (4) Syracuse—Syracuse
- 5. Greek Mercenaries.
  - a. Esarhaddon
  - b. Psamatik

#### **F. Political Evolution (650–550)**

- 1. Oligarchy.
- 2. Tyranny.

- a. Corinth
- 3. Monarchy.
  - a. Sparta
- 4. Democracy.
  - a. *Demos*
  - b. Athens

## G. Sparta

- 1. Character.
- 2. Origins.
  - a. Laconia
  - b. Messenian Wars (736–716)
    - (1) *Helots*
- 3. Constitution of Lycurgus (end of 7th century)
  - a. Delphi Oracle
    - (1) Apollo
  - b. Government.
    - (1) Two kings
    - (2) Executive board of 5 Ephors
    - (3) Council of Elders.
    - (4) Assembly of Citizens
- 4. Social structure.
  - a. *Homoioi* (Equals)
  - b. *Perioikoi*
  - c. *Helots*
- 5. Daily Life.
- 6. Schooling (*agoge*)
  - a. *Krypteia*
- 7. Marriage
- 8. Spartans and the State.
  - a. Lycurgus

## H. Athens

- 1. Origins.
  - a. Attica
  - b. Economic crisis (600 b.c.)
- 2. Solon (594).
- 3. Constitution of Cleisthenes (508).
  - a. Assembly
  - b. Council of 500.

**I. Persian Wars (490–479 b.c.)**

1. “Golden Age” of Greece and Decline
  - a. Persian War (490-479 bc)
  - b. Peloponnesian War (431-404 bc)
2. Ionia.
3. Conquest of Ionia.
  - a. Lydia.
4. Darius the Great (521–481)
  - a. Battle of Marathon (490)
5. Xerxes (485–465)
  - a. Battle of Thermopylae (480)
    - (1) King Leonidas
  - b. Battle of Salamis Bay
  - c. Battle of Plataea, 479.

**J. The Athenian Empire**

1. Delian League (478–404)
  - a. Peloponnesian League
2. Golden Age of Athens (480–431)

**K. Peloponnesian War (431–404)**

1. Sparta vs. Athens (Elephant vs. Whale)
  - a. Phase 1 (431-427)
    - (1) Plague
    - (2) Death of Pericles
  - b. Phase 2 (426-421)
    - (1) Battle of Spacteria, 425.
  - c. Phase 3 (421-417)
    - (1) Syracuse
  - d. Phase 4 (412-408)
  - e. Phase 5 (407-404)
    - (1) Battle of Arginusae , 406 bc.
    - (2) Battle of Aegospotami, 405 bc.

**L. Decline of Greece, 404–338 bc.**

1. Results of Peloponnesian War.
  - a. Chaeronea, 338
2. Decline of the Polis.