

History of Ancient Greece
Institute for the Study of Western Civilization
May 27, 2019, Week 29
The Last Greeks



Polybius 208-125 BC

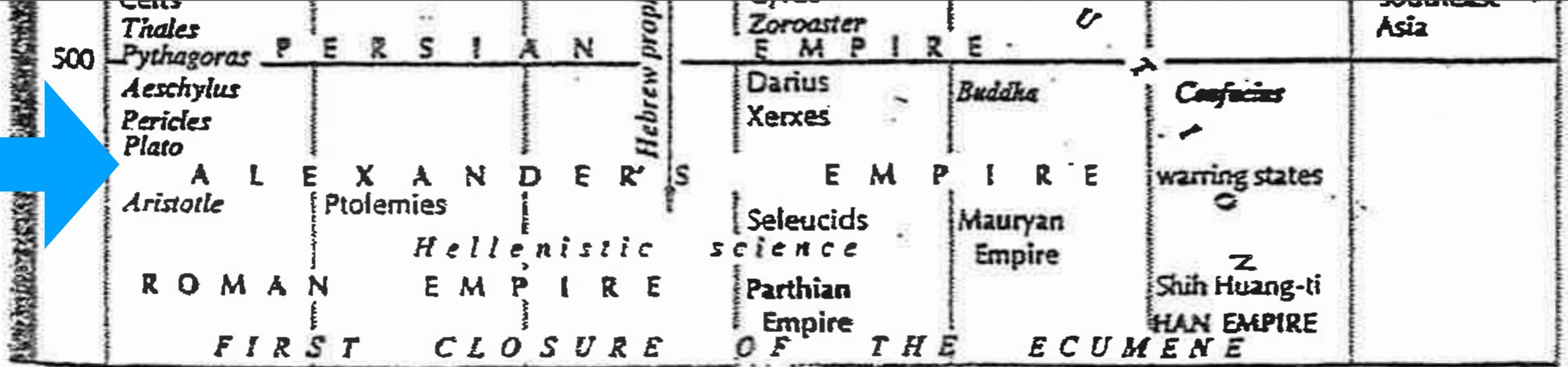
Strabo 64 BC-24 AD (87)

Plutarch 46-120 AD

Pausanias 110-180 AD

Galen 129-210 AD

THE LAST GREEKS



The Decline of Athenian Democracy





334, Alexander and 100,000 troops cross Hellespont



A pames puet il mais de la bouche pler



vous doi
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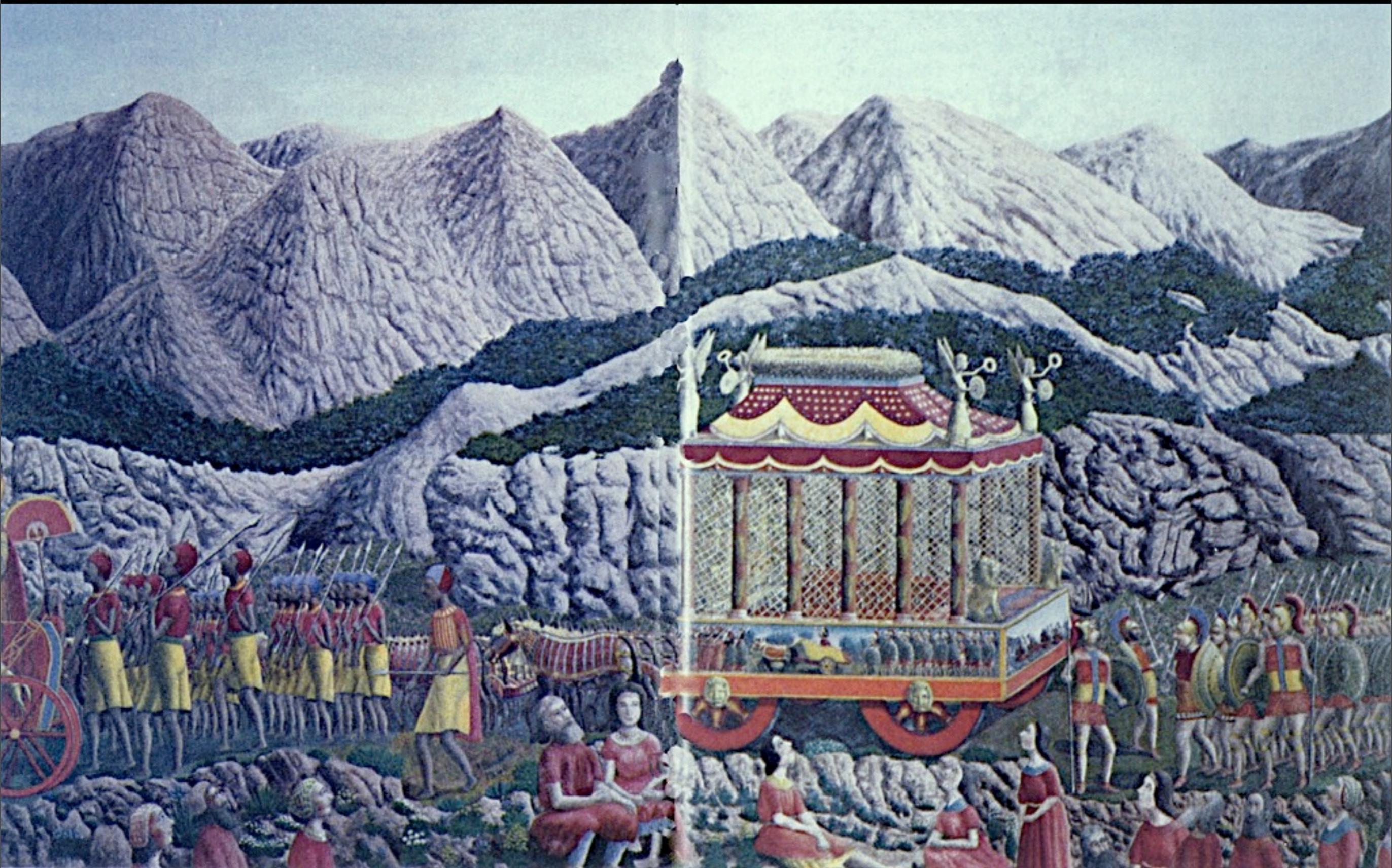
Comment alexand' donna ses tares
a ses hommes

Wistes dist li rois
ie vous aim de corage
Une terre vous doms
qui est z grant z large
La roine dido
z la perdi par folage

P oz lamoz enneas / ou ot mis son corage
Q ui en icel pays / estoit venus a nage
Q uant eschapa de troie / ou molt ot grant damage

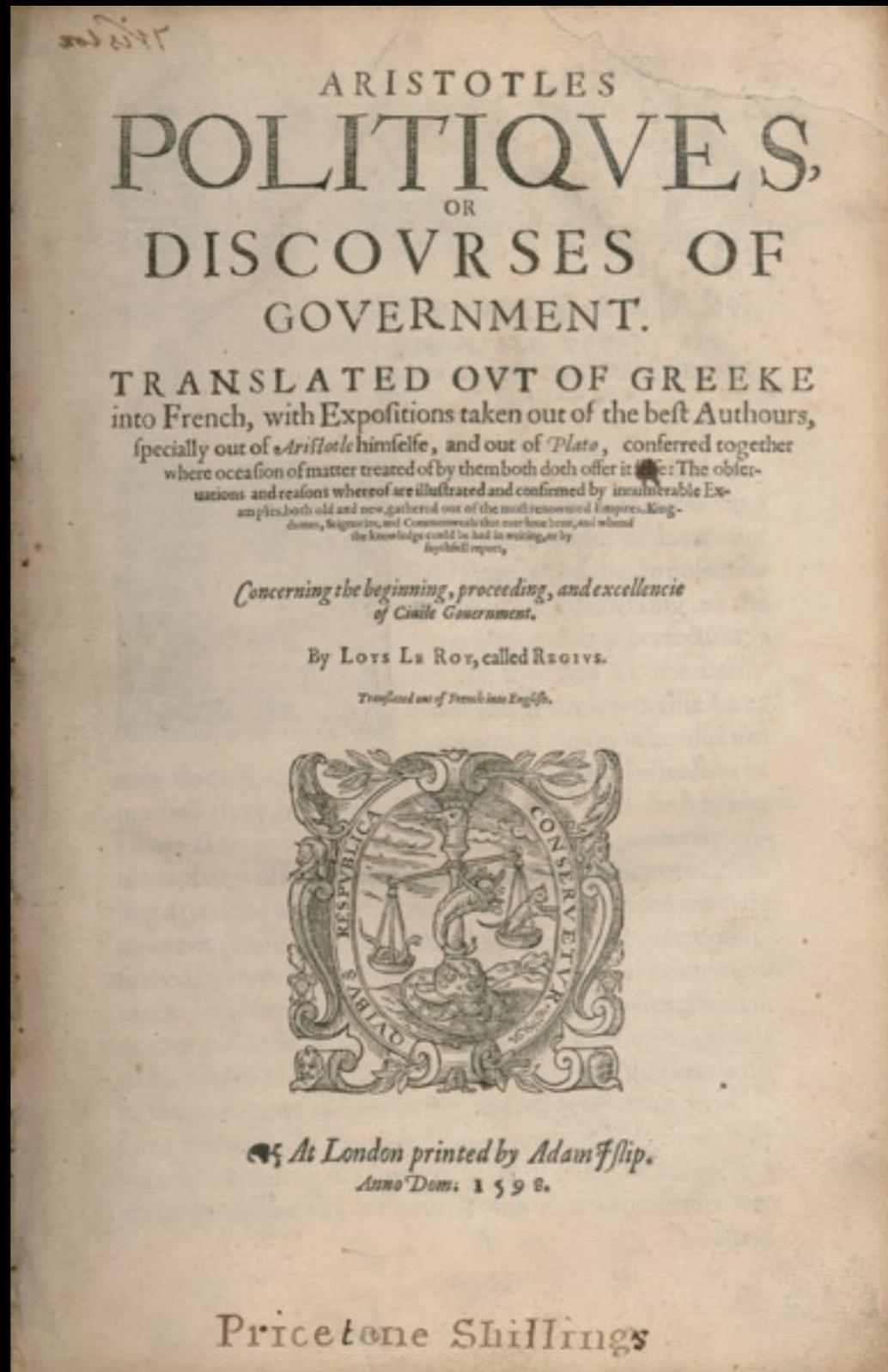


Death of Alexander,
June 10, 323 BC
in Babylon





By 50 BC, works of Aristotle gathered together published in Rome by Andronicus (Greek)



Aristotle's Books
Wrote 400 Works
1. Logical Works
“categories” “Topics”
2. Scientific Works
Physics, Meteorology
3. Aesthetic Works
Poetics
4. Philosophical Works
“Metaphysics” “Ethics”
“Politics”

A revival of his philosophy in Roman Empire 50 BC-400 AD

GREECE 323-146 BC

The Hellenistic period lasted from 323 BC, which marked the end of the wars of Alexander the Great, to the annexation of Greece by the Roman Republic in 146 BC

The Kingdom of Macedon at the death of Philip II (336 BC)

Pydna (356 BC)

- City
- Macedonian garrison
- ★ Important battles
- Kingdom of Macedonia
- Dependent territories
- Kingdom of the Molossians
- Thessaly
- Members of the League of Corinth
- Neutral states
- Persian Empire

0 50 100 km



Cassander Lysimachus Seleucus 323-146 BC



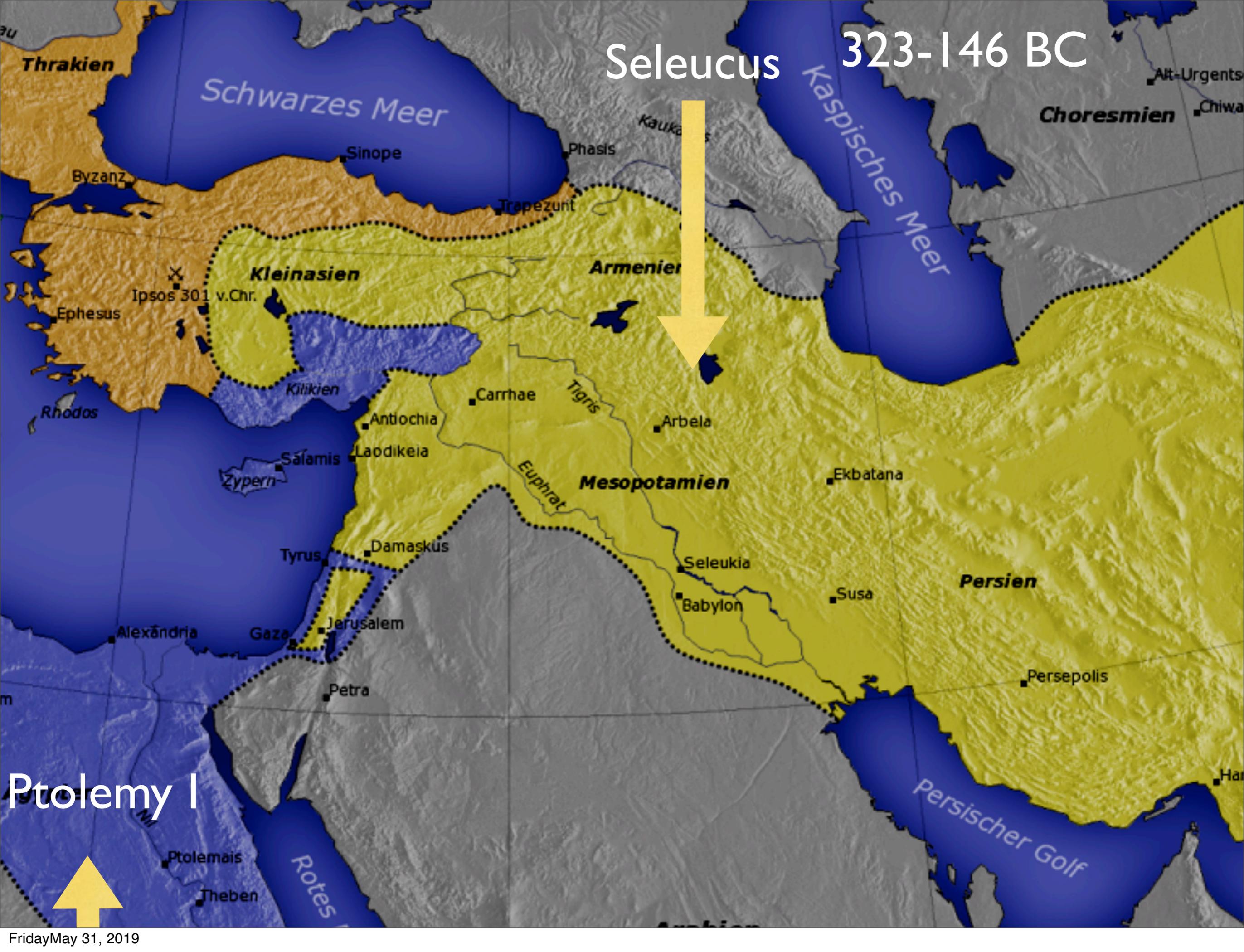
The *Diadochi* plural of Latin **Diadochus** "successors". . . rival generals, of Alexander the Great who fought for control over his empire after his death in 323 BC. **The Wars of the Diadochi** mark the beginning of the Hellenistic period.

Ptolemy I

Cassander Lysimachus Seleucus 323-146 BC



Seleucus 323-146 BC



Ptolemy I



Cassander Lysimachus Seleucus

306-281

322-281



323-146 BC

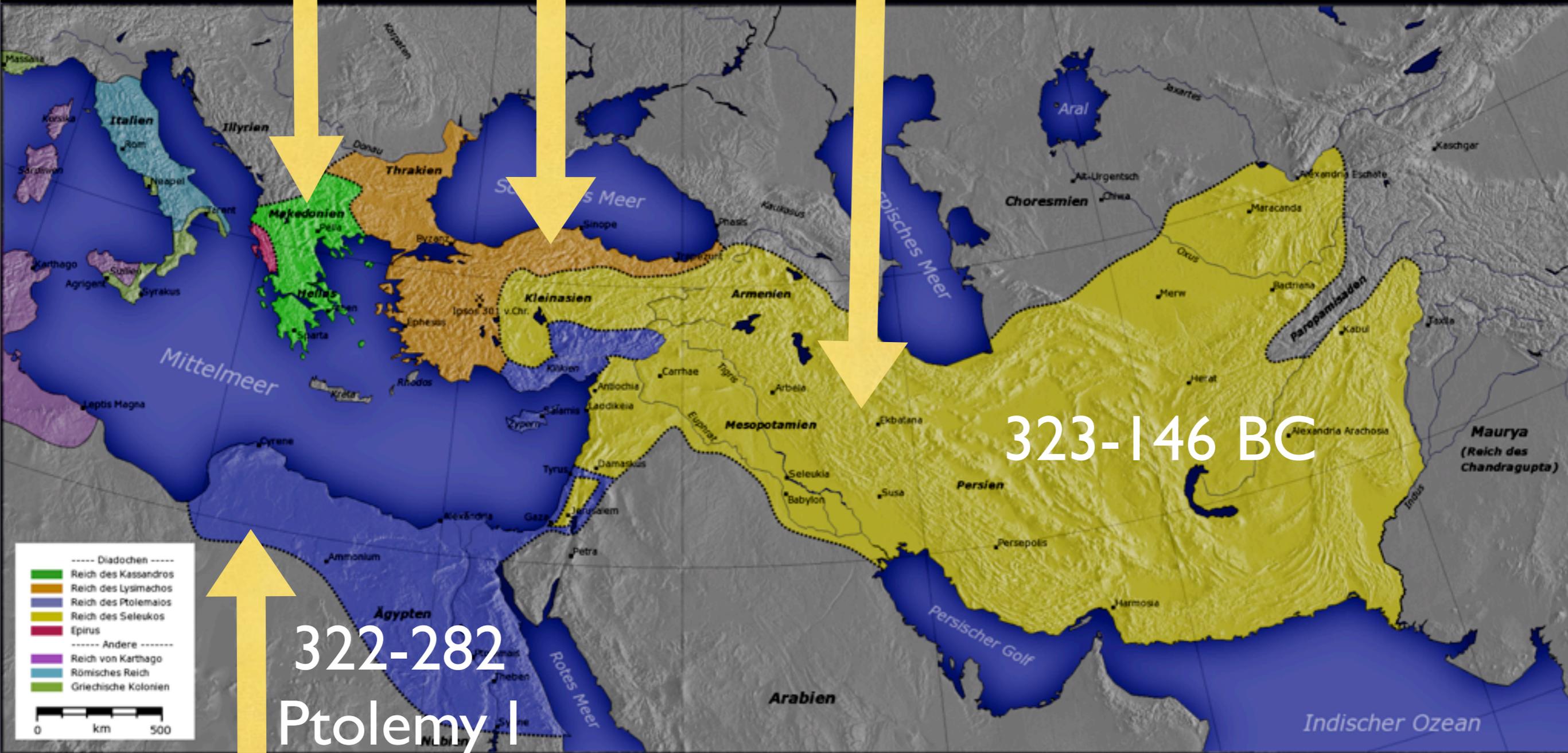
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Ptolemy I
322-282

Cassander Lysimachus Seleucus

306-281

322-281



322-282
Ptolemy I

323-146 BC

During the Hellenistic period, **the importance of "Greece proper"** within the Greek-speaking **world declined sharply**. The great centers of Hellenistic culture were Alexandria and Antioch, capitals of the Ptolemaic Kingdom and the Seleucid Empire, respectively.

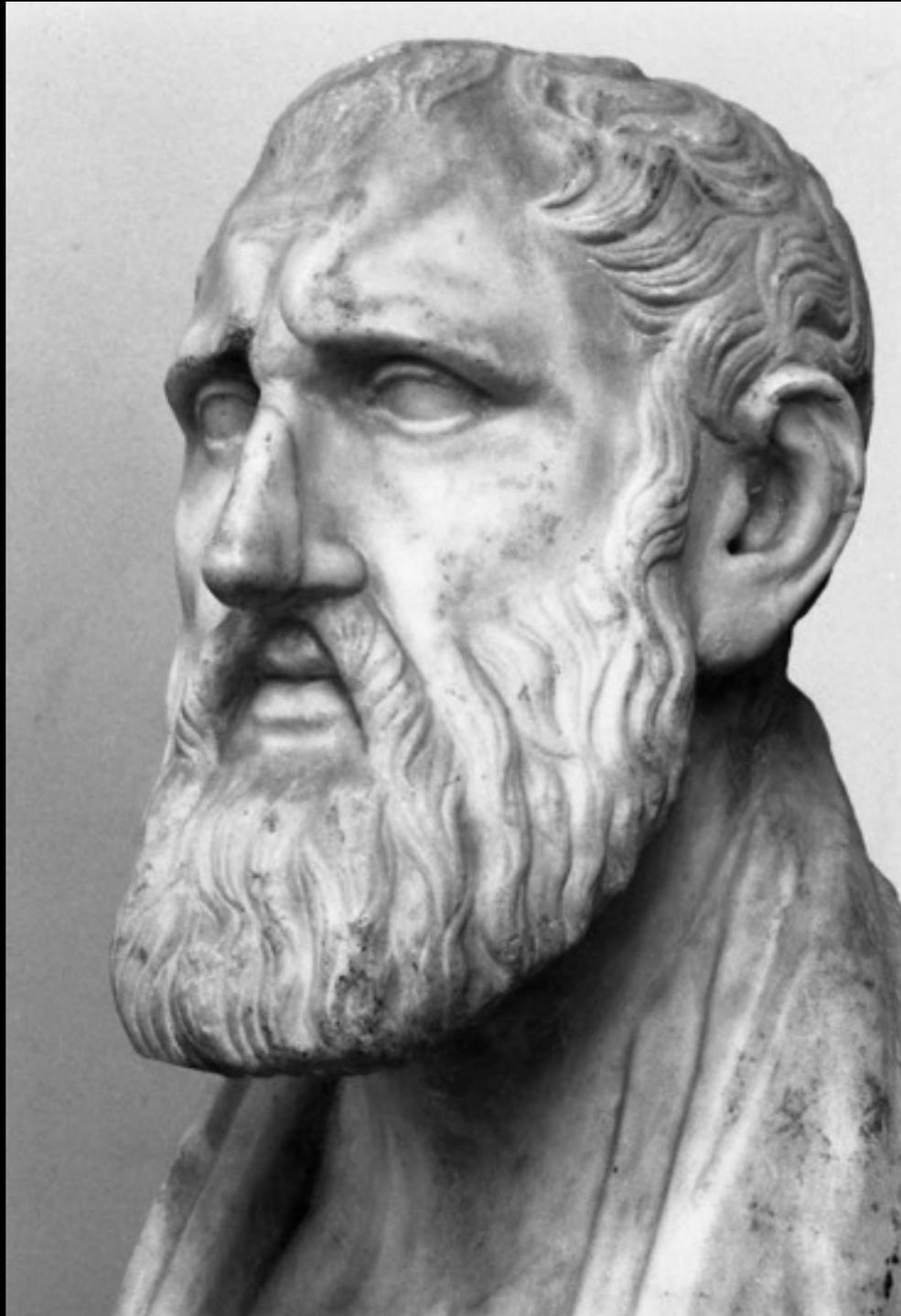
The conquests of Alexander had numerous consequences for the Greek city-states. It greatly widened the horizons of the Greeks and led to a steady emigration, particularly of the young and ambitious,

to the new Greek empires in the east.^[49] Many Greeks migrated to

Alexandria, Antioch and the many other new Hellenistic cities founded in Alexander's wake, as far away as what are now Afghanistan and Pakistan,



During the Hellenistic period, the importance of "Greece proper" within the Greek-speaking world declined sharply. The great centers of Hellenistic culture were Alexandria and Antioch, capitals of the Ptolemaic Kingdom and the Seleucid Empire, respectively.



Zeno of Citium

334 – 262 BC was a Hellenistic thinker, from Citium Cyprus.

Zeno was the founder of the Stoic school of philosophy, which he taught in Athens from about 300 BC. Based on the moral ideas of Socrates and others, Stoicism laid great emphasis on goodness and peace of mind gained from living a **life of Virtue in accordance with Nature**. It proved very popular, and flourished as one of the major schools of philosophy from the Hellenistic period through to the Roman era.

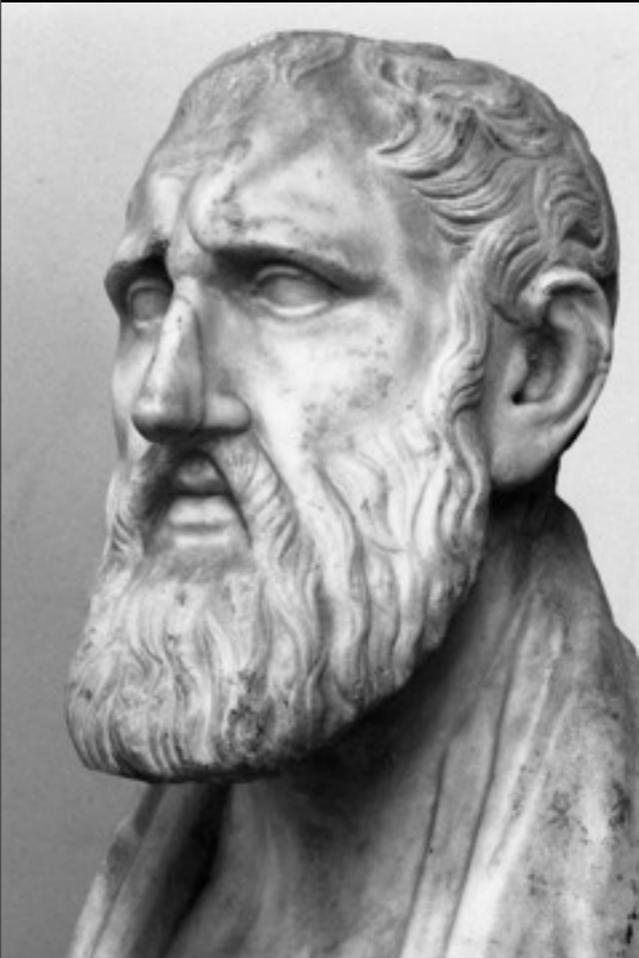
STOICISM

Zeno

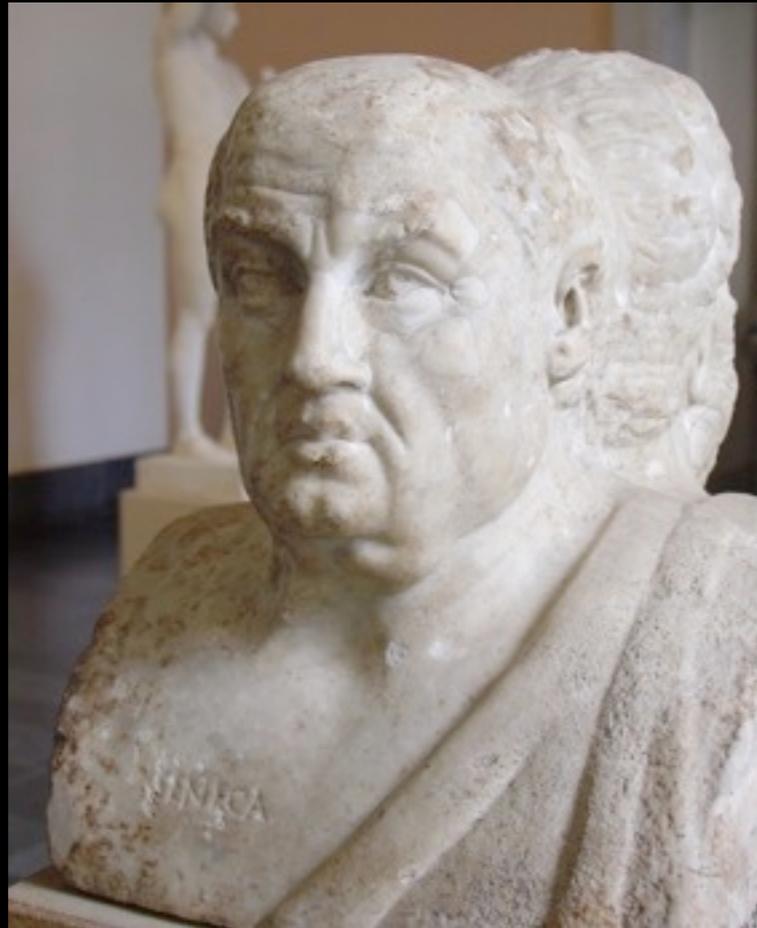
Seneca

Epictetus

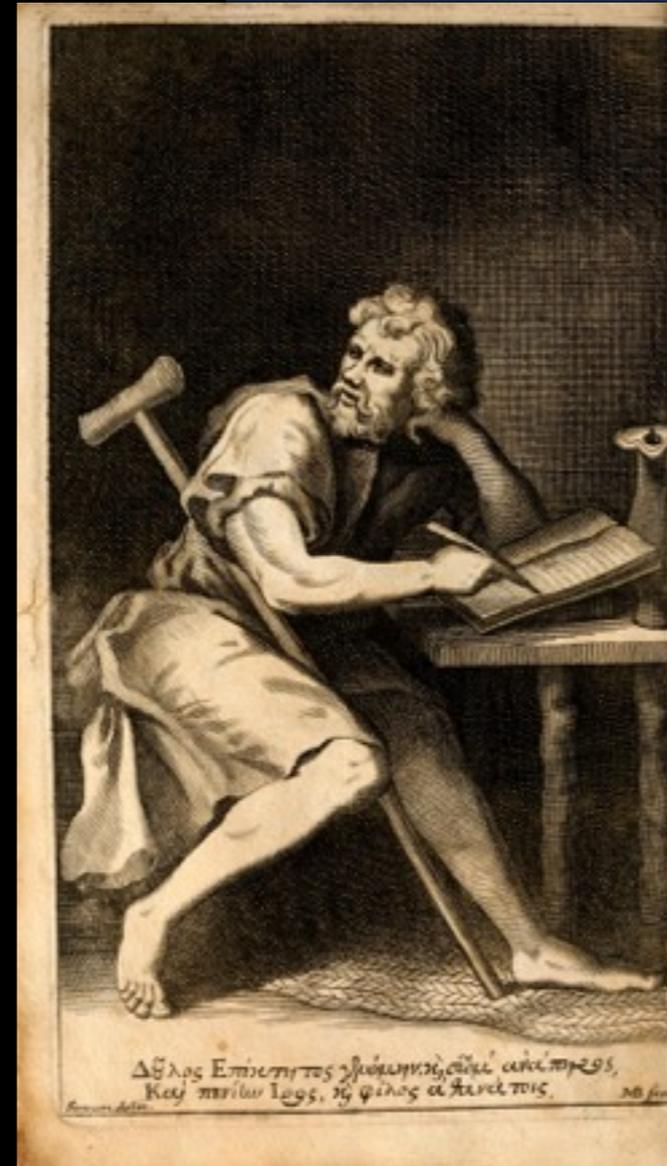
Marcus Aurelius



334-262



4 BC-65 AD



55-135



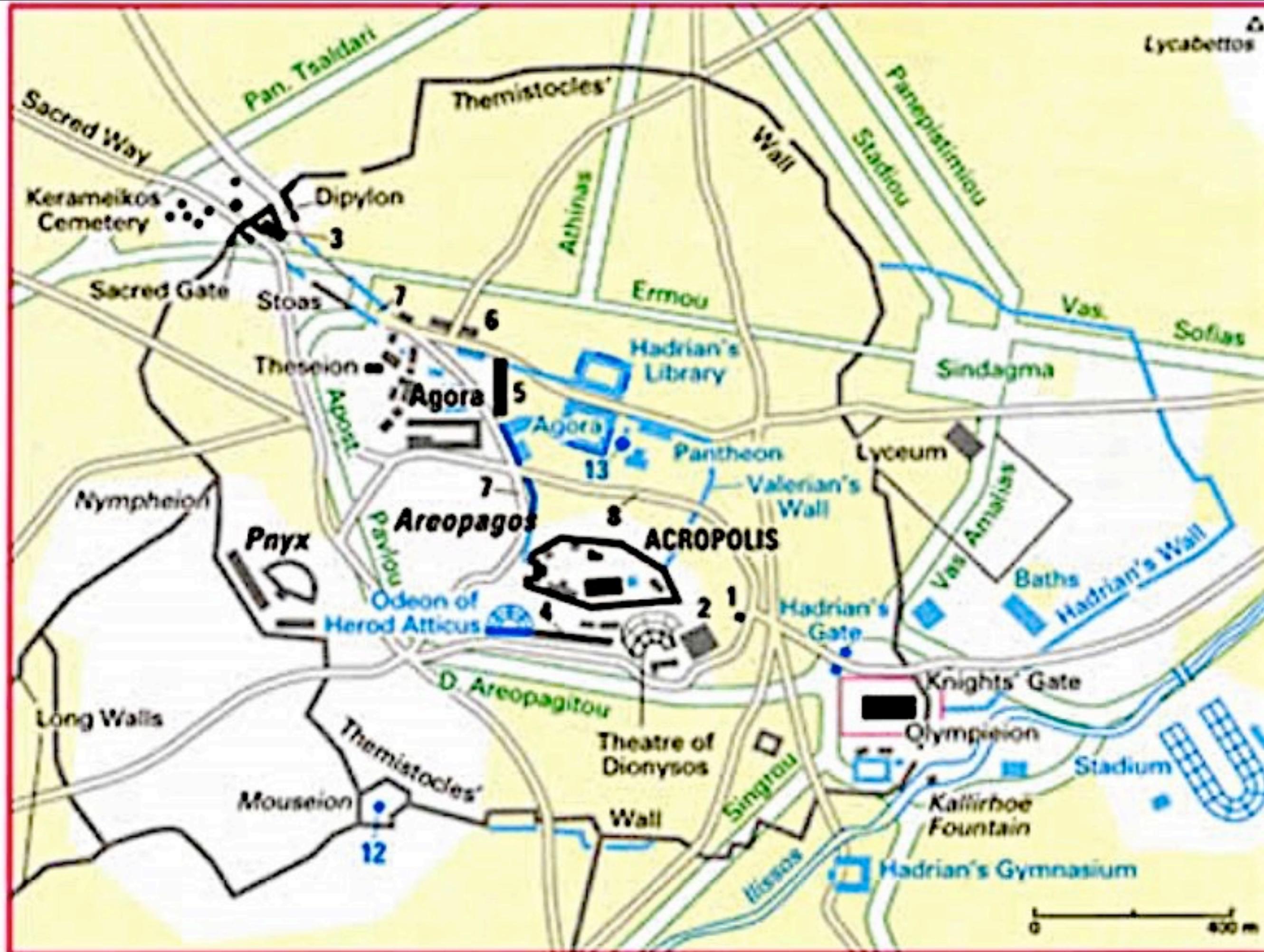
121-180

Stoic comes from the Greek *stōikos*, meaning "of the stoa [portico, or porch]". This, in turn, refers to the Stoa Poikile, or "Painted Stoa," in Athens.













BASIC IDEAS OF STOICISM

1. influenced by teachings of **Socrates (virtue, ethics)**
 2. Stoicism is predominantly a philosophy of **personal ethics**
 3. **PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE OF REASON** by using one's mind to understand the world. (life controlled by our reason)
 4. **REASON OVER FEAR:** do not allow oneself to be controlled by the desire for pleasure or fear of pain.
 5. The Stoics teach that "**virtue is the only good**" for human beings (**virtue in this world here**)
 6. health, wealth, and pleasure—are not good or bad in themselves, but have value as "material for virtue to act upon"
 7. people should aim to maintain a will **that is "in accord with nature"**
human action in accord with the great cosmos order (impersonal, no personal god)
- To live a good life, one had to understand the rules of the natural order since they thought everything was rooted in nature.
8. Many Stoics—such as Seneca and Epictetus—emphasized that because "virtue is sufficient for happiness", a sage would be emotionally resilient to misfortune
 9. Stoicism teaches the development of self-control and fortitude as a means of overcoming destructive emotions; the philosophy holds that becoming a clear and unbiased thinker allows one to understand the universal reason (*logos*)



*“You have power
over your mind – not
outside events.
Realize this,
and you will find
strength.”*

— Marcus Aurelius



From death of Alexander 323 to 200 Action is in the WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN

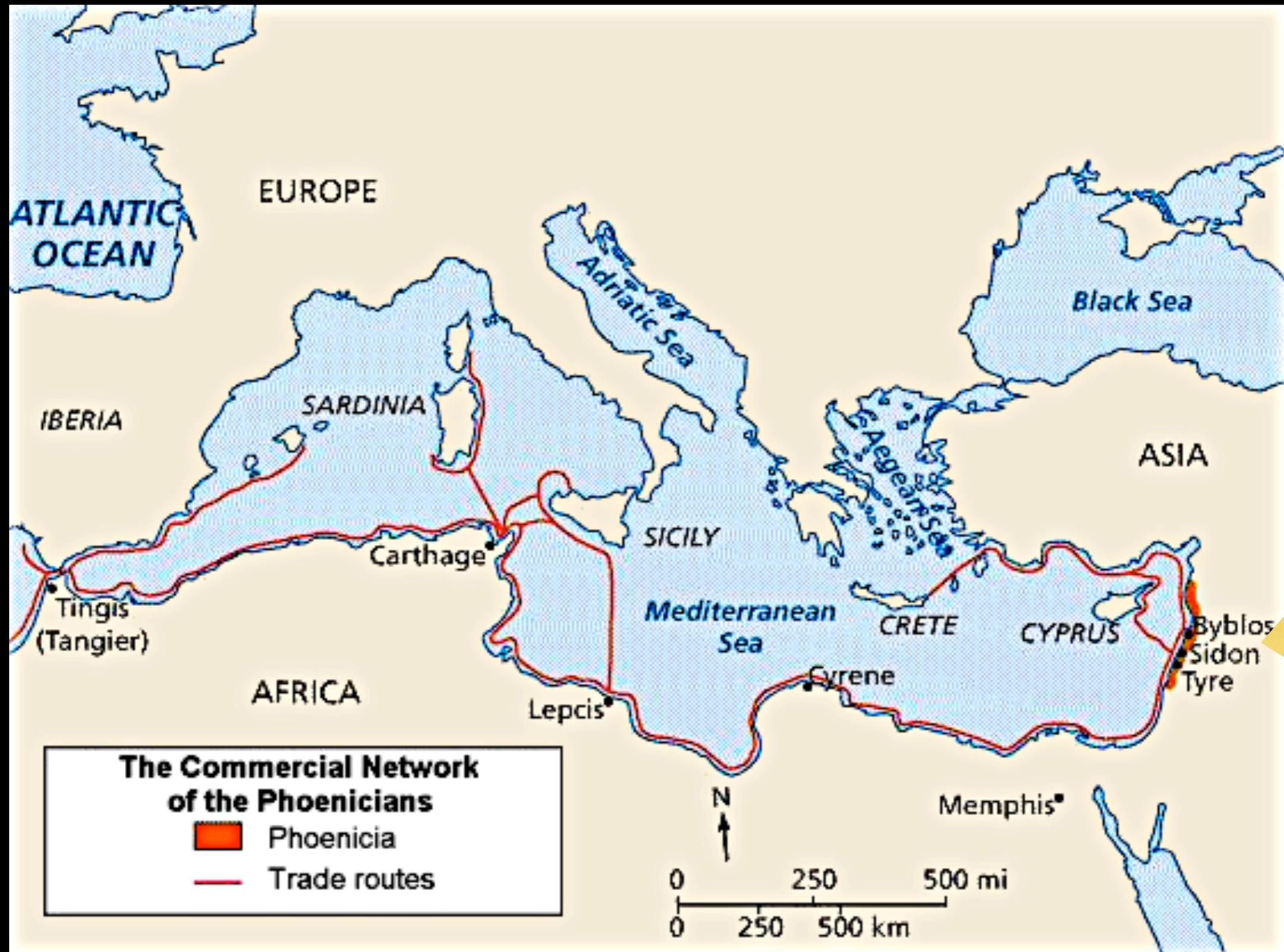


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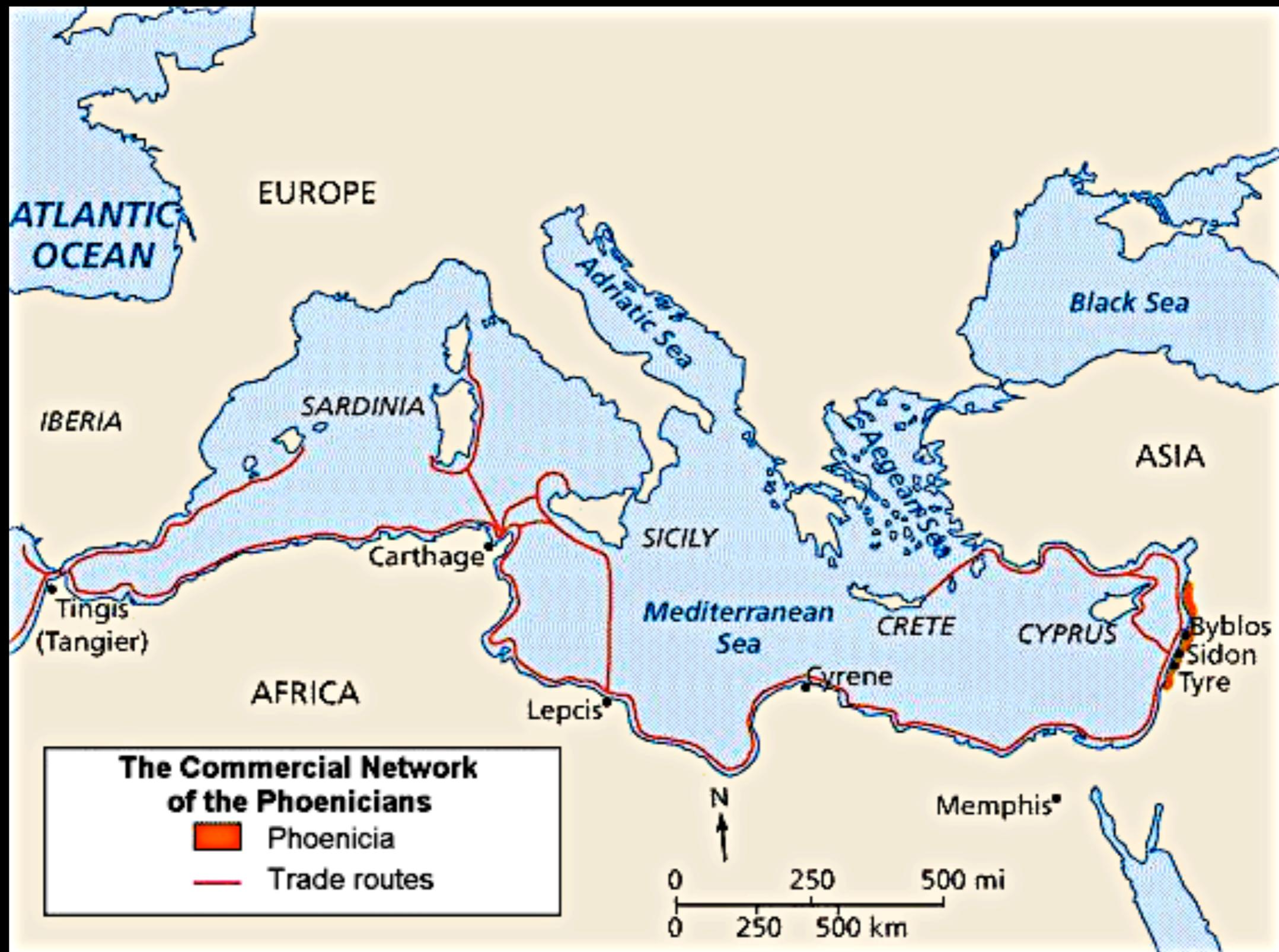




Greek (red) and Phoenician (yellow) colonies, 550 BC



So who were the Phoenicians?



So who were the Phoenicians? They lived in Lebanon and they got rich producing purple dye.



Tyrian purple
(Greek, *porphyra*, Latin: *purpura*), also known as **Tyrian red, royal purple, imperial purple** or **imperial dye**, is a bromine-containing reddish-purple natural dye. It is a secretion produced by several species of predatory sea snails in the family Muricidae, rock snails originally known by the name *Murex*.

Phoenician alphabet

𐤀	ʾ	𐤁	𐤂	𐤃	P
𐤄	B	𐤅	𐤆	𐤇	Ṣ
𐤈	G	𐤉	𐤊	𐤋	Q
𐤌	D	𐤍	𐤎	𐤏	R
𐤐	H	𐤑	𐤒	𐤓	Š
𐤔	W	𐤕	𐤖	𐤗	T
𐤘	Z	𐤙	𐤚		
𐤛	H	𐤜			

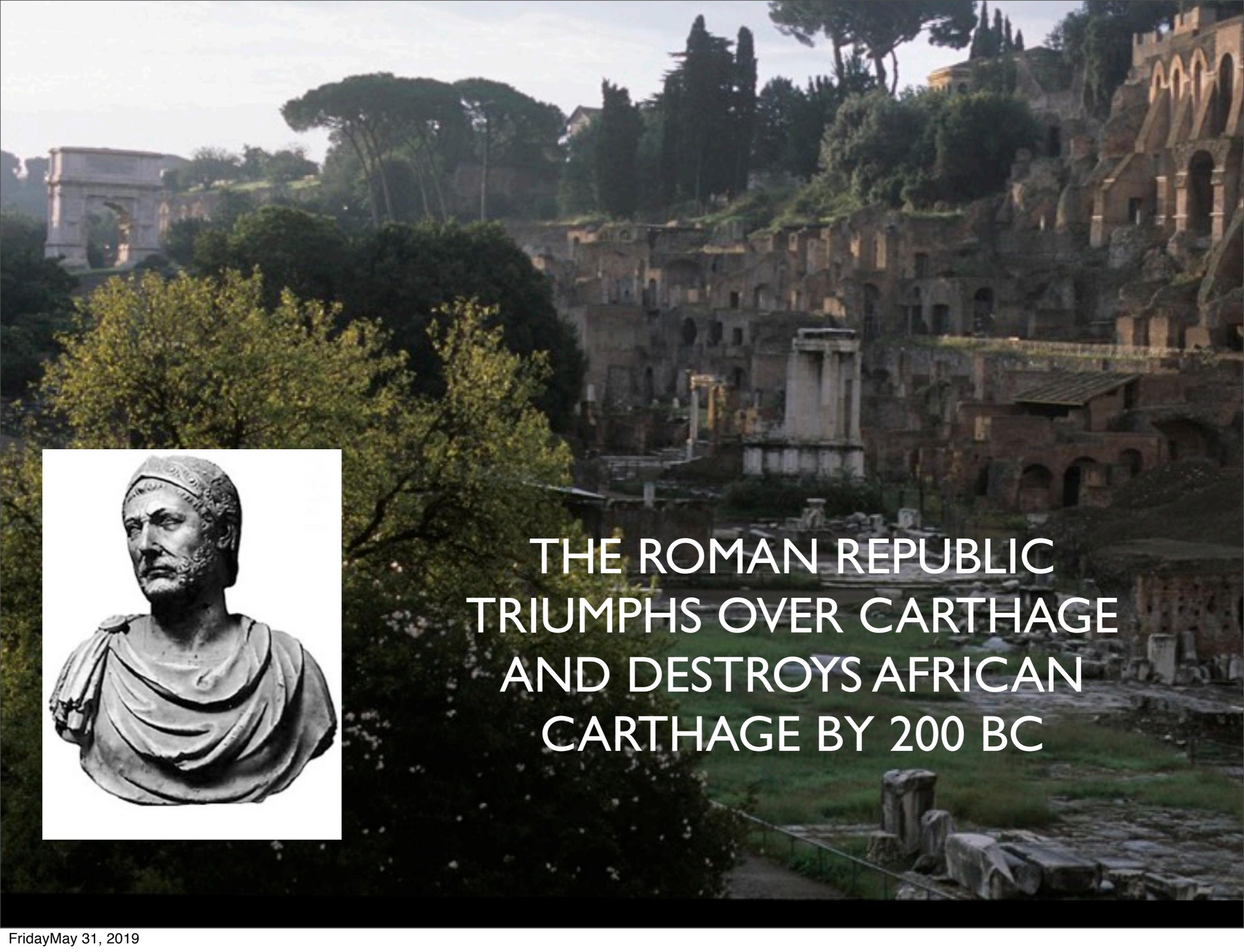
Type	Abjad
Languages	Phoenician
Time period	c. 1200–150 BC ^[1]
Parent systems	Egyptian hieroglyphs ^[2] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proto-Sinaitic • Phoenician alphabet
Child systems	Phoenician alphabet

The **Phoenician alphabet**, called by convention the **Proto-Canaanite alphabet** for inscriptions older than around 1050 BC, is the oldest verified alphabet. The Phoenician alphabet contains 22 letters, all of which are consonants, and is described as an abjad, with *matres lectionis* being used for some vowels in certain late varieties. It was used for the writing of Phoenician, a Northern Semitic language, used by the civilization of Phoenicia.





- Pertes de Carthage après 1^{re} guerre punique
- Conquêtes des Barcides dès 238 av. J.-C.
- Occupation par Carthage en 269 av. J.-C.
- Itinéraire d'Hannibal (218 à 203 av. J.-c)
- Retour d'Hannibal en Afrique (203 av. J.-C)
- Carthage en 269 av. J.-C.
- Rome en 264 av. J.-C.



THE ROMAN REPUBLIC
TRIUMPHS OVER CARTHAGE
AND DESTROYS AFRICAN
CARTHAGE BY 200 BC





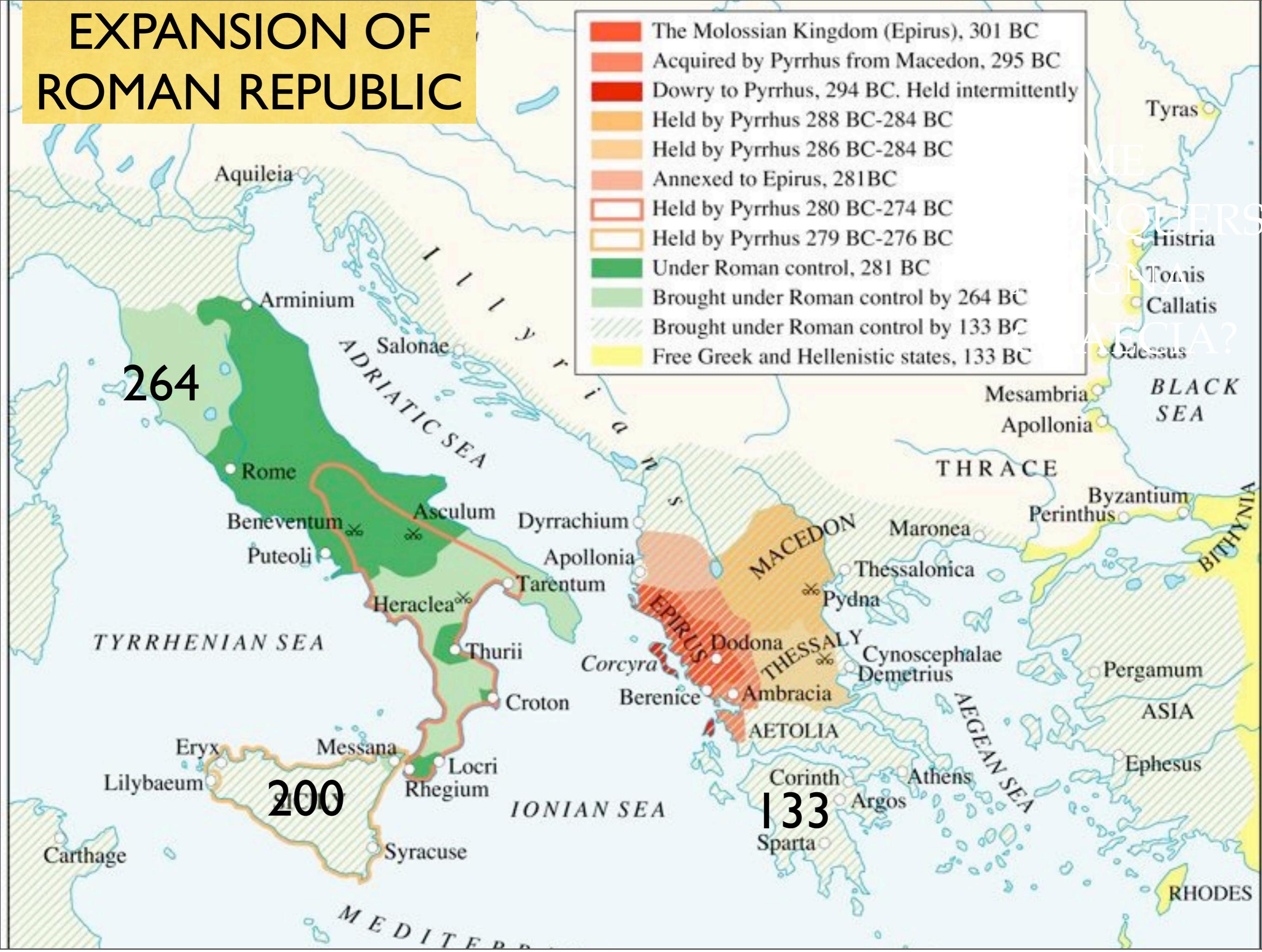
THE ROMAN REPUBLIC
TRIUMPHS OVER CARTHAGE
AND DESTROYS AFRICAN
CARTHAGE BY 200 BC

WITH THE TRIUMPH
OVER CARTHAGE
NOW THE REPUBLIC
TURNS ITS ATTENTION
EAST TO GREECE



The first Greek city to be absorbed into the Roman Republic was **Neapolis** in **327 BC**. The other Greek cities in Italy followed during the Samnite Wars and the Pyrrhic War; Taras was the last to fall in 272. Sicily was conquered by Rome during the **First Punic War**. Only Syracuse remained independent until 212, because its **King Hiero II** was a devoted ally of the Rome. His grandson Hieronymous however made an alliance with **Hannibal**, which prompted the Romans to besiege the city, which fell in 212,

EXPANSION OF ROMAN REPUBLIC



ME
NO
GN
AECIA?

The Roman Republic, 270–100 BC



ATLANTIC OCEAN

Bay of Biscay

GAUL

SPAIN

Strait of Gibraltar

AFRICA

Ligurian Sea

Rome

Tyrrhenian Sea

Carthage

Adriatic Sea

Aegean Sea

MACEDONIA

GREECE

ASIA MINOR

Black Sea

Legend:

- Purple box: Roman lands in 270 BC
- Orange box: Roman lands in 100 BC

Scale:

0 150 300 Miles

0 150 300 Kilometers





Tiberius
42 BC-37 AD,
Emperor
14-37 AD

Caligula
12 BC-41 AD
Emperor
37 - 41

Claudius,
10 BC-54 AD
Emperor
41 AD - 54 AD

Nero
37-68 AD
Emperor
54-68 AD



First Council of Jerusalem, 49 AD

50 AD Paul preaching to Athenians





SENECA
4 BC-65 AD



Tiberius
42 BC-37 AD,
Emperor
14-37 AD

Caligula
12 BC-41 AD
Emperor
37 - 41

Claudius,
10 BC-54 AD
Emperor
41 AD - 54 AD

Nero
37-68 AD
Emperor
54-68 AD

SENECA

4 BC-65 AD Roman Stoic philosopher, statesman, dramatist, Seneca was born in Córdoba in Hispania, and raised in Rome, where he was trained in rhetoric and philosophy. His father was Seneca the Elder, his elder brother was Lucius Junius Gallio Annaeanus, and his nephew was the poet Lucan. In AD 41, Seneca was exiled to the island of Corsica by the emperor Claudius, but was allowed to return in 49 to become a tutor to Nero. When Nero became emperor in 54, Seneca became his advisor and, together with the praetorian prefect Sextus Afranius Burrus, provided excellent government for the first five years of Nero's reign. Seneca's influence over Nero declined with time, and in 64 Seneca was forced to take his own life for alleged complicity in the Pisonian conspiracy to assassinate Nero, in which he was likely to have been innocent. His stoic and calm suicide has become the subject of numerous paintings

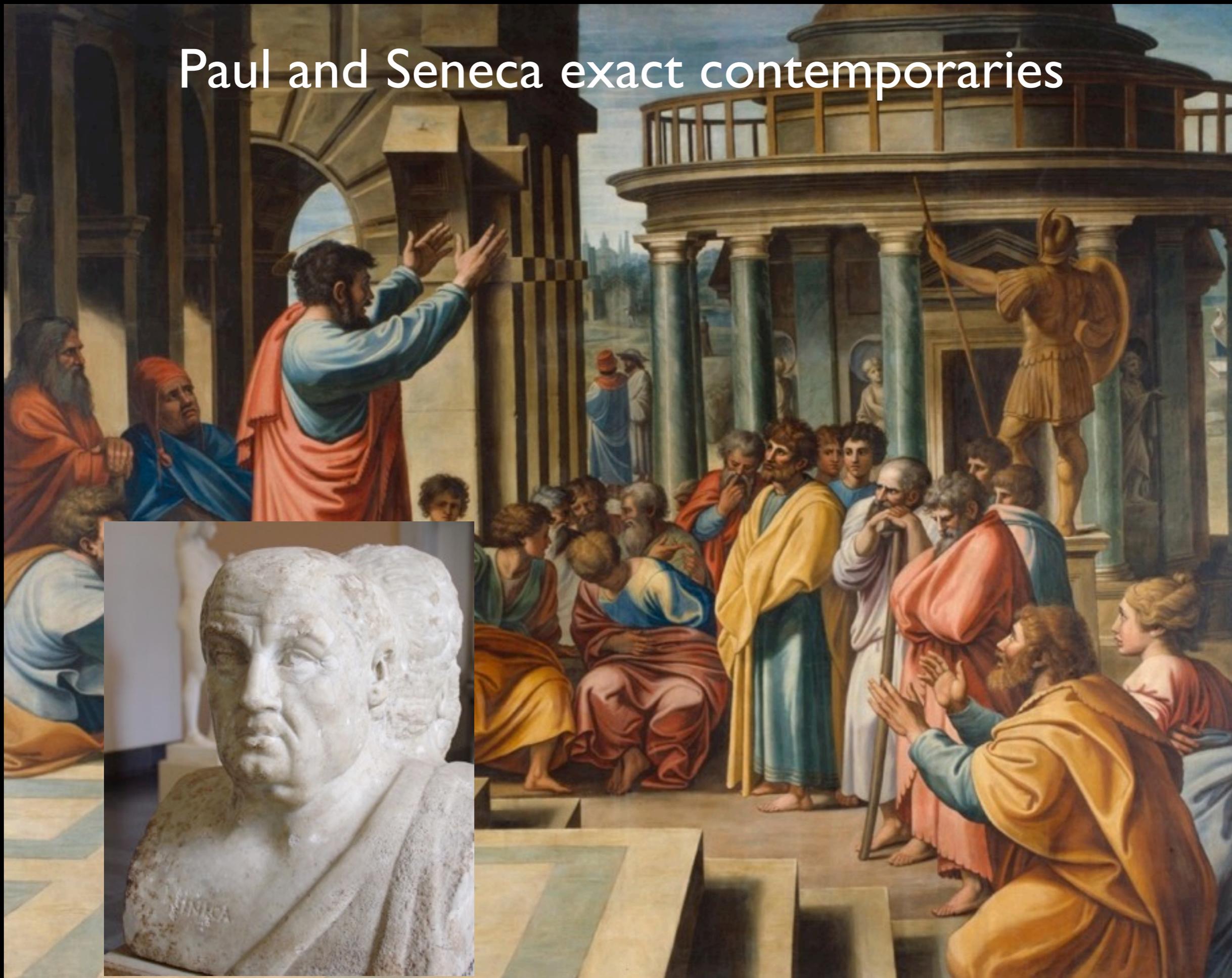


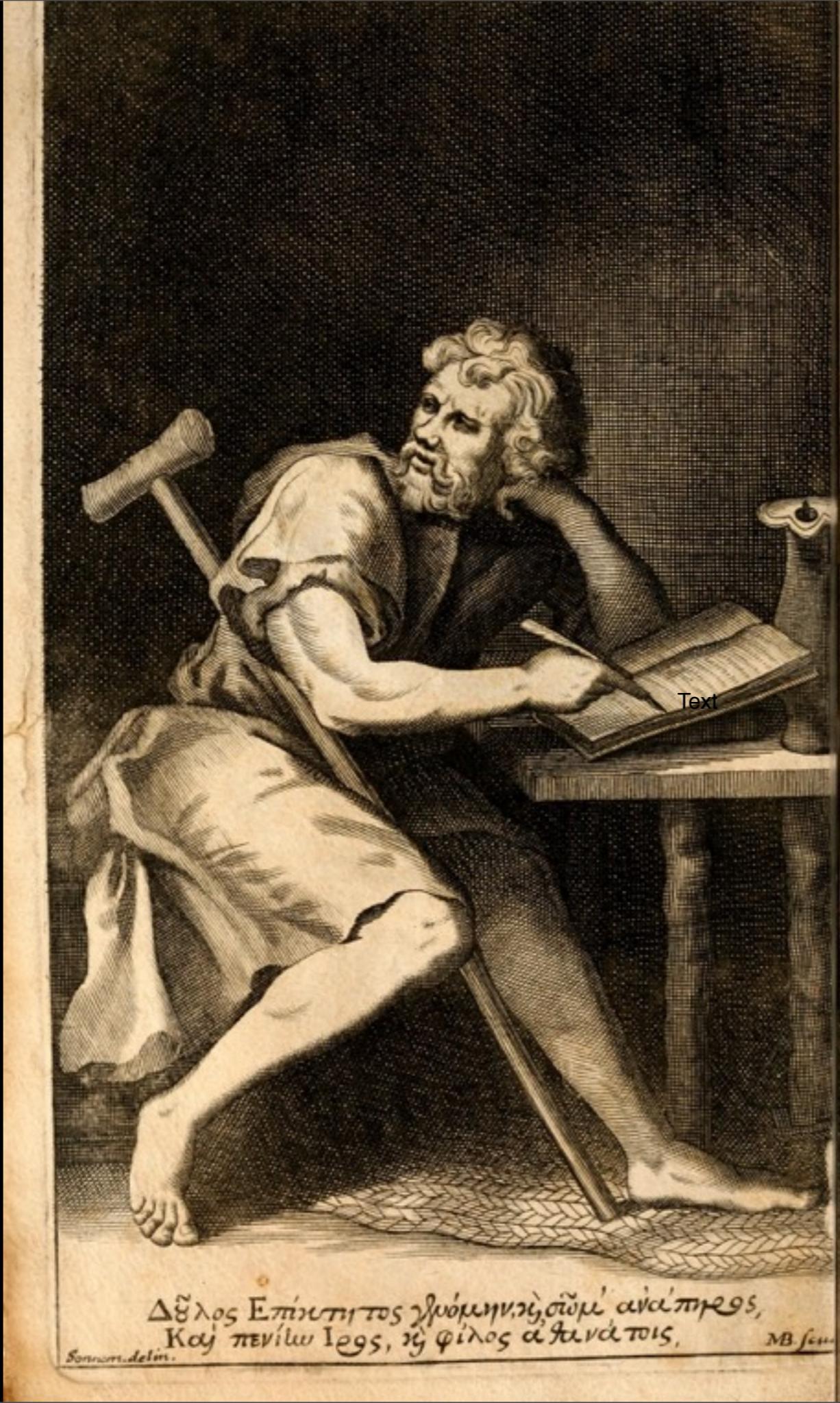
Manuel Domínguez Sánchez, *The suicide of Seneca* (1871),
Museo del Prado





Paul and Seneca exact contemporaries





Epictetus 55-135 AD

Nicopolis a major Roman city on the Adriatic.





THE ROMAN EMPIRE AT ITS HEIGHT





THE AGE OF THE FIVE GOOD EMPERORS 96 - 180 AD

HISTORIANS



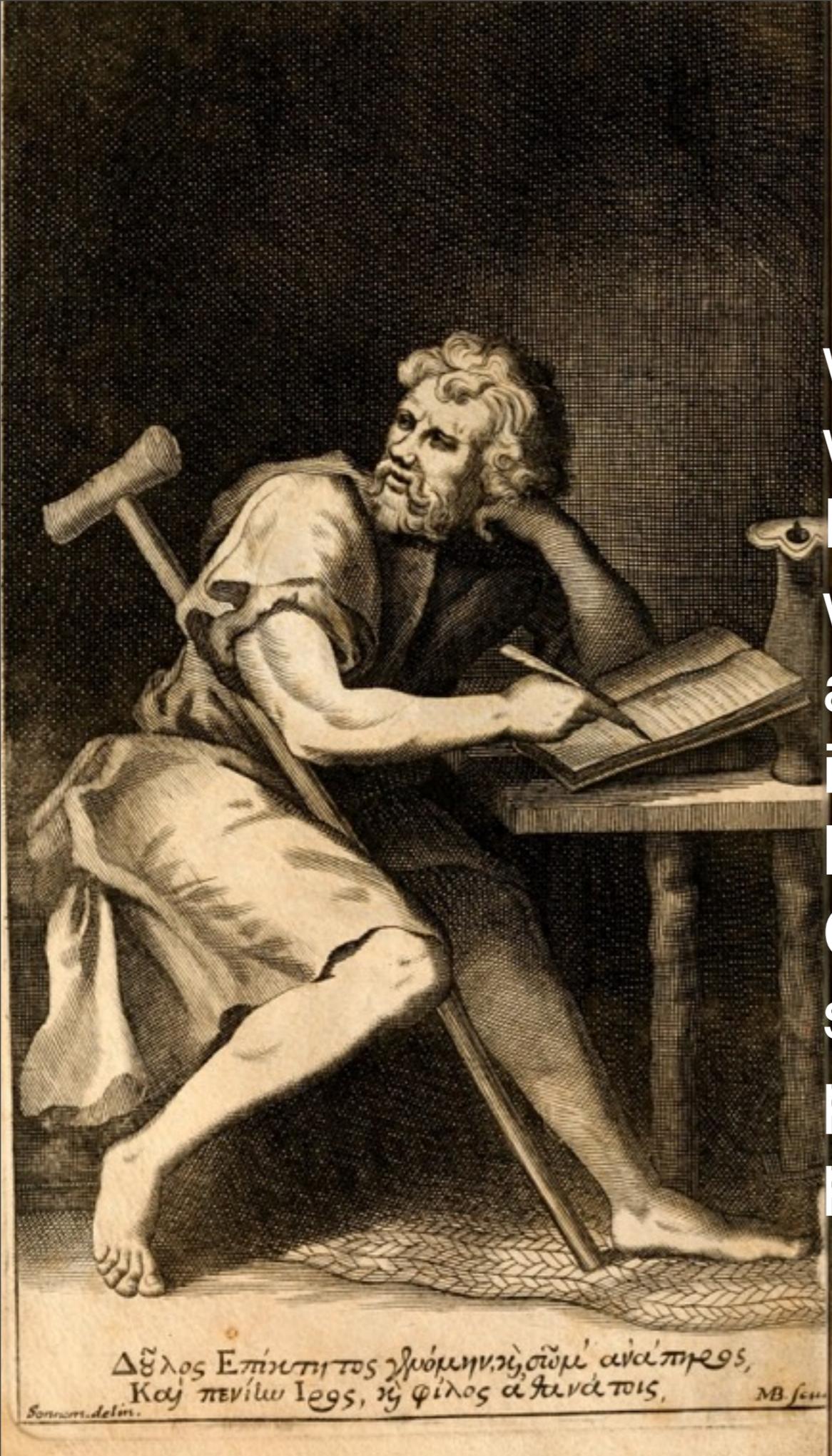
Seneca
4 BC-65 AD



Tacitus, Annals
56 -117 AD



Suetonius,
Twelve Caesars
69-122 AD

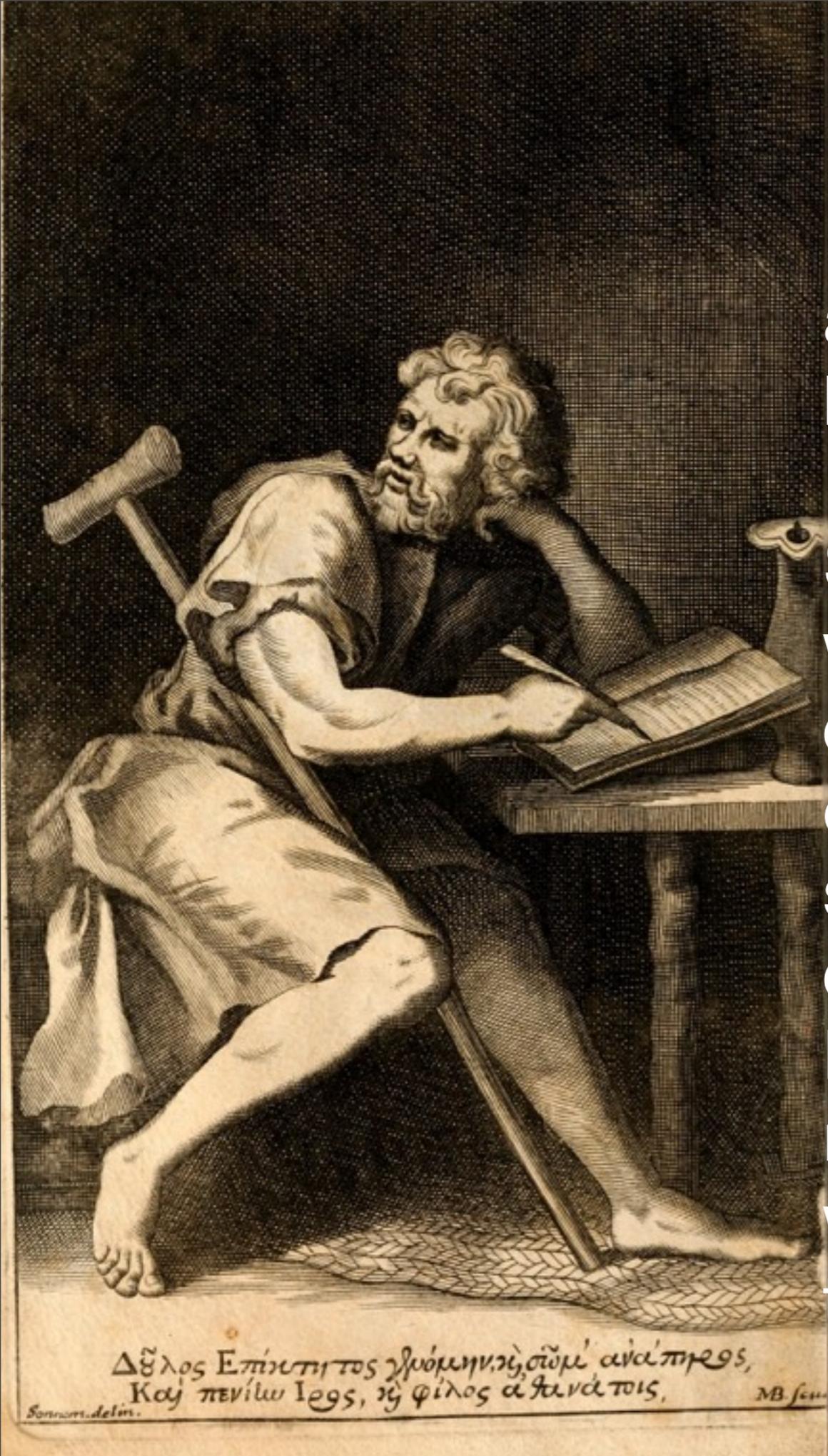


Epictetus 55-135 AD was a Greek Stoic philosopher. He was born a slave at Hierapolis, Phrygia (present day Turkey) and was brought to Rome by his owner and later granted freedom and lived in Rome until his banishment, when he went to Nicopolis in northwestern Greece for the rest of his life. His school became one of the most popular centers for teaching philosophy,

Epictetus 55-135 AD

His teachings were written down and published by his pupil **Arrian** in his *Discourses* and *Enchiridion*.

Epictetus (based on Zeno and Seneca) taught that philosophy is a way of life and not just a theoretical discipline. To Epictetus, all external events are beyond our control; we should accept calmly and dispassionately whatever happens. However, individuals are responsible for their own actions, which they can examine and control through rigorous self-discipline.



Epictetus, The Enchiridion (The Handbook)

1.1. Some things are within our power, while others are not. Within our power are opinion, motivation, desire, aversion, and, in a word, whatever is of our own doing; not within our power are our body, our property, reputation, office, and, in a word, whatever is not of our own doing



Nerva Traianus Nervae, 53 AD-117 AD
Emperor: 98 AD-117 AD



117 AD

Trajan is remembered as a successful soldier-emperor who presided over the greatest military expansion in Roman history, leading the empire to attain its maximum territorial extent by the time of his death in 117 AD.



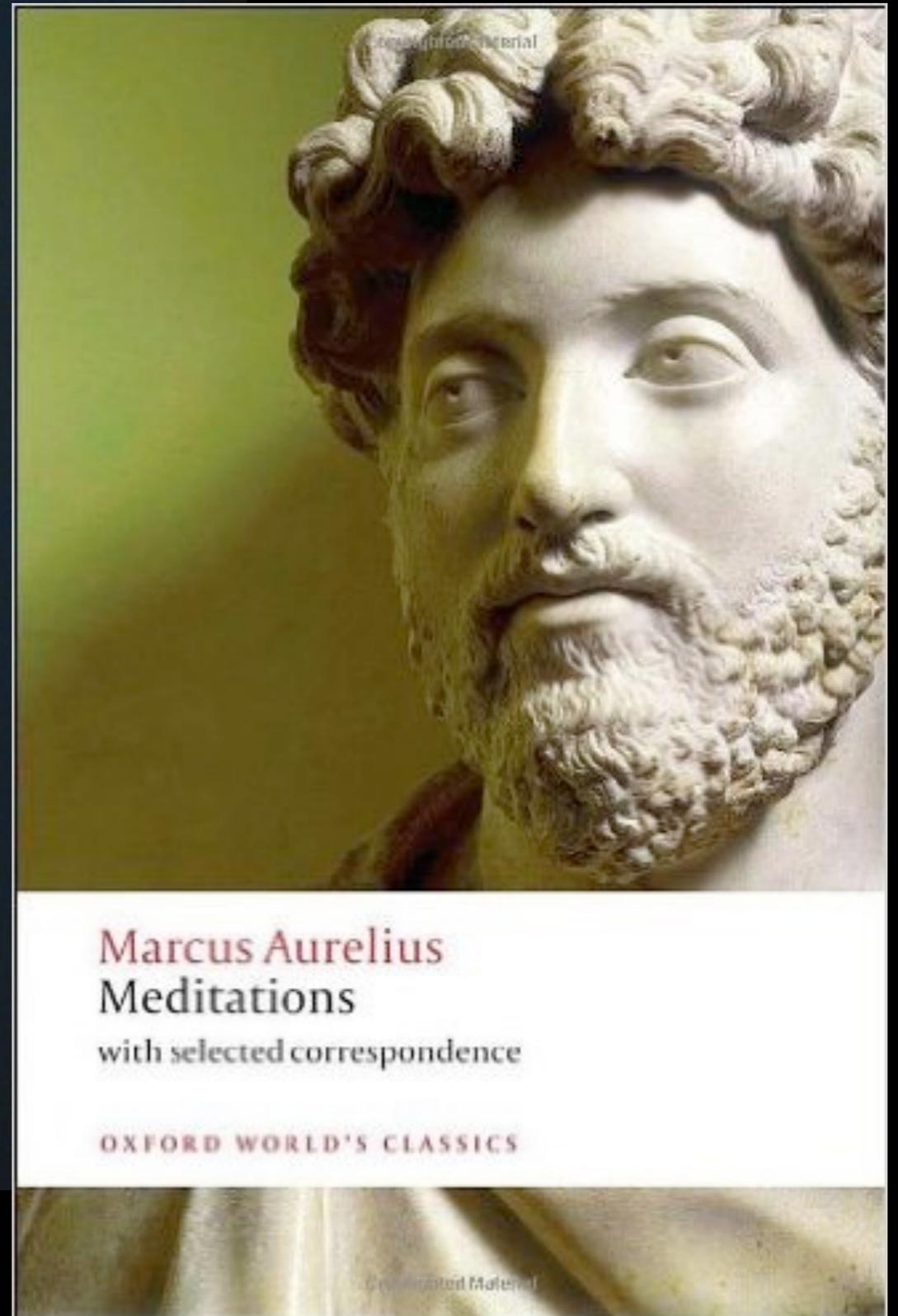
THE AGE OF THE FIVE GOOD EMPERORS 96 - 180 AD



Hadrian, 76 - 138 A.D., Emperor: 117-138



Marcus Aurelius
121-180 AD
Emperor: 161-180



THE *Meditations* of Marcus Aurelius is a work without parallel among writings surviving from Classical antiquity—and an exceptional work in any age and culture. It is the philosophical diary of a Roman emperor, probably written while he was campaigning in Germany near the end of his life. In short, intense, and often powerful reflections, Marcus tries to articulate his core beliefs and values. Drawing mainly on Stoic philosophy, but formulated in his own way, Marcus finds the resources to help him meet challenges that he is acutely conscious of but which are also universal: facing one's own approaching death, making sense of one's social role and projects, looking for moral significance in the natural world.

The Meditations are written in Greek
(therefore in Latin Middle Ages not read
revived in Renaissance)

They have no precedent in literature.
They have no literary model for form.

They are free, evolving, personal.

They are the inner soul.

The inner man analyzing himself.

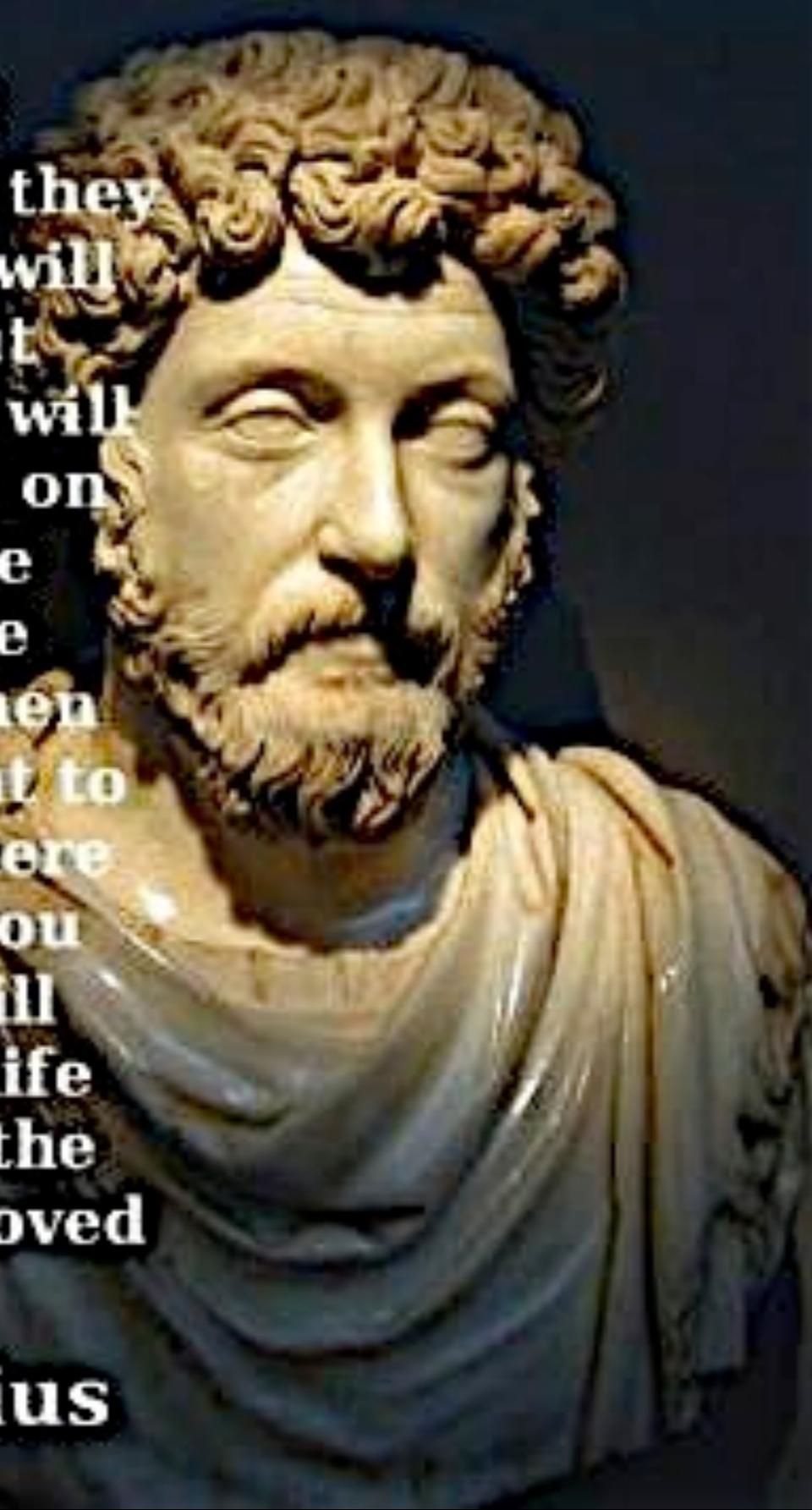
The title was given to the work by later commentators





*“You have power
over your mind – not
outside events.
Realize this,
and you will find
strength.”*

— Marcus Aurelius

A marble bust of Marcus Aurelius, showing a man with curly hair and a beard, wearing a draped garment. The bust is set against a dark background.

"Live a good life. If there are gods and they are just, then they will not care how devout you have been, but will welcome you based on the virtues you have lived by. If there are gods, but unjust, then you should not want to worship them. If there are no gods, then you will be gone, but will have lived a noble life that will live on in the memories of your loved ones."

- Marcus Aurelius

**BUT
circa 200 AD
PEOPLE
ARE
NOT SATISFIED
WITH THIS
STOIC
ATTITUDE
TO THE
DIVINE**



ROME
200 AD
In a crisis
of faith.
What to
believe?
Were
the old
Roman
Gods
still
there?



Classical ethics and the problem of evil.

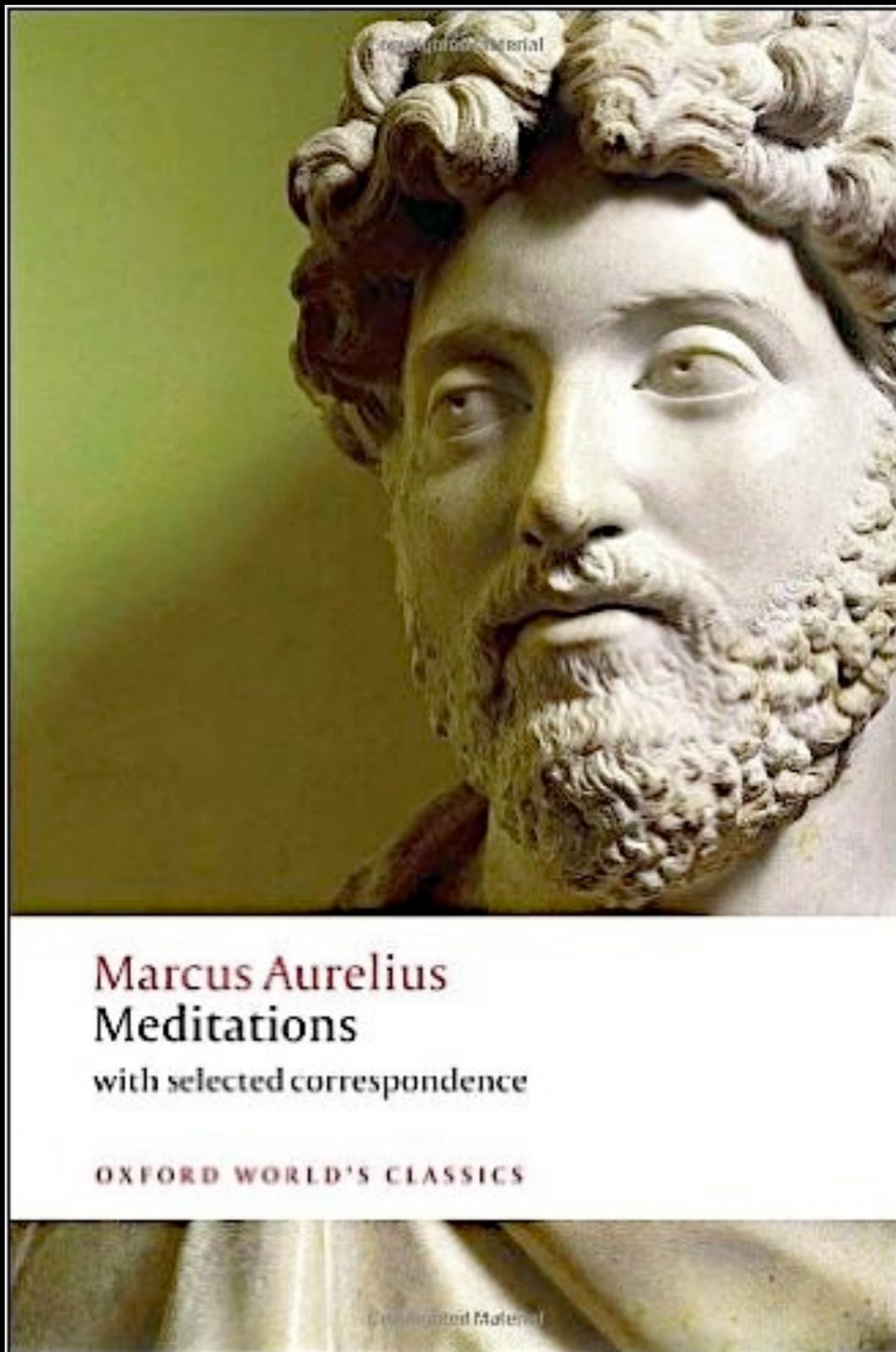
Stoics said: evil is an absence of knowledge

If you know the “good” you will do it. (Cicero)

Augustine said: “NO! Some people LOVE doing bad things”

Augustinian understanding (“Modern”): some LIKE evil

The Meditations suggests that Romans c. 200 AD moving inside themselves in search of answers about the universe that they feel lacking in their own polytheistic celebration of the traditional Gods of Mount Olympus.



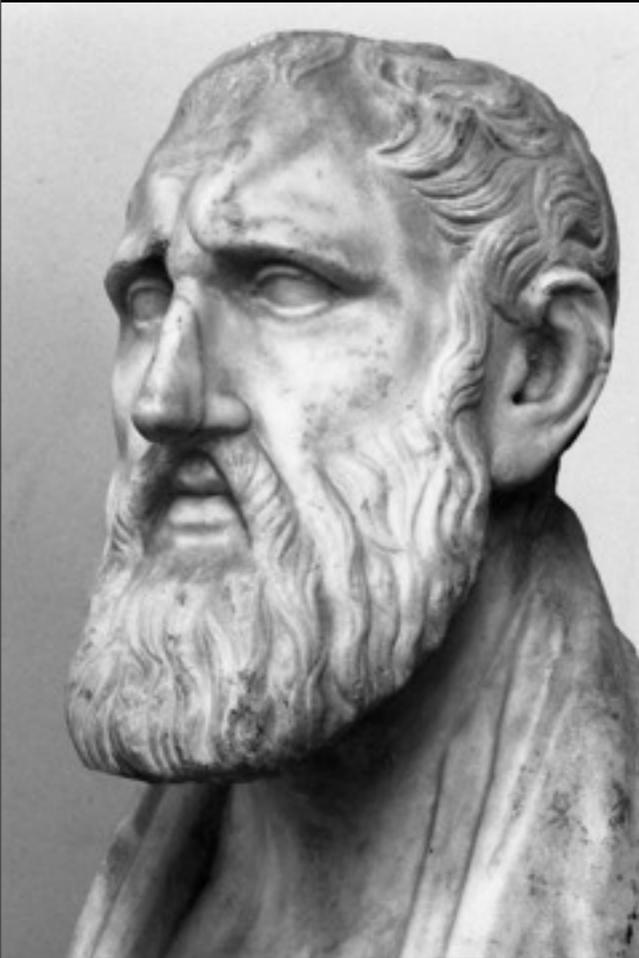
STOICISM

Zeno

Seneca

Epictetus

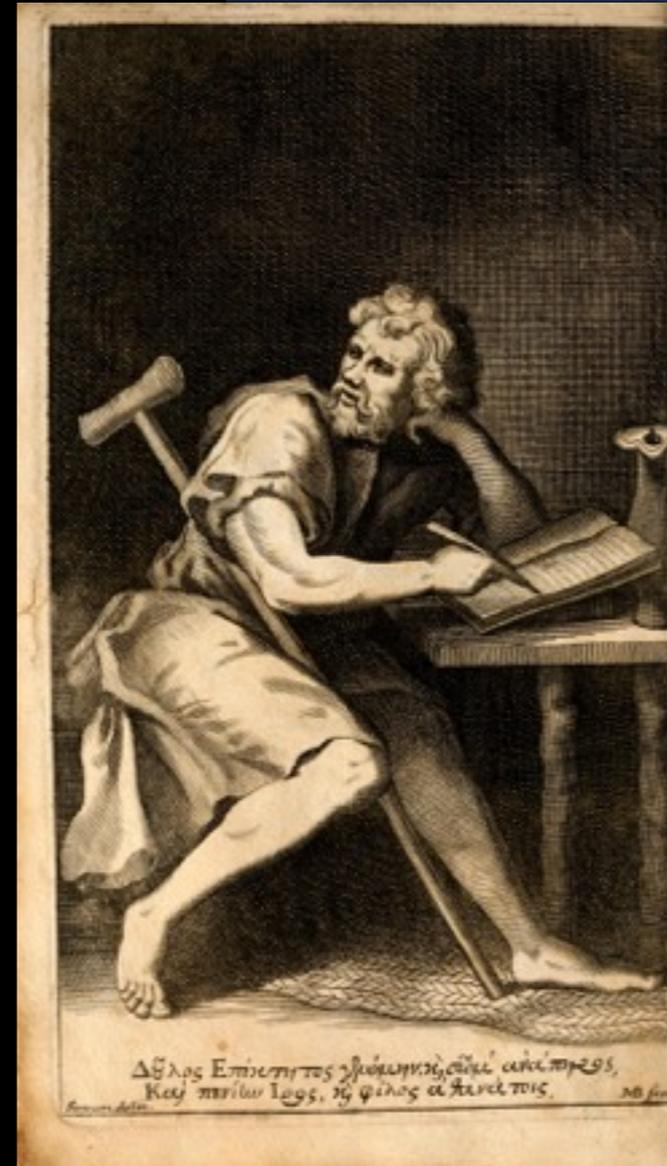
Marcus Aurelius



334-262



4 BC-65 AD



55-135



121-180



Polybius 208-125 BC

Strabo 64 BC-24 AD (87)

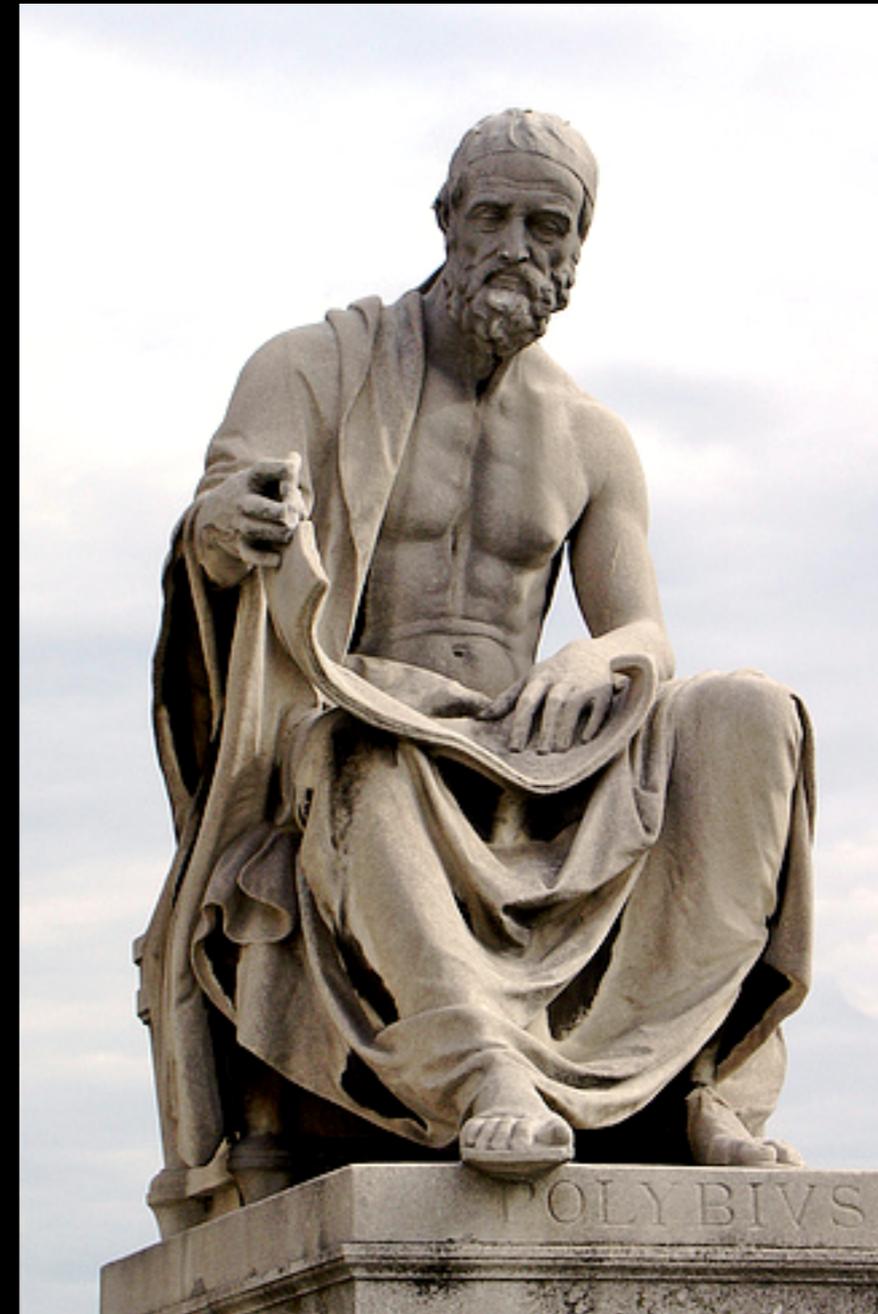
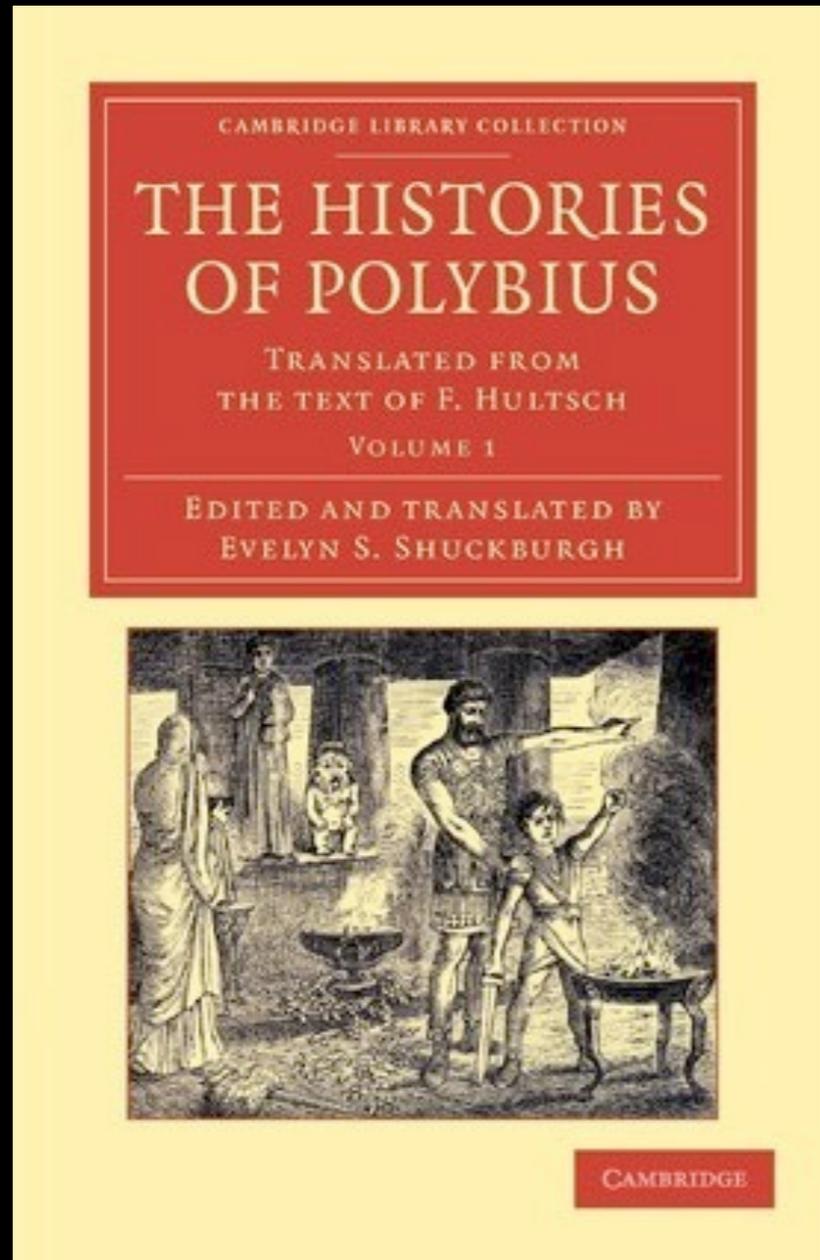
Plutarch 46-120 AD

Pausanias 110-180 AD

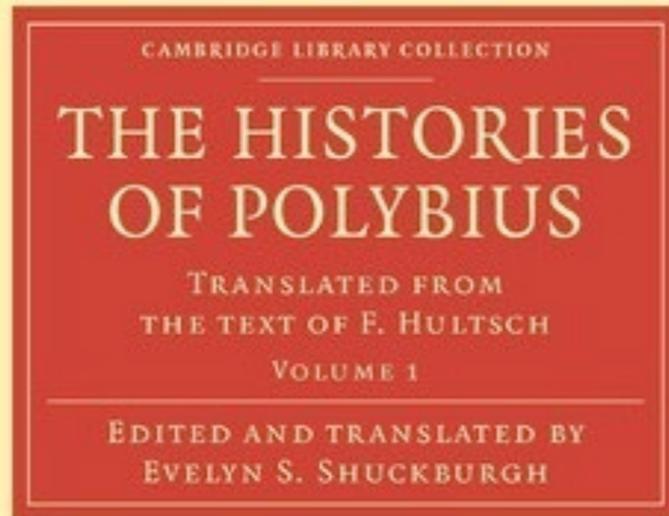
Galen 129-210 AD

THE LAST GREEKS

Polybius 208 BC-125 BC



covers Rome 264-146 BC (to conquest of Greece)

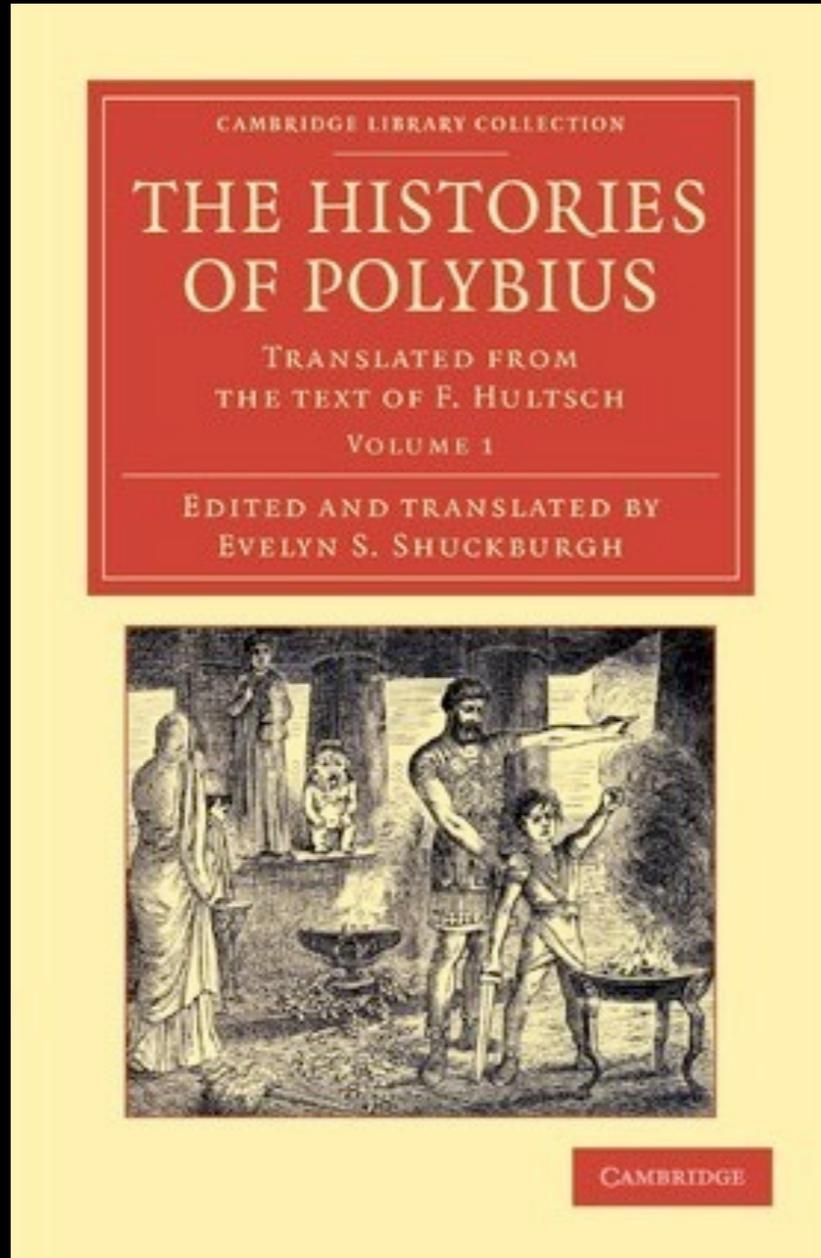


CAMBRIDGE

The work describes the rise of the Roman Republic to the status of dominance in the ancient Mediterranean world

and includes his eyewitness account of the Sack of Carthage and Corinth in 146 BC, and the Roman annexation of the mainland Greece after the Achaean War.

The essence of The Republic: separation of powers.



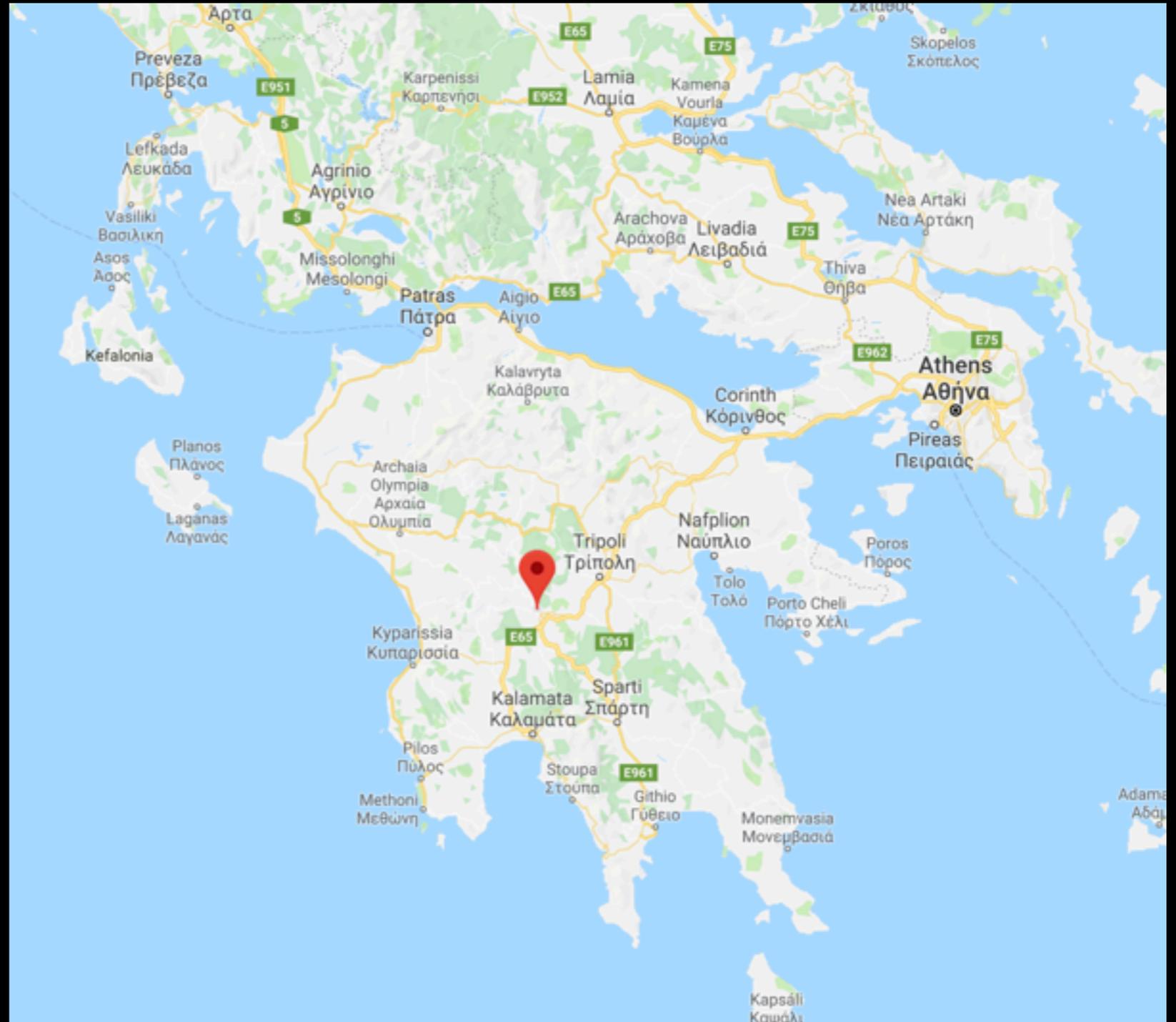
The Polybius is important for his analysis of the **mixed constitution or the separation of powers** in government,

which was influential on Montesquieu's *The Spirit of the Laws*

and the framers of the United States Constitution especially for John Adams the writer of the US Constitution based on the Mass Const which he also wrote.

Polybius 208 BC-125 BC

Born 208 BC in
Megalopolis, Arcadia, central Peloponnese



Polybius 208 BC-125 BC

Born 208 BC in
Megalopolis, Arcadia, central Peloponnese
born to wealthy landowning family

father in. politics
and also a leading general

167 Rome war against Greece
Polybius chosen among 1000 nobles
to go to Rome as hostages





167 Polybius chosen as tutor to children of Lucius Aemilius Paulus: Fabius and Scipio Aemilianus
Scipio would become the #1 general in triumph over Carthage



167-125 Polybius in Rome

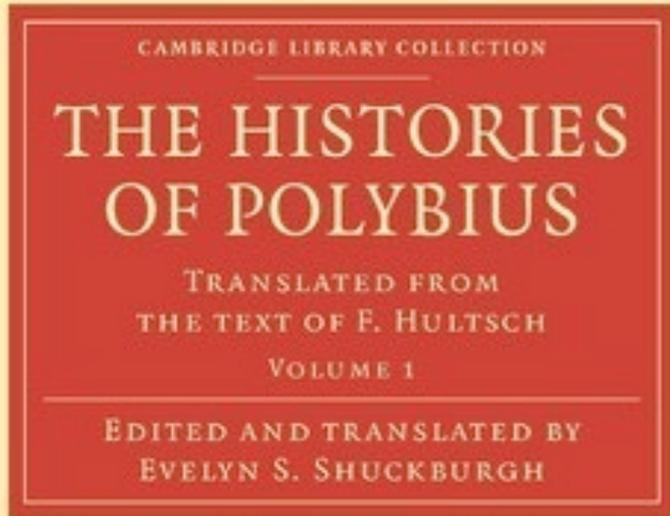
When Scipio grew up he stayed friendly with his tutor.

Polybius accompanies Scipio on campaigns.

Polybius was present to see the triumph of Rome over Carthage.

Polybius had a front row seat for some of the most important events in the history of the Roman Republic.

Polybius working on his history of the Roman Republic to 146 BC



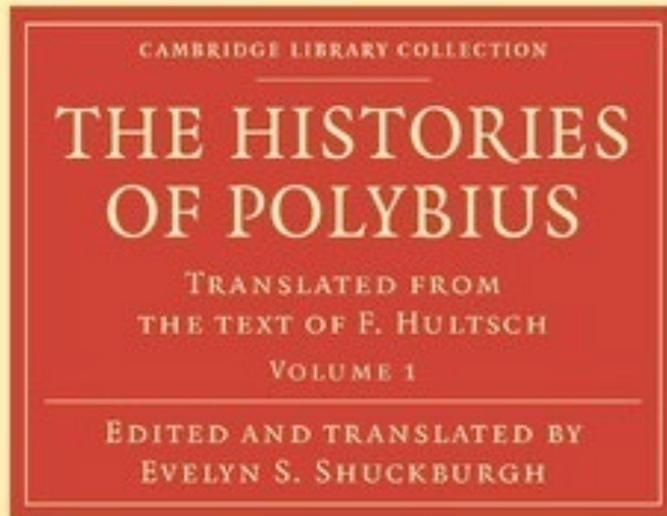
CAMBRIDGE

In the succeeding years, Polybius resided in Rome, completing his historical work while occasionally undertaking long journeys through the Mediterranean countries in the furtherance of his history, in particular with the aim of obtaining firsthand knowledge of historical sites.

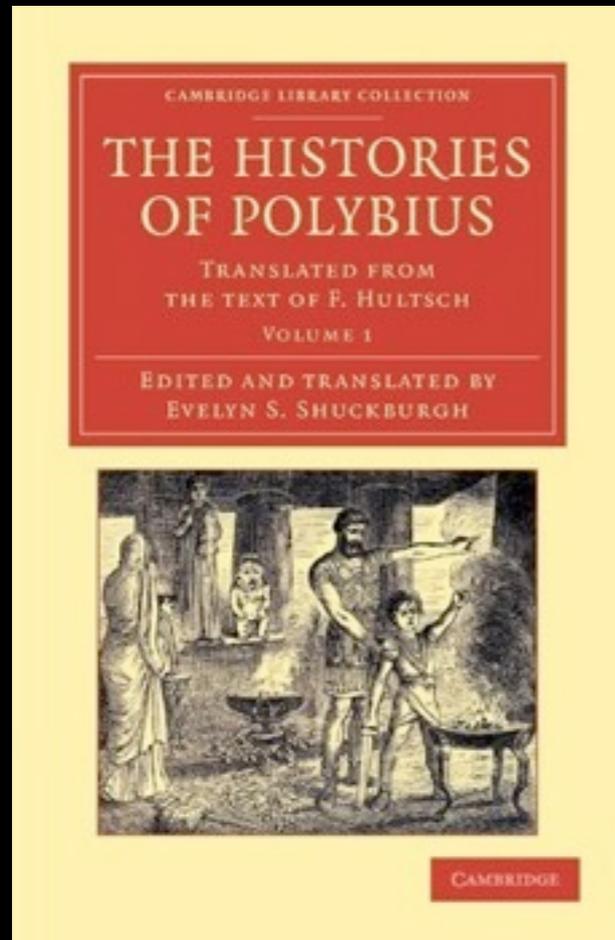
He interviewed veterans to clarify details of the events he was recording and was similarly given **access to archival material**. Little is known of Polybius' later life; he most likely accompanied Scipio to Spain, acting as his military advisor during the wars in Spain.

What's so great about Polybius' History?

1. in Greek by a Greek.
2. writer has whole of Greek education and knowledge of Greek history writing.
3. educated Greek gets to live and observe the Roman Republic at work and at war.
4. With his sophisticated Greek mind he analyzes Roman government as no Roman would be able to do.
5. Insightful esp about the structure of the Roman Constitution: balance of power, separation of powers, 1-executive, 2-legislature, 3-judiciary. (=USA)



CAMBRIDGE



First historian in Western Civilization
(or any) to define art/ craft of the historian.

1. #1 goal: accuracy.
2. visit locations, topography
3. interview witnesses.
4. **consult documents. (archives)**

In the seventh volume of his *Histories*, Polybius defines the historian's job as the analysis of documentation, the review of relevant geographical information, and political experience. Polybius held that historians should only chronicle events whose participants the historian was able to interview, and was among the first to champion the notion of factual integrity in historical writing.

Polybius' picture of Philip of Macedon.

A key theme of *The Histories* is the good statesman as virtuous and composed. The character of the Polybian statesman is exemplified in that of **Philip II**. His beliefs about Philip's character led Polybius to reject historian Theopompus' description of Philip's private, drunken debauchery. For Polybius, it was inconceivable that such an able and effective statesman could have had an immoral and unrestrained private life. In recounting the Roman Republic, Polybius stated that "the Senate stands in awe of the multitude, and cannot neglect the feelings of the people".

Polybius asks why did Rome succeed in unifying the Mediterranean world where Greece failed?

1. Roman character. selfless, dedicated to the good of whole state (thinking of Scipio).
2. Roman Institutions of the Republic superior to those of Athenian pure democracy.
3. Fate (Universe natural law) was with Rome.

BOOK I 1. Had the praise of History been passed over by former Chroniclers it would perhaps have been incumbent upon me to urge the choice and special study of records of this sort, as the readiest means men can have of correcting their knowledge of the past. But my predecessors have not been sparing in this respect. They have all begun and ended, so to speak, by enlarging on this theme: asserting again and again that the study of History is in the truest sense an education, and a training for political life; and that the most instructive, or rather the only, method of learning to bear with dignity the vicissitudes of fortune is to recall the catastrophes of others. It is evident, therefore, that no one need think it his duty to repeat what has been said by many, and said well. Least of all myself: for the surprising nature of the events which I have undertaken to relate is in itself sufficient to challenge and stimulate the attention of every one, old or young, to the study of my work. Can any one be so indifferent or idle as not to care to know by what means, and under what kind of polity, almost the whole inhabited world was conquered and brought under the dominion of the single

2. We shall best show how marvelous and vast our subject is by comparing the most famous Empires which preceded, and which have been the favorite themes of historians, and measuring them with the superior greatness of Rome. There are but three that deserve even to be so compared and measured: and they are these. The Persians for a certain length of time were possessed of a great empire and dominion. 2. Sparta. B.C. 405-394. But every time they ventured beyond the limits of Asia, they found not only their empire, but their own existence also in danger. The Lacedaemonians, after contending for supremacy in Greece for many generations, when they did get it, held it without dispute for barely twelve years. 3. Macedonia. The Macedonians obtained dominion in Europe from the lands bordering on the Adriatic to the Danube,—which after all is but a small fraction of this continent,—and, by the destruction of the Persian Empire, they afterwards added to that the dominion of Asia. And yet, though they had the credit of having made themselves masters of a larger number of countries and states than any people had ever done, they still left the greater half of the inhabited world in the hands of others

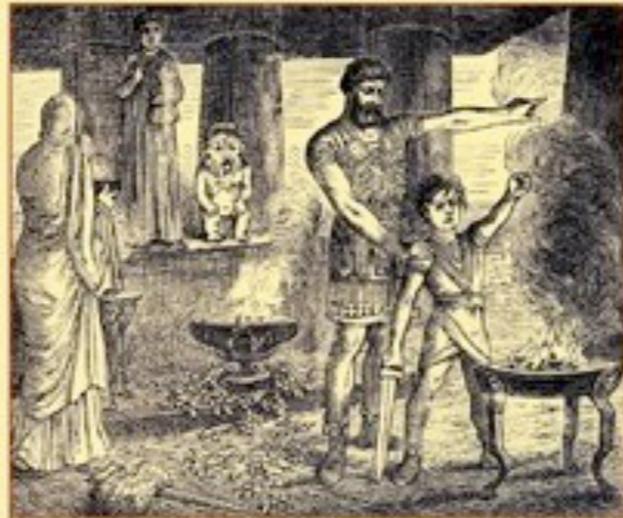
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**THE HISTORIES
OF POLYBIUS**

TRANSLATED FROM
THE TEXT OF F. HULTSCH

VOLUME 1

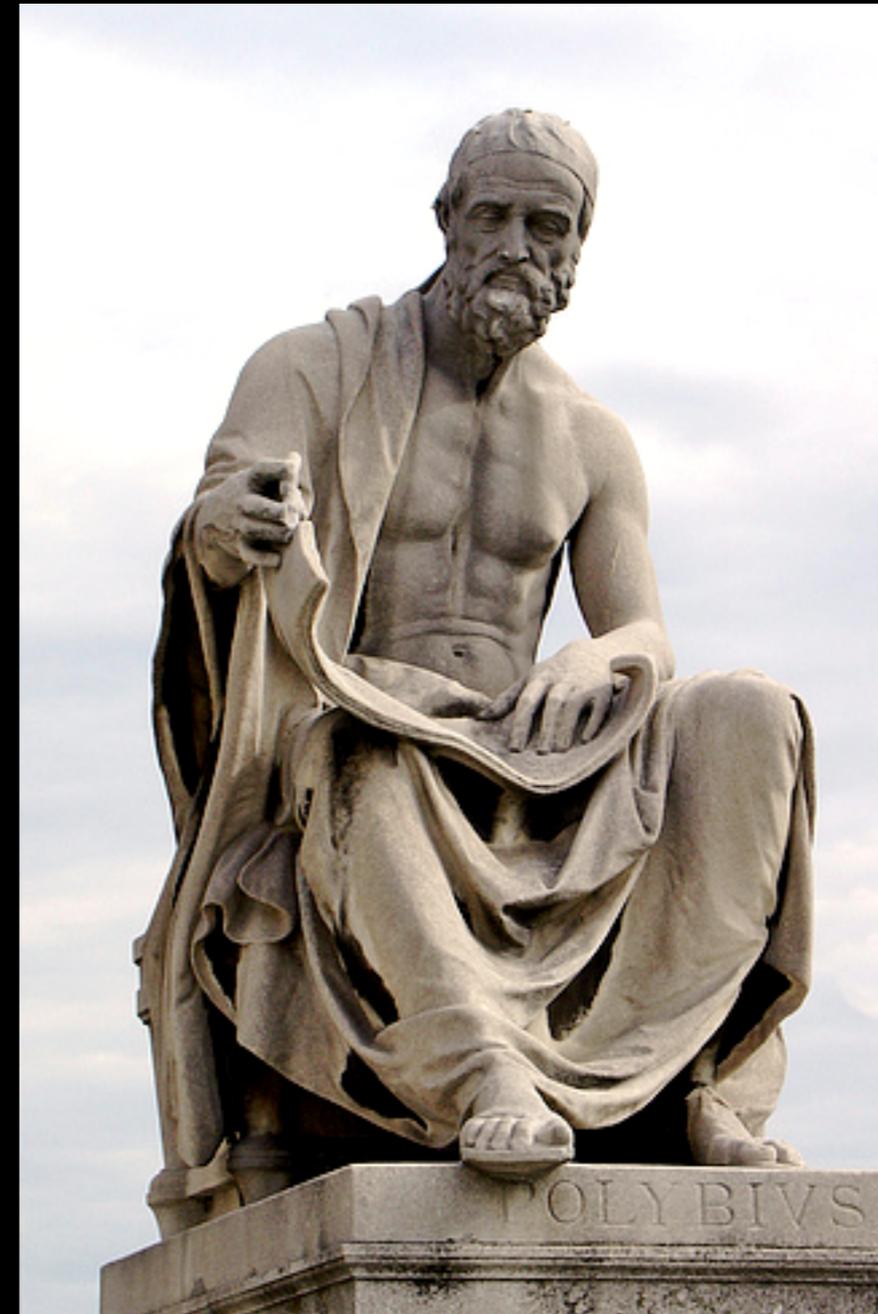
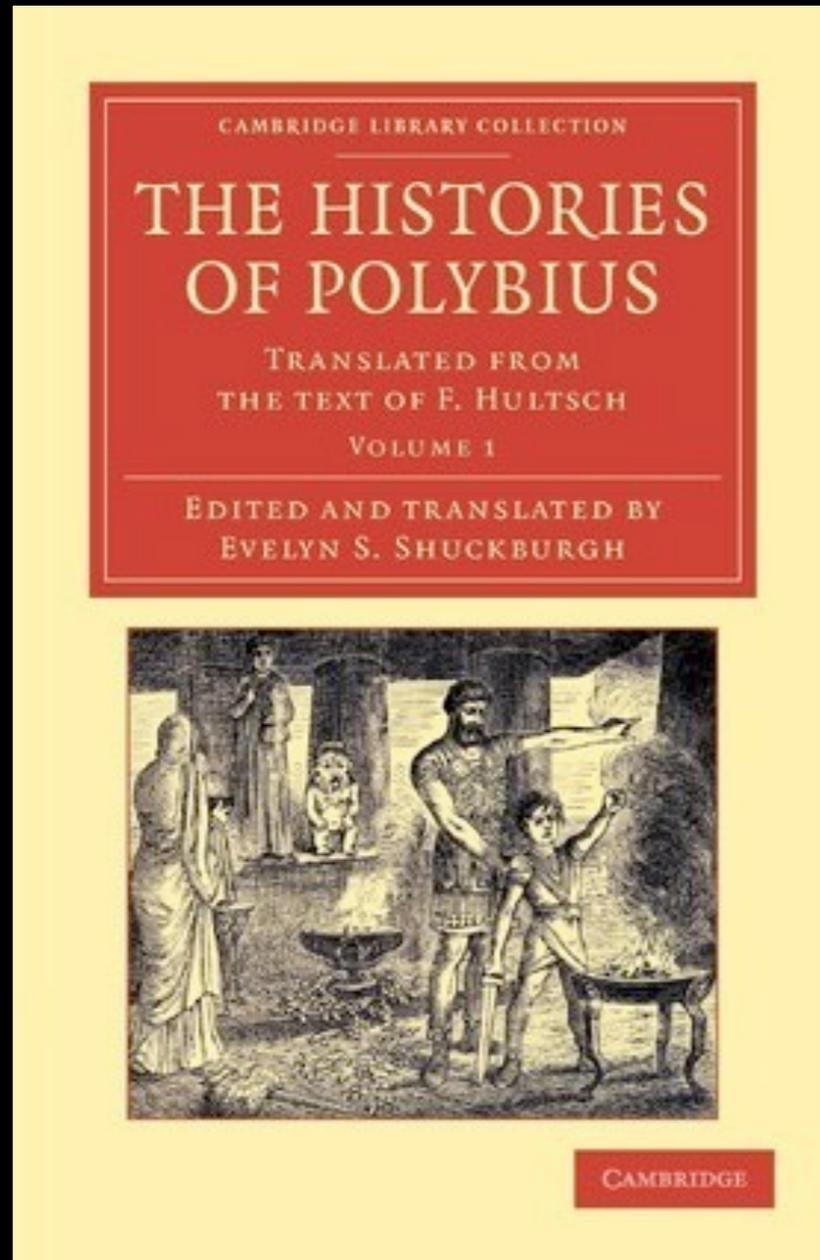
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One of the most
influential
works of
history ever
written.

Polybius 208 BC-125 BC



covers Rome 264-146 BC (to conquest of Greece)



Polybius 208-125 BC

Strabo 64 BC-24 AD (87)

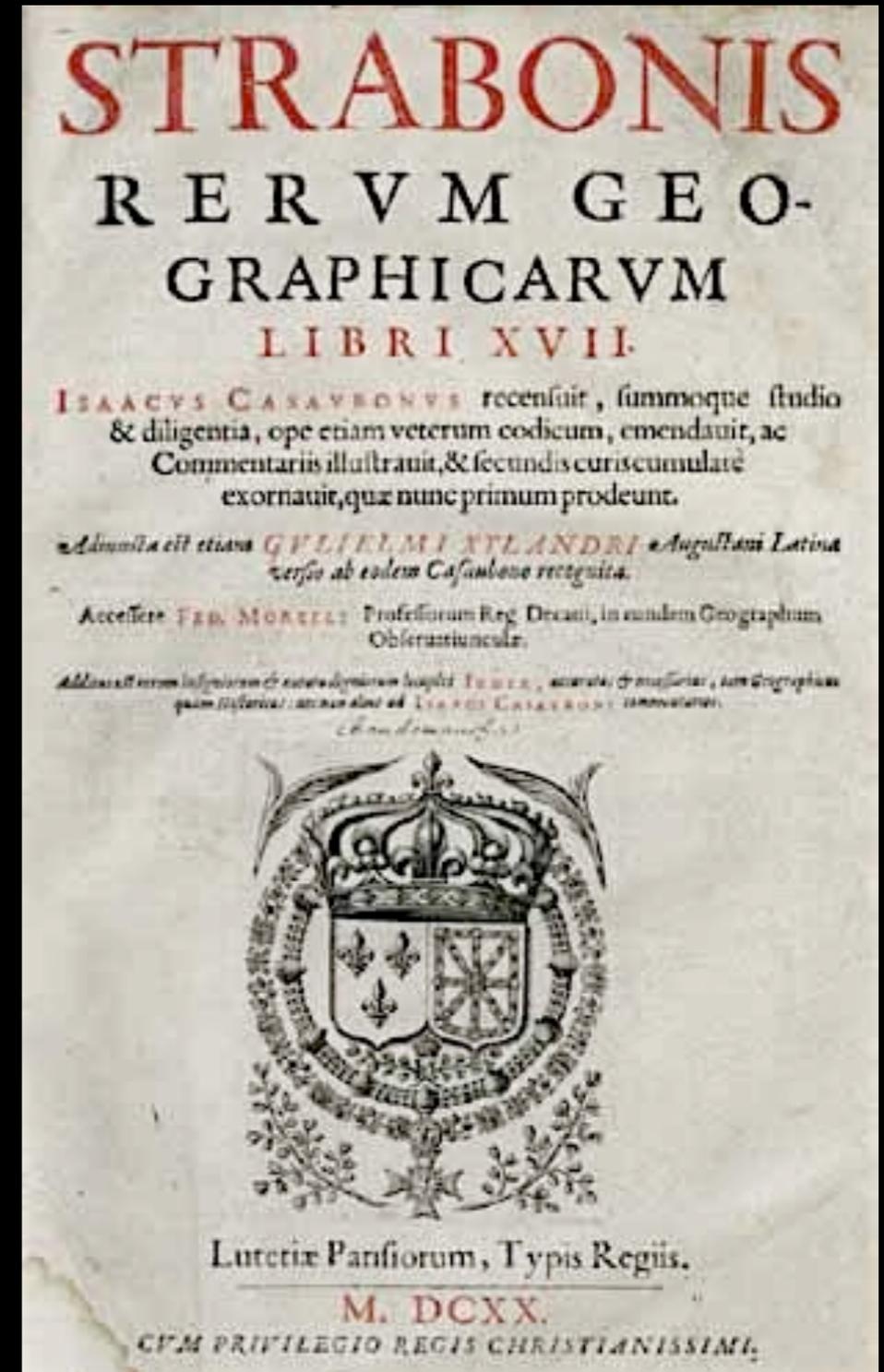
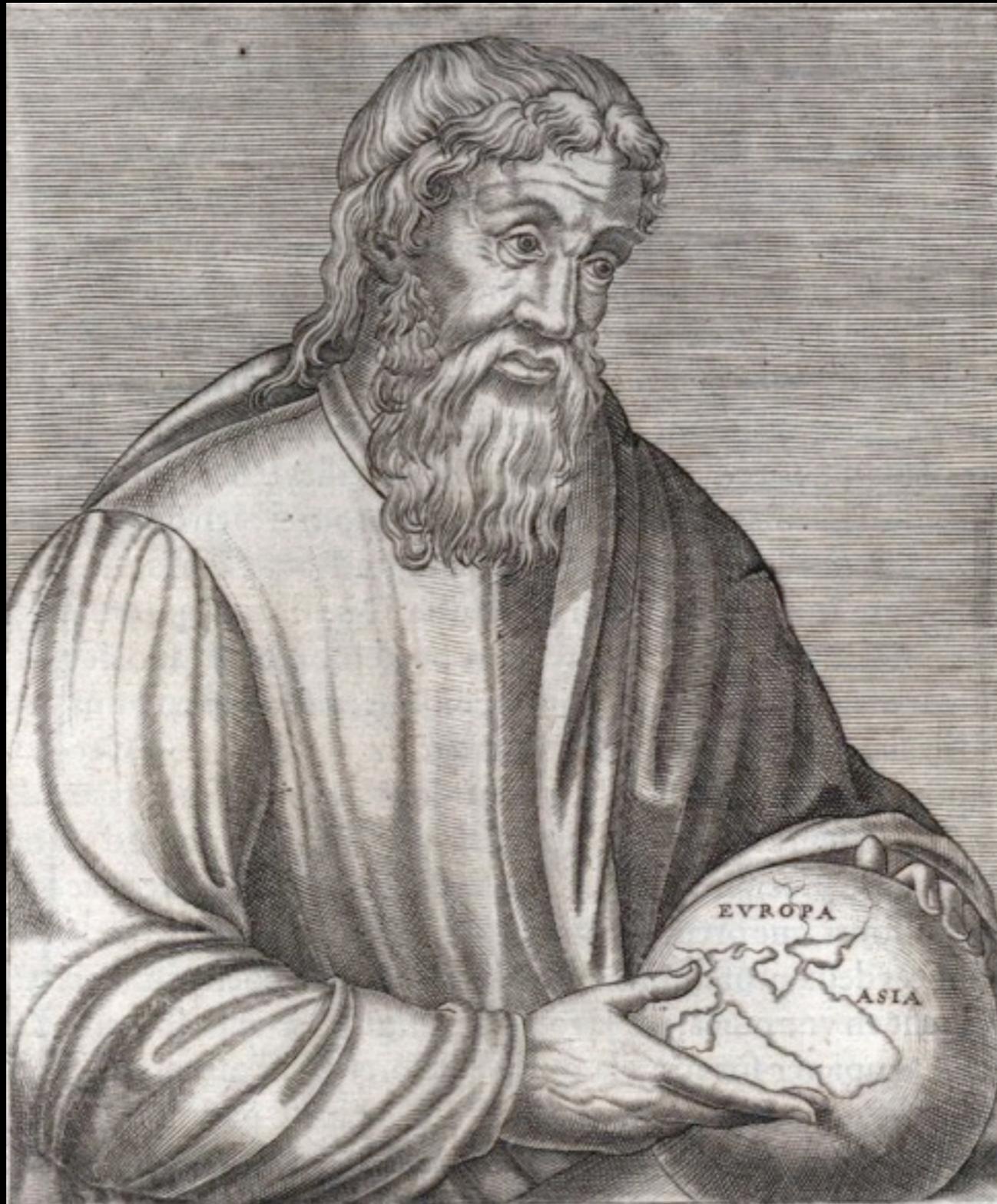
Plutarch 46-120 AD

Pausanias 110-180 AD

Galen 129-210 AD

THE LAST GREEKS

Strabo 64 BC-24 AD (87)

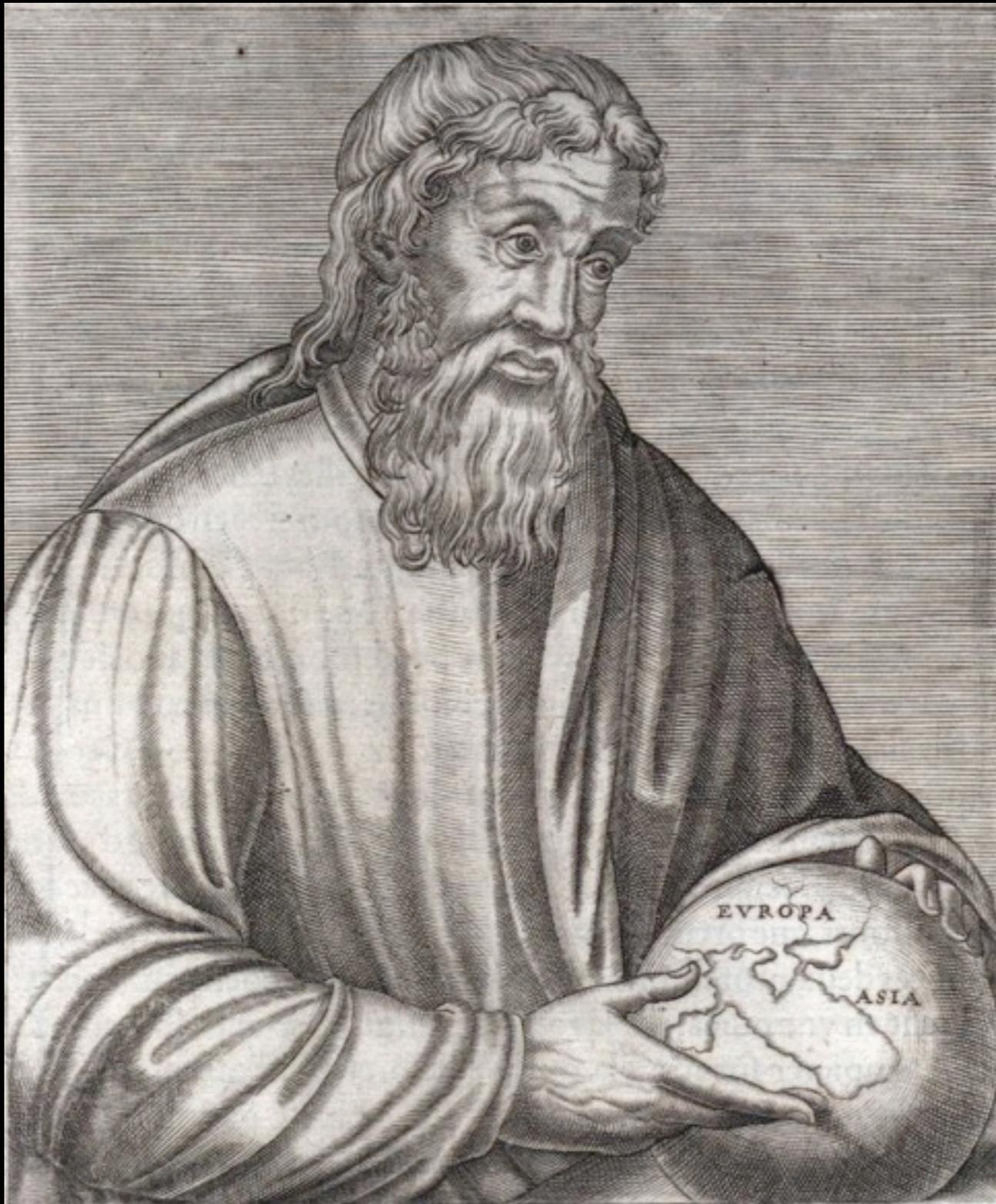




Strabo 64 BC-24 AD (87)

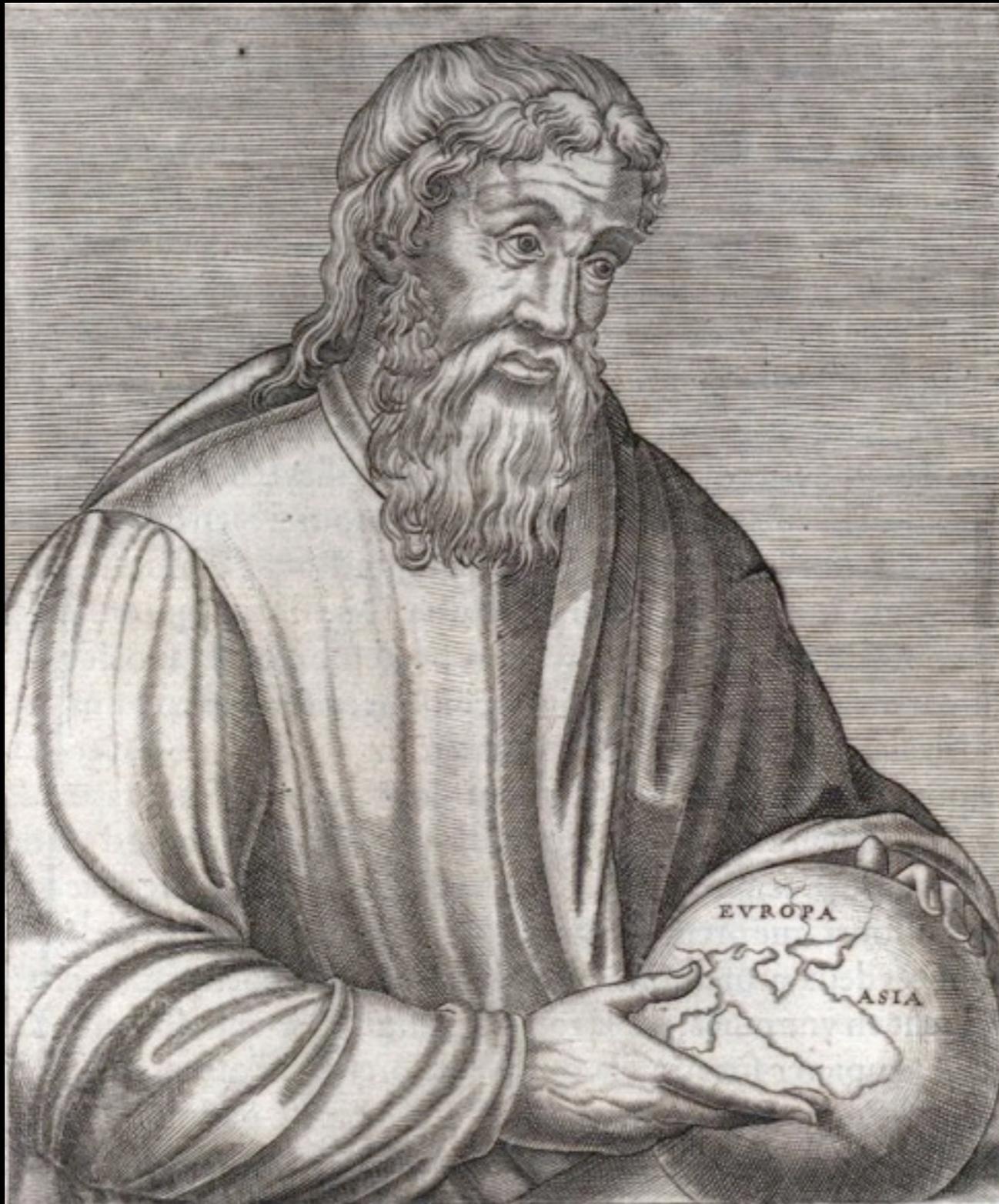


Strabo 64 BC-24 AD (87)



64 BC (Age of Julius Caesar)
born in Asia Minor
important Greek city state
father important political leader
sides with Rome as Rome
approaches (enemy Persia)
Strabo may have been given
Roman citizenship

Strabo 64 BC-24 AD (87) Extensive Travel



to Egypt and Kush, Italy as far west as coastal Tuscany and as far south as Ethiopia in addition to his travels in Asia Minor and the time he spent in Rome. Travel throughout the Mediterranean and Near East, especially for scholarly purposes, was popular during this era and was facilitated by the relative peace enjoyed throughout the **reign of Augustus (27 BC – AD 14)**. He moved to Rome in 44 BC, and stayed there, studying and writing, until at least 31 BC. In 29 BC, on his way to Corinth (where Augustus was at the time), he visited the island of Gyaros in the Aegean Sea. Around **25 BC, he sailed up the Nile** until reaching Philae, after which point there is little record of his proceedings until AD 17.

THE GEOGRAPHY, written reign of Tiberius (14 to 37 AD)

It is not known precisely when Strabo's *Geography* was written, though comments within the work itself place the finished version within the reign of Emperor Tiberius. Some place its first drafts around 7 BC others around AD 17 or 18. The latest passage to which a date can be assigned is his reference to the death in AD 23 of Juba II, king of Maurousia (Mauretania), who is said to have died "just recently". He probably worked on the *Geography* for many years and revised it steadily.

It is an encyclopaedic chronicle and consists of political, economic, social, cultural, geographic description of almost whole of Europe: British Isles, Iberian Peninsula, Gaul, Germania, The Alps, Italy, Greece; and Northern Black Sea region, Anatolia, Middle East, Central Asia and North Africa.

The *Geography* is the only extant work providing information about both Greek and Roman peoples and countries during the reign of Augustus.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF STRABO

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
HORACE LEONARD JONES, A.M., PH.D.

BASED IN PART UPON THE UNFINISHED VERSION OF
JOHN ROBERT SITLINGTON STERRETT
PH.D., LL.D.

IN EIGHT VOLUMES

I



LONDON : WILLIAM HEINEMANN
NEW YORK : G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS
MCMXVII

THE GEOGRAPHY OF STRABO

BOOK I

I

1. THE science of Geography, which I now propose to investigate, is, I think, quite as much as any other science, a concern of the philosopher; and the correctness of my view is clear for many reasons. In the first place, those who in earliest times ventured to treat the subject were, in their way, philosophers—Homer, Anaximander of Miletus, and Anaximander's fellow-citizen Hecataeus—just as Eratosthenes has already said; philosophers, too, were Democritus, Eudoxus, Dicaearchus, Ephorus, with several others of their times; and further, their successors—Eratosthenes, Polybius, and Poseidonius—were philosophers. In the second place, wide learning, which alone makes it possible to undertake a work on geography, is possessed solely by the man who has investigated things both human and divine—knowledge of which, they say, constitutes philosophy. And so, too, the utility of geography—and its utility is manifold, not only as regards the activities of statesmen and commanders but also as regards knowledge both of the heavens and of things on land and sea, animals, plants, fruits, and everything else to be seen in

various regions—the utility of geography, I say, presupposes in the geographer the same philosopher, the man who busies himself with the investigation of the art of life, that is, of happiness.

2. But I must go back and consider each one of these points in greater detail; and, first, I say that both I and my predecessors, one of whom was Hipparchus himself, are right in regarding Homer as the founder of the science of geography; for Homer has surpassed all men, both of ancient and modern times, not only in the excellence of his poetry, but also, I might say, in his acquaintance with all that pertains to public life. And this acquaintance made him busy himself not only about public activities, to the end that he might learn of as many of them as possible and give an account of them to posterity, but also about the geography both of the individual countries and of the inhabited world at large, both land and sea; for otherwise he would not have gone to the uttermost bounds of the inhabited world, encompassing the whole of it in his description.

3. In the first place, Homer declares that the inhabited world is washed on all sides by Oceanus, and this is true; and then he mentions some of the countries by name, while he leaves us to infer the other countries from hints; for instance, he expressly mentions Libya,¹ Ethiopia, Sidonians, and Erembians—and by Erembians he probably means Arabian Troglodytes²—whereas he only indicates in general terms the people who live in the far east and the far west by saying that their countries are washed by Oceanus. For he makes the sun to

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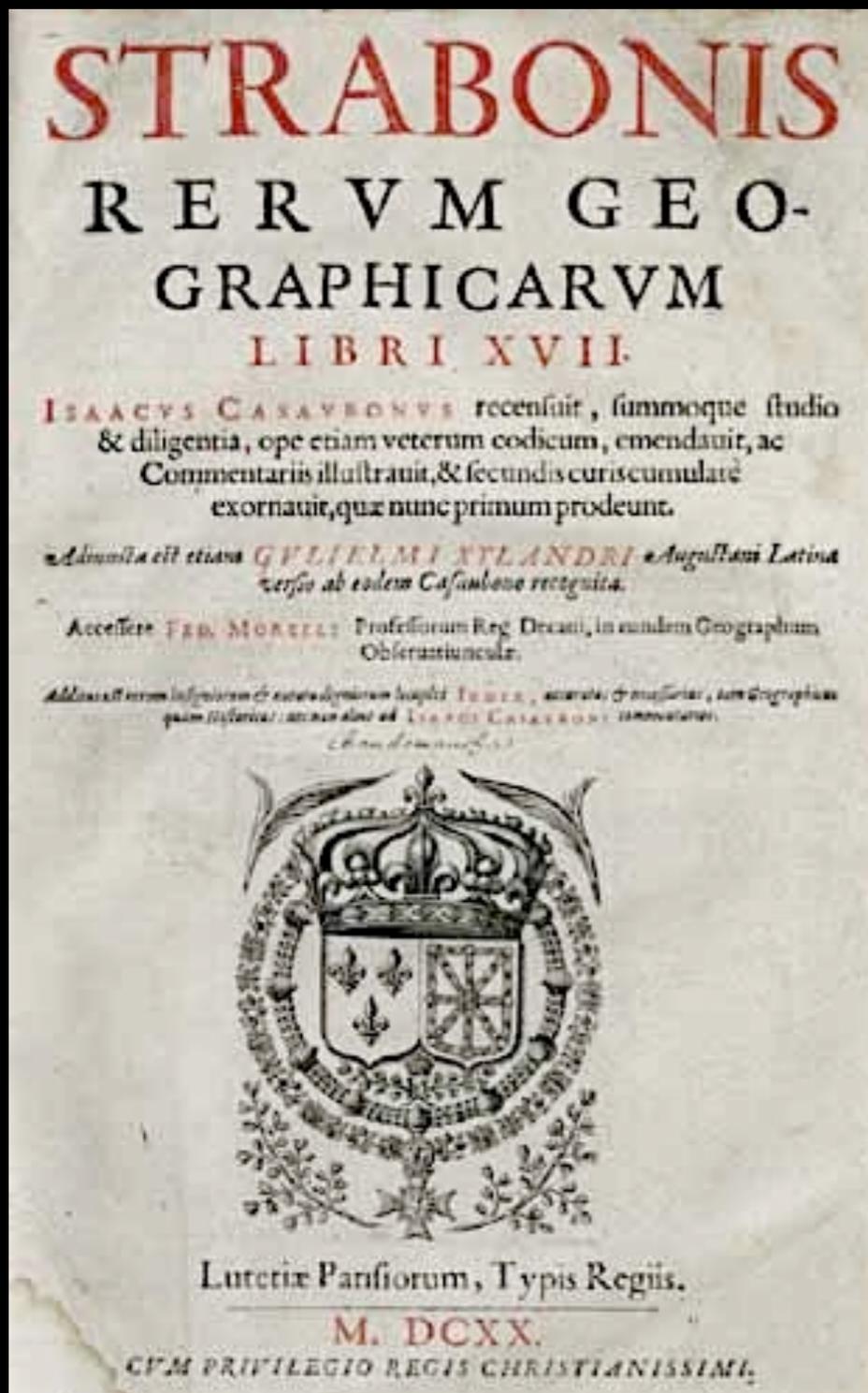
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I



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Although the *Geographica* in Greek was rarely utilized in its contemporary antiquity, (they didn't need to know this stuff) a multitude of copies survived throughout the Byzantine Empire.

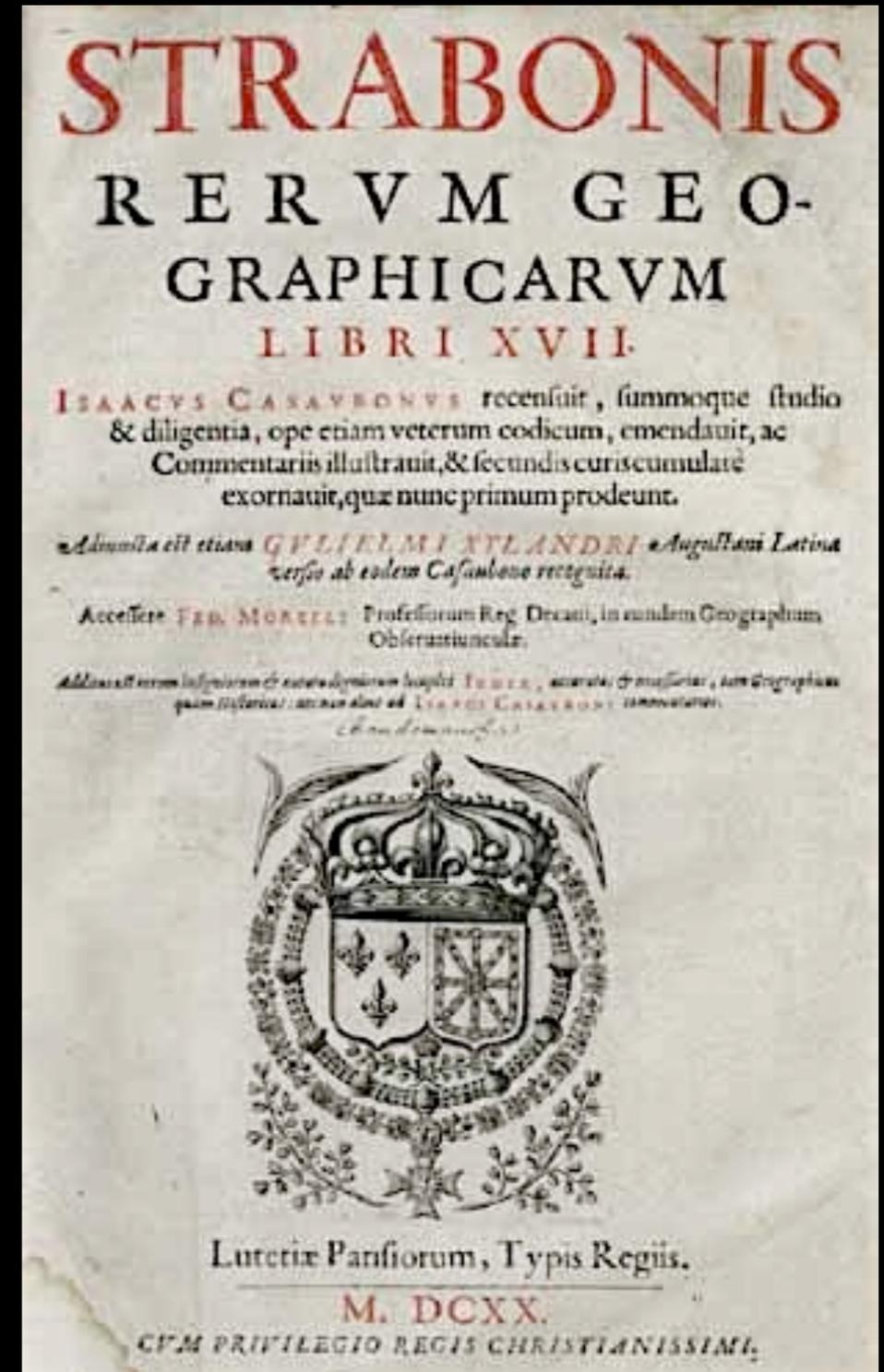
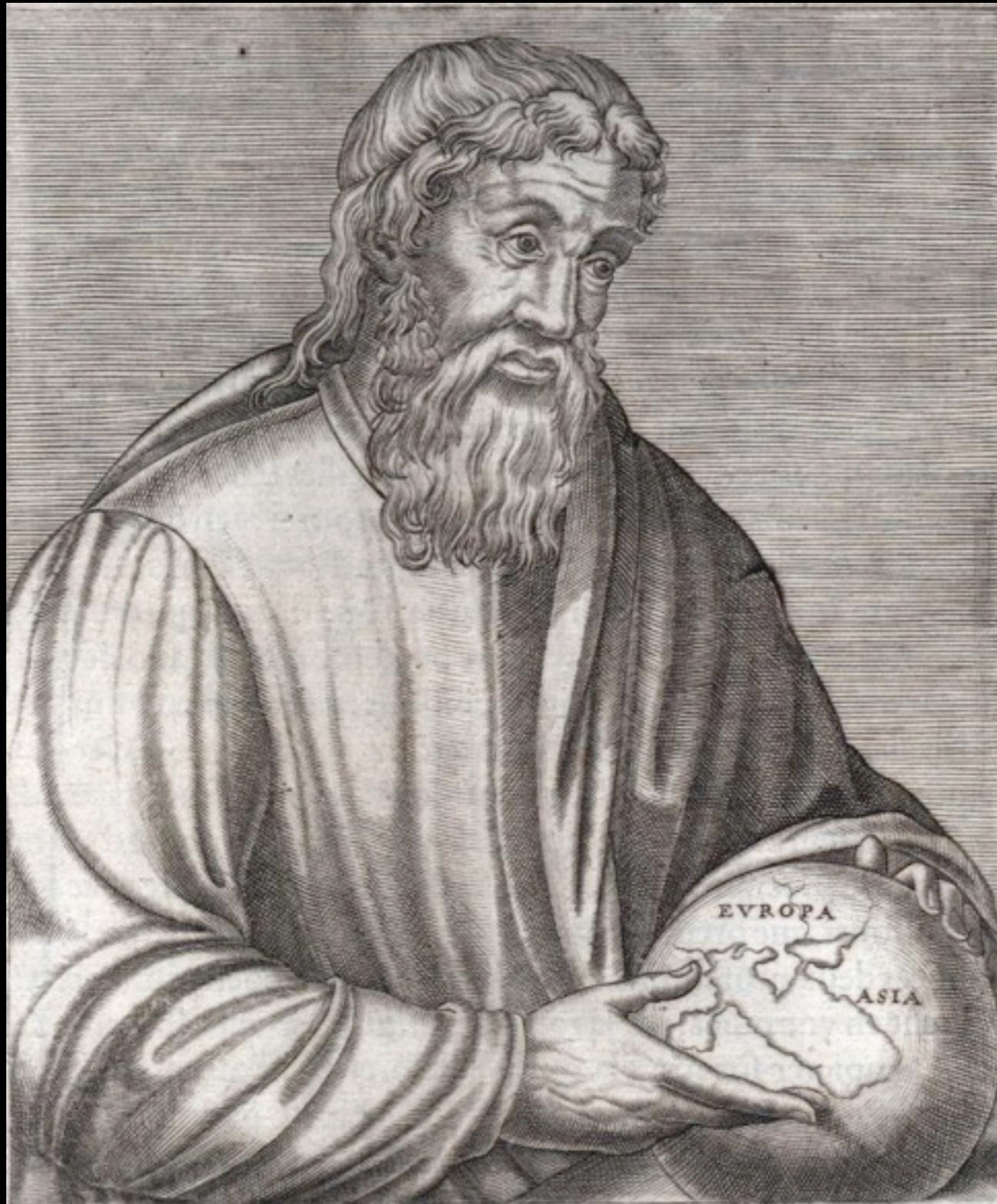
It first appeared in Western Europe in Rome as a Latin translation issued around 1469. The first Greek edition was published in 1516 in Venice. Isaac Casaubon, classical scholar and editor of Greek texts in France. provided the first critical edition in 1587.

Its influence in the 15th Century was immense (Columbus etc.)

Alexandria

In his last book of *Geographica*, he wrote quite extensively about the thriving port city of Alexandria. He emphasized that the harbor was well-encompassed by the embankments and that the shore was so deep-watered that even the largest ships could traverse. These ships were sent out to India, Ethiopia to supply them with products. Strabo juxtaposes Naples, one of the largest ports in Europe, and Alexandria ports and says that the ships in Alexandria were clearly bigger. Thus, freight transporting and shipping were essential to foreign trade in products from all over the world, suggesting a highly developed local economy at that time. Strabo also describes the city itself. According to him, there were a lot of beautiful public parks and the city was reticulated with perfectly designed streets that were wide enough for chariots and horsemen. "Two of these are exceeding broad, over a plethron in breadth, and cut one another at right angles ... All the buildings are connected one with another, and these also with what are beyond it."

Strabo 64 BC-24 AD (87)





Polybius 208-125 BC

Strabo 64 BC-24 AD (87)

Plutarch 46-120 AD

Pausanias 110-180 AD

Galen 129-210 AD

THE LAST GREEKS

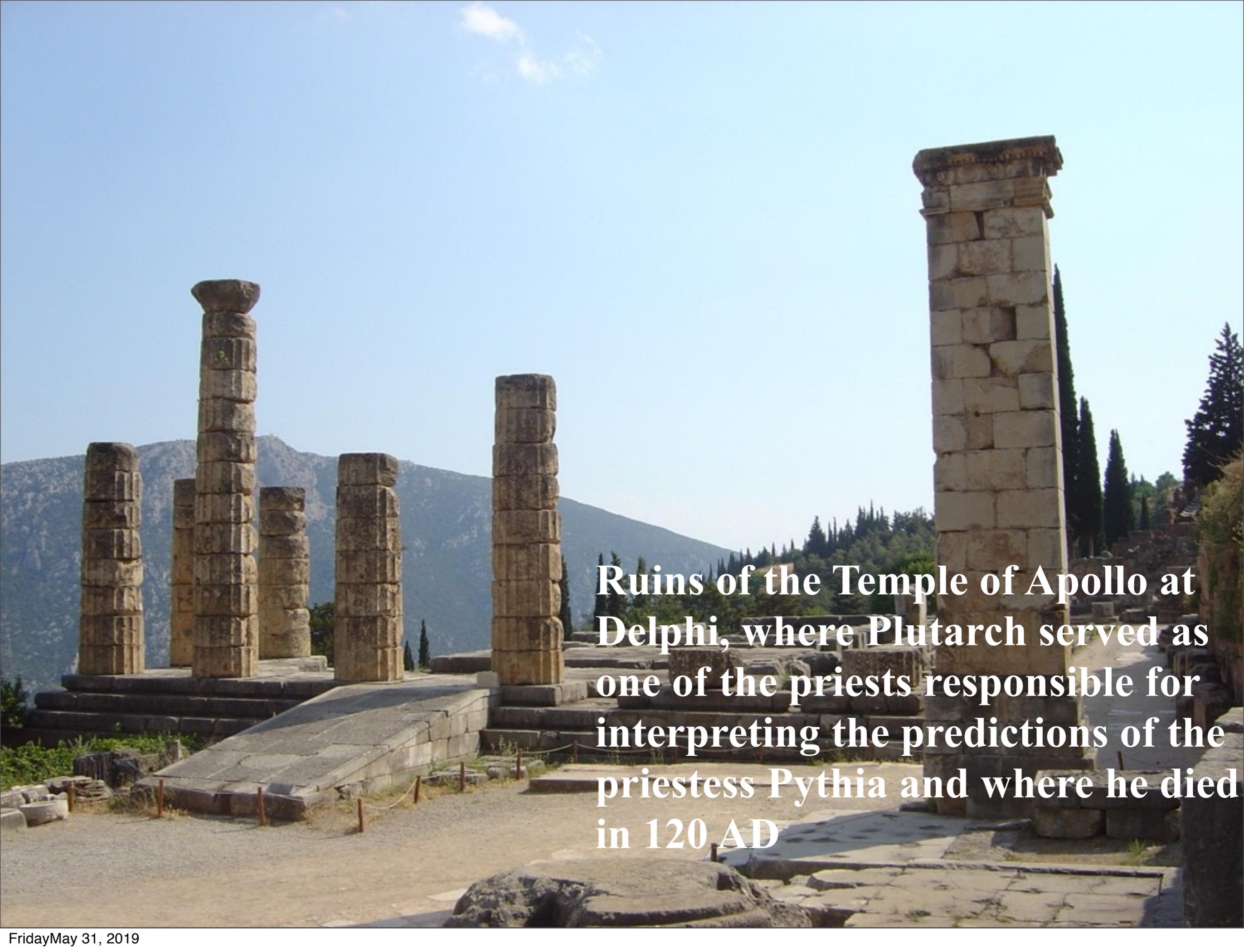
Plutarch 46-120 AD (74)

as Roman Citizen

Lucius Mestrius Plutarchus,



Bust of Plutarch in his hometown of Chaeronea, Greece where he was born in 46 AD

The image shows the ruins of the Temple of Apollo at Delphi, Greece. Several tall, weathered stone columns stand on a raised platform. The background features a clear blue sky and distant mountains. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

Ruins of the Temple of Apollo at Delphi, where Plutarch served as one of the priests responsible for interpreting the predictions of the priestess Pythia and where he died in 120 AD

Parallel Lives

A page from:
Plutarch:
Vitae illustrium
viroorum.
Rome,
printed by Ulrich
Han (Udalricus
Gallus),
Collection:
University of Leeds
Library
Date
1470



Parallel Lives (Plutarch's Lives)



Roman Lives: A Selection of Eight Roman

by [Plutarch](#) (Author), [Robin Waterfield](#) (Translator), [Philip A. S](#)



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Roman Lives

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Plutarch 46-120 AD (74)

as Roman Citizen

Lucius Mestrius Plutarchus,



Bust of Plutarch in his hometown of Chaeronea, Greece where he was born in 46 AD



Plutarch 46-120 AD (74)

Plutarch was born to a prominent family in the small town of Chaeronea, about 80 kilometres (50 mi) east of Delphi, in the Greek region of Boeotia. His family was wealthy. The name of Plutarch's father has not been preserved, but based on the common Greek custom of repeating a name in alternate generations, it was probably Nikarchus (Νίκαρχος). The name of Plutarch's grandfather was Lamprias, as he attested in *Moralia* and in his *Life of Antony*.



Plutarch 46-120 AD (74)

His brothers, Timon and Lamprias, are frequently mentioned in his essays and dialogues, which speak of Timon in particular in the most affectionate terms. Rualdus, in his 1624 work *Life of Plutarchus*, recovered the name of **Plutarch's wife, Timoxena**, from internal evidence afforded by his writings. **A letter is still extant, addressed by Plutarch to his wife, bidding her not to grieve too much at the death of their two-year-old daughter, who was named Timoxena after her mother.** He hinted at a belief in reincarnation in that letter of consolation.

MARRIED WITH
AT LEAST ONE
DAUGHTER
AND TWO SONS



By his writings and lectures Plutarch became a celebrity in the Roman Empire, yet he continued to reside where he was born, and actively participated in local affairs, even serving as mayor. At his country estate, guests from all over the empire congregated for serious conversation, presided over by Plutarch and Timoxena.

Plutarch 46-120 AD (74)



Tiberius
42 BC-37 AD,
Emperor
14-37 AD

Caligula
12 BC-41 AD
Emperor
37 - 41

Claudius,
10 BC-54 AD
Emperor
41 AD - 54 AD

Nero
37-68 AD
Emperor
54-68 AD

Plutarch 46-120 AD (74)

Arguing from the perspective of Platonic political philosophy (cf. Republic 375E, 410D-E, 411E-412A, 442B-C), in *Galba-Otho* Plutarch reveals the **constitutional principles of the Principate** (The Empire) in the time of the **civil war after Nero's death**.

While morally questioning the behavior of the autocrats, he also gives an impression of their **tragic destinies**, ruthlessly competing for the throne and finally destroying each other. "The Caesars' house in Rome, the Palatium, received in a shorter space of time no less than four Emperors", Plutarch writes, "passing, as it were, across the stage, and one making room for another to enter" (Galba 1).

Plutarch 46-120 AD (74)



Tiberius
42 BC-37 AD,
Emperor
14-37 AD

Caligula
12 BC-41 AD
Emperor
37 - 41

Claudius,
10 BC-54 AD
Emperor
41 AD - 54 AD

Nero
37-68 AD
Emperor
54-68 AD



THE AGE OF THE FIVE GOOD EMPERORS 96 - 180 AD

As is explained in the opening paragraph of his *Life of Alexander*, Plutarch was not concerned with history so much as the influence of character, good or bad, on the lives and destinies of men. Whereas sometimes he barely touched on epoch-making events, he devoted much space to charming anecdote and incidental triviality, reasoning that this often said far more for his subjects than even their most famous accomplishments. He sought to provide rounded portraits, likening his craft to that of a painter; indeed, he went to tremendous length to draw parallels between physical appearance and moral character. In many ways, he must be counted amongst the earliest moral philosophers.



Some of the Lives have not survived complete.
The complete ones are:

Extant *Lives* include those on Solon, Themistocles, Aristides, Agesilaus II, Pericles, Alcibiades, Nicias, Demosthenes, Pelopidas, Philopoemen, Timoleon, Dion of Syracuse, Eumenes, Alexander the Great, Pyrrhus of Epirus, Romulus, Numa Pompilius, Coriolanus, Theseus, Aemilius Paullus, Tiberius Gracchus, Gaius Gracchus, Gaius Marius, Sulla, Sertorius, Lucullus, Pompey, Julius Caesar, Cicero, Cato the Elder, Mark Antony, and Marcus Junius Brutus.

PLUTARCH ON ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Plutarch's *Life of Alexander*, written as a parallel to that of Julius Caesar, is one of the most important sources for the Macedonian conqueror Alexander the Great. It includes anecdotes and descriptions of events that appear in no other source. Plutarch devotes a great deal of space to Alexander's drive and desire, and strives to determine how much of it was presaged in his youth. He also draws extensively on the work of Lysippus, Alexander's favourite sculptor, to provide what is probably the fullest and most accurate description of the conqueror's physical appearance. When it comes to his character, Plutarch emphasizes his unusual degree of self-control and scorn for luxury: "He desired not pleasure or wealth, but only excellence and glory." As the narrative progresses, however, the subject incurs less admiration from his biographer and the deeds that it recounts become less savory. The murder of Cleitus the Black, which Alexander instantly and deeply regretted, is commonly cited to this end.

2 1 As for the lineage of Alexander, on his father's side he was a descendant of Heracles through Caranus, and on his mother's side a descendant of Aeacus through Neoptolemus; this is accepted without any question. 2 And we are told that Philip, after being initiated into the mysteries of Samothrace at the same time with Olympias, he himself being still a youth and she an orphan child, fell in love with her and betrothed himself to her at once with the consent of her brother, Arymbas. 3 Well, then, the night before that on which the marriage was consummated, the bride dreamed that there was a peal of thunder and that a thunder-bolt fell upon her womb, and that thereby much fire was kindled, which broke into flames that travelled all about, and then was extinguished. 4 At a later time, too, after the marriage, Philip dreamed that he was putting a seal upon his wife's womb; and the device of the seal, as he thought, was the figure of a lion. 5 The other seers, now, were led by the vision to suspect that Philip needed to put a closer watch upon his marriage relations; but Aristander of Telmessus said that the woman was pregnant, since no seal was put upon what was empty, and pregnant of a son whose nature would be bold and lion-like. 6 Moreover, a serpent was once seen lying stretched out by the side of Olympias as she slept, and we are told that this, more than anything else, dulled the ardour of Philip's attentions to his wife, so that he no longer came often to sleep by her side, either because he feared that some spells and enchantments might be practised upon him by her, or because he shrank from her embraces in the conviction that she was the partner of a superior being.

4 1 The outward appearance of Alexander is best represented by the statues of him which Lysippus made, and it was by this artist alone that Alexander himself thought it fit that he should be modelled. 2 For those peculiarities which many of his successors and friends afterwards tried to imitate, namely, the poise of the neck, which was bent slightly to the left, and the melting glance of his eyes, this artist has accurately observed. 3 Apelles, however, in painting him as wielder of the thunder-bolt, did not reproduce his complexion, but made it too dark and swarthy. Whereas he was of a fair colour, as they say, and his fairness passed into ruddiness on his breast particularly, and in his face. 4 Moreover, that a very pleasant odour exhaled from his skin and that there was a fragrance about his mouth and all his flesh, so that his garments were filled with it, this we have read in the Memoirs of Aristoxenus.

5 1 He once entertained the envoys from the Persian king who came during Philip's absence, and associated with them freely. He won upon them by his friendliness, and by asking no childish or trivial questions, 2 but by enquiring about the length of the roads and the character of the journey into the interior, about the king himself, what sort of a warrior he was, and what the prowess and might of the Persians. 3 The envoys were therefore astonished and regarded the much-talked-of ability of Philip as nothing compared with his son's eager disposition to do great things. 4 At all events, as often as tidings were brought that Philip had either taken a famous city or been victorious in some celebrated battle, Alexander was not very glad to hear them, but would say to his comrades: "Boys, my father will anticipate everything; and for me he will leave no great or brilliant achievement to be displayed to the world with your aid."

5 For since he did not covet pleasure, nor even wealth, but excellence and fame, he considered that the more he should receive from his father the fewer would be the successes won by himself. 6 Therefore, considering that increase in prosperity meant the squandering upon his father of opportunities for achievement, he preferred to receive from him a realm which afforded, not wealth nor luxury and enjoyment, but struggles and wars and ambitions.

TRANSMIGRATION OF SOULS

Plutarch on the Soul

"The soul, being eternal, after death is like a caged bird that has been released. If it has been a long time in the body, and has become tame by many affairs and long habit, the soul will immediately take another body and once again become involved in the troubles of the world. The worst thing about old age is that the soul's memory of the other world grows dim, while at the same time its attachment to things of this world becomes so strong that the soul tends to retain the form that it had in the body. But that soul which remains only a short time within a body, until liberated by the higher powers, quickly recovers its fire and goes on to higher things."

Plutarch (*The Consolation*, *Moralia*)

Why such extraordinary influence?



Parallel Lives

A page from:
Plutarch:
Vitae illustrium
viroorum.

Rome,
printed by Ulrich
Han (Udalricus
Gallus),
Collection:
University of Leeds
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Date
1470

Plutarch's writings had an enormous influence on RENAISSANCE English and French literature.

Shakespeare paraphrased parts of Thomas North's English translation of selected *Lives* in his plays, and occasionally quoted from them verbatim.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau quotes from Plutarch in the 1762 *Emile, or On Education*, a treatise on the education of the whole person for citizenship. Rousseau introduces a passage from Plutarch in support of his position against eating meat: "'You ask me,' said Plutarch, 'why Pythagoras abstained from eating the flesh of beasts...'"

Ralph Waldo Emerson and the Transcendentalists were greatly influenced by the *Moralia* and in his glowing introduction to the five-volume, 19th-century edition, he called the *Lives* "a bible for heroes". He also opined that it was impossible to "read Plutarch without a tingling of the blood; and I accept the saying of the Chinese Mencius: 'A sage is the instructor of a hundred ages. When the manners of Loo are heard of, the stupid become intelligent, and the wavering, determined.'"

Montaigne's *Essays* draw extensively on Plutarch's *Moralia* and are consciously modelled on the Greek's easygoing and discursive inquiries into science, manners, customs and beliefs. *Essays* contains more than 400 references to Plutarch and his works.

Plutarch 46-120 AD (74)

as Roman Citizen

Lucius Mestrius Plutarchus,



Bust of Plutarch in his hometown of Chaeronea, Greece where he was born in 46 AD



Polybius 208-125 BC

Strabo 64 BC-24 AD (87)

Plutarch 46-120 AD

Pausanias 110-180 AD

Galen 129-210 AD

THE LAST GREEKS

Pausanias 110-180 AD



The Description of Greece

Pausanias 110-180 AD



THE AGE OF THE FIVE GOOD EMPERORS

96 - 180 AD

age of peace prosperity

great age for Greece

Hadrian loves Greece

Pausanias 110-180 AD



The Description of Greece



ΓΑΥΣΑΝΙΟΥ ΕΜΜΑΔΟΣ
ΓΕΡΩΝΤΗΣΕΩΣ



Ἡ δὲ ἡπίρου τῆς ἐμμηρικῆς, κατὰ
ρήσοις τὰς κύκλας καὶ πελάγους τῆς
αἰγαίου, ἀκροῦ σὺν ἰοῦ ποροκίται τῆς
τῆς ἀπτικῆς καὶ λιμνὴ τε πεδραπρῦ
σδρπὶ τῆρ ἀκρδνίσι. καὶ μαρσ ἀθηνῶν
σουρῖαδδς ὄτω κορὺ φῆ τῆς ἀκρας. σπλε
ορπιδε εἰς τὸ πρὸσω λαυρῖου πῆ εἰν, εἰ
βάποτε ἀθηνῶν οἱς ἠγάρτου μετὰλλ. κῆ
ρῆσοις ἐρμωσ οὐ μετὰ τῶν τροκλου κα
λου μερῆ. τῆρσ εἰδρ ὠκοδομῖ σατο εἰν αὐτῆ.
χαρακαίβ αλι το πατροκλος. ὅς τρῖ ἡρσ
ὑπὲρ ἀναρ αρχος αἰ γυπίας. ἀσπολεμα
ὄτου λαυγου, πῆ μαρρεῖν ἔστειλεν ἀθηνῶν οἱς
ὄτπ σφῖ σῖν ἀντίγομος ὀδ κλητρίου φρατῖα τε αὐτος ἐς βεβληκῶς ἐφθερε
τῆρ χωραυ καὶ μαρσ ἰν αἰμα ἐκ βαμάσθης κατῖργεν ὀδ ἔπιρ αἰ. ὀδ μος μ
ἠρσ κτῆλαιου. πορότερον δὲ πορῖν ἡ βεμῖ φοκλῆς ἀθηνῶν οἱς ἠρξεν ἔπιρ μ
ὀυ κῆρ φδληρον δε. ταῦτη γδρ εἰλαχῖτον ἀπέχῃ τῆς τωλίας κ βάλιασδ
το ἔσοσφῖ σῖν ἔπιρ οἱν ἠν. καὶ μερσ ἀτῖα φασῖν αὐτο βεν ταῖς μαρσ ἰν ε

Παριεστριασπαι αἰν
ἐρσ ὀν αἰν κτῆρ τῆς
καὶ κτῆρ. πορσ τῆ
ραῖν ὀν αἰν κτῆρ
καὶ κτῆρ
καὶ κτῆρ
καὶ κτῆρ

Pausanias 110-180 AD



born to Greek family in Lydia. (ancient state in Asia Minor with capital of Sardis). He was familiar with the western coast of Asia Minor, but his travels extended far beyond the limits of Ionia. Before visiting Greece, he had been to Antioch, Joppa, and Jerusalem, and to the banks of the River Jordan. In Egypt, he had seen the pyramids. While at the temple of Ammon, he had been shown the hymn once sent to that shrine by Pindar. In Macedonia, he appears to have seen the tomb said to be that of Orpheus in Libethra. Crossing over to Italy, he had seen something of the cities of Campania and of the wonders of Rome. **He was one of the first known to write of seeing the ruins of Troy, and Mycenae.**

Pausanias 110-180 AD



Pausanias' travels and careful descriptions of Greek locations and Greek ruins laid the foundation for all modern archaeology in Greece.

Pausanias 110-180 AD



Pausanias' *Description of Greece* is in ten books, each dedicated to some portion of Greece. He begins his tour in Attica where the city of Athens and its demes dominate the discussion. Subsequent books describe Corinthia (second book), Laconia (third), Messenia (fourth), Elis (fifth and sixth), Achaea (seventh), Arcadia (eighth), Boetia (ninth), Phocis and Ozolian Locris (tenth).

The project is more than topographical; it is a cultural geography. Pausanias digresses from the description of architectural and artistic objects to review the mythological and historical underpinnings of the society that produced them.

As a Greek writing under the auspices of the Roman empire, he was in an awkward cultural space, between the glories of the Greek past he was so keen to describe and the realities of a Greece beholden to Rome as a dominating imperial force. His work bears the marks of his attempt to navigate that space and establish an identity for Roman Greece.t

ATHENS

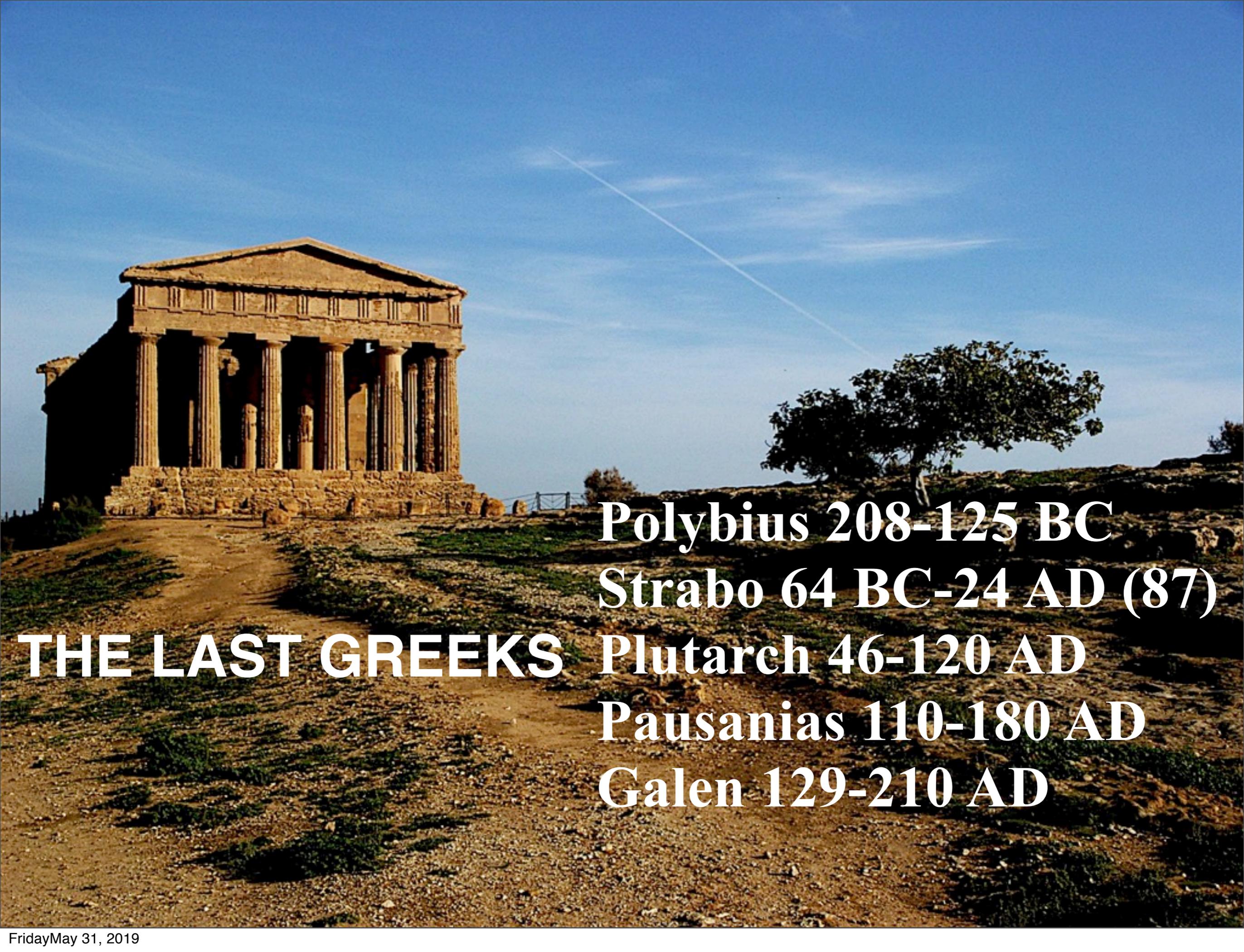
[1.2.4] On entering the city there is a building for the preparation of the processions, which are held in some cases every year, in others at longer intervals. Hard by is a temple of Demeter, with images of the goddess herself and of her daughter, and of Iacchus holding a torch. On the wall, in Attic characters, is written that they are works of Praxiteles. Not far from the temple is Poseidon on horseback, hurling a spear against the giant Polybotes, concerning whom is prevalent among the Coans the story about the promontory of Chelone. But the inscription of our time assigns the statue to another, and not to Poseidon. From the gate to the Cerameicus there are porticoes, and in front of them brazen statues of such as had some title to fame, both men and women.

[2.2.5] One of the porticoes contains shrines of gods, and a gymnasium called that of Hermes. In it is the house of Pulytion, at which it is said that a mystic rite was performed by the most notable Athenians, parodying the Eleusinian mysteries. But in my time it was devoted to the worship of Dionysus. This Dionysus they call Melpomenus (Minstrel), on the same principle as they call Apollo Musegetes (Leader of the Muses). Here there are images of Athena Paeonia (Healer), of Zeus, of Mnemosyne (Memory) and of the Muses, an Apollo, the votive offering and work of Eubulides, and Acratus, a daemon attendant upon Apollo; it is only a face of him worked into the wall. After the precinct of Apollo is a building that contains earthen ware images, Amphictyon, king of Athens, feasting Dionysus and other gods. Here also is Pegasus of Eleutherae, who introduced the god to the Athenians. Herein he was helped by the oracle at Delphi, which called to mind that the god once dwelt in Athens in the days of Icarius.

Pausanias 110-180 AD



The Description of Greece



Polybius 208-125 BC

Strabo 64 BC-24 AD (87)

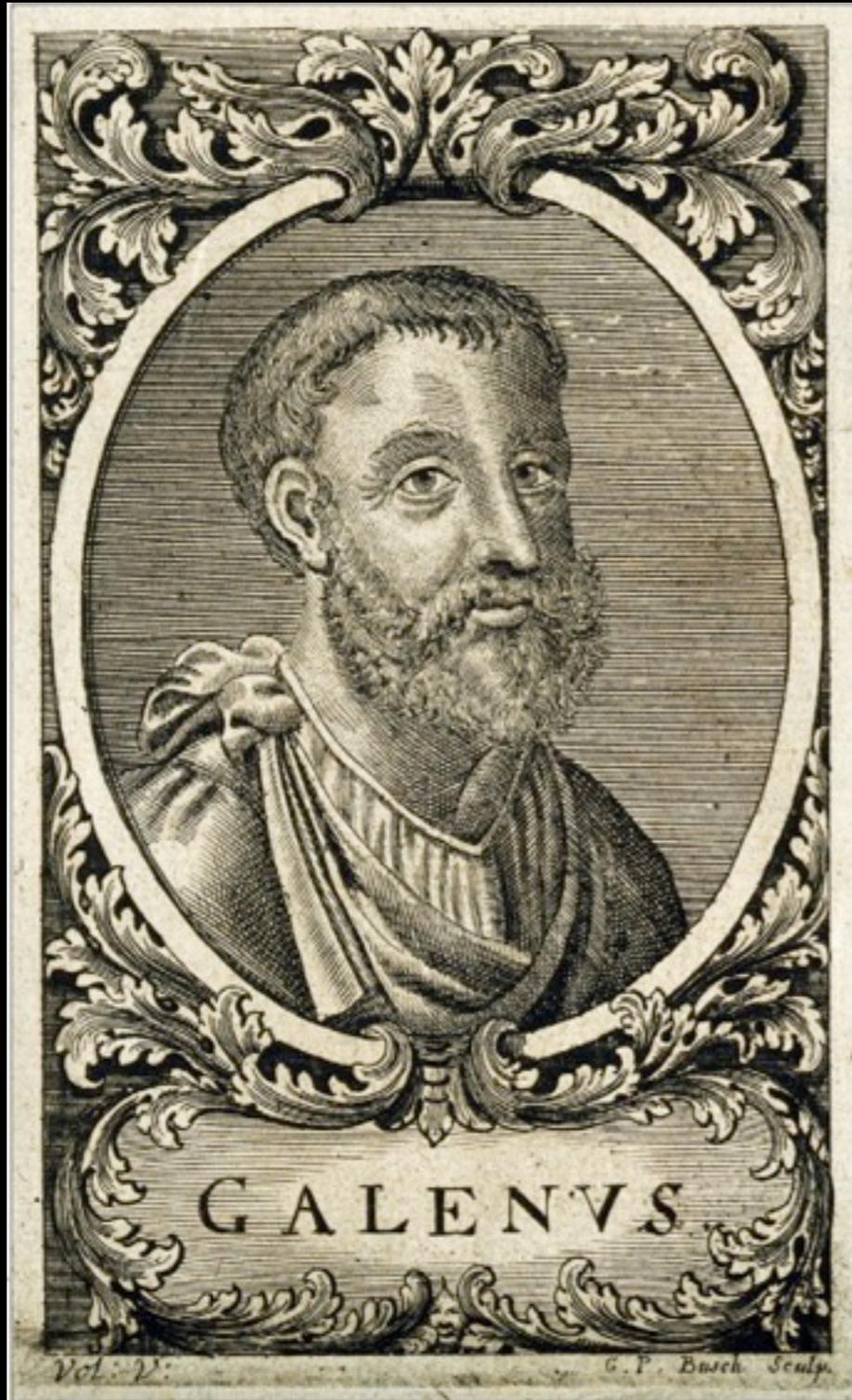
Plutarch 46-120 AD

Pausanias 110-180 AD

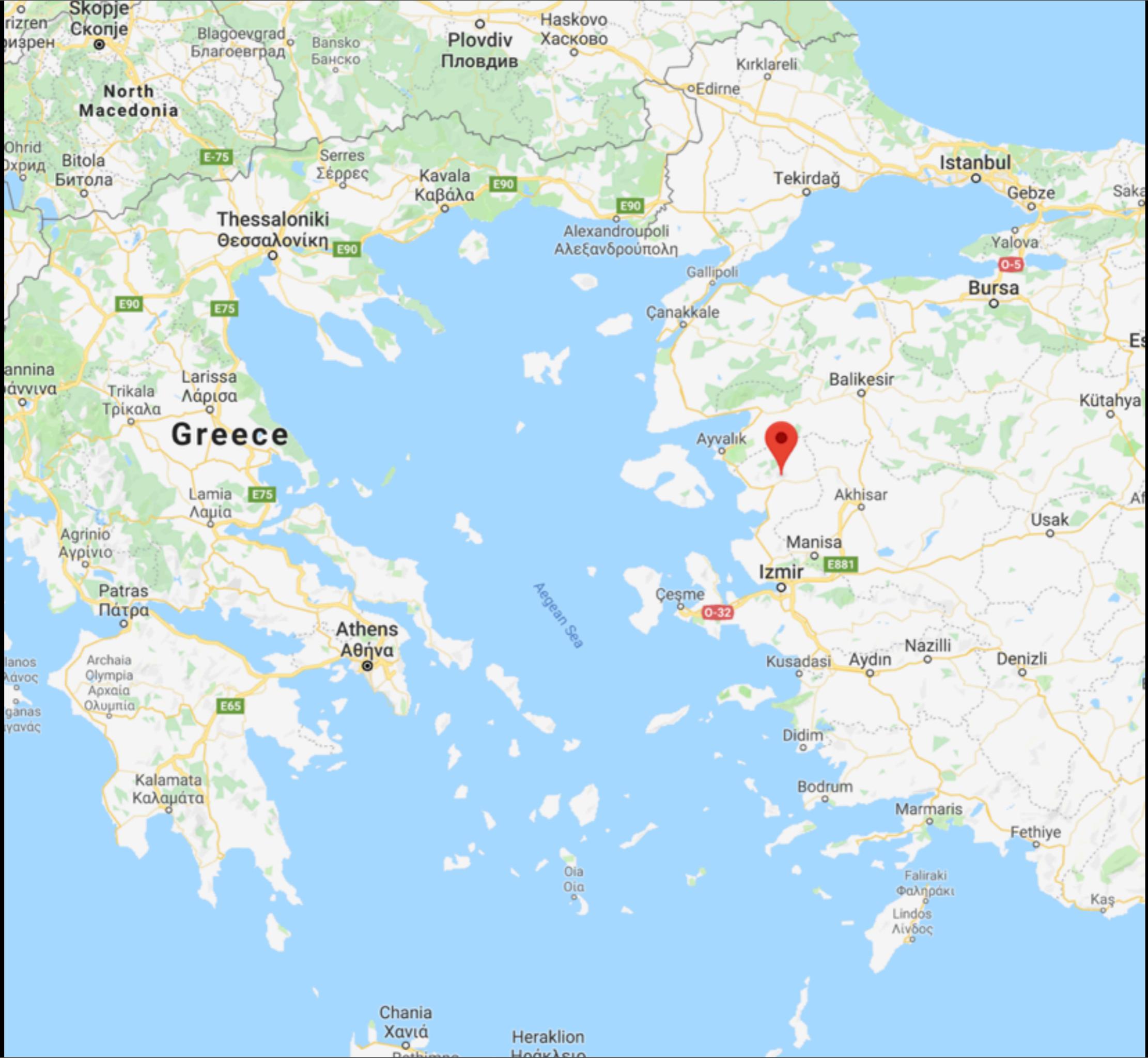
Galen 129-210 AD

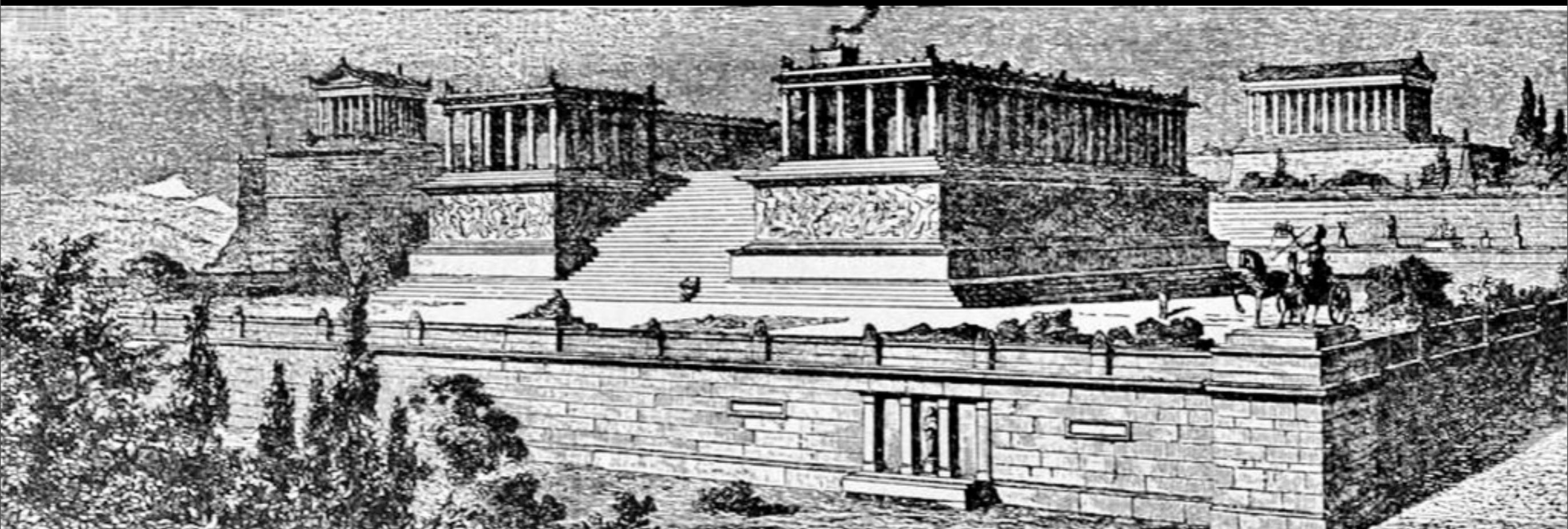
THE LAST GREEKS

Galen of Pergamon 129-210 AD



born Pergamon 129 AD

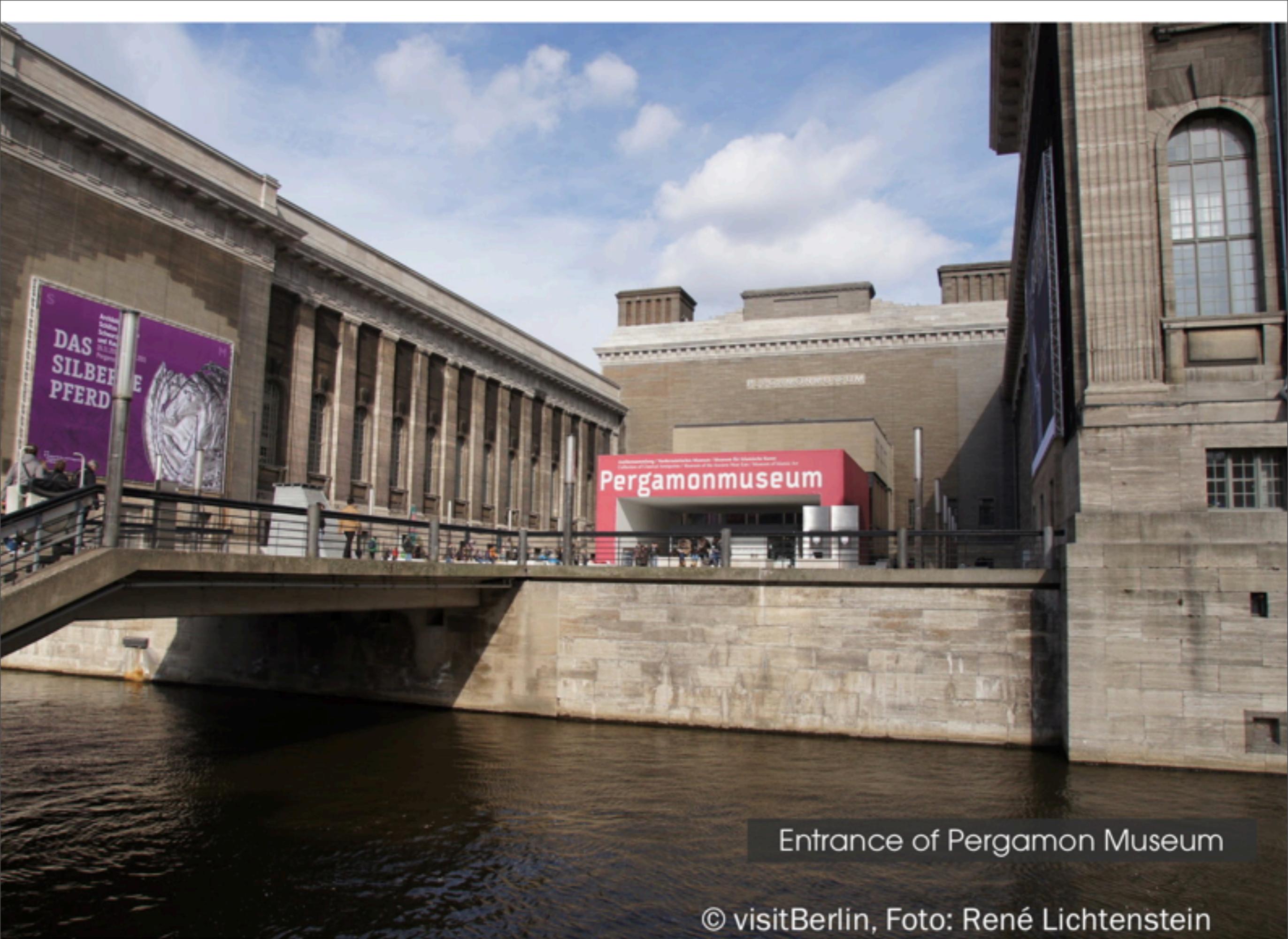




Pergamon was a rich and powerful ancient Greek city in Aeolis. It is located 26 kilometres (16 mi) from the modern coastline of the Aegean Sea on a promontory on the north side of the river Caicus (modern-day Bakırçay) and northwest of the modern city of Bergama, Turkey. During the Hellenistic period, it became the capital of the Kingdom of Pergamon under the Attalid dynasty in 281–133 BC, who transformed it into one of the major cultural centres of the Greek world. Many remains of its impressive monuments can still be seen and especially the outstanding masterpiece of the Pergamon Altar.^[2] Pergamon was the northernmost of the seven churches of Asia cited in the New Testament Book of Revelation. The city is centered around a 335-metre-high (1,099 ft) mesa of andesite which formed its acropolis. This mesa falls away sharply on the north, west, and east sides, but three natural terraces on the south side provide a route up to the top. To the west of the acropolis, the Selinus River (modern Bergamaçay) flows through the city, while the Ketios river (modern Kestelçay) passes by to the east.

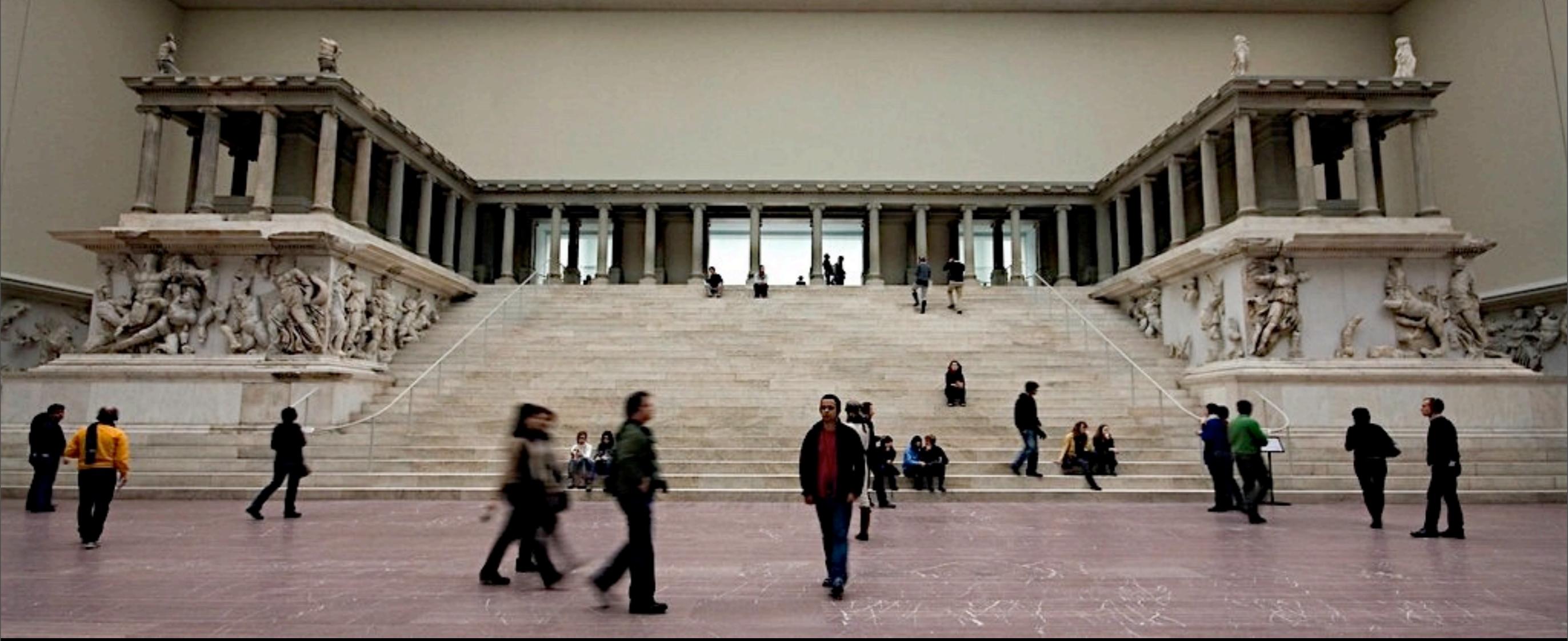
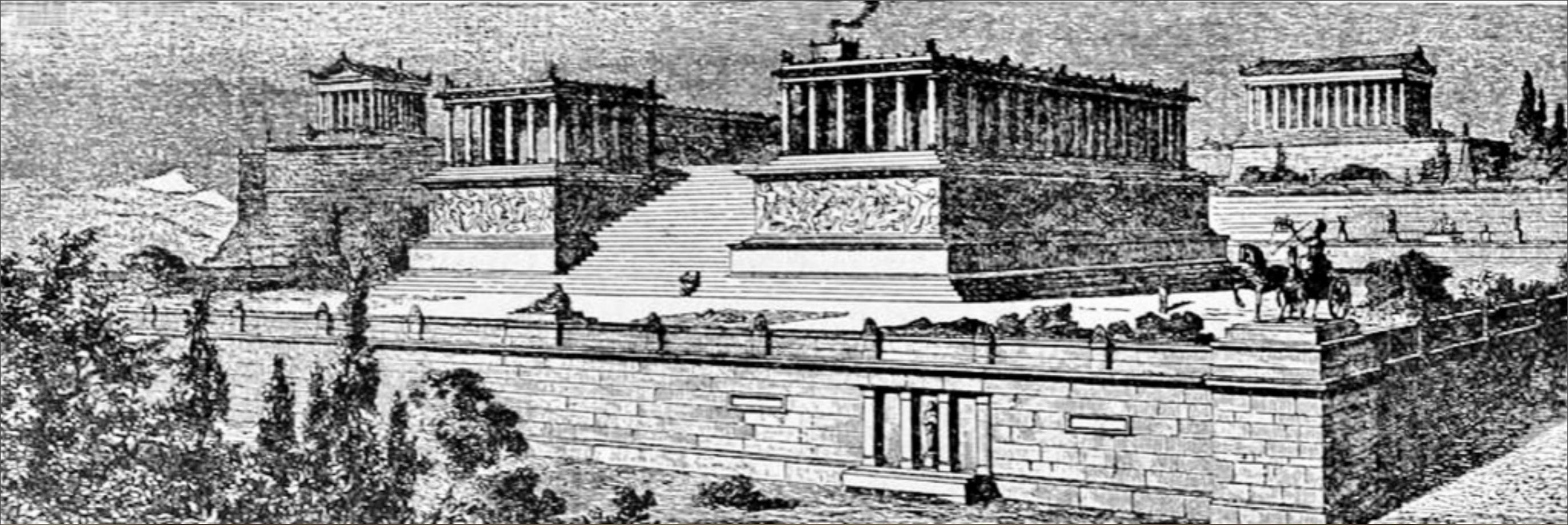
Temple
of
Trajan





Entrance of Pergamon Museum

© visitBerlin, Foto: René Lichtenstein





ATHENA







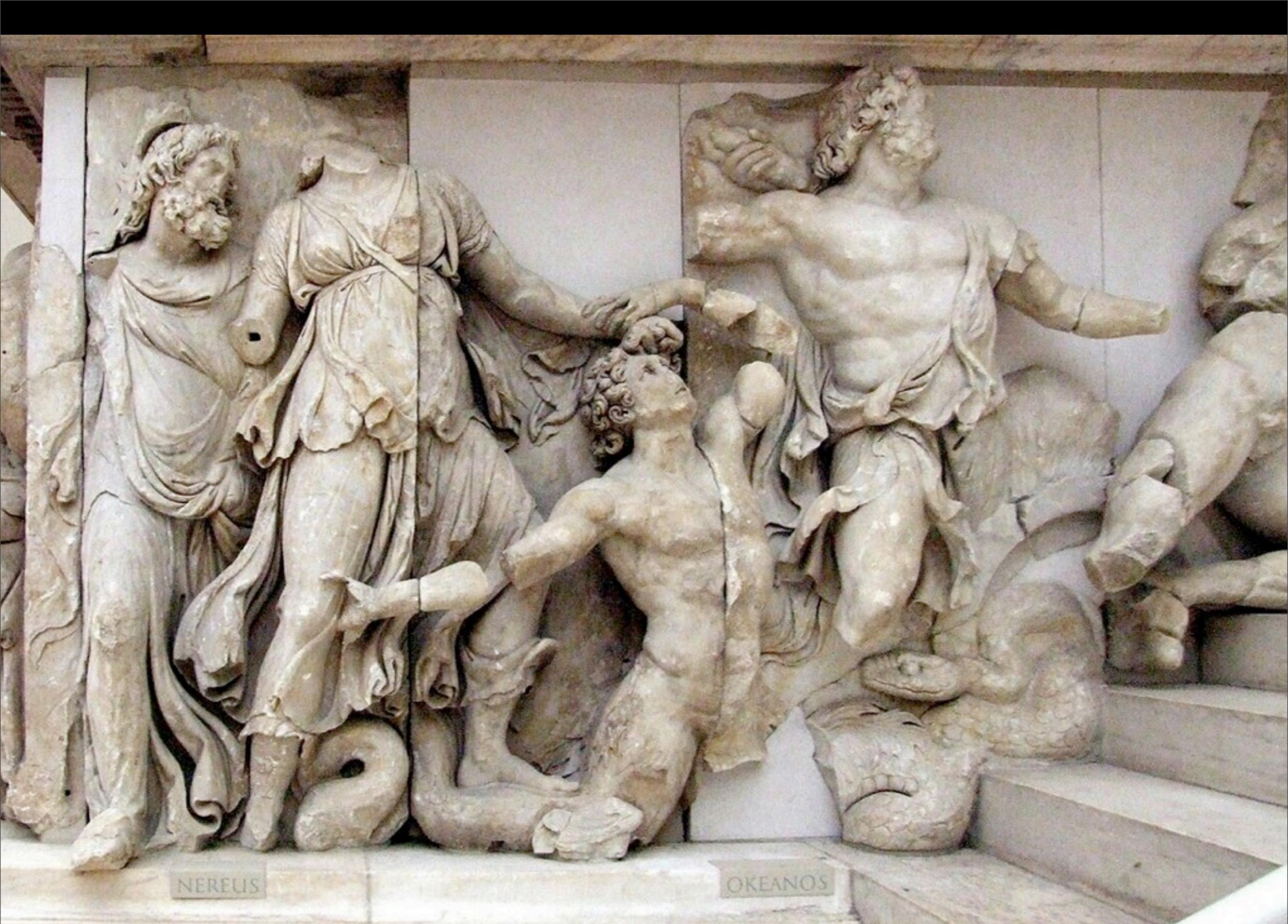


ATHENA

ΑΘΗΝΑ

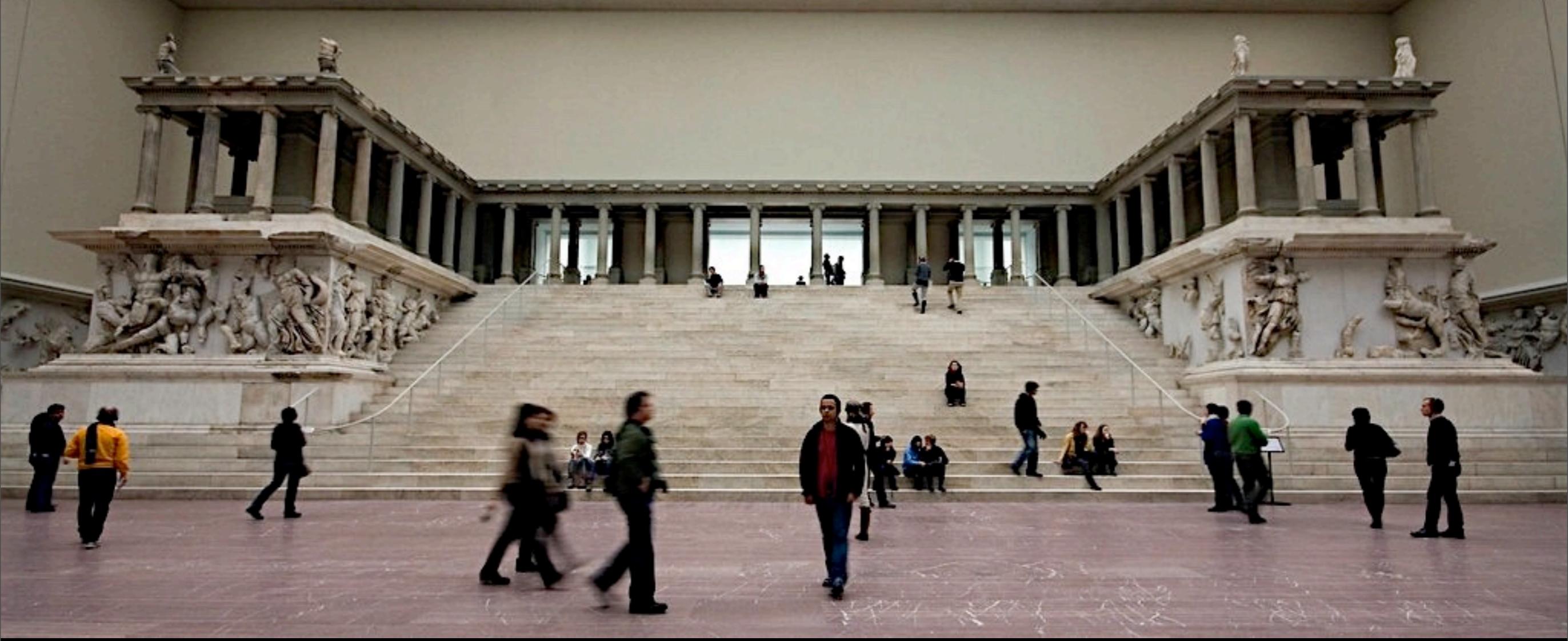
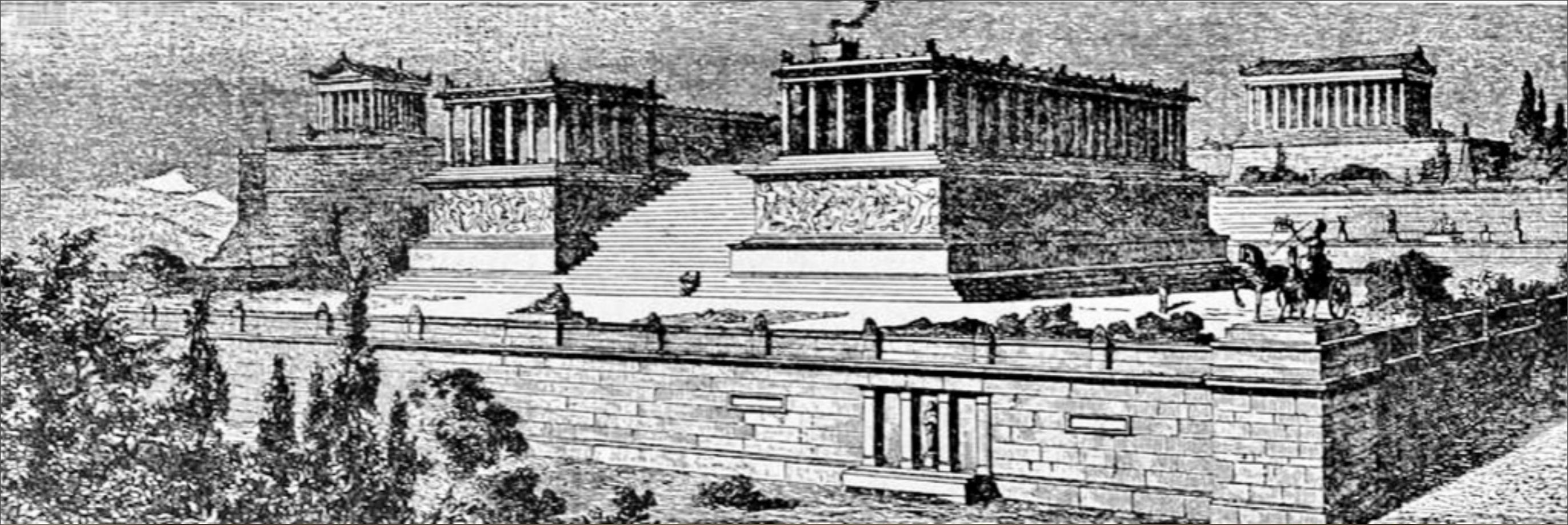
ΓΗ



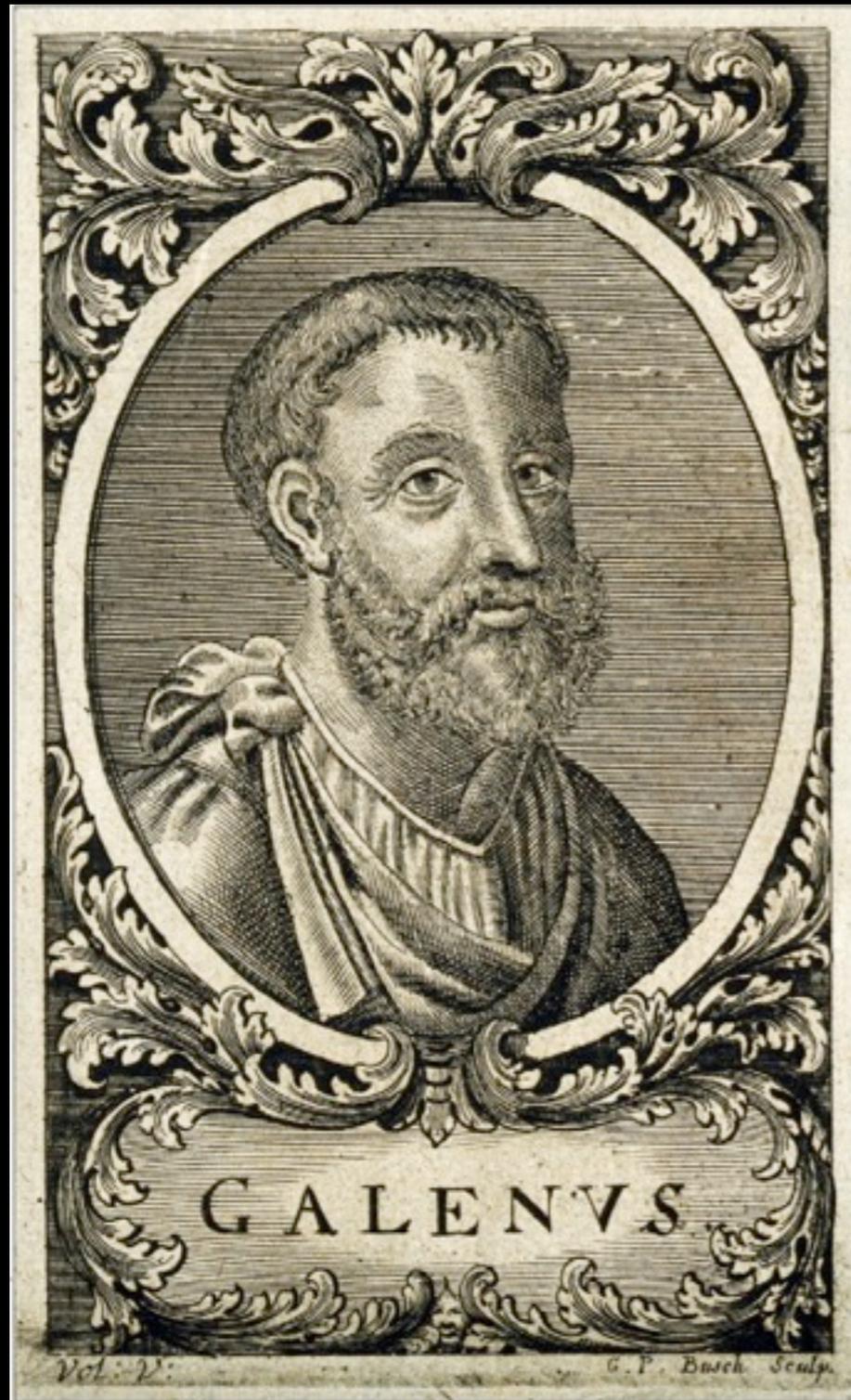


NEREUS

OKEANOS



Galen 129-210 AD



born Pergamon 129 AD
Aelius Galenus often Anglicized as **Galen** and better known as **Galen of Pergamon** was a Greek physician, surgeon and philosopher in the Roman Empire. Arguably the **most famous of all medical researchers of antiquity**, Galen influenced the development of various scientific disciplines, including anatomy, physiology, pathology, pharmacology, and neurology, as well as philosophy and logic.



The son of Aelius Nicon, a wealthy architect with scholarly interests, (Galen describes his father as a "highly amiable, just, good and benevolent man"). Galen received a comprehensive **Greek education** (Aristotle, Plato etc) that prepared him for a successful career as a philosopher.

His father had planned a traditional career for Galen in philosophy or politics and took care to expose him to literary and philosophical influences. However, Galen states that in around AD 145 his father had a dream in which the god Asclepius (Aesculapius) appeared and commanded Nikon to send his son to study medicine. Again, no expense was spared, and following his earlier liberal education, at 16 he began studies at the prestigious local sanctuary or Asclepieum dedicated to Asclepius, god of medicine, as a θεραπευτής (*therapeutes*, or attendant) for four years. There he came under the influence of men like Aeschrion of Pergamon, Stratonicus and Satyrus. Asclepiea functioned as spas or sanatoria to which the sick would come to seek the ministrations of the priesthood. Romans frequented the temple at Pergamon in search of medical relief from illness and disease.



Galen's father died in 148, leaving Galen independently wealthy at the age of 19. He then followed the advice he found in Hippocrates' teaching and travelled and studied widely including such destinations as Smyrna, Corinth, Crete, Cilicia, Cyprus, and finally the great medical school of Alexandria, exposing himself to the various schools of thought in medicine. In 157, aged 28, he returned to Pergamon as physician to the gladiators of the High Priest of Asia, one of the most influential and wealthy men in Asia. Galen claims that the High Priest chose him over other physicians after he eviscerated an ape and challenged other physicians to repair the damage. When they refused, Galen performed the surgery himself and in so doing won the favor of the High Priest of Asia. Over his four years there, he learned **the importance of diet, fitness, hygiene and preventive measures, as well as living anatomy, and the treatment of fractures and severe trauma, referring to their wounds as "windows into the body"**. Only five deaths among the gladiators occurred while he held the post,



Galen's understanding of anatomy and medicine was principally influenced by the then-current theory of **the four humors** – black bile, yellow bile, blood, and phlegm as advanced by ancient Greek physicians such as Hippocrates. Galen continued Hippocrates. His theories dominated and influenced Western medical science for more than 1,300 years.

SYNOPSIS OF CHAPTERS

BOOK I

CHAPTER I

Distinction between the effects of (a) the organism's *psyche* or soul (b) its *physis* or nature. The author proposes to confine himself to a consideration of the latter—the vegetative—aspect of life.

CHAPTER II

Definition of terms. Different kinds of *motion*. *Alteration* or qualitative change. Refutation of the Sophists' objection that such change is only apparent, not real. The four fundamental qualities of Hippocrates (later Aristotle). Distinction between *faculty*, *activity* (function), and *effect* (work or product).

CHAPTER III

It is by virtue of the *four qualities* that each part functions. Some authorities subordinate the dry and the moist principles to the hot and the cold. Aristotle inconsistent here.

CHAPTER IV

We must suppose that there are *faculties* corresponding in number to the visible *effects* (or products) with which we are familiar.

CHAPTER V

Genesis, growth, and nutrition. Genesis (embryogeny) sub-divided into histogenesis and organogenesis. Growth is a tridimensional expansion of the solid parts formed during genesis. Nutrition.

CHAPTER VI

The process of genesis (embryogeny) from insemination onwards. Each of the simple, elementary, homogeneous parts (tissues) is produced by a special blend of the four primary alterative faculties (such secondary alterative faculties being *ostopoietic*, *neuropoietic*, etc.). A special *function* and *use* also corresponds to each of these special tissues. The bringing of these tissues together into *organs* and the disposal of these organs is performed by another faculty called *diaplastic*, *moulding*, or *formative*.

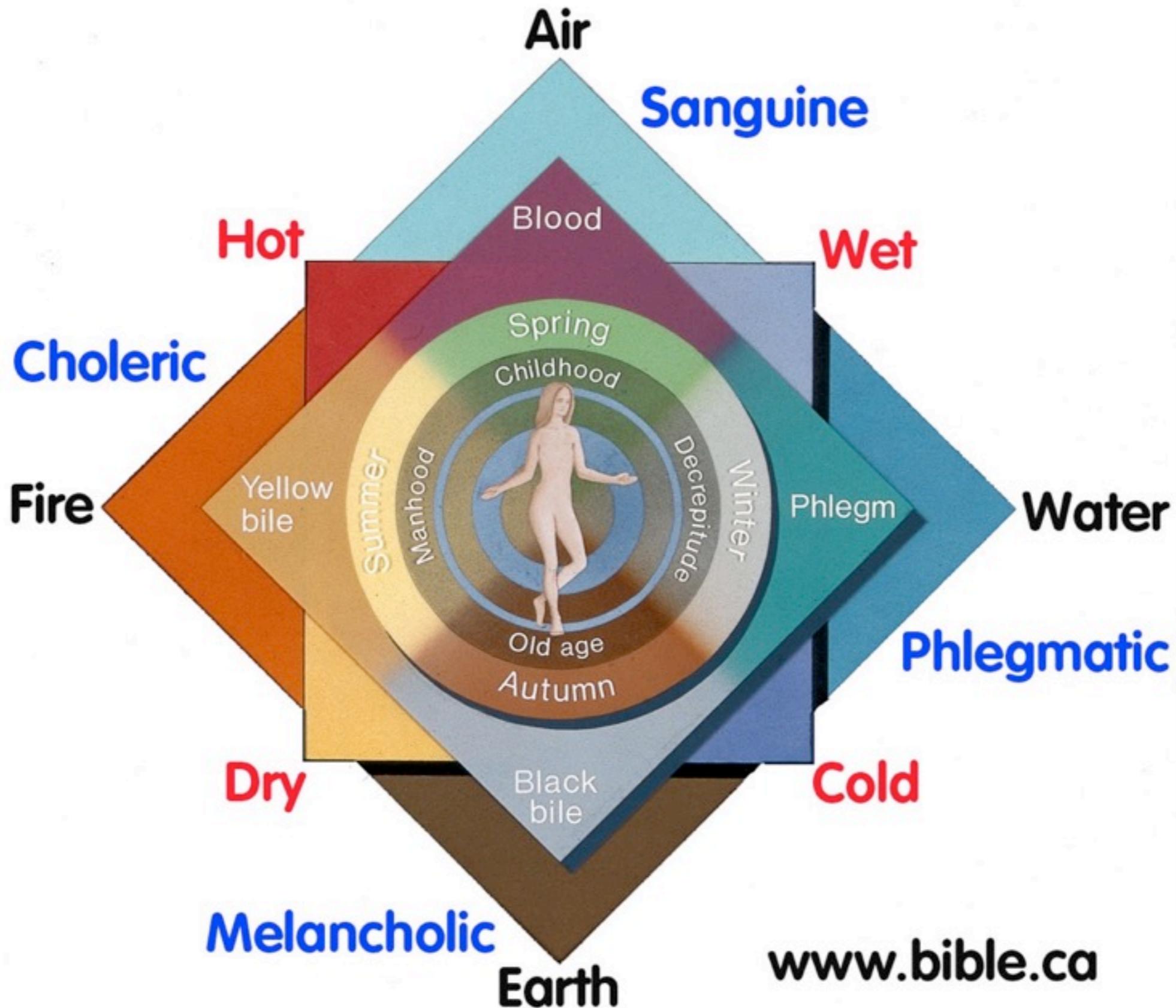
CHAPTER VII

We now pass from genesis to *growth*. Growth essentially a post-natal process; it involves two factors, expansion and nutrition, explained by analogy of a familiar child's game.

The Four Humors of Hippocratic Medicine

450 BC - 1858 AD

Melancholy Blood (depression)





PHLEGMATIC TEMPERAMENT

Nature: Cold and moist

Flavor: Insipid/flavorless

Avoid: Cucumbers, lettuce, spinach, fish, pork, veal

Eat: Choleric Foods



CHOLERIC TEMPERAMENT

Nature: Hot and dry

Flavor: Bitter/salty

Avoid: Rice, mint, parsley, cloves, capers, rosemary, olives, rabbit, salt, pepper, goat and oxen, garlic, onions

Eat: Phlegmatic foods

MELANCHOLIC TEMPERAMENT

Nature: Cold and dry

Flavor: Sour/tart

Avoid: Vinegar, lemons

Eat: Sanguine foods



SANGUINE TEMPERAMENT

Nature: Hot and moist

Flavor: Sweet

Avoid: Basil, sugar, butter, peacocks, lamb

Eat: Melancholic foods

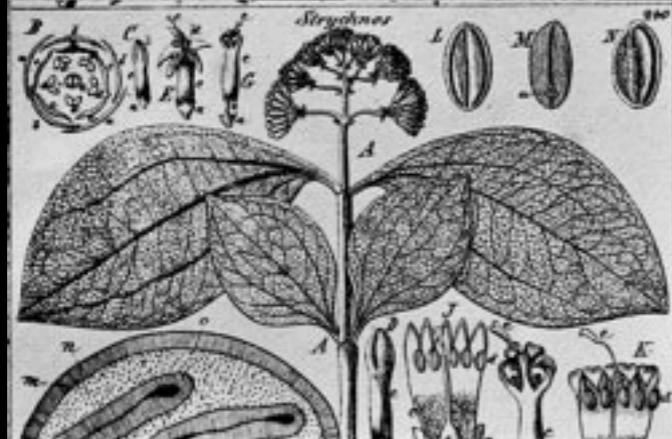
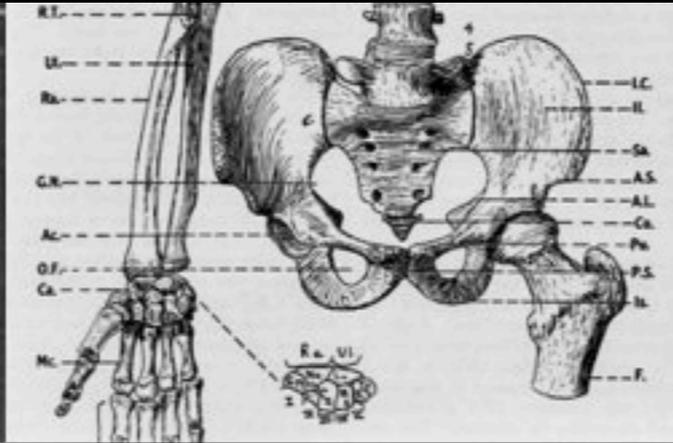




Galen's understanding of anatomy and medicine was principally influenced by the then-current theory of **the four humors** – black bile, yellow bile, blood, and phlegm as advanced by ancient Greek physicians such as Hippocrates. Galen continued Hippocrates. His theories dominated and influenced Western medical science for more than 1,300 years.

Galen's anatomical reports, based mainly on dissection of monkeys, especially the Barbary macaque, and pigs, remained uncontested until 1543, when printed descriptions and illustrations of human dissections were published in the seminal work *De humani corporis fabrica* by Andreas Vesalius where Galen's physiological theory was accommodated to these new observations. Galen's theory of the physiology of the circulatory system remained unchallenged until ca. 1242.

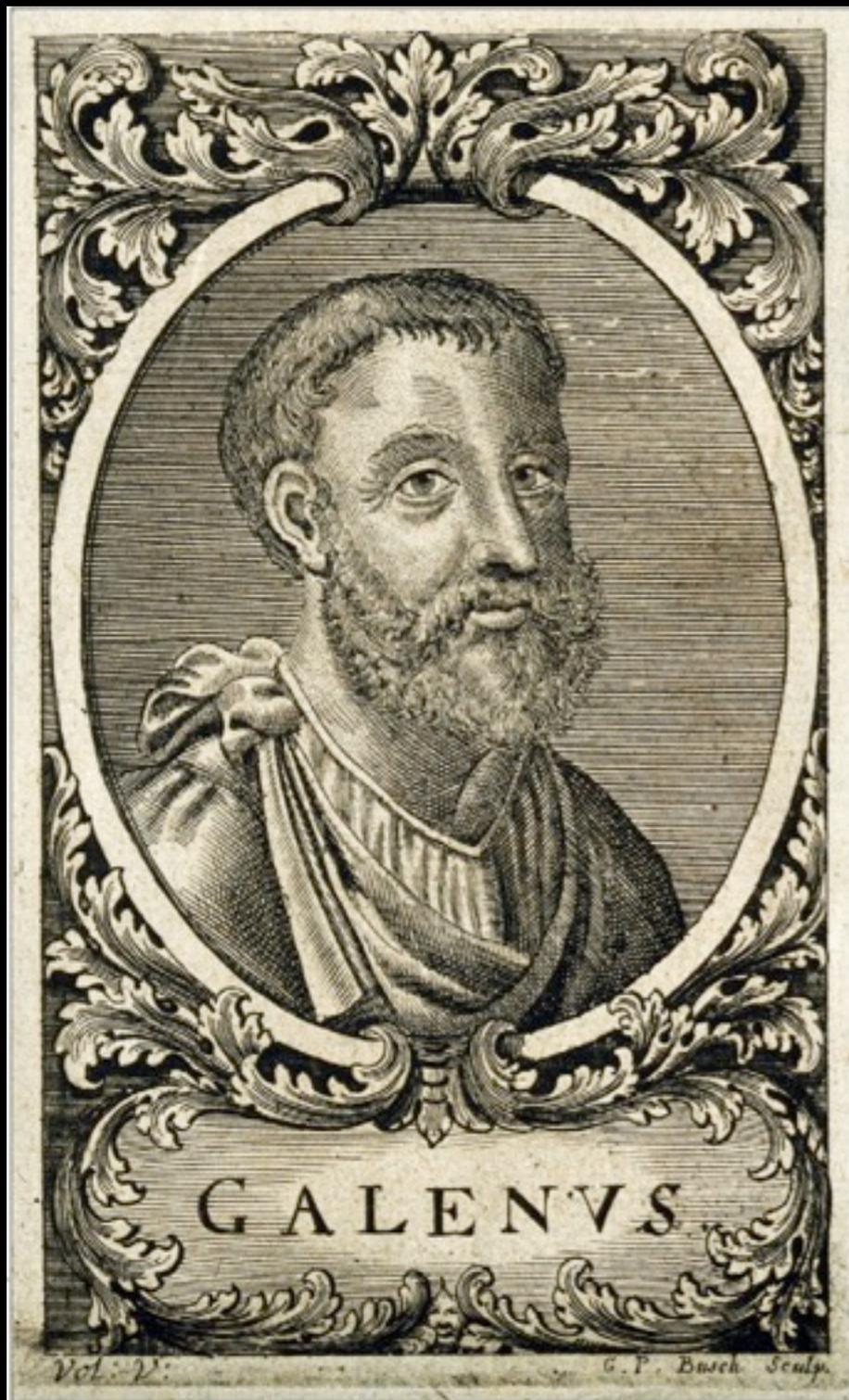




Galen was very interested in the debate between the rationalist and empiricist medical sects, and his use of direct observation, dissection and vivisection represents a complex middle ground between the extremes of those two viewpoints. Many of his works have been preserved and/or translated from the original Greek, although many were destroyed .



Galen may have produced more work than any author in antiquity, rivaling the quantity of work issued from Augustine of Hippo. So profuse was Galen's output that the surviving texts represent nearly half of all the extant literature from ancient Greece. It has been reported that Galen employed twenty scribes to write down his words. Galen may have written as many as 500 treatises, amounting to some 10 million words. Although his surviving works amount to some 3 million words, this is thought to represent less than a third of his complete writings. In AD 191, a fire in the Temple of Peace destroyed many of his works, in particular treatises on philosophy.



In medieval Europe, Galen's writings on anatomy became the **mainstay of the Medieval physician's university curriculum** and in the Eastern Roman Empire and the Abbasid Caliphate they continued to be studied and followed. Some of Galen's ideas were incorrect, as he did not dissect a human body. Greek and Roman taboos had meant that dissection was usually banned in ancient times, but in Middle Ages it changed: medical teachers and students at Bologna began to open human bodies, and Mondino de Luzzi (ca. 1275–1326) produced the first known anatomy textbook based on human dissection. [21][22]

ΓΑΛΗΝΟΥ ΑΠΑΝΤΑ

GALENI PERGAMENI
SVMMI SEMPER VIRI, QUIQUE PRIMVS

ARTEM MEDICINAE VNIVERSAM, APVD PRIORES HO-
mines obscuram & ueluti errantem, in perspicuam quandam & propriam
expositionem traduxit, opera omnia, ad fidem complurium &
perquam uetustorum exemplariorum ita emendata
atque restituta, ut nunc primum nata, atque
in lucem ædita, uideri possint.

*Catalogum librorum qui primo hoc Tomo continentur,
proxima à præfatione pagina indicabit.*

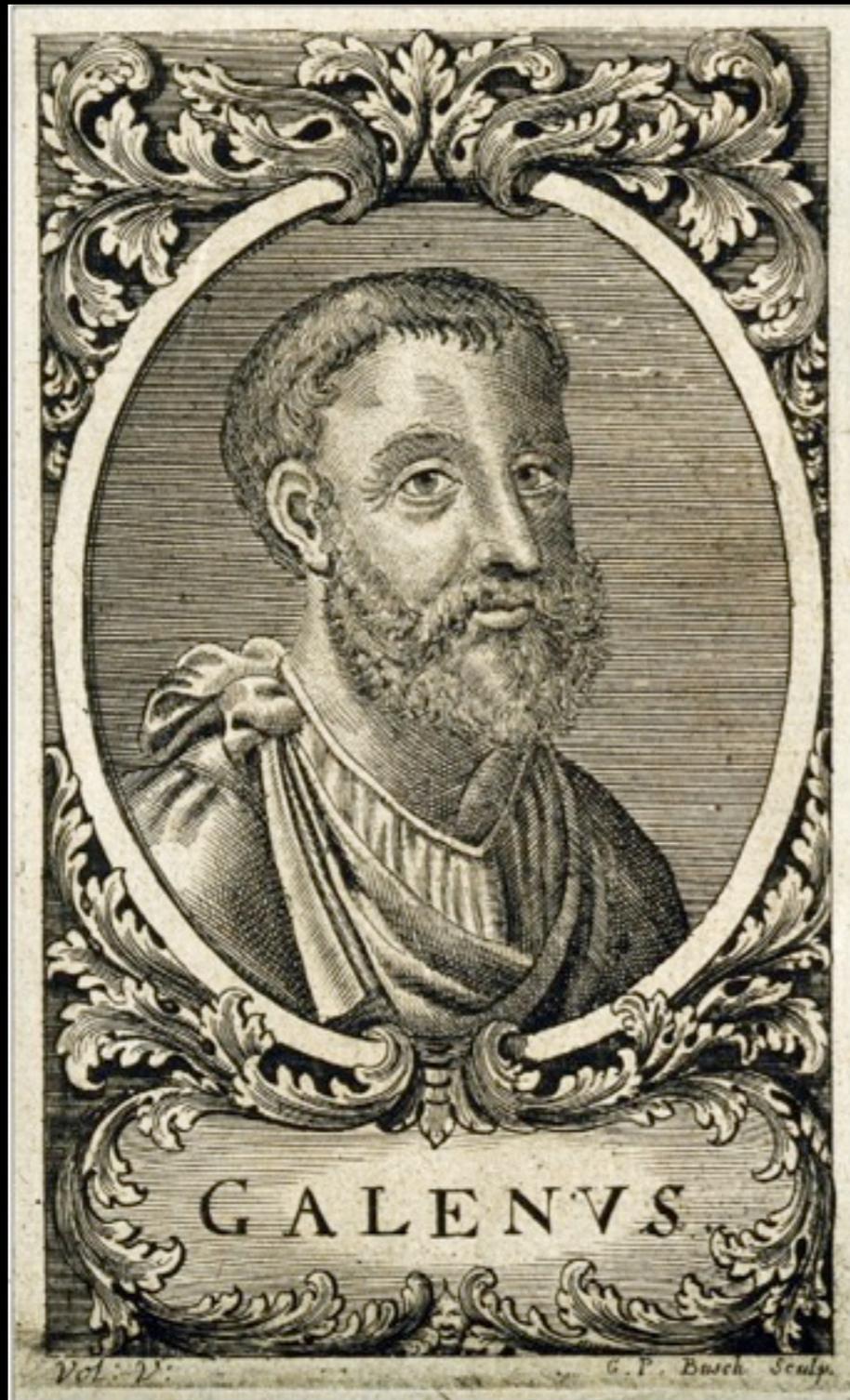


*Cæsarea Maiest. & Christianiss. Galliarum Regis decreto cautum est,
ne quis alius hos Galeni libros, usquam locorum suorum impune
aut imprimat, aut impressos alibi, uenales importet.*

BASILEÆ
M. D. XXXVIII.

Galen's original Greek texts gained renewed prominence during the early modern period. In the 1530s, Belgian anatomist and physician Andreas Vesalius took on a project to translate many of Galen's Greek texts into Latin. Vesalius's most famous work, *De humani corporis fabrica*, was greatly influenced by Galenic writing and form.

Galen 129-210 AD





Polybius 208-125 BC

Strabo 64 BC-24 AD (87)

Plutarch 46-120 AD

Pausanias 110-180 AD

Galen 129-210 AD

THE LAST GREEKS

A scenic view of the Mediterranean Sea in Alexandria, Egypt. The water is a vibrant blue, reflecting the clear sky. In the foreground, several boats are docked at a pier on the left. In the background, a cityscape is visible, featuring modern buildings and a prominent mosque with a tall minaret. The overall atmosphere is bright and sunny.

ALEXANDRIA THE LAST GREAT GREEK CITY





Friday May 31, 2019



