**Greek Life and Literature**

**Literature**

**Tragedians**

**Aeschylus**: wrote the Oresteia trilogy and The Persians (oldest surviving work of Greek theatre, 472), he was killed when an eagle dropped a turtle on his head

**Sophocles**: wrote the Theban trilogy (Oedipus Tyrannos [first chronologically, last one written], Oedipus Colonis [second chronologically, first written, Sophocles sets Oedipus here because it is Sophocles' home town], and Antigone [last chronologically, second written]), Ajax, Electra, Polyxene, Trachinian Women (not fully extant), Ichneutae (satyr play, about the invention of music by the infant Hermes), Triptolemos (defeated Aeschylus for the first time at the City of Dionysia in 468)

**Euripides**: wrote 92 plays, including Alcestis, Medea, Heraclidae, Hippolytus, Andromache, Hecuba, Hiketides (The Suppliants), Electra, Heracles, Troades (Trojan Woman), Iphigenia in Tauris, Ion, Helen, Phoinissai (Phoenician women), Orestes, Bacchae (published posthumously), Iphigenia at Aulis, Rhesus, Cyclops (the only extant satyr play)

**Phrynicus:** introduced female characters with female masks

**Euphorion:** son of Aeschylus, defeated both Sophocles and Euripides in the Dionysia of 431

**Comedians**

**Aristophanes**: wrote the Acharnians (earliest surviving play), The Birds (creation myth), The Frogs (came in first place at the Leneae in 405), The Clouds (came in last at the City Dionysia in 423), The Peace, The Wasps, The Babylonians, The Knights, Thesmophoriazusae, Ecclesiazusae, Plutus, Lysistrata (the wives of soldiers in the Peloponnesian war withhold sex to convince their husbands to end the war)

**Menander:** most famous writer of Greek New Comedy

**Epic Poets**

**Homer**: wrote the Iliad (24 books, about the rage of Achilles, ends in the funeral games of Hector) and the Odyssey (24 books, Odysseus' journey home [10 years], ends with Odysseus and Laertes making peace with the families of the suitors)

**Lyric Poets** (the earliest lyric poems were about the aristocracy)

**Terpander**: "father of Greek classical music and lyric poetry"

**Sappho:** lived in Mytilene

**Simonides**: wrote epitaphs (Lacedaemonians at Thermopylae, Athenians at Marathon)

**Bacchylides**: nephew of Simonides, wrote Odes 5, 13, 15, and Dithyramb 1

**Pindar**: wrote victory odes and the Palinode (Helen went to Egypt rather than Troy), member of the the Aegeidae clan of Thebes

**Anacreon**: wrote odes, drinking songs, and hymns

**Stesichorus**: wrote epic poems in lyric meter (26 books), blind until he wrote poetry praising then insulting Helen of Troy, first great poet of the Greek west

**Hesiod:** was tending sheep on Mt. Helicon when the Muses told him to write poetry, wrote the Theogony (myths) and Works and Days (bucolic poetry)

**Tyrtaeus:** basically the only Spartan poet/author, rallied the Spartans by using his elegiac skills to argue for the power of the kings

**Solon:** mainly did Life stuff (reforming Athens), but he wrote poetry on the side

**Alcaeus:** from Mytilene, wrote about the military (he was once in battle)

**Callimachus:** Catullus emulated him

**Theocritus:** first poet to write bucolic poetry

**Historians**

**Xenophon**: wrote the Oeconimicos (dialogue about estate management) and the Anabasis (finished Herodotus' history of the Persian War, March of the 10,000)

**Herodotus**: father of history, from Halicarnassus, wrote about the Persian Wars (the primary source about this time period)

**Thucydides:** wrote a History of the Peloponnesian Wars (contains Pericles' funeral oration)

**Theopompos:** wrote Philip II, the Hellenics, Attack Upon Plato, The Three-headed (attacking Athens, Sparta, and Thebes

**Callisthenes:** great nephew of Aristotle, wrote about Alexander's Asiatic Expedition

**Oratory**

**Demosthenes:** delivered the Phillipics (4 speeches against Philip II of Macedon)

**Isocrates:** wrote Evagoras (first work of true biography in Ancient Greece, 365), founded a school of rhetoric in Athens in 392

**Lysias:** made several speeches in trials (defended Euphiletos from charges of murdering Eratosthenes)

**Philosophy**

**Plato**: wrote the Symposium, Republic

**Empedocles**: wrote the Purifications (100 lines extant, souls are spirits who commit crimes and become mortal [plants, animals, humans] and must be moral to become gods again) and On Nature (450 of 2000 lines extant, details his philosophy to Pausanias)

**Aristotle**: wrote the Nichomachian Ethics (named after his son Nichomachos who edited it)

**Misc.**

**Aesop:** Thracian slave who lived on Samos, established the genre of fables

**Life**

**Geography**

**The Sacred Way**: path between Athens and Eleusis

**Long Walls**: between Athens and Piraeus

**Philosophy**

**Milesian School**: Thales: first philosopher, tutored Anaximander, water as the first principle, "Father of Science"

 Anaximander: tutored by Thales, "first scientific experiment", apeiron as the first principle, tutored Anaximenes and Pythagoras

 Anaximenes: tutored by Anaximander, air as the first principle

**Stoicism**: Zeno, named after Stoa Poikile (the Painted Porch) from which Zeno taught

**Cynicism**: Diogenes of Sinope and Antithenes

**Eleaticism:** Parmenides

**Epicureanism**: Epicurus: founded the Garden, first to say that the universe was eternal and free from the gods, included women and slaves, sought pleasure as the ultimate good.

**Pluralism**: Empedocles: 4 basic physical elements (fire [Hades], air [Zeus], water [Nestis], earth [Aidoneus]), Died jumping off Mt. Etna, trying to prove his immortality

 Archelaus: motion is the separation of hot and cold, maybe the tutor of Socrates

 Anaxagoras: brought philosophy from Ionia to Athens, tutored Archelaus and Pericles

**Socrates:** question everything, philosophers should study ethics and human relationships instead of the makeup of the world, forced suicide in 399, tutored Plato,

**Plato:** wrote most of Socrates' teachings down, founded the Academy, tutored Aristotle

**Aristotle:** founded the Lyceum which was a school of Peripatetics (named after the way Aristotle would walk in circles as he rambled), tutored Alexander the Great

**Mathematicians/Scientists**

**Eratosthenes**: calculated the circumference of the Earth

**Pythagoras**: Samos, influenced Plato, Pythagorean theorem, music shit, tetractys

**Democritus:** atomic theory, tutored by Leucippus who helped him develop the theory

**Archimedes:** the Archimedes screw, when Romans seiged Syracuse, he developed weapons, when they finally got in he was drawing circles on the ground, ignoring the Romans, he told them to leave his circles alone when they killed him.

**Archeologists**

**Heinrich Schliemann:** Troy, Mycenae, Tiryns

**Arthur Evans:** Knossos (found Linear A)

**Carl Blegan:** Pylos (found Linear B)

**Michael Ventris/John Chadwick:** translated Linear B

**Giuseppe Fiorelli:** Pompeii

**Occupations**

**hippiatrikoi**: veterinarians

**kapeloi:** retail traders

**palinkapeloi:** entrepreneurs, middlemen

**emporoi:** long distance traders

**Art**

**Pottery: Terracotta**: found at Tanagra (Hellenistic era)

 **Orientalizing:** first pottery style

 **Geometric:** second pottery style

 **Black Figure:** third pottery style

 **Red Figure:** fourth pottery style

 **White Ground:** fifth pottery style

**Statues: Kore:** an archaic statue of a maiden

 **Kouros:** an archaic statue of a male figure

 **Herms:** Fertility statues with large genitalia

**Pillars: Caryatids:** Pillars that were statues of women

 **Doric:** The earliest pillar, common west of Corinth, very simple

 **Ionic:** Followed the Doric, common east of Corinth, Doric Column + the scrolly things at the base and top

 **Corinthian**: Followed the Ionic, found in Corinth, Doric Column + acanthus leaves around the base and top

 **Composite:** Corinthian + Ionic

**Artists: Phidias:** Parthenon's statue of Athena

 **Myron:** Diskobolos (the discus thrower)

 **Praxiteles:**  The Knidian Apollo (the first nude female life sized statue), Hermes and and the Infant Dionysus, etc.

**Bulidings**

**Odeon:** Music Hall

**Hippodrome:** Chariot Racing

**Rooms of a House** (oikos: your family and household)

**Megaron:** large central room, contained central hearth

**Religion**

**Greek temples:** face East

 dipteral temple: Its peristyle is two rows deep

 propylon: the entrance

 naos: innermost room, the god resides here

 opisthodomos: back room of the temple, added to balance the pronaos

**Mystery cults**: Eleusis (Demeter and Dionysus)

**Sacred Dances/Songs: hyporchema:** mimic dance that accompanied worship songs of Apollo

 **geranos:** "crane dance", honor of Theseus

 **prosodic:** processional dance to the altar of a deity (specifically Apollo or Artemis), followed by the Paean hymn

 **Paean hymn:** Hymn to Apollo. Dances and stuff

**Festivals: Panathenaic Festival (ATHENIAN):** the purpose was to present Athena Polias with a new peplos

 **Carnea (SPARTAN w/ OTHER DORIC STATES):** end of the summer, honored Apollo

**Military**

**Soldiers:** Peltast: Lightly armed infantry

 Hoplite: Heavily armed infantry

**Military formation:** Phalanx: wall of shields with spears coming out

**Weapons:** sarissa**:** a 16 foot spear (introduced by Philip II of Macedon)

 oxybeles:precursor to a balista, cross bow-ish thing

**Calendar**

12 months

**SUMMER**

**1. Hekatombalon:** July/August

**2. Metageitnion:** August/September

**3. Boedromion:** September/October

**FALL**

**4. Pyanepsion:** October/November

**5. Maimakterion:** November/December

**6. Poseideon:** December/January

**WINTER**

**7. Gamelion:** January/February

**8. Anthesterion:** February/March

**9. Elaphebolion:** March/April

**SPRING**

**10. Mounichion:** April/May

**11. Thargelion:** May/June

**12. Skirophorion:** June/July

**Death**

3 handfuls of dirt is a burial

a coin is placed on the dead's mouth as passage into the underworld

**stelai:** engraved stone slabs used to mark and identify graves of the dead (starting in the Bronze Age)

**Coinage**

Obol (six obols to a Drachma)-> Chalkos (silver, six Chalkos to a Drachma)-> Drachma (a day's wages, 100 drachmas to a Mina) -> Mina (60 Minas to a Talent) -> Talent

**Clothing**

**Hats: Kausia:** sun hat (Macedonian)

 **Petasos:** traveler's hat

 **Tholia:** woman's straw hat

**Chiton:** the Greek tunic

**Peplos:** the Greek toga

**Chlamys:** large woolen cloak

**Boats**

**Levels of Rowers:** Thalamitai, Zygitai, Thranitai

**Penteconter:** fifty oared

**Bireme:** boat with two rows of oars

**Trireme:** boat with three rows of oars

**Quadrireme:** boat with four rows of oars

**Quinquereme:** boat with five rows of oars

**Resources**

**Silver**: Laurium mines

**Eels**: Lake Copais in Boeotia

**Pine Trees**: Pontus

**Marble:** Paros

**Purple Dye:** Tyre (from sea snails), most valued of all dyes

**Food**

**Honey:** used as sweetener

**Celery:** popular offering to the dead, cure for hangovers

**Meals: Deipnon:** Dinner, main meal

**Drinking: Symposium**: men only drinking party

 **kottabos**: drinking game, throws wine lees at plastinx into disk called manes, both lees and noise made is called latex

 **DISHES: kylix**: DRINKING cup with a wide, flat, shallow design with two horizontal handles

 **krater**: large, open MIXING bowl (variations: volute, calyx, bell)

 **amphora**: tall vessel with two handles used to STORE and TRANSPORT wine as well as mark graves

 **rhyton:** a drinking horn used either for DRINKING or POURING LIBATIONS

 **oinochoe:** an S-shaped, often terracotta jar used for STORING wine

 **lekythos:** a jar with a narrow body and one handle attached to the neck that is used to STORE oils

 **olpe:** a pitcher used for POURING oil/wine

**Marriage**

**epigamia**: right to marry

**Marriage songs: hymenaios:** wedding song (sung in the procession to the groom's house, dedicated to Hymen)

 **epithalamion:** wedding song (sung by young boys and girls on wedding night at the threshold)

**Music**

**Instruments: barbitos**: lyre with long strings and a very low pitch (used by Sappho and Alcaeus)

 **kithara:** a professional lyre, higher pitch than a barbitos

 **pandura:** a long neck lute with a small resonating chamber

 **trigonon:** small, triangular harp

**Theater**

**Parts of the Theater: Koilon:** tiered seats

 **Diazoma:** divider between the lower and upper rows of seats

 **Orchestra:** half-circular area in front of the proskenion that the chorus (comprised of 24 men in Old Comedy) is in.

 **Skene:** background

 **Proskenion:** stage

**Didaskaliai:** official records of dramatic performances

**Thespis:** first actor, flourished under the tyrant Peisistratus

**Athletics**

**Long Jumpers:** swung weights called halteres

**Panhellenic Games: Pythian games**: laurel wreath, Delphi, honor of Apollo

 **Olympic games**: olive wreath (kotinos), 776 bc, Olympia, honor of Zeus and Pelops

 **Isthmian games**: celery -> pine leaves, Corinth, honor of Poseidon

 **Nemean games**: celery, Nemea, honor of Zeus

**Minoans**

Crete, double ax (labyrinth), paintings, bulls

**Main Cities:** Knossos (main palace complex)

 Phaestos (Phaistos disk)

 Kata Zakro

 Mallia

**Mycenae**

Cyclopean masonry, a relieving triangle, THE LIONS GATE <- IMPORTANT

**Political offices**: **wanax**: king

 **lawagetas**: general

 **koreter**: governer

 **prokoreter**: vice governor

 **damokoros**: record keeper

**Circle A:** Burial

**Tholos tombs:** "Beehive tombs", tomb of Agamemnon (there's a golden death mask, Schliemann: "I have gazed upon the face of Agamemnon")

**Dorians**

Sea farers who invaded Greece

Settled in the Peloponnesus (Sparta and other states)

**Phoenicians**

writing after Dark Age, became Greek alphabet in 8th century BC

worked together with Greeks to colonize the Mediterranean

**Macedonia**

best cavalry (under Philip II)

Alexander the Great did lots of stuff. lol

**Athens**

**Acropolis:** the citadel

 Parthenon, Pandroseion, Erechtheum, Chalkotheke, Temple of Nike (the statue of Nike has no wings so victory can never leave Athens), Propylea (entrance to the Acropolis)

**Agora:** the market

 Stoa Poikile (means painted porch, where Zeno teaches Stoicism)

 Pnyx (flat rocky platform thingy near the Acropolis, the Ekklesia met here)

**Kerameikos:** the cemetery

**Piraeus:** the port of Athens

**The Four Classes of Citizens** (established by Solon, by wealth): Thetes, Zeugitai, Hippeis (someone who could afford a horse [an equite]), Pentakosiomedimni (someone who could afford 500 bushels of goods a year)

**Political Offices: Boule:** 500 man assembly (originally 400, changed by Cleisthenes)

 **Ekklesia:** popular assembly, met on the Pynx (fifth century)

 **Archons**: 9 rulers of Athens: 3 that matter (eponymos [names year, arranges the annual City Dionysia], basileos [king], polemarkos [general])

**Legal Stuff: Ostracism:** banishment for 10 years, named after shards of pottery the votes were cast on, precedent set by Solon, instituted officially by Cleisthenes

 **Graphe paranomon:** somewhat of a replacement for ostracism, charged a law for being unjust or whatever, acted somewhat like a court of review, the lawmaker is then charged with a fine (usually small, sometimes large enough to cause atimia (disenfranchisement), ultimately ending a political career, first recorded in 415

 **dikasteria:** law courts

 **heliaea:** courts

 **Areopagus:** murder courts

 **Famous lawgivers**: Charondas, Draco (harsh laws), Zaleucus

**Delphi**

**Oracle:** Apollo's

Location of Pythian games

Center of the world (the omphalos [the bellybutton of the world] is here)

Mt. Parnassus

**Sparta**

no citadel

on the Eurotas river

**Agoge:** Spartan education system

**Military service:** men starting at 20 y/o

**Political Offices**: **Gerousia:** 30 men Council of Elders, 28 elders and the 2 kings

 **Ephors:** 5 men

 **Kings:** 2, Eurypontids and Agiads

**Helots:** Messenian slaves

**Krypteia**: secret police who kept the Helots in line

**Periokoi**: non-Spartan citizens who acted as merchants

**Women:** enjoyed the most freedom here out of all the city states (the men were all off at war)

**Corinth**

**Acrocorinth:** the citadel

**Coin:** Pegasus was on the first coins in 575

**Thebes**

**Cadmeia:** the citadel

**Epidauros**

Sanctuary to Asclepius, thus a healing center

Best preserved Greek theater

**Ephesus**

**Artemesium:** temple to Artemis (one of the 7 wonders of the ancient world)

**Delian League**

**Hellenotamiae**: 10 treasurers

**The Periclean building project**

Commissioned by Pericles

Built the Long Walls, the Parthenon, etc.

**Phidias:** lead architect

**Misc.**

**synoecism**: the amalgamation of several city states

**Seisachtheia:** Solon instituted this "shaking off of debts"

**klepsydra**: water clock

**trapetrum**: mill used to crush olives

**stadion:** 600 feet

**boustrophedon:** a style of writing

**Koine Greek:** Greek dialect spoken by the commoners

**hybris:** brash pride in epics

**Hippocrates:** premier physician during the time of Pericles (doctors today state the Hippocratic oath)

**hetaera:** foreign women, courtesans, slave women, and prostitutes

**metoikos/metic:** a resident alien who does not have citizen rights