

HOMER: IDENTITY

- Homer
 - c. 700BC (or earlier)
 - Old Smyrna?
 - Demodocus (bard in the Odyssey)
- Homer or Homers?
 - Iliad and Odyssey
 - 50 or more distinct writing styles

THE STYLE OF HOMER: LANGUAGE

- unique dialect
- use of meter in literature
- dactylic hexameter
 - each line has six feet (hexameter)
 - -uu/-uu/-uu/-uu/-uu/-uu

THE STYLE OF HOMER: DESCRIPTION

- examples
 - Pandarus shoots Menelaus
 - Agamemnon arms for battle
 - the Trojans around the Greek camp
- pace of the narrative
- beauty and horror
- descriptive
 - swift-footed Achilles
 - Menelaus of the Great War Cry
 - godlike Odysseus
- formulaic
- simile was more common in the Iliad than in the Odyssey
- emphasis
 - Trojans are ewes (vulnerable)
- images of wilderness or borderlands
 - grazing areas (not arable land)
 - mountains, foothills, etc.

THE STYLE OF HOMER: DESCRIPTION

- simile
 - vegetation (death)
 - juxtaposition of war and peace
 - peaceful images for war
 - warlike images for peace
 - weather similes
 - more violent than war
 - Agamemnon = forest fire
 - Hector = whirlwind
- ecphrasis
 - written or oral description of an object
 - painting, work of art, etc.
 - Helen's mantle (3.127 to 131)
 - Agamemnon's shield (11.32 to 39)
- speeches
 - expansive speeches
 - speech as verbal action
 - hortatory speeches
 - apologetic speeches
 - Nestor the speech maker
- structure
 - parataxis (string of pearls)
 - Greed and Trojan catalog (book 2)
 - resumption of narrative
 - ring composition
 - inverted order
 - book 1: Greek funerals
 - book 24: funerals
 - repetition

HOMER: SUBJECT MATTER

- figures of the Heroic Age (Mycenaean World)
- his works blend the two worlds: Mycenaean and Dark Age Greece
 - bronze and iron
 - chariots as taxis

THE PLACE OF THE ILIAD IN THE GREEK WORLD

- the 'Bible' of the Greek world
 - intertextuality
 - the height of a tradition
 - Alexander the Great used it when he went anywhere
- performance
 - oral presentation
 - rhetors (Plato's Ion)
- improvisation
 - composed c. 700BC
 - traveling performers (barons)

THE HEROIC IDEAL

- hero social ideal: hero but warrior
- the commoner vs. the hero
 - Thersites and Agamemnon
 - Odysseus and Thersites
 - the assessment of Thersites
- the good vs. the bad hero (Hector and Paris) 6.341
- definition of a hero
 - deeds
 - words (books 2 and 9 especially)

WARFARE

- armor
 - helmet
 - thorax
 - greaves
 - shield
- weapons
 - spear
 - sword
 - bow
- combat
 - shield wall (phalanx)
 - no man's land

- single combat (monomachia)
- distance
 - the duel of Hector and Ajax
 - the death of Dolon
- recognition
 - Diomedes and Glaucus
 - Hector and Ajax
- the piteous defeated
 - graphic depiction of death
 - Diomedes and the Trojans
 - the sons of Ortilochus
 - begging for one's life
- the perils and prizes of combat
 - the Greek view of death
 - Hades
 - Elysium (Blessed Isles)
 - the hero's choice
 - Odysseus (11.401)
 - Achilles' choice
 - glory (kleos)
 - the spoils of combat
 - Sarpedon to Glaucus
- the battle field of the Iliad
 - asty = city
 - field/plain
 - 2 cities
 - Troy
 - lovemaking
 - religious observance
 - weaving
 - ships
 - troubled but peaceful
 - troubled domestic scene
 - feast
 - the plain
 - the end or beginning?

- previous 9 years
- "Covering the plain like leaves..."
- Priam and Helen
- welfare on the plain
 - no sieges

THE EFFECTS OF RAGE

- Achilles and Rage
 - organization of the Iliad
 - the quarrel (book 1)
 - Achilles' absence (books 2-16)
 - Achilles' return (books 17-22)
 - the end of rage (books 23-24)
- The Division of Earth
 - the Trojans
 - catalogue
 - divided or united?
 - Paris and Hector
 - initial division among the Greeks
 - Achilles and Agamemnon
 - the Greek assembly
 - Agamemnon tests the Greeks
 - Thersites
 - Odysseus and Thersites
 - the catalogues
 - Greeks
 - Trojans
 - Achilles and the other Greeks
 - messengers of Agamemnon
 - Ajax's view of Achilles
 - the embassy to Achilles
 - Diomedes and Agamemnon
 - Achilles' reception
 - feast
 - Odysseus' message
 - appeal

- Peleus' advice
 - reward
 - Pheonix's message
 - relation to Achilles
 - view of Achilles' anger
 - the story of Meleager
 - Achilles' response
 - Ajax's message
 - Achilles' reply
 - Greek reaction
- Nestor
 - Nestor's reproach
 - Nestor – the hero serves the community
- Patroclus
 - divided loyalties
 - Nestor's advice
 - Eurypylus
 - to Achilles
- Division of Heaven
 - place of the gods
 - Zeus
 - order of the universe (Dike)
 - the Olympian factions
 - Achilles > Thetis' request
 - overthrow of Zeus
 - Hera's reaction
 - Zeus' insomnia
 - escalation of divine action
 - indirect action
 - Agamemnon's dream
 - Athena inspires Pandarus and Diomedes
 - Athena fills Diomedes with power
 - direct action
 - the gods in battle (Aphrodite, Ares, and Apollo)
 - seduction of Zeus
 - Poseidon for the Greeks

- god vs. god
 - Zeus loses patience
 - threatens the gods
 - threatens Hera
 - Differences between Earth and Heaven
 - Earth
 - intensity of confrontation
 - Achilles vs. Agamemnon
 - Odysseus vs. Thersites
 - Heaven
 - level of confrontation
 - violence
 - duration of confrontation
 - resolution
 - Hera and Zeus
 - Hephaestus at dinner
 - Hera and Zeus at night
 - Poseidon and Zeus
 - the happy, smiling gods
 - Zeus
 - Hera
 - little suffering
 - Aphrodite
 - Ares
 - Zeus and Hera
 - The escalation of violence
 - at the beginning of the Iliad
 - state of war
 - suffering of the Greek heroes
 - progress
 - situation at Troy
 - recollection of Priam
 - life in Troy
 - nature of war
 - general combat
 - shield walls

- well-matched
 - monomachia (set duels)
 - Paris and Menelaus
 - Hector and Ajax
 - terms
- the heroic ideal
 - Arete (skill)
 - Aristeia (using the skill very well)
 - time and kleos
- trophy
 - struggle for armor and corpses
 - Aeneas protects Pandurus
 - Sarpedon
 - Cabriones
 - Patroclus
 - the heroic trophy
 - armor
 - corpse
- enemy dead
 - treatment of the dead
 - cremation
 - burial
 - tomb
- decapitation
 - Pandurus (himself)
 - the death of Dolon
 - Agamemnon beheads Hippolochus
 - Hector threatens Patroclus
- mistreatment of the dead
 - the bodies of Sarpedon and Ceribones
 - Achilles chokes the river Xanthus
 - Achilles and Hector's body
 - Achilles' threat 1
 - Achilles' threat 2
 - the Greeks and Hector's body
 - Achilles and Hector

- Hecuba
- The shield of Achilles
 - the Iliad in perspective
 - a city at peace
 - wedding and festival
 - the Judges hear a murder case
 - a city at war
 - siege
 - battle along the river
 - the king and the fields
 - preparations for war
 - Achilles receives the armor
 - mourning Patroclus
 - Myrmidon's reaction
 - Achilles' transformation
 - reconciliation
 - end of raging "relentlessly"?
 - arms for battle
 - similar to Agamemnon
 - Achilles at the center
 - rage of Achilles
 - against the Trojans
 - Xanthus and Balius
 - to death

THE HEIGHT OF RAGE

- Gods enter the battle
- Hector escapes
- Further escalation of war
 - Achilles in his chariot
 - Xanthus filled with blood
 - the death of Lycaon
 - Achilles vs. the river Xanthus
- The appeal of Priam and Hecuba
- Hector debates his fate
 - aidos

- peace with Achilles
- The final battle
 - flight
 - Hector's appeal
 - Hector begs
- The body of Hector
 - the Greeks view the body
 - Achilles and Hector's body
 - Priam and Hecuba
 - Andromache
 - wedding day
- Patroclus' funeral
 - sacrifice
 - Achilles cuts his hair
 - the games
 - aftermath

THE END OF RAGE

- The decree of the gods
 - Hector's body
 - ordering Achilles
 - ring composition

THE END OF THE TROJAN WAR

- The fall of Troy
 - the death of Achilles
 - Paris
 - Agamemnon's judgment
 - the suicide of Ajax
 - the capture of Troy
 - Neoptolemus
 - bow of Philoctetes
 - the Trojan horse (Helen)
- The sack of Troy
 - the sack of a city
 - murder

- rape
 - pillage
- Neoptolomus (Achilles' son)
 - Astyanax
 - Priam and Polites
- Oilean (lesser) Ajax
- Polyxena
- Going home
 - Menelaus and Helen
 - reconciliation
 - Nostos
 - returning home
 - regaining one's place
 - obstacles
 - gods
 - family
 - enemies
 - (lesser) Ajax (son of Oileus)
 - Athena
 - Poseidon
 - Nestor (Pylos)
 - Menelaus (Sparta)
 - Diomedes (Argos)
 - Aegialia
 - flight to Italy
 - Agamemnon
 - Iphigenia
 - Aegisthus and Clytemnestra
 - Menelaus' tale
 - Nestor's tale

Pathos: high emotion

Hubris: arrogance/want more than your due portion

Ate: blindness/fooling yourself to believe your hubris

Nemesis: destruction (agent of)

Destruction

Reciprocity: equal pay; personal; good or bad

THE ODYSSEY

12/17/2008 9:38:00 AM

TRAVEL IN ANTIQUITY

- Sea travel
- Physical perils
- Social perils
- Xenia: guest/friend relationship
 - hospitality
 - gifts
 - Xenos (singular), Xenoï (plural)

THEMES

- Mini-epic
- Athena's appeal to Zeus
 - death of Aegisthus
 - the return of Odysseus
 - the adventure of Telemachus
- The oikos of Odysseus
 - the suitors
 - Penelope
 - Telemachus alone
- Who are you?
 - identity of Mentès (Athena)
 - paternity
 - actions
 - relationship
 - identity of Telemachus
 - paternity
 - inaction
 - Telemachus' plight
- Coming of age
 - the advice of Mentès (Athena)
 - call an assembly
 - visit xenoï
 - "bury" Odysseus
 - give Penelope away
 - kill the suitors
 - the assembly

- novelty
- Telemachus' speech
 - the staff
 - adult or child
 - powerless
 - weeping
- the expedition
 - Mentos (Athena)
 - the suitors' reactions
- xenoï and identity
 - Nestor: some doubts
 - Helen
 - Menelaus

THE STYLE OF THE ODYSSEY

- Phrasing
 - Epithets
 - similes
- Extroversion vs. Introspection
 - the Greek audience
 - discussion with oneself
 - Odysseus in Ithaca
 - Odysseus' scar
 - discussion with another
 - Penelope's options
- Repetition
 - structural
 - paratactic style
 - conversation
 - thematic doublet
 - emphatic
 - comparison
 - shipwrecks
 - Scheria
 - Calypso's island
 - plundering and overreaching

- Menelaus' men in Egypt
 - Odysseus' men against the Cicones
 - the suitors?
- awakening in a strange land
 - Odysseus and Nausicaa
 - Odysseus and Athena
 - homecoming
- stranger in a strange land
 - Odysseus in Scheria
 - Odysseus and Eumaeus
 - Odysseus and Penelope
- a major character sleeps
 - Penelope sleeps: Telemachus' maturity
 - Odysseus sleeps: the bag of winds
 - Penelope sleeps: the Trial of the bow
- character doublets
 - a common patterning
 - emphasizes particular character traits
 - Eumaeus and Philoetius (loyal servants)
 - introductions
 - in battle
 - Melanthius and Melanthe (disloyal servants)
 - similar rebukes
 - Melanthius: day; Melanthe: late day/night
 - landing in Scheria
 - sequence of meeting
 - status of Odysseus
 - peril or safety?
 - landing in the Laistrygonian land
 - sequence of meeting
 - status of Odysseus
 - peril or safety?
 - landing in Ithaca
 - sequence of meeting
 - status of Odysseus
 - peril or safety?

THE WIVES OF ODYSSEUS

- Penelope
 - the challenge of Penelope
 - mistress of her house
 - confronts Telemachus
 - wife or widow?
 - mourns Odysseus
 - delays remarriage
 - stay or go?
 - Penelope and Odysseus
 - the Oath of Tyndareus
 - the Shroud of Laertes
 - Penelope's aristeia (display of skill)
- Calypso
 - status
 - relationship
 - Calypso's offer
 - immortality
 - forgetting Ithica
- Circe
 - nature of relationship
 - duration of stay
 - point of departure
 - the fidelity of Odysseus
 - status of Calypso and Circe
 - Nausicaa
- Nausicaa
 - Nausicaa's wedding
 - wedding clothes
 - suitor?
 - the wedding cart
 - Alcinous
 - a Greek wedding
 - Nausicaa the nymph
 - unwed

- Nausicaa's bravery
- the wedding of Odysseus and Nausicaa
 - Nausicaa's wish
 - Phaeacian gossip
 - the path not taken
- the palace of Antinous
 - Queen Arete
 - Phaeacian nobles
 - the reception of Odysseus
- Odysseus?
 - the status of Odysseus
 - Odysseus' name

THE REDISCOVERY OF ODYSSEUS

- Odysseus and home
 - why return?
 - sweetness of it
 - oikos
 - resolution of his household
 - Telemachus: son or master of oikos?
 - Penelope: what will happen?
 - Odysseus: will he return home?
- Homecoming
 - the identity of Odysseus
 - silent
 - manipulative
 - disbelief and recognition
 - Odysseus has to be identified
 - recognition is not immediate
 - Telemachus
 - Penelope
 - stages of return
 - Eumaeus (beggar)
 - Melanthius
 - has to battle Irus
 - meets Penelope (guest)

- talks to Penelope (suitor)
- suitor
 - trial of the bow
 - battles the suitors

xenia: guest friendship

Literature

- poetry
- prose

Form

- genre
- intertextuality
- literary techniques

Contents

- Greek society
- others

Civilizations

- stone age (up to 3000BC)
- bronze age (3000BC to 800BC)
 - bronze – copper and tin
 - Minoan civilization (Crete – 2000BC to 1400BC)
 - palace culture
 - centralized agriculture
 - Cnossus/Knossos
 - collapse (natural disaster?)
 - Mycenaean civilization (Greece – 1600BC to 1200BC)
 - palace culture
 - cyclopean masonry
 - massive construction
 - collapse (1200BC to 1050BC)
 - literacy without literature (oral)
- Mycenaean collapse (1100BC to 1050BC)
 - population decreases
 - end of palace culture
 - end of literacy
- iron age begins
- dark ages (1000BC to 800BC)
 - no written works
 - introduction of iron

- archaic period (800BC to 480BC)
 - sharp rise of population
 - colonization (Italy, Black Sea, Africa, etc.)
 - literacy and alphabet
- classical period (480BC to 322BC)
 - Persian war
 - intense inter-city warfare
- Greek warfare
 - heroic warfare
 - monomachia – the duel
 - bronze weapons
 - hoplite warfare (classical period)
- agriculture
 - wheat, barley, olives
 - poor soil
 - labor intensive (slavery)
- clothing
- pottery
- navigation
- Hellas (nation)?
- ethos (tribe)
- polis (city-state)
 - Athens (40,000 male citizens)
 - 700+ poleis in Greece
- oikos (home)
 - dispersed community
 - self-sufficiency

Greek Society

- polis: city-state (political); men
- ethnos: tribes (political)
- oikos: building (home); women

ARCHAIC PERIOD

- Expansion of Greece
 - population sky rockets
 - people kicked out, forced to expand
- Rise of the Polis
 - monarchy/oligarchy (rule of the many) changed strictly to oligarchy (large numbers, rule of the few)
- Tyranny
 - common in the 7th and 6th century
 - most tyrants located in poleis
 - no tyrants in Sparta
 - usurpation of traditional power
 - member of ruling class
 - popular support
 - autocracy
 - coup d'etat
 - view of tyrants
 - changes to fear at some points
 - money, violence, and poleis
- Athens
 - 6th century BC, needed a good tyrant
 - Solon (also see LYRIC POETS)
 - Eupatrid
 - total power
 - reforms
 - ended debt peonage
 - demokratia? (power to the people)
 - exile
- Democratic Athens
 - elections
 - lot citizens
 - council
 - aeropagus (old system)

LYRIC POETS

- Archilochus of Paros (died around 652 BC)

- Solon
 - the problems of Athens
 - mob leaders (fr.4)
 - Eris?
 - stasis (he is saying your friend might kill you)
 - Solon as an example – he addresses the audience

THE PERSIAN WARS

- Ionian Revolt (499-494BC) – destruction of Sardis/Miletus
- Battle of Marathon (490BC)
 - naval expedition sent by Darius
 - one nation vs. forty-six
- Xerxes' Invasion of Greece (480-479BC)

THE ATHENIAN EMPIRE

- Delian League
 - very good at marine warfare
- Money was very important

THUCYDIDES: ON JUSTICE POWER AND HUMAN NATURE

12/17/2008 9:38:00 AM

THE WORLD OF THUCYDIDES

- Athens
 - *arche*
 - Democracy
 - naval power
- Sparta
 - militaristic
 - Oligarchy
 - leader of the Peloponnesian League

THUCYDIDES THE MAN

- C. 460-400BC
- Aristocratic family
- Athenian general
 - Amphipolis in 424BC
 - exiled
- Returned to Athens
- Possibly murdered?

THUCYDIDES: STYLE

- Language
 - antiquated
 - difficulty
- Approach to history
 - sources
 - no transparency
- Speeches
 - major component of work
 - Sophists

THUCYDIDES: *ARCHAEOLOGY*

- Subject matter
 - Ancient *Hellas* (Greece)
 - origins of the Greeks
 - Greek clothing

- Trojan War
- early tyrants
- Greece and Persia
 - Marathon
 - Persian War
- Sources
 - folk tradition
 - Homer
 - power of Agamemnon
 - size of the Greek force at Troy
 - archaeology
 - Mycene
 - Sparta
 - careful weighing of sources
 - example: size of the force at Troy

ORIGENS OF THE WAR

- Causes of the war
 - Herodotus 1.5 – Croesus cause of Greek's problems
 - pretexts (complaints for the war)
 - true causes (*aitia*)
- Herodotus
 - Persian *logioi*
 - role of Croesus
 - human prosperity
- Thucydides
 - pretexts (immediate causes)
 - *aitia*

HUMAN NATURE

- Thucydides looks beyond national characteristics/peace-time human nature
 - Herodotean *nomoi*?
 - National characteristics differ from people to people
 - Athenians
 - Spartans

- national characteristics → human nature during peace time
 - human nature during peace and war
- Human nature in *extremis*
- National character (*nomoi*?)
 - Corinthian speech – identifies the national characters of Sparta and Athens
 - Athenian speech – the national character may remain constant, but have different results (freedom fighters/imperialists)
- Funeral Oration of Pericles (2.35-46)
 - first year of the war – minor casualties
 - evaluation of Athenian Democracy
 - private lives
 - Athens is an exemplar to Greece
 - Pericles' focus
 - *nomos*
 - government (2.37)
 - unique
 - equanimity and equality
 - way of life, private lives (2.37)
 - trust
 - live and let live
 - respect for the law (2.37)
 - in peace (2.38)
 - in war (2.39)
- The Plague (2.47-54)
 - Thucydides and medical writers
 - traces the origin of the disease (Ethiopia)
 - survivor's accounts (rare indication of source)
 - detailed description of symptoms
 - medical writers and the historians
 - the darker side of human nature
 - *nomoi*
 - laws
 - pleasure over nobility
- *Stasis* in Corcyra

- Corcyra – one pretext of the war
- divided by factions (book 1)
- democrats murder/execute oligarchs
- Corcyran *stasis* as an example
 - cruelty
 - typical division
 - the effect of war and hardships
- Human nature in civil war (3.82)
 - factions devised artful means for attack and bizarre forms of revenge
 - inversion of concepts/values
 - *nomoi in extremis*
 - the nature of factions
 - deception
 - moderates
 - goals
- Self interest and human nature
 - *Cui bono*
 - a basic motivation of mankind, especially in the time of war is self-interest
 - speech of the Athenians
 - Athenians ruled their *arche* to their advantage (1.75)
 - Spartans

THE SICILIAN EXPEDITION

- Peace of Nicias (421BC)
 - Athenian losses (Amphipolis)
 - Spartan setbacks (Messeniens)
 - nature of the Peace
- Athens and Sicily
 - earlier in the war
 - 415BC

THE SICILIAN EXPEDITION: SPEECHES IN THE GREEK WORLD

- Public Deliberation

- assembly (Athens, Sparta)
 - war councils, et al.
- Agonistic
 - *Iliad 9*
 - Athenian political/legal system
 - identity of the speaker
 - decisive factor: public perception of the speaker
 - who is the better speaker?
- Dialogue/Speeches
 - Homer: lengthy speeches = dialogue
 - Tragedians: lengthy speeches and dialogue
 - Herodotus: speeches (uncommon), short statements
- Thucydides
 - creative accuracy
 - "I have made each speaker say what I thought the situation demanded, keeping as near as possible to the general sense of what was actually said." (1.22)
- The function of speeches in Thucydides
 - summarization (simplification) of major opposing viewpoints
 - Mytilenian debate
 - Melian dialogue
 - Sicilian expedition
 - characterization
 - Archidamus: intelligent
 - Cleon: cruel
 - Sthenelaidas: simple
 - Pericles
 - Alcibiades
 - Nicias
- Sets of speeches
 - thematic doublets?
 - repetition and variation
 - similarity of arguments brings out Thucydides' underlining point
 - Cleon and Diodotus
 - Nicias and Alcibiades

- The Speech of Alcibiades
 - Alcibiades' self-assessment
 - lifestyle
 - Alcibiades and equality
 - Alcibiades' view of empire
 - Alcibiades' view of Athens
- The Speeches of Nicias
 - first speech
 - Nicias' self-assessment
 - Nicias' view of the Athenian *arche*
 - current state
 - view others have of empire
 - Assessment of Alcibiades
 - second speech
 - tone
 - demands
- Alcibiades, Nicias, and Pericles – The Thematic Doublet
 - contexts
 - 415: Alcibiades and Nicias
 - 430: Pericles
 - Pericles' last speech (3.60)
 - the individual vs. the state
 - Pericles' self-assessment
 - Pericles' view of empire
 - Pericles' view of Athens

arche: subjects or allies

Hellas: Greek word for Greece

aitia: true causes

nomos/nomoi: customs

stasis:

cui bono?: for who's good?

HERODOTUS

- Context
 - Persian wars
 - Ionian Revolt
 - Battle of Marathon
 - prose
 - everyday speech
 - Ionian Renaissance
 - cultural nexus
 - medical writers
- Investigative techniques
 - autopsy
 - implicit technique
 - Egyptian autopsy
 - sources
 - oral traditions
 - physical sources
 - investigative authority
 - false authority?
 - Babylon
 - Black Sea
- Style
 - Influences
 - epic influences
 - war narrative – Homer
 - books 7-9 – Iliad
 - tragic influences
 - tragic influences
 - Gyges tragedy
 - Croesus tragedy
 - reciprocity
 - parataxis
 - string of pearls
 - purpose of digressions
 - repetition
 - implicit comparison

- the golden statue
- thematic doublets

THE LYDIAN LOGOS

- Lydian Dynasty
 - Gyges
 - Croesus – conflict with Persia (546BC)
 - control over Ionia (Greek poleis)
- Why start with Lydia?
 - not the first Persian conquest
 - autopsy
 - primacy
- Tragedy of Gyges
 - placement
 - tragic style
 - subject matter
 - fault of Candaules
 - predicament of Gyges
 - minding you own business
 - one's lot
 - boundaries in Herodotus
 - the queen and the terrible choice
- Tragedy of Croesus
 - Croesus
 - happiest of all men
 - tragic warner/fate
 - Solon
 - oracle at Delphi
- The fall of Croesus
 - lesson of boundaries
 - Gyges/Candaules
 - Croesus/Halys River
 - lesson of fate and piety/impiety
 - lesson of environment and peoples

TYRANNY

- Peisistratus (1.59-64)
 - what is the nature of tyranny?
 - three attempts to seize power

DEVELOPMENT OF HISTORIE

- Ethnography (books 1-4)
- The Persian War (books 5-9)
- Disjointed
 - loose connections
 - uncompleted promises
 - difficulties of composition
- Unified
 - recurring themes
 - ring composition
 - internal references

ETHNOGRAPHY

- Greek perspective
 - ethnography
 - *ethnos* = tribe/race; *graphos* = written work
 - the study of the *other*
 - Herodotus uses implicit comparison to his own culture
 - function
 - examining the *other*
- Babylon
 - wonders of Babylon (*thomata*)
 - the walls
 - the temple of Bel
 - reservoir of Nitocris
 - wealth
 - geography
 - rainfall
 - customs
 - crops and food
 - clothes
 - women

- disease
 - death
- Lets you know if they are hard or soft
- *Nomos*
 - Darius' experiment
 - the role of law
 - monarchy and *nomos*

TRANSFORMATION OF CYRUS

- Young Cyrus
 - elements of Greek myth
 - "King" Cyrus
 - the feast of Harpagus
- The overthrow of Astyages
- Impious activities
 - Croesus on the pyre
 - the division of the Gyndes river
 - Cyrus and the Massagetae
 - Tomyris
 - sacrifice of army
 - drowned in blood

RISE AND FALL OF IMPERIAL POWER

- Cyrus
 - Lydia
 - Ionia
 - Babylon
 - Gyndes River: divides it to cross
 - characterization
 - Massegetae
 - Artaxes
 - characterization: blood thirsty
- Cambyses
 - Egypt
 - *causus belli*
 - state of Cambyses

- Carthage
- Ammonians
 - barrier, result: disrespects gods (oracle), sandstorm
- Ethiopians
 - barrier, result: lack of supplies, cannibalism

RISE AND FALL OF AN EMPIRE

- Context
 - Sparta
 - land power
 - poor
 - strategy
 - Athens
 - naval power
 - rich
 - massive *teichos*
 - strategy
- Darius
 - *causus belli*
 - reciprocity
 - Darius at the height of power
 - tragic warner: Artabanus says there is nothing to gain
 - Darius and Oeobazus
 - bridge across the Bosphorus
 - Tearus, Danube
 - Jason and the Argonauts
 - Darius: East -> West
 - mythic Scythia
 - the footprint of Heracles
 - Amazons
 - crossing the Bosphorus
 - the monument of Jason
 - the monument of Darius
 - Darius and the Danube
- Scythians
 - nature of Scythians

- the Scythian council
- the Scythian strategy
- Gelonus
- Darius' retreat
 - sick and wounded
 - Ionians (Miltiades)
- The Ionian Revolt
 - 449-494BC
 - the beginnings of evils
 - burning temples
 - Darius' response
 - the battle of Marathon – 490BC
 - the death of Darius
- Xerxes
 - *causus belli*
 - Sardis
 - Marathon
 - Mardonius
 - tragic warner: Artabanus says again, no profit
 - the son of Pythius
 - pushing boundaries
 - the first bridge
 - the canal at Athos
 - the second bridge
 - omens
- Xerxes and the Defense of Greece
 - conflicting strategies
 - Thermopylae
 - the oracle of the wooden wall
 - Acropolis
 - fleet
 - Themistocles and Salamis
 - the debate
 - fear
 - prelude to Plataea
 - Athens

- Sparta
 - the Battle of Plataea
 - role of the Athenians
 - role of the Spartans
 - the Banquet of Plataea (9.82)
- Athens
 - Mycale
 - Sestos
 - role of Athenians
 - role of Spartans
 - the parable of Cyrus (9.122)

nomos: custom

causus belli: cause of war

DEMOCRATIC ATHENS – CLASSICAL GREECE

- Franchise
 - 40,000 adult male citizens
 - slavery
- Athenian class system
 - 500 Bushel-men
 - Knights
 - Zeugetes
 - Thetes: very low, barely owned anything; not much of a voice in Athens; rowers in the ships
- Election
 - lot system
 - equality
 - *strategoí*
- Council
 - Areopagus – old system of 400 elites
 - Council of 500
 - reforms of Ephialtes (462BC)
 - Thetes have full political power, could hold any office
- Pnyx
 - quorum of 6,000
 - free speech?
 - ostracism
 - Themistocles
 - Cimon
- Dikasterion
 - jury trial (had to convince majority)
 - private prosecution
 - sycophants (would blackmail people to get money)
- The 5th Century Renaissance
 - Literature
 - Tragedy: Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides
 - Comedy: Aristophanes
 - History
 - Philosophy
 - Socrates

- Plato
 - Art
 - Pheidias: The Parthenon
 - Pericles' building program
- The Athenian Empire
 - The Delian League/Athenian *Arche*
 - formation (478BC)
 - The Peace of Callias (450BC)
 - Athens and the Early Empire
 - Athens destroyed
 - strained relations with Sparta
 - influx of wealth
 - Aeschylus
 - role of the fleet/Thetes

GREEK TRAGEDY IN ATHENS

- The Stage
 - orchestra
 - scene/skene
 - parados
- Tragic Sequence (4 plays per year)
 - *Agamemnon*
 - *Libation Bearers*
 - *Eumenides*
 - Satyr Play?
- Funding of Performances
 - competition
 - prizes: producer, playwright, chorus leader
- Subject Matter of Tragedy
 - Phrynicus' *Fall of Miletus*
 - epic figures and themes
 - current topics disguised in myth
- Importance of Historical Context
- Social Function
 - pathos
 - community: shared suffering → common bond

- resolution: Catharsis
 - funeral of funeral dirge
 - ritual purification
- Audience
 - Athens and public gatherings (The Assembly, The Courts, Festivals)
 - audience numbers (high % of population)
 - composition
 - citizens (men – yes; women – maybe)
 - all social classes
 - prominent foreigners

AESCHYLUS (525 to 456BC)

- Biography
 - Athenian citizen – Eupatrid
 - Earliest known play in 499BC
 - present at Marathon (490BC), Artemisium (480BC), Salamis (480BC), and Plataea (?479BC)
 - innovations
- Style
 - Aeschylean Meter
 - various meters depending upon situation
 - choruses used a different meter than characters
 - non-epic meter
 - typical themes
 - prophecy, fate, curses
 - *hubris, ate...*
 - large themes – narrow focus
 - opening scenes: narrow focus, high emotional charge (opposite of Euripides)
 - use of time: hope, fear, wait...
 - narrative patterning
 - typical patterns create expectations
 - author may fulfill or disappoint expectations
 - retribution play
 - punishment for past offenses

- *Prometheus Bound*
 - *Seven Against Thebes*
 - *The Persians*
- epic style
 - but tragic meters
 - subject matter
 - *Seven Against Thebes: Monomachia*
 - *Persians: Nostos*
 - epic elements
 - heroes
 - catalogs
 - settings
 - epic simile (*Persians* 200-214)
 - Xerxes: eagle → cowers hare-like
 - Falcon: the Greeks?
 - *ecphrasis* (*Seven Against Thebes*)
 - Homeric account of the battle
 - prophetic knowledge
 - *Persians*: ghost of Darius
 - *Seven Against Thebes*: fate of Oedipus' family
 - why imitate epic?
 - status of the Trojan War in Greek literature
 - comparison of great conflicts to the Trojan War
 - *Persians*
 - Herodotus
 - Thucydides
 - reciprocal nature of wars
 - Trojan War: Europe attacks Asia
 - Persian War: Asia attacks Europe
 - difference: plunder vs. conquest
- ship metaphor
 - war = ocean waves beating upon the state (433f)
 - Eteocles' opening statement

SEVEN AGAINST THEBES

- The Story

- Laius and Oedipus
 - the curse of Oedipus
- Tetralogy: *Laius, Oedipus, Seven, Sphinx*
- Performed in 467BC
 - the Delian League and Persia
 - the Ostracism of Themistocles (c. 472BC)
- Aeschylus' use of Thebes
 - the Other in Greek literature
 - safe exploration of dangerous themes
 - *stasis*
 - *oikos vs. polis*
- Ring Composition
- The Ship Metaphor
 - ship of *polis*
 - Eteocles
 - war (Ares)
 - curious Amphiaraus
 - ship of *oikos*
 - Eteocles abandons the tiller of his (and his family's) fate
 - the new identity of the storm
- Division of the State
 - Eteocles vs. Polyneices
 - Antigone vs. the *polis* and the divided chorus
 - divisions within Athens
 - survived the Persian conquest in 480-479BC
 - leader of Athenian war effort: Themistocles
 - Themistocles ostracized (c. 472BC)
 - Themistocles flees to Persia
- The Chorus: The Women of Thebes
 - the significance of the women
 - fear
 - terrified women
 - growing confidence
 - the return of fear
- Sight vs. Sound
 - the audience's perceptions

- women (chorus)
 - hear the sounds of battle
 - utter sounds of distress
- men (messenger, herald)
 - report the sight of battle
- inversion – Antigone and Ismene
 - the fates of Eteocles and Polyneices
 - herald reports the decree of the *polis*
 - Antigone (to herald): “Spare me the long speech...”
- Lots
 - The Argive heroes are assigned gates by lot
 - Greek heroes and Troy draw lots to duel with Hector
 - function of the lot in Athenian politics
 - emphasizes the theme of division
- Shields
 - arrangement of passage
 - paired speeches
 - the shields form an omen that Eteocles must interpret and respond to
 - attackers and defenders are matched/mirror opposites of each other
 - early shields represent methods of the city’s capture or destruction
- Pairings
 - Tydeus vs. Melanippus
 - Tydeus (full moon with stars)
 - Melanippus
 - Capaneus vs. Polyphontes
 - Capaneus (naked man with a torch)
 - Polyphontes
 - Eteocles
 - Eteocles vs. Megareus
 - Eteocles (man in armor with ladder)
 - Megareus: from the sown men
 - Hippomedon vs. Hyperbius
 - Hippomedon (huge shield with Typho = Typhoeus)

- Hyperbius (Zeus)
 - Parthenopaeus vs. Actor
 - Parthenopaeus (sphinx)
 - Actor
 - Amphiaraus vs. Lasthenes
 - Amphiaraus (no device)
 - Lasthenes
 - Polyneices vs. Eteocles
 - Polyneices (justice)
 - Eteocles
- Closure – *Kommos*
 - divisions healed and renewed
 - Antigone and Ismene vs. the herald
 - the division of the chorus
 - gender redefined
 - masculine Antigone and Ismene
 - effeminate herald

strategoi: generals

Pnyx: the assembly

Dikasterion: law-court

ostracism: sending too-powerful people out of the country

pathos: intense emotion

nostos: homecoming

ecphrasis: lengthy description

oikos: home

polis: city-state

stasis: civil war

monomachia: the duel

hubris: pride

skene:

kommos: closure, end; chorus walks off the stage

TYRANNY AND THE STATE

- The *tyrannos* in Greek society
 - three generation "rule"
 - prevalence in 7th and 6th centuries
 - Sparta: anti-tyranny
- The popularity of the tyrant
 - suppression of political opposition
 - invasion of the *oikos*

TRAGEDY AND TYRANNY

- Nature of the *tyrannos*
 - invasion of the *oikos*
 - suppression of political opposition
 - money
 - force
- The Athenian *demokratia* and ostracism

GREEK TRAGEDY AND SETTING

- Aeschylus
 - *Persians* → Susa
 - *Seven Against Thebes* → Thebes
- Sophocles
- The Utility of the Other

THE ATHENS OF SOPHOCLES

- The Athenian *Arche* (Empire)
 - supreme naval power; control over Aegean Sea
 - many subject states
 - rebuilding of Athens (tribute)
 - tyrant *polis*
- Athens and Sparta
 - allies to rivals (479-450sBC)

SOPHOCLES: THE MAN

- Athenian citizen (495-406BC)
 - son of a craftsman (non-Eupatrid)

- Seven extant plays (arrangements unknown)
 - *Ajax* (c. 440sBC)
 - *Philoctetes* (c. 409BC)

SOPHOCLES: STYLE

- Pacing
 - Aeschylus
 - ring composition
 - emotional peak
 - Sophocles
 - linear progression of events
 - height of *pathos* at the end of the work
- Opening
 - Aeschylus
 - narrow focus
 - slow revelation
 - Sophocles
 - focus upon a/the main character(s)
 - explicit description
- Characters
 - Aeschylus
 - Sophocles
 - common man brings comedic sense of relief
 - often a narrator in Sophocles and Euripides
- Tragic Meter
- Similes
 - animal imagery
 - weather imagery
- The Commoner (Messenger)
 - language
 - humor
- Gender Opposition
 - Aeschylus
 - character vs. chorus
 - character vs. character
 - Sophocles

- character vs. chorus
- character vs. character
- symbolism of women
- symbolism of men

THEMES

- *Oikos vs. Polis*
 - Pericles' *Funeral Oration* 2.40
 - "Moreover, the very men who take care of public affairs look after their own at the same time; and even those who are devoted to their own businesses know enough about the city's affairs. For we alone think that a man who does not take part in public affairs is good for nothing, while others only say he is 'minding his own business.'"
 - Homeric society (*oikos*)
 - development of the polis
 - the tension between politics and personal affairs
 - Cimon the Athenian
 - Pericles the Athenian
 - Pericles' citizenship
 - *Ajax*
 - Ajax's crime
 - the madness of Ajax
 - judgment of Ajax
 - questionable status/social standing
 - Ajax
 - Eurysaces
 - Tecmessa
 - Teucer (later)
 - Tecmessa's voice
 - Athenian women: proper behavior
 - Tecmessa's silence
 - retirement of Ajax
 - arrival of Teucer
 - Tecmessa's role
 - the burial of Ajax

- *oikos* vs. *polis*
 - the burial of Ajax
 - Tecmessa's dilemma and role (915)
 - the *polis* (1060, 1082)
 - nobility vs. common man
 - Menelaus vs. Teucer (1072)
 - native vs. foreigner
 - Teucer vs. Agamemnon (1235)
 - Teucer (1289, 1302)
- Religion
 - Aeschylus
 - religion practiced, but not explained
 - funeral rites
 - Sophocles
 - the burial of Ajax
 - Odysseus and the gods (1330)
 - self-interest?? (1365)
 - the *hubris* of Ajax (127)

tyrannos: tyrants

oikos: home

demokratia: democracy

arche: allies, empire

pathos: emotion

polis: city-state

hubris, ate, nemesis: too much pride, blindness, enemy

EURIPIDES: THE MAN

- c.485BC – 406BC
- Mother
- Rival of Sophocles
- 19 extant plays (438BC to 405BC)
- *Hecuba*
- Popularity
 - 4 victories
 - Aristophanes
 - Trendy?

EURIPIDES: NEW TRAGEDY?

- Prevalence of Women
 - viewpoint
 - psychological aspect
- Debunker of heroic myth?
- Immorality of his characters?
- Adventurous
 - meter solo aria
 - new plot forms (*Trojan Women*)

EURIPIDES: STYLE

- Realism
 - Sophocles
 - Euripides
- Extreme *pathos* (Aristophanes)
- Themes
 - brutality of war
 - psychology of women
 - internal vs. external force

HECUBA: CONTEXT

- Performed 425BC or 423BC
- Athens
 - plague
 - repeated invasions

- Beyond Athens
 - conquest
 - enslavement

HECUBA: PARALLELS

- Burial of Polydorus (45-50)
 - child of Hecuba
 - powers below
 - revenge
- Hecuba beseeches Odysseus (275f)
 - Hecuba's state/clothing
 - desire
- Burial/Honoring of Achilles (106-139)
 - Polyxena
 - Greeks
 - prize
- Odysseus beseeches Hecuba (240f)
 - Odysseus' state/clothing
 - desire
- Odysseus as beggar
 - recognition
 - intercession
- Sacrifice of Iphigenia
 - beginning
 - winds/Artemis
 - wedding
- Sacrifice of Polyxena
 - ending
 - winds (898f)
 - wedding

HECUBA: THE "WEDDING" OF POLYXENA

- The Wedding Procession (342f)
 - desire
 - new life as a slave
 - Polyxena's bed

- departure scene
 - Persephone (Kore)/Demeter (409f)
 - Odysseus as attendant (432) – *inversion*
- Inversion
 - the groom's side
 - young Achaeans (Greeks) (525)
 - Neoptolemus
 - Polyxena's speech (547f)
 - disrobing
 - the sword
 - modesty and the virgin bride
 - Greek Reaction
 - approval (545)
 - attendants (576)

HECUBA: OBLIGATIONS AND VIOLATIONS

- Obligations
 - burials
 - Polydorus
 - Achilles
 - *xenia* and Polydorus
 - Odysseus' debt to Hecuba
 - Cassandra and Agamemnon
- Violations
 - leads to...
 - violation of *xenia*
 - sacrifice of Polyxena
 - murder of Polymestor
 - sacrifice of Polyxena
 - murder of Polymestor

HECUBA: DYSTOPIA

- The Dead Speak
 - Polydorus
 - Achilles
- Freedom and Slavery

- Hecuba's initial state
 - Greek control over Polyxena (140)
- Escalating Demands
 - Polydorus
 - Achilles
- The Truly Free
 - Hecuba and Agamemnon (850)
 - Polyxena and the Greeks (551)
- Reciprocity
 - *Xenia*
 - Polymestor
 - Agamemnon
 - Revenge
 - Achilles
 - Hecuba
- Women Acting as Men
 - Polyxena (wedding)
 - dysfunctional Hecuba
 - new state (668, 807f)
 - insanity (684ff)
 - acclimation (609)
- Hecuba in Control
 - Freeing Agamemnon (864)
 - Methods and murderous women
 - Hecuba as Bacchant
 - Dionysus and female worship
 - Thracian King
 - Polymestor as the four-footed beast (1055)

HECUBA: RESTORING THE BALANCE

- The Trial
 - Athens
 - bias of Agamemnon
- Resolution
 - Polymestor as seer
 - fate of Agamemnon

xenia: hospitality

ARISTOPHANES: THE MAN

- c.448BC to 380BC
 - younger contemporary of Euripides and Sophocles
 - politically active at the end of the 5th c.
- The greatest Athenian comedic playwright?
- Works
 - first play (428BC): *Daitaleis*
 - last play (388BC): *Plutus*
 - 2 works produced by his son
- Controversy of Works
 - he got in trouble for making fun of major Athenian politicians
 - Kleomynous

ARISTOPHANES: THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR

- The Balance of Power
- Archidamian War (431BC to 421BC)
- "Peace" of Nicias (421BC)
- The Peloponnesian War
 - the Sicilian Expedition (415BC to 413BC)
 - the desecration of the Herms
 - failure in Sicily and the Council for Public Safety
 - the Land or Peace Party
 - the toll of the Spartan invasion
 - resentment of the power of the navy and the *thetes*
 - factionalism in Athens
 - the Revolution of 411BC

OLD COMEDY

- The Origins of Comedy
 - the satyr play
 - *komos* (not *kommos*) – Revel
 - comedy as a genre c. 450sBC
- Political (*polis*-centered) Comedy
 - politics
 - notable figures (e.g. Socrates in *Clouds*)
 - everyday life

- Organization
 - prologue
 - *parodos*
 - *agon*
 - *parabasis*
 - episodes
 - *exodos*
- Similarities to Tragedy
- Types of Humor
 - physical humor
 - sight gags
 - slapstick and pratfalls
 - word play – the Triballo
 - sexual humor
 - the phallus in Greek comedy
 - women as sexual objects
 - topical humor
 - literary jokes
 - Aristophanes and tragedy
 - knowledgeable audience
 - political humor
 - character assassination
 - breaking the 4th wall

THE BIRDS

THE BIRDS: *POLIS* AND *OIKOS*

- The Problems of Athens
 - Pericles' *Funeral Oration*
 - litigious Athens
 - troubles come to Cloudcuckooland
 - freeloaders
 - bureaucrats
 - hooligans

THE BIRDS: THE UTOPIA

- The ideal state of Euelpides and Pisthetairos
 - *oikos*
 - food
 - sex
 - note: homosexuality in Athens
- Euelpides' View
- Pisthetairos' Plan
 - the characteristics of a *polis*
 - the *teichos* and the *polis*
 - the Athenian *teichos*
 - a Babylon in the air

EUELPIDES AND PISTHETAIROS

- Euelpides (Hopeful)
 - the Athenian attitude
 - status
 - losing hope
 - the follower
- Pisthetairos (Plausible/Believable)
 - the schemer
 - the leader
 - Sophist

THE TRANSFORMATION OF PISTHETAIROS

- The *demokratia* of the birds
- The rule of Pisthetairos
- The Orientalizing of Pisthetairos
 - Pisthetairos' bow
 - Iris
 - prostration of the herald
 - the whip
- Treatment of the Birds
 - birds on the Athenian plate
 - Hoopoe
 - the leader of the birds
 - the birds as gods

- the bearer of wings
- the jailbirds
- the worship of the birds

THE CHARACTERIZATION OF THE ATHENIAN

- The Utopia of Pisthetairos
 - walls
 - blockade of enemy
 - tribute
 - allies?
- The Irony of Pisthetairos' Utopia
 - the Athenian *arche*
 - escape or embrace?

thetes: low working class in Athens (farmers, light soldiers)

polis: city-state

komos: drunken party

kommos: lyrical song of lamentation

parodos: the chorus enters singing and chanting

agon: the problem or struggle occurs

parabasis: the actors leave and the chorus talks to the audience directly

exodos: everyone leaves

oikos: home/the household

teichos: wall

demokratia: democracy

arche: a Greek rule or power

SOCRATES THE MAN

- 469 to 399 BC
- Son of a craftsman
- Hoplite (Delium, p.3)
- "Gadfly" of Athens
- Socrates and the Thirty (404/3)
- Trial and execution

PLATO (c.427 to 348 BC)

- Wealthy, noble family
- Relationship with Socrates
- Travels
- Political life
 - Oligarchy of the Thirty (404 BC)
 - Restored democracy (404 BC →)
- Writer
- Founded the Academy (outside of the city of Athens)

PLATO THE EDUCATOR

- Plato's venue
 - Socrates: agora
 - Plato: academy
- Plato's message
 - frustrated politician
 - education of citizens
 - morality
 - civic duty
 - didactic literature

PLATO THE WRITER

- Style
 - language
 - prose
 - everyday speech (colloquialisms)
 - artistry of language?
 - setting and characters

- opposing viewpoints
 - Lysimachus
 - Laches and Nicias
- demonstration of knowledge (re: courage)
 - the knowledge of Laches and Nicias
 - the knowledge of Socrates
- efficacy
- authorial authority
 - Homer: the muses
 - Solon: refused tyranny
 - Herodotus and Thucydides: persuasive analyses
- Plato's authority
 - gods and muses?
 - Plato in Plato?
 - Socrates and other characters
- Characters
 - Socrates as protagonist
 - the rehabilitation of Socrates
 - the presence of Socrates
 - the authority of Socrates
 - the selection of other characters
 - philosophers/sophists: Protagoras, Gorgias
 - writers: Agathon, Aristophanes
 - politicians: Critias, Alcibiades
 - military leaders: Nicias and Laches
- Organization
 - pleasantries
 - the problem
 - appearance of Socrates
 - initial forays
 - redefining the problem
 - reduction to basics
 - conclusions
- Changes
 - early dialogues (pre-387 BC)
 - Socrates

- *Laches*
- aporetic dialogues
- question and answer
- middle dialogues (post-387 BC)
 - *Republic*
 - theory of the Forms
 - question and answer and dialect
- late dialogues (nearer death)
 - revision
 - collection and categorization
 - role of Socrates

PLATO: THEMES

- Division of philosophy
 - natural philosophy
 - ethics/philosophy
- Identification of core ideas
 - virtue
- Application

Laches: *lock-ees*

FINAL EXAM

12/17/2008 9:38:00 AM

FORMAT

- six short answer questions (choice of 8)
- two long essays
 - one on reading after midterm
 - one on all readings