



History of Ancient Greece
FALL 2024

MEETING 7

The Legacy of the Persian Wars

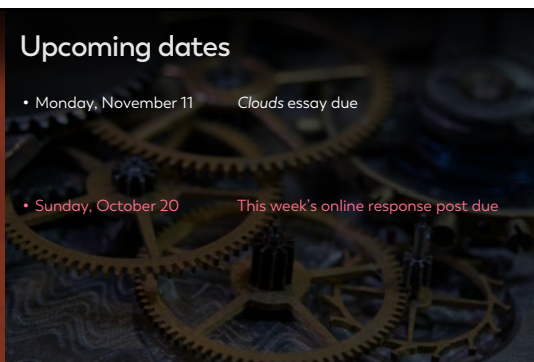
- The Persian Wars
- The Delian League
- Athenian Democracy
- Creative Fertility
- Tragedy and comedy



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Upcoming dates

- Monday, November 11 *Clouds essay due*
- Sunday, October 20 *This week's online response post due*



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Five things today

- 1 The Persian Wars
- 2 The Delian League
- 3 Athenian Democracy
- 4 Creative Fertility
- 5 Tragedy and comedy

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Quiz #5: The Legacy of the Persian Wars

- All of the following are true of the Delian League EXCEPT:
 - its treasury was originally kept on the island of Delos, before being moved to Athens
 - it was an alliance of Greek city states against Persia formed after the Persian invasions
 - the allies paid dues either in ships or in money
 - it was dissolved immediately after a year
- During the Undeclared War, things started going very badly for Athens when:
 - Megara invaded Athens
 - Corinth invaded Megara
 - Athens invaded Egypt
 - Sparta invaded Boeotia
- Resident aliens in Athens were known as:
 - metics
 - citizen
 - polis
 - slave

EC: Athens took pride in its radical democracy. In what ways was it unrepresentative of its (male) citizens? How might it be abused?

- All of the following are true about the Athenian Assembly EXCEPT:
 - A law passed in 451 meant that both parents had to be Athenian to vote
 - it required a quorum of at least ten citizens to pass important legislation
 - The frequency of its meetings increased from an average of once in a month to as often as once in every ten days
 - it met on the Pnyx
- Pericles is primarily known for being:
 - the most prolific of the lyric poets
 - the most critically explicit of the vase painters
 - the sculptor most obsessed with minotaurs
 - the guiding spirit of Athenian imperialism

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Quiz #4: Athens and the Art of Society

- Stages of Athens's political development included all of the following EXCEPT:
 - harsh penalties under the laws of Draco
 - Solon's class-related reforms
 - Pericles killing everyone and painting the statues in blood
 - Cleisthenes's reorganization of the tribes
- Solon wrote, "I took my stand with strong shield covering both sides, allowing neither unjust dominance." Which sides was he talking about?
 - Sparta and Athens
 - rich and poor
 - Greece and Persia
 - mortal and divine
- When Athens received a sudden windfall from the silver mines of Laurium, they spent the money on:
 - olive trees
 - theater building
 - jewelry
 - grain

EC: Of the leaders discussed in this chapter, who stands out to you as having a particularly interesting or important legacy?

- In Athens, the conspiracy of Cylon ended with:
 - a successful coup and a long tyranny by Cylon
 - the murder of Cylon's followers, who had sought sanctuary in the temple of Athena
 - the intervention of Sparta, who took the citadel of Athens by force
 - the treachery of Balaur and the flight of Adamos
- The Greeks won all of the following battles against Persia EXCEPT:
 - the Battle of Marathon
 - the Battle of Thermopylae
 - the Battle of Salamis
 - the Battle of Plataea

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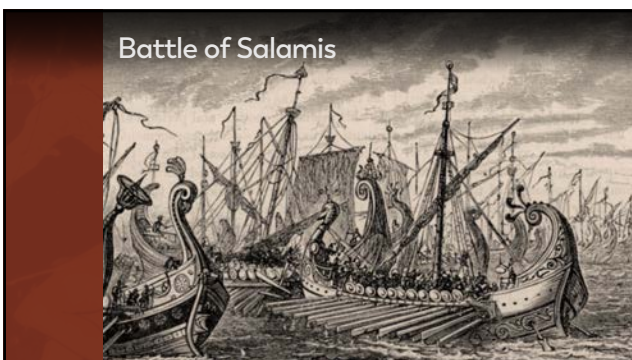
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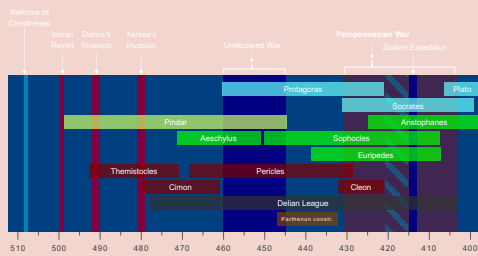


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Legacy of the Persian Wars

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Timeline: Fifth-Century Athens

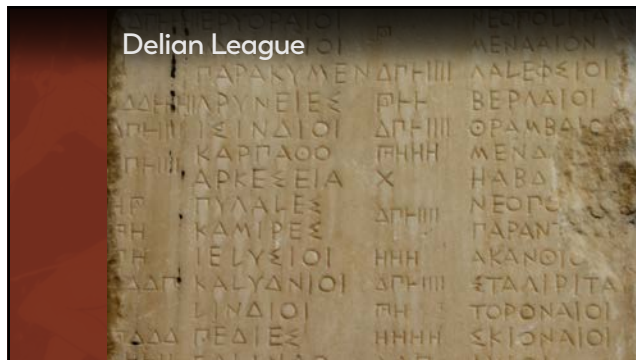


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Hegemony



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Delian League: Hegemony or Empire?

- Cleruchies and forced membership
- Citizenship Act of 451
- Transfer of the Treasury
- Coinage Decree
- Athenian "despotism"
- Support of demos, opposition of aristoi

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Athenian Democracy

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Athenian Democracy

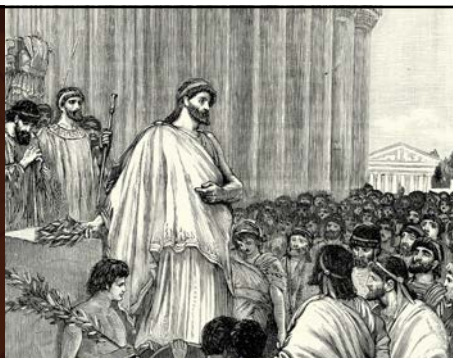
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|---|------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen Assembly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quorum of 6,000 ▪ Legislation, election, decrees, trials | <i>ekklesia</i> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council of 500 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepares measures for the Assembly ▪ Executes will of Assembly (administration) ▪ Chosen by lot | <i>boulē</i> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chosen by lot | <i>archontes</i> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military magistrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elected by Assembly | <i>strategoi</i> |

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Primary Source Reading

Pseudo-Xenophon

On the Athenian Constitution



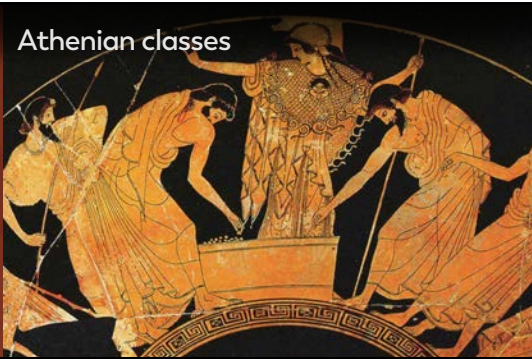
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Democracy



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Athenian classes

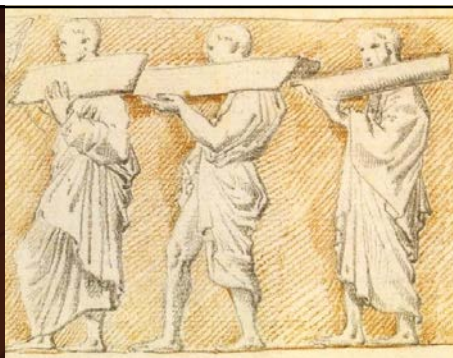


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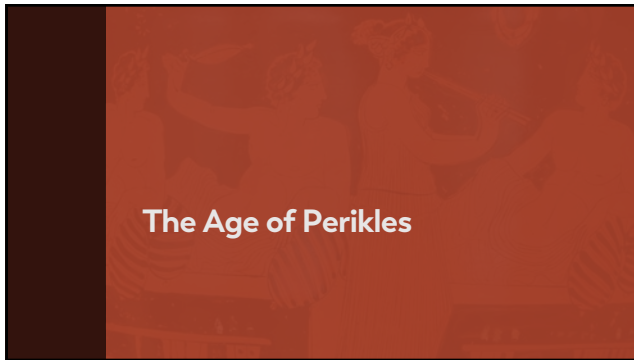
Primary Source Reading

Various

Documents on
Greek Slavery



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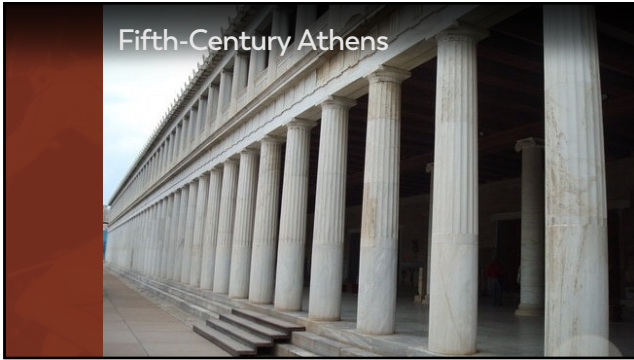
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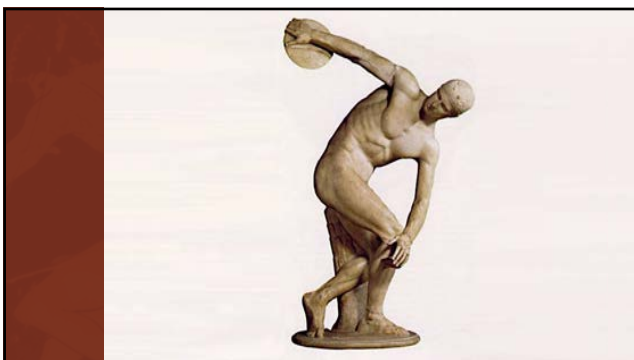
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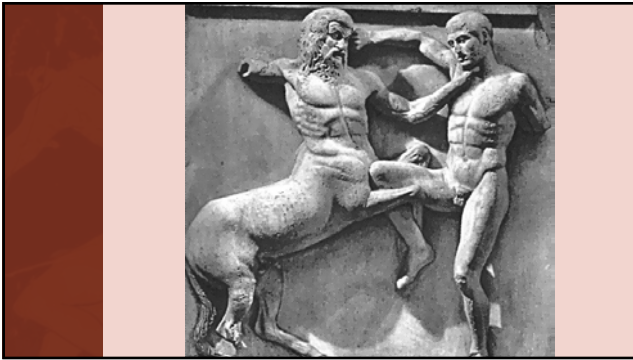
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Verbal arts

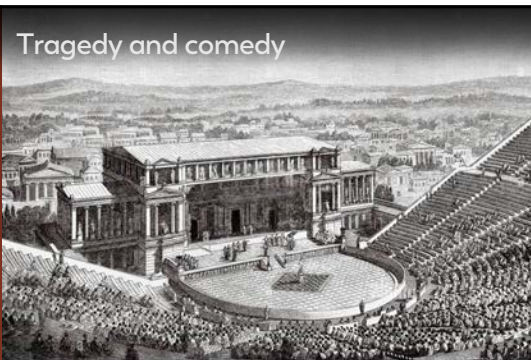
- Philosophy and rhetoric
- Lyric poetry
- Tragedy
 - Aeschylus
 - Sophocles
 - Euripides
- Comedy
 - Aristophanes

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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

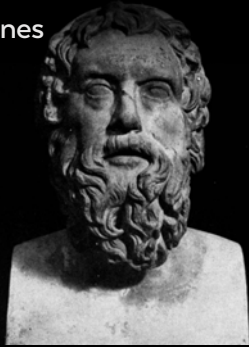
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Structure of Old Comedy

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

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Aristophanes



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Surviving comedies by Aristophanes

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| 1. <i>Knights</i> | 424/423 BC |
| 2. <i>Wasps</i> | 422 BC |
| 3. <i>Frogs</i> | 421 BC |
| 4. <i>Acharians</i> | 421 BC |
| 5. <i>Peace</i> | 421 BC |
| 6. <i>Men</i> | 421 BC |
| 7. <i>Thesmophoriazuses</i> | 421 BC |
| 8. <i>Lysistrata</i> | 421 BC |
| 9. <i>Clouds</i> | 421 BC |
| 10. <i>Birds</i> | 421 BC |

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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"

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