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# Five things today 1 From Bronze Age to Iron Age 2 Development 3 Epic poetry 4 Hesiod 5 Climax of the Dark Age



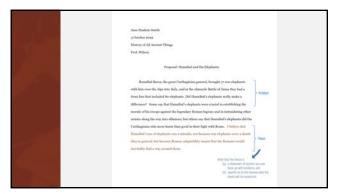
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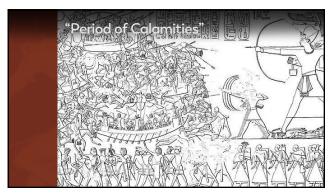










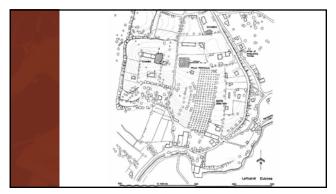


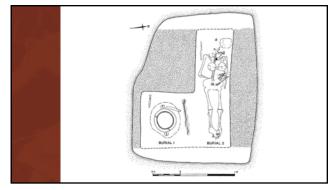


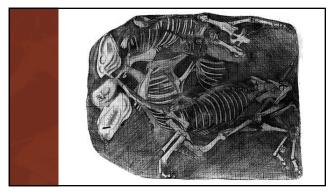
# Transition to the Dark Age

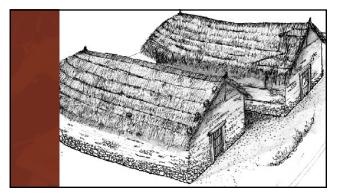
- Decline
   Collapse of palace economy and culture
   Deconstruction of strict class structure
   Depopulation and migration (lonians and Dorians)
- Continuity
   Rural everyday life
   Religion
- Development
   Ironworking
   Protogeometric ceramics

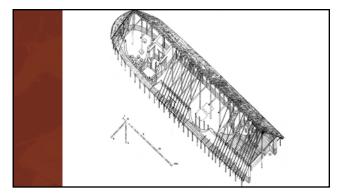
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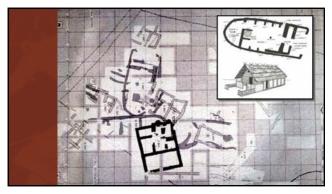




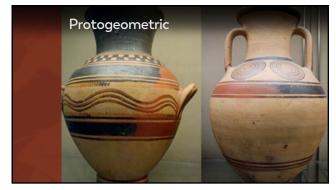






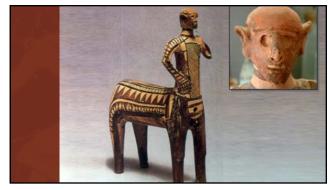








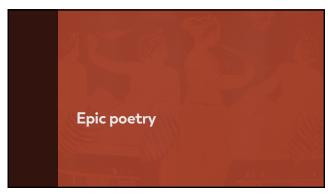




# Dark Age development

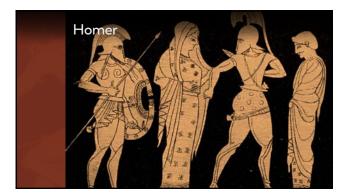
- the arts, writing/literature
- shipbuilding and bulk commerce
- piracy
   military tactics
- the spread of iron
- the use of waterproof plaster
- winemaking; the use of the olive for food
- landholding
- terraced agriculture
- the polis
- intercity athletic competition

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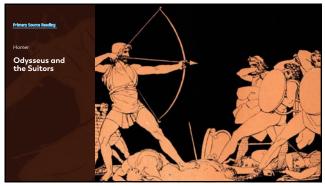












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# "Homeric society"

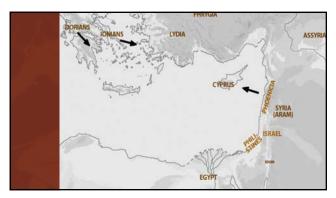
- Regional diversity of custom and tradition
- Emergence of 'hellenism'
- Contrasting idea of barbaroi
- Xenia guest friendship
- Agonal society
   Timē honor and respect
   Aretē achievement of excellence

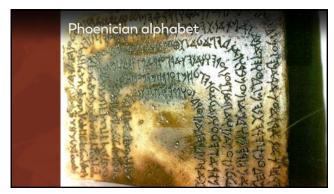




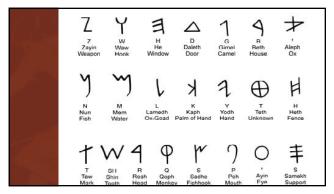




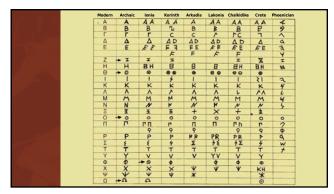












### Dark Age political structure

- basileus βασιλεύς
   Mycenaean term for mayor, 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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### Foundations of Archaic Greece

- Hoplite armies
- Knowledge through creative expression
- $\bullet\,$  Epic poetry as the foundation for public religion
- Colonization
- Panhellenism

