

98 + 7 → 100

Fifty Minutes (11:00 - 11:50 am), 15% of overall course grade
 Suggested Maximum Time Allotments (with ten minutes allotted for review)

- I. Map - 5 minutes
 II. Short Identification - 15 minutes
 III. Passages and Images - 20 minutes

Your Name: Jessey Bryan

Your TA: Ben Radcliffe

1] Map (10 pts.). Refer to the map projected onto the screen. Identify by name the numbers and letters on the map, which refer, respectively, to cities/sites and to regions.

Cities/Sites

1: Athens, 2: Troy, 3: Rylos

4: Knossos, 5: Sparta

Regions

A: Ionia, B: Peloponnesus, C: Thessaly

D: Caria, E: Attica

II] Short Identification (40 points). Identify five items from [a] and five from [b] for ten total.

[a] Briefly identify five (5) of the following terms. For each of your chosen five, provide a definition, approximate date (if relevant), an example (if relevant), and one brief point about its significance or relevance for understanding an aspect of ancient Greek civilization. Complete sentences not necessary.

tholos

dactylic hexameter - the meter which Homer's epics *The Odyssey* and *The Iliad* (750 BC) as well as Hesiod's *Theogony* and *Works and Days* (700 BC) are written in.

- consists of a long-long syllable combination or a long-short-short syllable combination repeated 6 times in a line

oikos - the household and the people and land attached to it

- the Trojan War (1200s BC) began because of Paris' violation of Menelaus' *oikos* since he captured his wife, Helen, and booty.

faience

- the material which made Minoan Snake Goddess Statuettes.

- this material required a hotter kiln to baked and is said to be given to the Minoans by the Egyptians

- the Minoans were active from 2000-1450 BC and this faience statue shows their civilization's advanced technology and settling down

✓ Hesiod - Circa 700 BC, a poet who worked in dactylic hexameter
 - from Ascra, Boetia - misogynistic and blamed women and Pandora for many ^{Societal} ills
 - he wrote Theogony, a genealogy of the gods, and Works and Days, a reflection on everyday Greek agricultural life.

✓ timē - "honor"
 - Homer's epics (750 BC) display warrior Greek heroes trying to be agathos (virtuous) _{kore} by killing their enemies to achieve timē. Killing became a competition to see who was the most honorable man.

[b] Briefly identify five (5) of the following terms. The instructions are the same as above at [a].

✓ Proto-geometric style - a pottery style which appeared during the Dark Age (1200-800 BC)
 - focused on some abstractions and shapes, which didn't cover the entire piece
 - required a hotter kiln and faster pottery wheel which suggests advancements coming out of the Dark Age.

✓ tyrannos - "tyrant" - not initially negative but rather ^{just} a position

- a person who gains uninheritable power through the help of the people

✓ Grave Circle A - Cypselus was ^{the first} tyrant of Corinth who ruled from 657-627 BC. It was his sons who began abusing the position to kill challenging aristocrats.

agathos - "virtuous"

✓ Cup of Nestor - a fragment of pottery found in Ischia, Naples from 750 BC

- the first evidence of inscribed Greek alphabet writing

- calls for Aphrodite's favor after drinking from the cup

Dimini

✓ xenia - "guest friendship" - expand...

- an exchange of gifts between the host and a temporary guest

✓ Parian Marble - a 3rd Century BC marble piece from a gymnasium in Paros

- summarized all of Greek history, starting with Deucalion and the flood myth from 1582 BC

- divided periods of time by kings

III] **Passages and Images (50 pts.)**. Identify and briefly discuss **ten (10)** of the following items. For texts, first identify author (if known), work, and date of work (approximate). For visual images, first identify name, context (Minoan, Mycenaean, etc., if known), and date (approximate). For all ten of your chosen items, write two to three sentences of brief analysis, concisely discussing the significance of the passage or image within its wider context and/or characterizing what it tells us about an aspect of ancient Greek civilization. Avoid rephrasing or merely summarizing passages. Instead, for both images and passages, flesh out a bit of their context and make an observation about what makes that passage/image important.

1] (see image on screen) This is the Dipylon Amphora, made in 760 BC in Athens.

This piece reflects Late Geometric Style because of its display of masses of people and shapes from top to bottom. Proto-geometric style is pottery not covered completely from head to toe in abstract shapes and mid-geometric style, while still representing *horror vacui* (fear of emptiness) as the Dipylon Amphora, doesn't display masses of people.

2] (see image on screen)

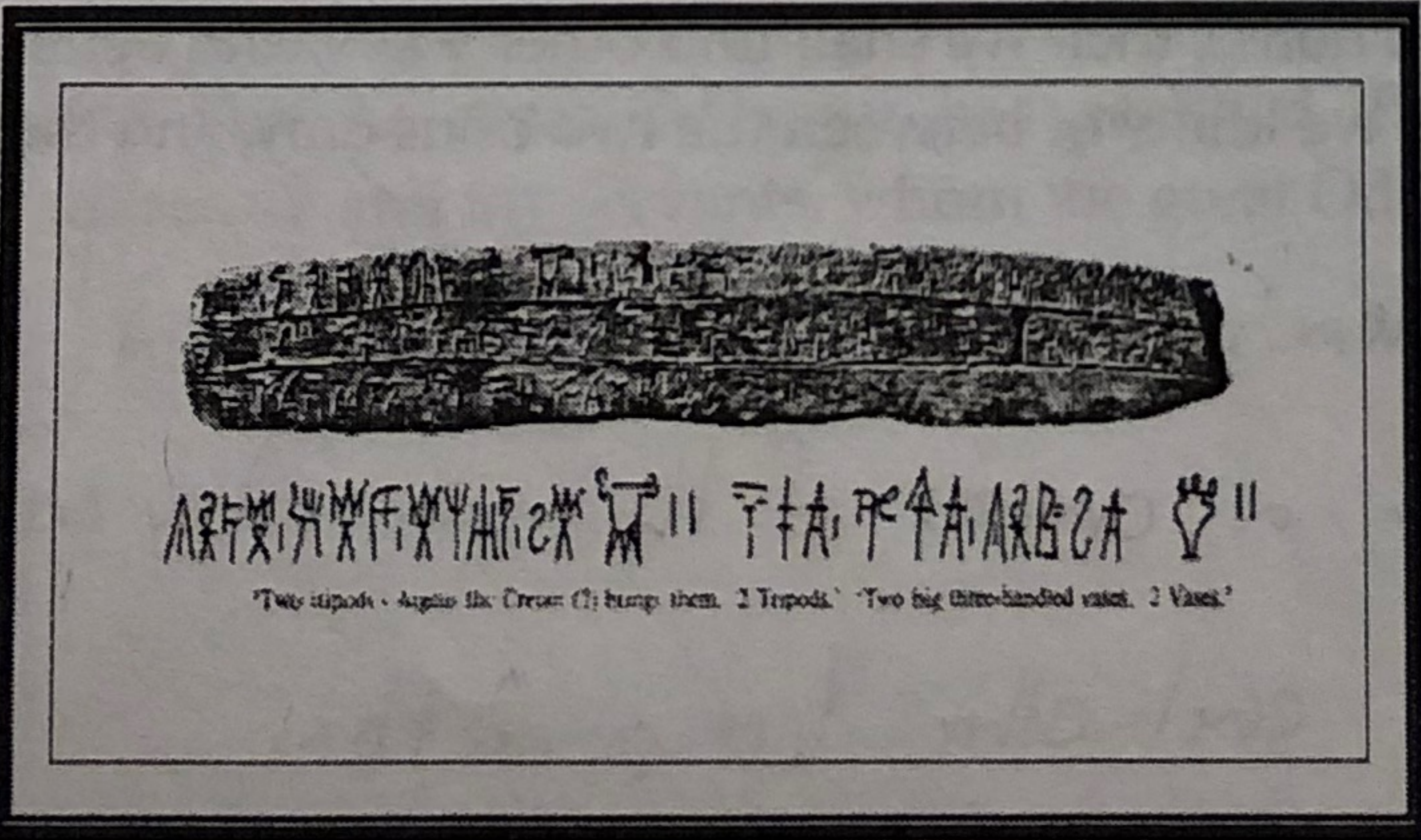
This is a kore of Phrosikleia, a virgin who was from an aristocratic family. It was made in 560-540 BC and is associated with the Attic region. These statues served as grave-markers and reflect adoption of Egyptian Archaic style (slight smile, rigid pose) by the Greeks. She holds a lotus which signifies death, rebirth, and possibly contact with Egypt as she was wealthy.

3] (see image on screen)

This is a centaur made of terra-cotta found in Lefkandi, the largest Dark Age settlement around 950 BC. While the Greeks appeared "Dark" to us at this time, this centaur reveals that there was still some wealth present.

4] (see image on screen)

The wealth of Lefkandi is signified not only by this centaur but also the chariots, weapons, and jewelry it was found with in a grave shaft. This is a Dolphin Fresco from 1700-1600 BC in the palace at Knossos, Crete. The Minoans who built this fresco focused on more naturalistic depictions than their contemporary civilizations such as the one at Mari which depicted their kings equated with gods. However, the Minoans may actually be representing their power similarly to the contemporary civilizations, but through a display of the ocean to show their thalassocracy (rule of the sea). Thucydides supports this type of power by stating that King Minos was the first to build a navy and rid the sea of pirates.



① because of a lack of literary and archaeological sources

6] "Nestor led the way for his sons and his sons-in-law back to his splendid dwelling. But after they had reached the glorious dwelling of the king, they took their places in order on chairs and along the benches, and as they came in the old man mixed the wine bowl for them with wine sweet to drink, which the housekeeper had opened in its eleventh year and loosed the sealing upon it. The old man mixed the wine in the bowl and prayed much, pouring a libation out to Athene daughter of Zeus of the aegis."

This is from Homer's *Odyssey* (750 BC). Telemachos is sent by Athena to visit Nestor in Pylos to ask his father's whereabouts. This is an example of a type scene - a series of events of a specific occasion (ex. feasting) which repeatedly appear in the epic. This type scene allowed rhapsodes to more easily remember the poem.

7] "Minos, by all reports, was the first to build a navy; he made himself master of what is now the Hellenic Sea, ruled the islands called the Cyclades, and sent colonies to most of them ... Once Minos' navy was afloat, navigation became easier, since he expelled the evil-doers from the islands and planted colonies of his own in many of them. And as those who lived along the coasts became more addicted to acquiring wealth, their settlements became more stable."

This is Thucydides' *History of the Peloponnesian War* from the ^{late} 5th century B.C. Thucydides describes the mythological King Minos' actions as if historically accurate. He uses this myth as evidence that early Greeks were afraid to settle on the coasts because of pirates and only did settle near ~~on~~ water when Minos freed the seas.

8] "... making merry, the lyre takes part in the drinking-party, feasting with worthless charlatans ..."

But let Pittacus, kinsmen by marriage to the sons of Atreus keep on devouring the city just as he did with Myrsilus, until such time as Ares chooses to turn us to our weapons. This present anger may we put from our minds ..."

Thucydides is a source of katachronic evidence by which we can analyze early Greek history.

This is a fragment of Alcaeus' 6th century lyric poetry. Alcaeus, from Mytilene, Lesbos, despised tyrants (Pittacus and Myrsilus) because he was a member of the aristocracy. This is a reflection of how tyrants angered the aristocrats by taking single rule and excluding them from power.

9] "... if he is truly Odysseus, and he has come home, then we shall find other ways, and better, to recognize each other, for we have signs that we know of between the two of us only, and they are secret from others."

This is Penelope talking in Homer's *Odyssey* (750 BC). Penelope and Odysseus share homophrosune - a oneness of the mind. They are both clever and can test each other because of this.

After several generations, tyrants began to become corrupt and despised, typically.

10] "Some men say an army of horse and some men say an army on foot and some men say an army of ships is the most beautiful thing on the black earth. But I say it is what you love.

Easy to make this understood by all.
For she who overcame everyone in beauty (Helen)
left her fine husband

behind and went sailing to Troy.
Not for her children nor her dear parents
had she a thought, no ..."

This is Sappho, a 6th century BC poet from Mytilene, Lesbos. She often wrote of her admiration of women. Here she engages the Homeric epics but rejects them by making Helen a hero. Sappho says love is something subjective and cannot be universal to all people.

11] "No, the Trojans did not have Helen to give back, and, when they spoke the truth, the Greeks did not believe them; and the reason of this, if I may declare my opinion, was that the divine was laying his plans that, as the Trojans perished in utter destruction, they might make this manifest to all the world: that for great wrongdoings, great also are the punishments of the gods. That is what I think."

This is Herodotus' Histories from the mid-5th century BC. Herodotus was a historian who went to Egypt and questioned priests who gave an account that Helen was seized by an Egyptian ruler from Paris in effort to return her back to Menelaus. However, the gods wanted to punish Paris for violating

12] "Then the thoughtful Telemachus said to him in answer: 'Antinoös, in case you wonder at what I am saying, I would be willing to take that right, if Zeus should give it. Do you think that is the worst thing that could happen to anyone? It is not bad to be a king. Speedily the king's house grows prosperous, and he himself has rank beyond others. But in fact there are many other Achaian princes, young and old, in seagirt Ithaka, any of whom might hold this position, now that the great Odysseus has perished. But I will be the absolute lord over my own household and my servants, whom the great Odysseus won by force for me.'"

Menelaus' oikos so they stirred the Greeks to not believe the Trojans and destroy their city.