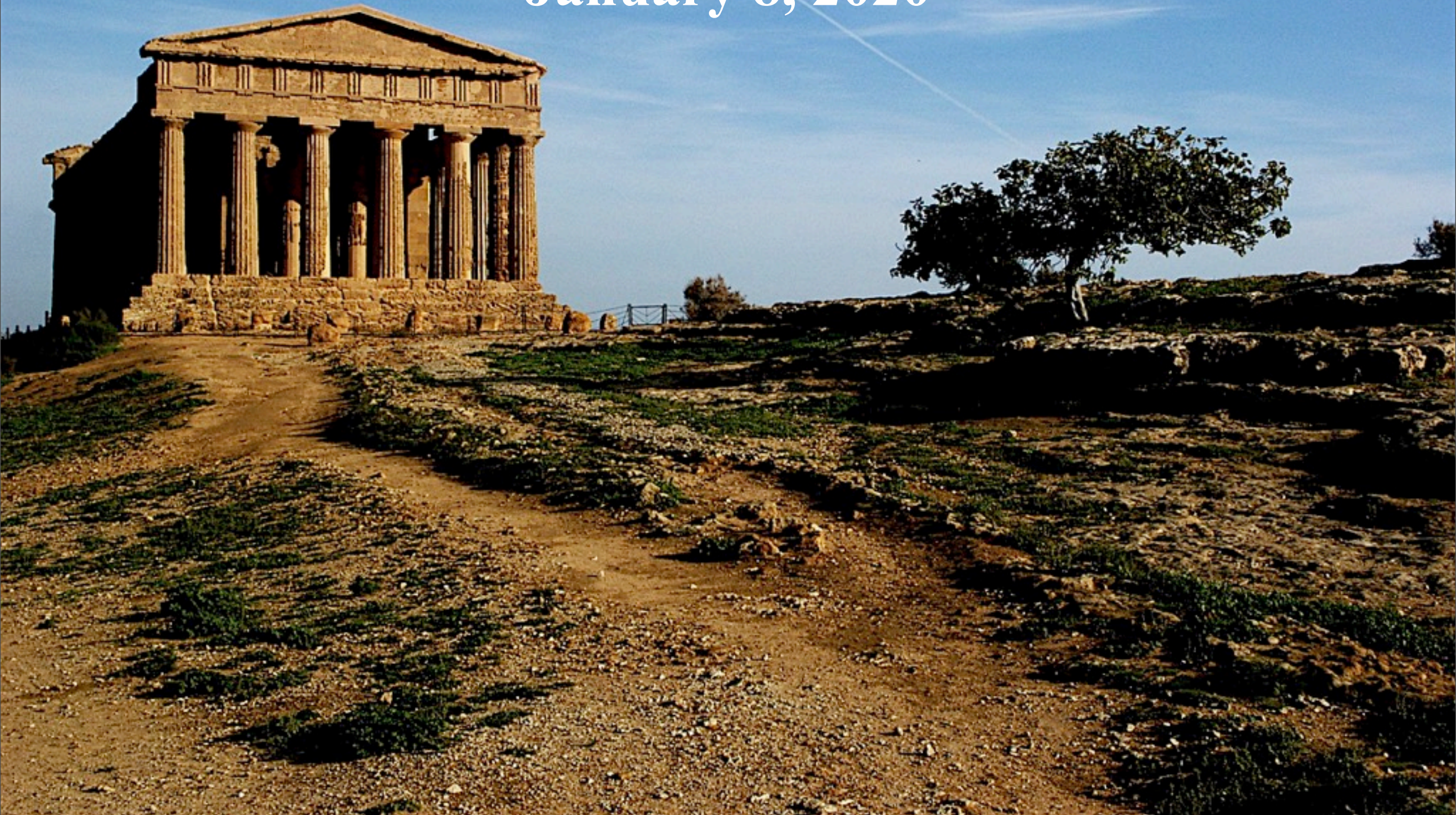


History of Ancient Greece

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization

Week 11: “Odysseus and the Greek Colonies”

January 8, 2020





Monday January 13, 2020







EDITH HALL ON THE GREEK MIRACLE

Between 800 and 300 BC, people who spoke Greek made a rapid series of intellectual discoveries that propelled the Mediterranean world to a new level of civilization.

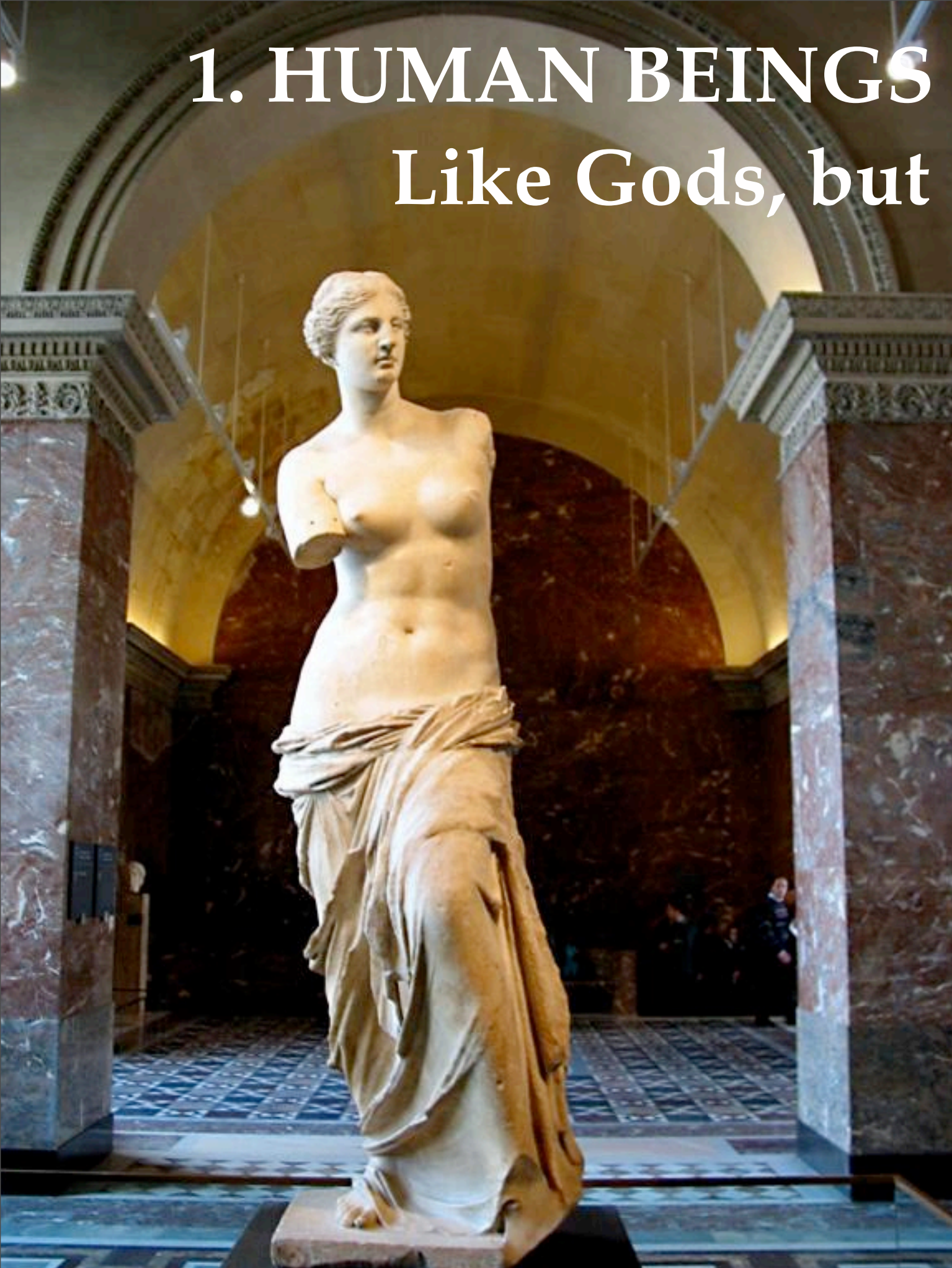
Ten characteristics that distinguish Ancient Greece

1. Seagoing (like frogs around the pond), swimmers and divers
2. Suspicious of authority (creation of democracy)
3. Individualistic (freedom)
4. Enquiring minds (science)
5. Openness to other culture (travel)
6. Articulate (special nature of greek language) language, articulate

The Greeks themselves believed that they were incomparable at talking. They often said that it was this that made them superior to all “barbarians,” a word that originally meant “people who don’t speak Greek but speak unintelligibly.”
Odysseus the best talker of them all rhetoric & poetry.

7. Sense of humor. wit
8. Competitive, passion for excellence (Olympics)
9. Value of beauty Adonis Venus, best athlete should also be the most beautiful.
- 10 Pursuit of pleasure, joy, fun.

1. HUMAN BEINGS ARE SPECIAL. Like Gods, but not Gods.



2. HUMAN BEINGS ARE BEAUTIFUL.



3. HUMAN BEINGS ARE SOCIAL.

Aristotle: "The human being is a social animal."



ETHICAL IDEAL: COMMUNITY-POLIS-SERVICE-HONOR



Monday January 13, 2020

4. HUMAN BEINGS ARE FREE.









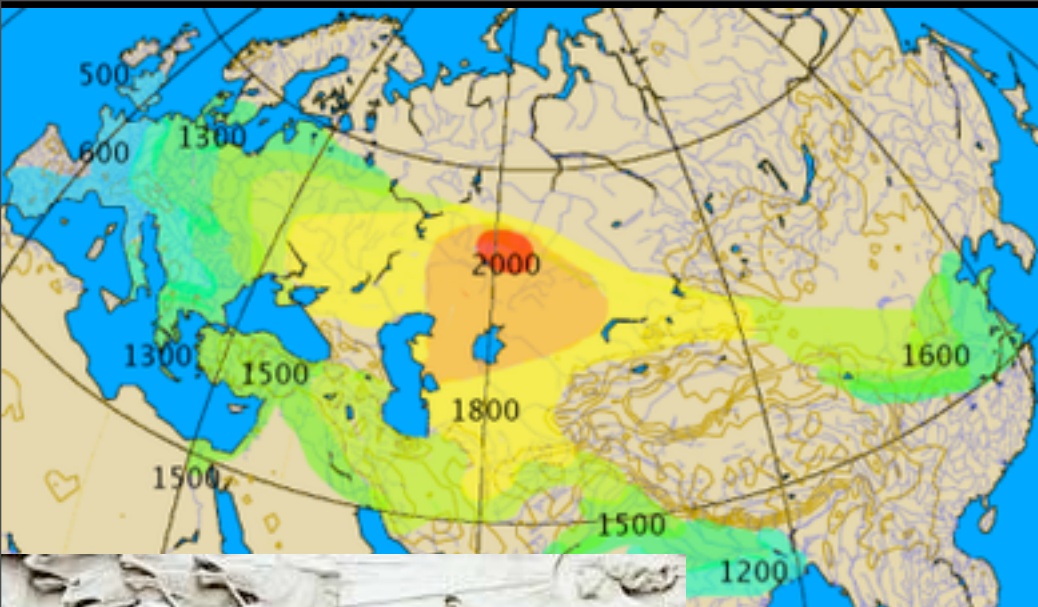












ARTHUR COTTERELL
CHARIOT
FROM CHARIOT TO TANK, THE ASTOUNDING
RISE AND FALL OF THE WORLD'S FIRST WAR MACHINE

The Bronze Age Charioteers



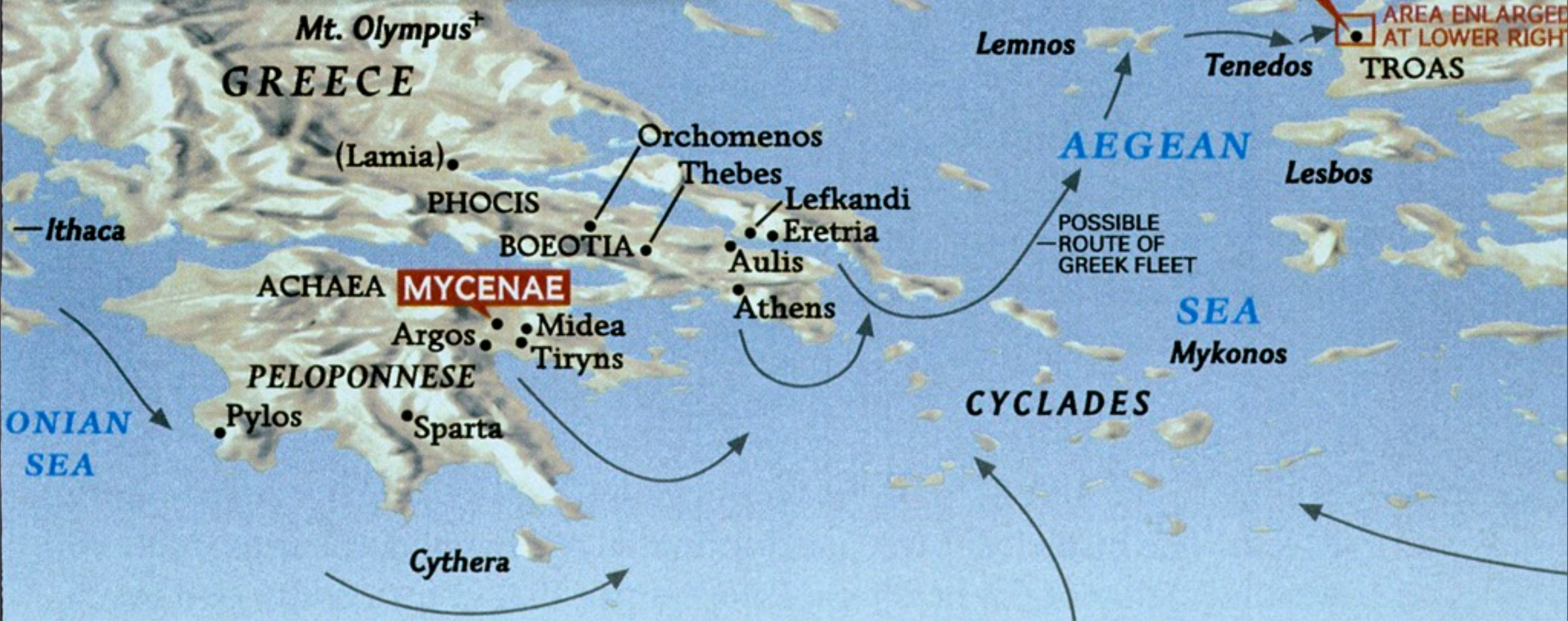
BRONZE AGE CHARIOTEERS

TRANSITION PHASE 10,000 B.C.E.	NEOLITHIC AGE 8000 B.C.E.	NEOLITHIC AGE 6000 B.C.E.	METAL AGE 4000 B.C.E.	METAL AGE 2000 B.C.E.
<p>8500 Domestication of sheep</p> <p>8500–5000 Development of farming in the Middle East</p>	<p>7500–6500 Domestication of pigs, goats, cattle</p> <p>7000 Full-fledged town at Jericho</p> <p>6250–5400 Çatal Hüyük at its peak</p>	<p>5600 Beans domesticated</p> <p>5000–2000 Yangshao culture in north China</p> <p>5000 Domestication of maize (corn)</p>	<p>4000–3000 Age of innovation in the Middle East: introduction of writing, metalworking, wheel, plow</p> <p>3500 Llama domesticated</p> <p>3500–2350 Civilization of Sumer</p> <p>c. 3100 Rise of Egyptian civilization</p> <p>2500–1500 Indus valley civilization in south Asia</p>	<p>2000 Kotosh culture in Peru</p> <p>c. 1766 Emergence of Shang kingdom in China</p> <p>1700–1300 Rise of village culture in Mesoamerica</p> <p>1000–500 Olmec civilization in Mesoamerica</p> <p>400 Potatoes domesticated</p>

Grave circle

Cult center

routes, rather than Hele
may have caused a Troj





Mycenae
Settled circa 2000 BC
by Indo-European Invaders who
settled down.

The Age of Heroes
1600-1100 BC
The Mycenaean Age



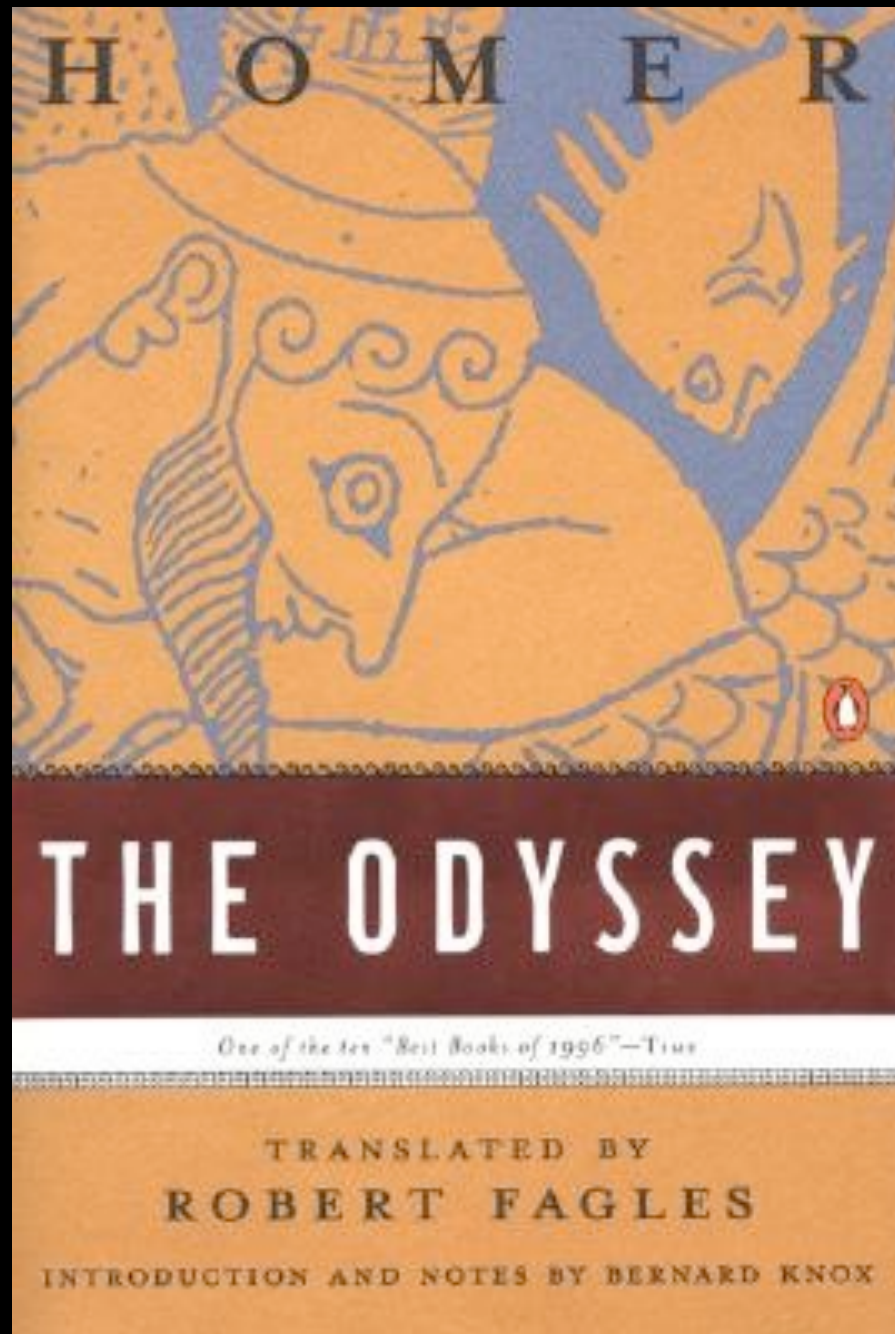


The Fall of Troy, 1184 BC

The Bronze Age Collapse,

The **Bronze Age collapse** is a transition in the Aegean Region, and the Eastern Mediterranean from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age that historians, such as M. Liverani, S. Richard, Robert Drews, Frank J. Yurco, Amos Nur, Leonard R. Palmer, and others, believe was violent, sudden and culturally disruptive. The palace economy of the Aegean Region and Anatolia which characterised the Late Bronze Age was replaced, after a hiatus, by the isolated village cultures of the Greek Dark Ages. In the first phase of this period, almost every city between Pylos and Gaza was violently destroyed, and often left unoccupied thereafter: examples include Hattusa, Mycenae, and Ugarit.

The Iliad and the Odyssey



It continues the story of the Iliad
It finishes Bk 24.

Death of Achilles
the Wooden Horse
the Sack of Troy
Recovery of Helen
Murder of Agamemnon
Misfortunes of Greeks on way home

ODYSSEUS

Practical

Resourceful

Brain as well as brawn

A supreme orator

Brilliant warrior

Excellent navigator

Excellent swimmer

Diplomatic

Good carpenter, builds ship

Built beautiful bed for him
& Pen.





ODYSSEUS

A good farmer

Knows how to plow

Knows how to plant

What to plant

While a boy got his

own trees to tend



ODYSSEUS

A prize winning athlete

Wins discus throwing

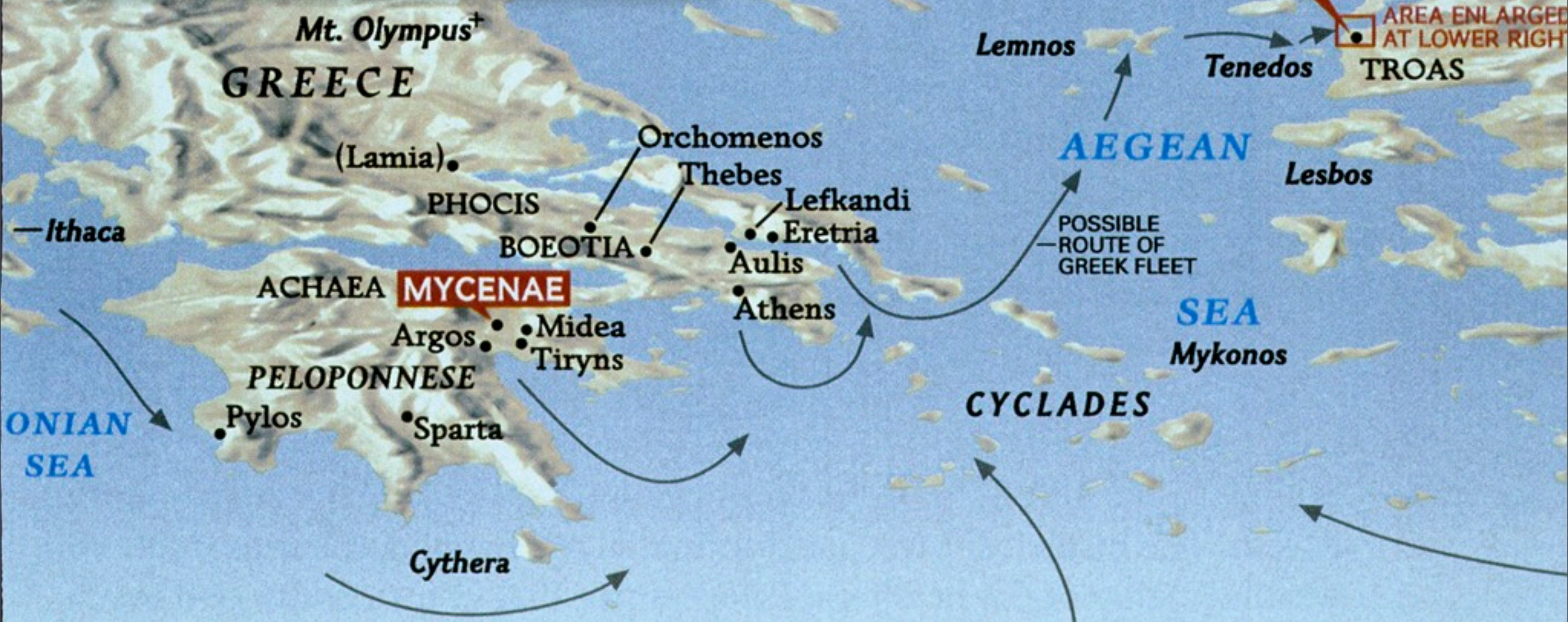
Also an able wrestler

Javelin thrower

Grave circle

Cult center

routes, rather than Hele
may have caused a Troj

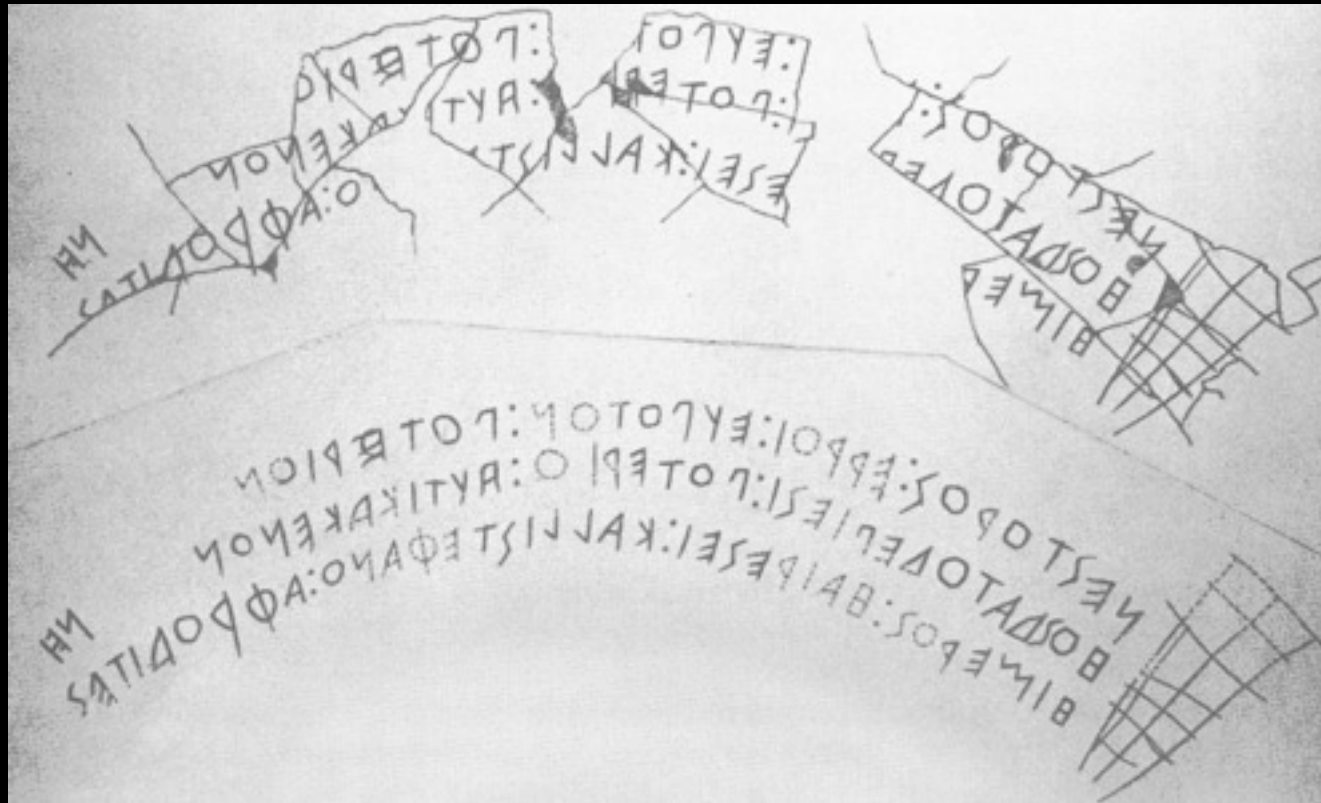


GREEK CLASSICAL WORLD GROWS UP WITH HOMER



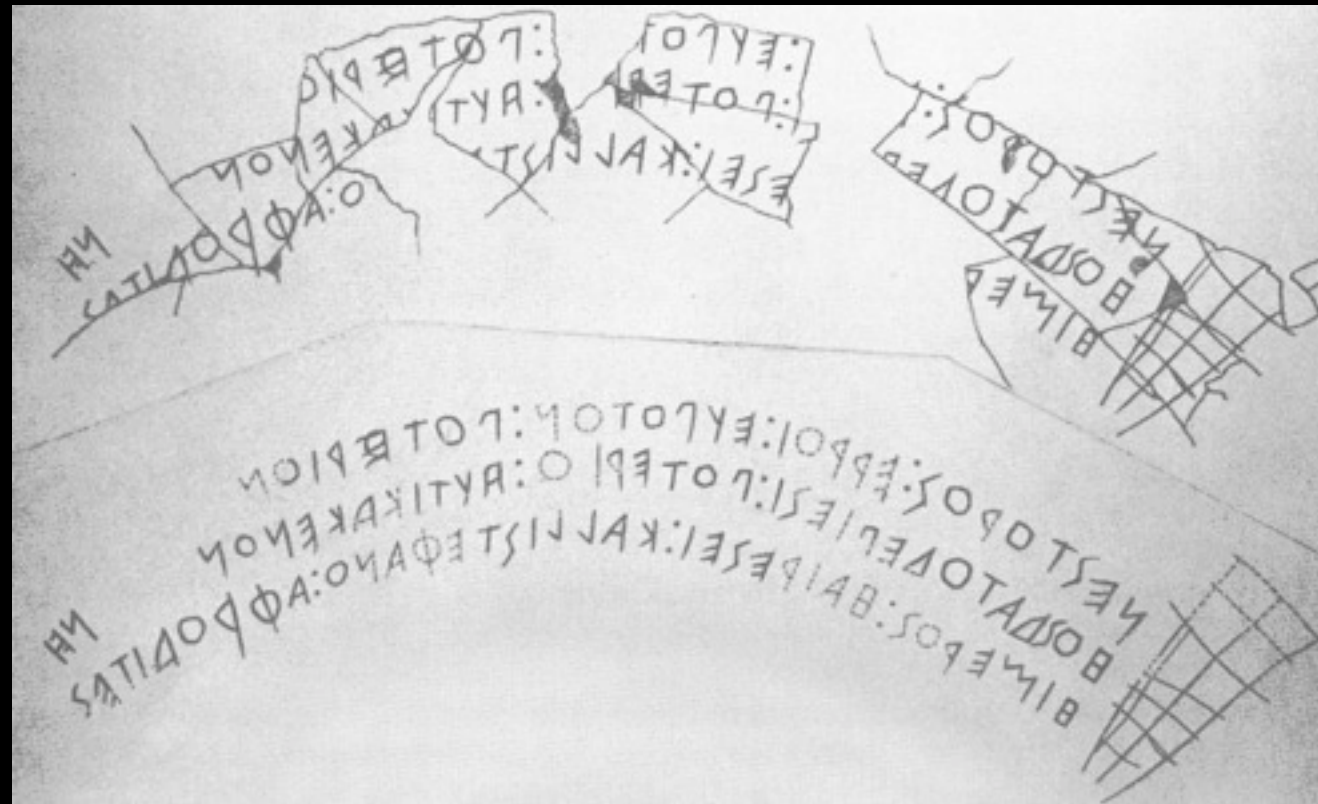


The so-called **Cup of Nestor** from Pithekoussai is a clay drinking cup that was found by Giorgio Buchner in 1954 at excavations in a grave in the ancient Greek site of Pithekoussai on the island of Ischia in Italy. Pithekoussai was one of the earliest Greek colonies in the West. The cup is dated to the Geometric Period (c.750-700 BC) and is believed to have been originally manufactured in Rhodes. It is now kept in the Villa Arbusto museum in the village of Lacco Ameno, Ischia, Italy.



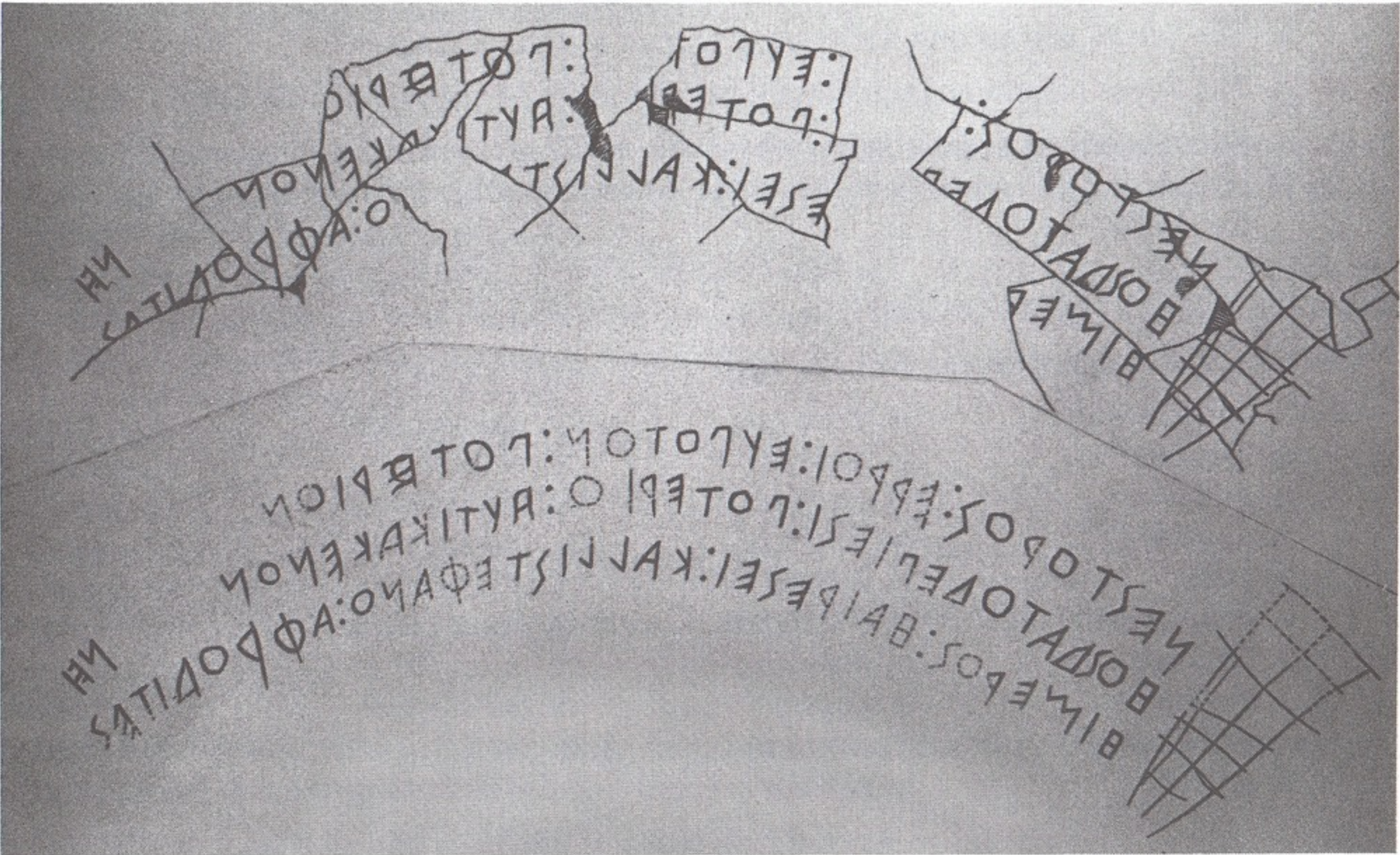
The Pithekoussai Cup from Ischia, c. 750 BC
One of the earliest known examples of Greek alphabet

**“Nestor’s cup I am, good to drink from.
Whoever drinks this cup empty, straightaway
the desire of beautiful-crowned Aphrodite will
seize.”**



750 BC

**one of earliest known examples of Greek alphabet
just after Greeks adopt Phoenician phonic alphabetic writing
spelling is archaic
goes from right to left**



“A CUP BETTER THAN NESTOR’S”

The inscription (restored in the lower half of the frame) on a vase fragment found at Ischia, an island off Naples, is one of the earliest known examples of the Greek alphabet, dating to the eighth century B.C. shortly after Greeks

Nestor's Cup, 750 BC

The inscription has been seen as a reference to the *Iliad*.
Barry B. Powell calls it "Europe's first literary allusion."

a milestone in the evolution of the Western Mind

Here is the first work of literature created with writing.

Thus now possible to allude to this work well known
and quotable.....

By the time of Virgil, a whole work of literature
can be created as one giant allusion (to Homer)



In Plato's dialogue, *Phaedo* (109b), Socrates describes the corner of the Earth that was in his day occupied by his fellow Greeks. He employs what initially appears to be a peculiar analogy: "The Earth is very large and we ... live in a small part of it about the sea, like frogs around a pond."



Odysseus, Homer and THE AGE OF COLONIZATION



Odysseus, Homer and THE AGE OF COLONIZATION



Why did Homer write the *Odyssey*?

900-600 BC THE AGE OF COLONIZATION



Fall of Troy, Bronze Age Collapse, 1000 BC



The total Greek population in about 1000 BC, during the Early Iron Age nadir, was about 330,000 people.

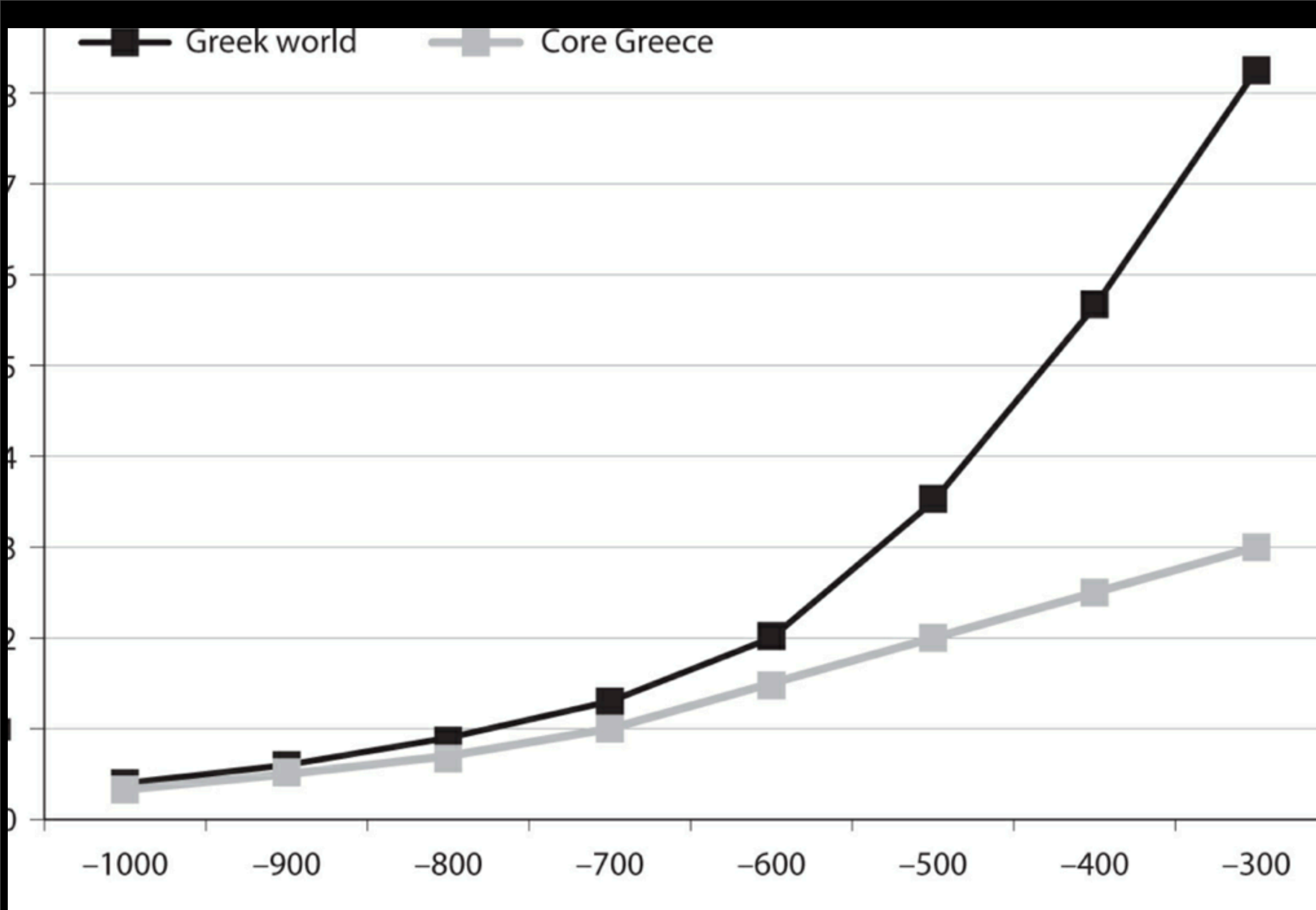
Time of Plato and Aristotle, c. 370



At the height of the Classical efflorescence, the population of “core Greece” (mainland south of Macedonia, Cycladic and Ionian islands) had risen to about 3 million.

In all of the Mediterranean and Black Sea, the total population of polis-dwelling Greek-speakers in the extended Greek world was in the neighborhood of 8.25 million people. That was something like 10–15% of the population of the Roman Empire in the high imperial first and second centuries AD. Hellas in the fourth century BC accounted for perhaps 3–4% of the world's total population—roughly comparable to the percentage of the world's population currently made up by residents of the United States.





BC

AD

The surface area of the interconnected Mediterranean and Black Seas is roughly 15 times the land area occupied by ancient Greeks: about 3 million km² (approximately a third of the land area of the United States or Europe).

The combined length of the coastline of the two seas is about 50,000 km—approximately equivalent to the coastline of Indonesia and 2.5 times that of the United States.

On and near the shores of these two very considerable bodies of water, and on the many habitable islands of the Mediterranean, there were, in Plato's and Aristotle's time, something in the order of **1,100 Greek city-states**.

More than nine in ten city-states, and at least seven-eighths of the total Greek population—were concentrated in just one corner of Plato's pond: the northern and eastern quadrant of the Mediterranean basin: Sicily, southern Italy and the Adriatic islands, mainland Greece, the Aegean islands, western Anatolia. A handful of poleis were located on Mediterranean coasts west of Sicily (Barcelona, Marseilles) in southern France.



The distribution of city-states is noteworthy in respect to climate. With the exception of about 50 city-states around the Black Sea proper the Greek city-states were located almost entirely within a particular and rare (in global terms) climatic zone characterized by a temperate, hot and dry summer, “Mediterranean” climate.



Moreover, if we look more closely at modern climate maps, we will see that (again the Black Sea poleis excepted) almost all Greek poleis were located in only one band of climate. Evidently the Greeks tended to occupy a very particular ecological niche. Their niche was characterized both by its proximity to seacoasts and by a specific climate of above-frigid **winter** temperatures and very (but not excessively) **dry summers**. By the classical period, Greeks had occupied all the territory in that niche that was available to them.





The “right natural features” were, in the first instance, the climatic conditions that made it possible to grow grain (especially wheat and barley), which was the staple of the Greek diet, grapes for wine, and olives whose oil was used for lighting and cleaning as well as for food. These three basic crops make up the so-called “Mediterranean triad” the basis of the Greek diet.

A few key points:

1. Colonization spread the culture and created many independent points of action and creativity.
2. This also created cooperation among cousin states.
3. This also created specialization as some states produced more of one crop and less of another and thus cooperated in trade.



What did the Greek city-states share:
language; literature (Homer), religion and death rituals;
ways of war-making and peace-making; styles of
architecture and city planning; and modes of dress, games,
and food ways.

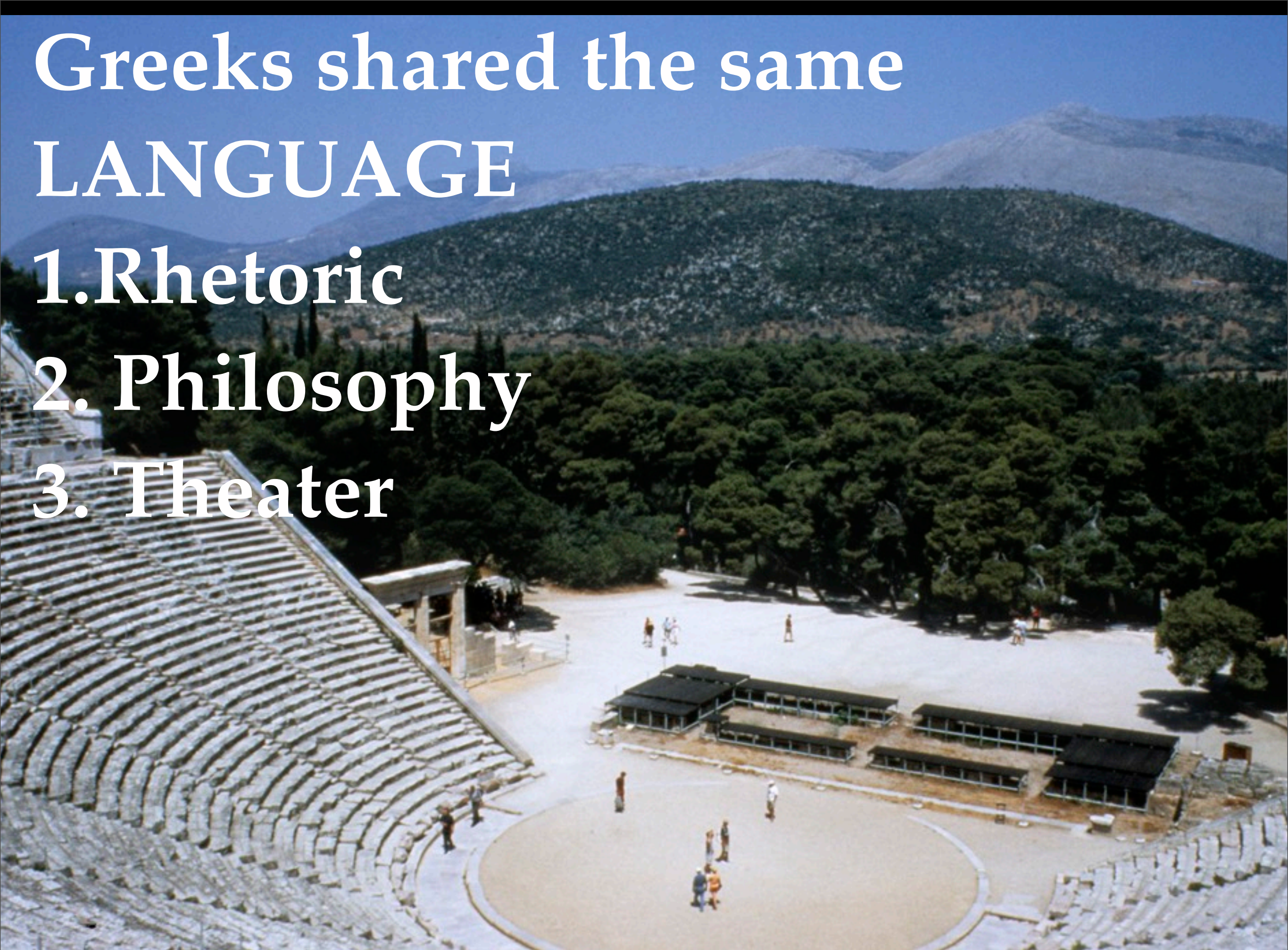


Greeks shared the same LANGUAGE

1. Rhetoric

2. Philosophy

3. Theater

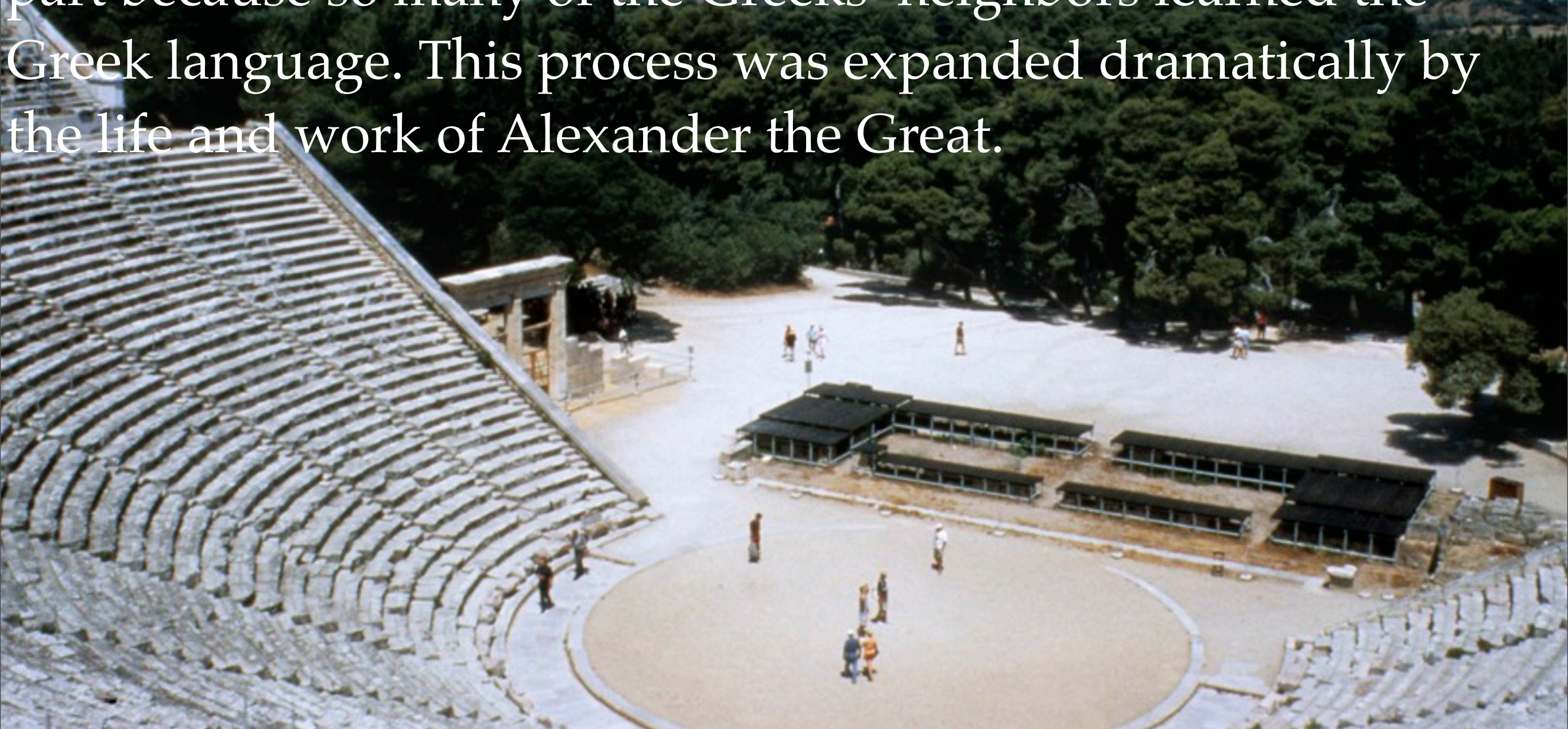




The Greeks themselves believed that they were incomparable at talking. They often said that it was this that made them superior to all “barbarians,” a word that originally meant “people who don’t speak Greek but speak unintelligibly.”

Odysseus the best talker of them all: rhetoric & poetry.

The standard Greek definition of “barbarian” was one who did not speak Greek. To be Greek was, at a minimum, to be a speaker of the Greek language and a sharer in some key aspects of a common culture typical of the Greek city-states. The Greek world expanded so dramatically in the period 800–300 BC in part because so many of the Greeks’ neighbors learned the Greek language. This process was expanded dramatically by the life and work of Alexander the Great.



All Greek city-states resembled one another in salient ways. Greek sacred and civil architecture took roughly the same form across the Greek world: Temples, stoas, theaters, gymnasia, council-houses, and fortifications would readily be identified by any experienced Greek traveler. Post and lintel construction (famously, colonnaded public buildings and temples) was standard. Stone (especially limestone and conglomerate, but sometimes marble

Greeks
Shared the
Same
ARCHITECTURE



Greeks Shared the Same diet.





Vix Krater

Imported Greek bronze vase, 500 BC,
weighs over 200 kg.holds 1100 litres of wine.
found at Vix grave of Celtic princess. Burgundy, France







Greeks Shared the Same diet.



All Greeks shared the same religion.



ANCIENT GREECE GODS/ GODDESSES

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ROLE</u> <u>(WHAT ARE THEY GOD OR GODDESS OF?)</u>	<u>SYMBOL</u> <u>(WHAT SYMBOL IS ASSOCIATE WITH THE GOD OR GODDESS?)</u>
ZEUS	King of the Gods God of the Sky	Thunderbolt
HERA	Queen of the Gods	High Crown
ATHENA	Goddess of War and Cunning Wisdom	Owl
APOLLO	God of the Sun, Truth, Music, Poetry, Dance, and Healing	Bow (during war) Lyre (in peace)
DEMETER	Goddess of Fertility and Agriculture	Sheaves of Grain
POSEIDON	God of the Sea and Horses	Trident
APHRODITE	Goddess of Love and Beauty	The Dove
HERMES	God of Travel, Business, etc. Messenger God	Traveler's hat, winged sandals, staff
ARTEMIS	Goddess of Hunting, Archery, Childbirth Goddess of the Moon	Bow and Arrow
ARES	God of War	Armor and <u>Helment</u>
HEPHAESTUS/HEPHAISTOS	God of Fire, Volcanoes, Blacksmiths, and Craftspeople	Tools/Twisted Foot
HADES	GOD OF THE UNDERWORLD	INVISIBLE HELMET



An attentive Greek traveler, like the historian **Herodotus** in the fifth century BC, was repeatedly struck by the unity in diversity of the religious practices in the Greek Mediterranean/Black Sea culture zone.

MAGNA GRAECIA



Magna Graecia Latin meaning "Great Greece", was the name given by the Romans to the coastal areas of Southern Italy in the present-day regions of Campania, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria and Sicily that were extensively populated by Greek settlers; The settlers who began arriving around 800 BC and brought with them their Hellenic civilization including Homer.

Why colonization?

demographic crises

famine, overcrowding, etc.,

stasis (political crisis),

the search for new commercial outlets and ports,

expulsion from their homeland (Asia Minor) after wars,

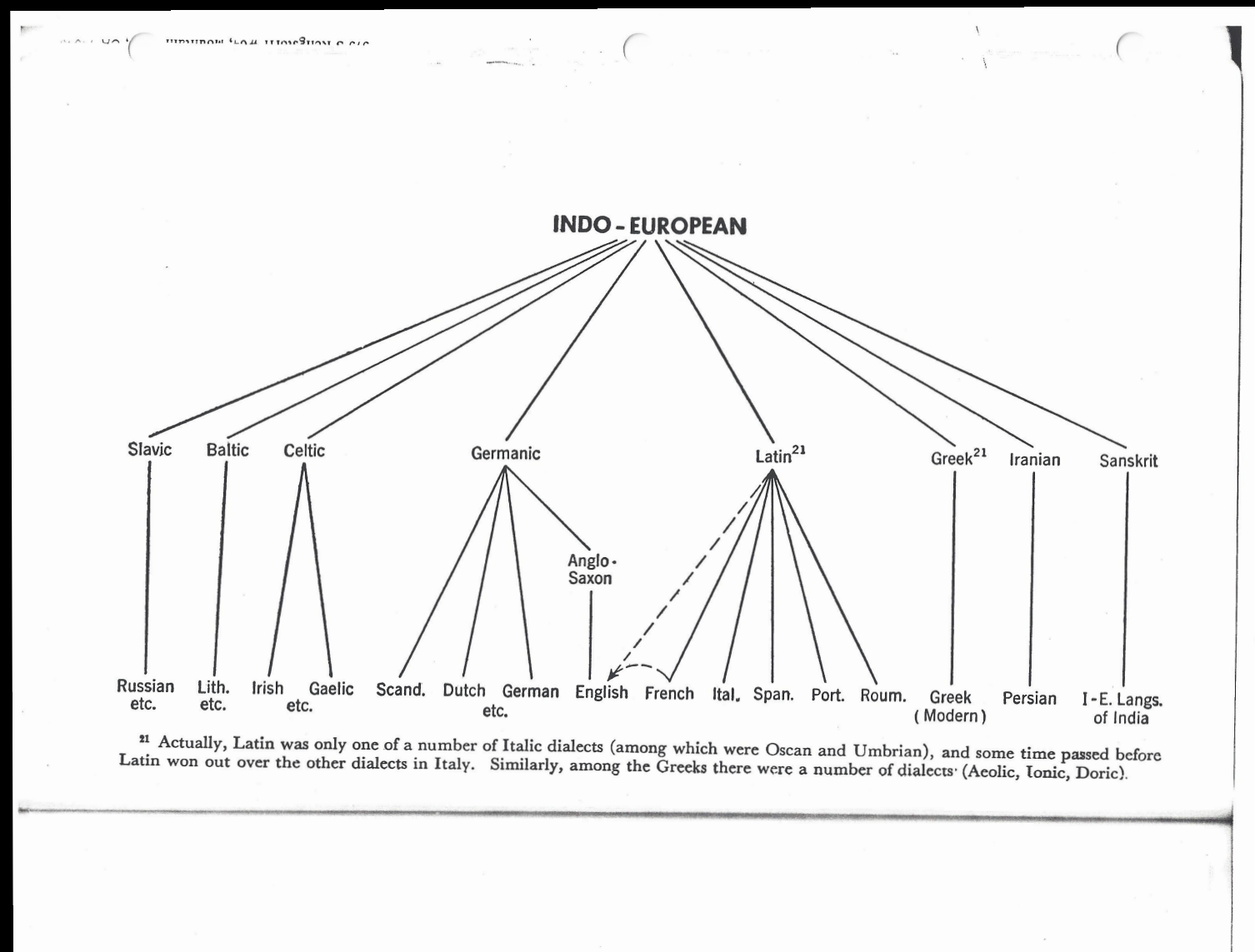
Greeks began to settle in southern Italy.

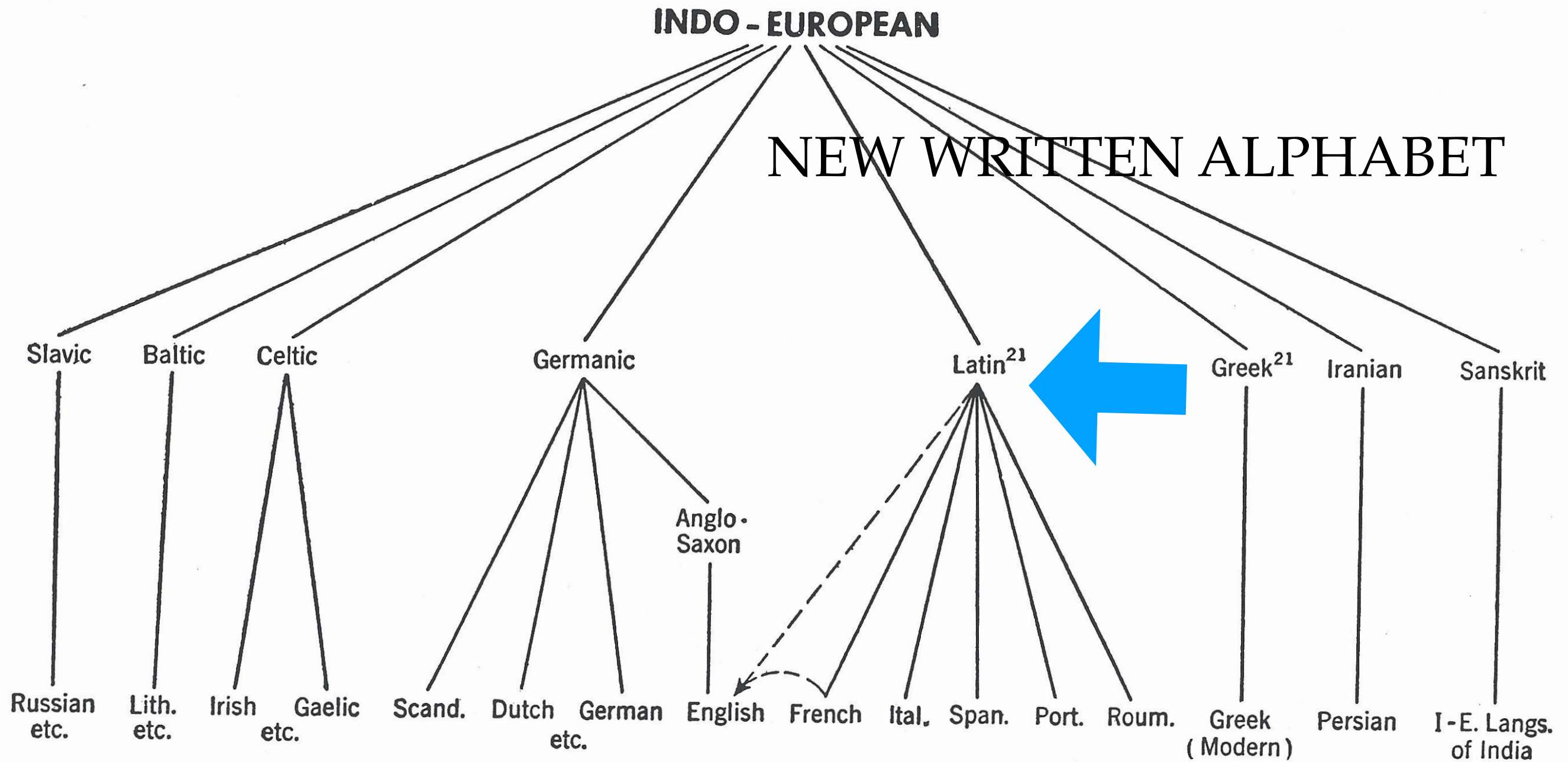
Colonies were established all over the Mediterranean and Black Seas

With colonization, Greek culture was exported to Italy, in its dialects of the Ancient Greek language, its religious rites and its traditions of the independent *polis*.

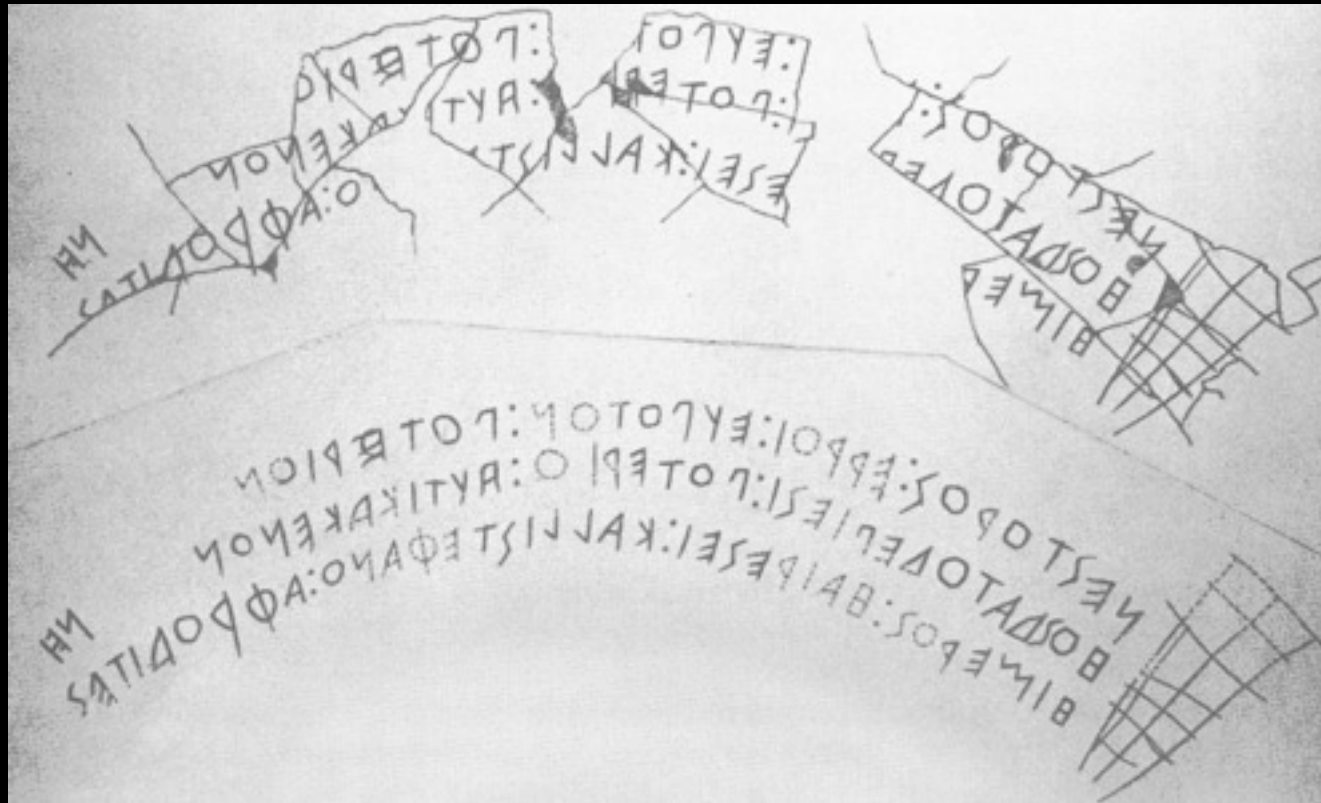
LANGUAGE

The most important cultural transplant from Greece to Italy was the the **Greek alphabet**, which of course had originally been the Phoenician alphabet. This alphabet was adopted by the Etruscans; the Old Italic alphabet subsequently evolved into the Latin alphabet, which became the most widely used alphabet in the world.





²¹ Actually, Latin was only one of a number of Italic dialects (among which were Oscan and Umbrian), and some time passed before Latin won out over the other dialects in Italy. Similarly, among the Greeks there were a number of dialects (Aeolic, Ionic, Doric).



The Pithekoussai Cup from Ischia, c. 750 BC
One of the earliest known examples of Greek alphabet

**“Nestor’s cup I am, good to drink from.
Whoever drinks this cup empty, straightaway
the desire of beautiful-crowned Aphrodite will
seize.”**

What We Owe the Greeks...

30% of our language is Greek

mythology

philosophy

politics

drama

mathematics

medicine

economy

music

Between a Rock and a Hard Place

Beware Greeks Bearing Gifts

The Labors of Hercules

Achilles' Heel

Stygian Darkness

Siren Song

Pandora's Box

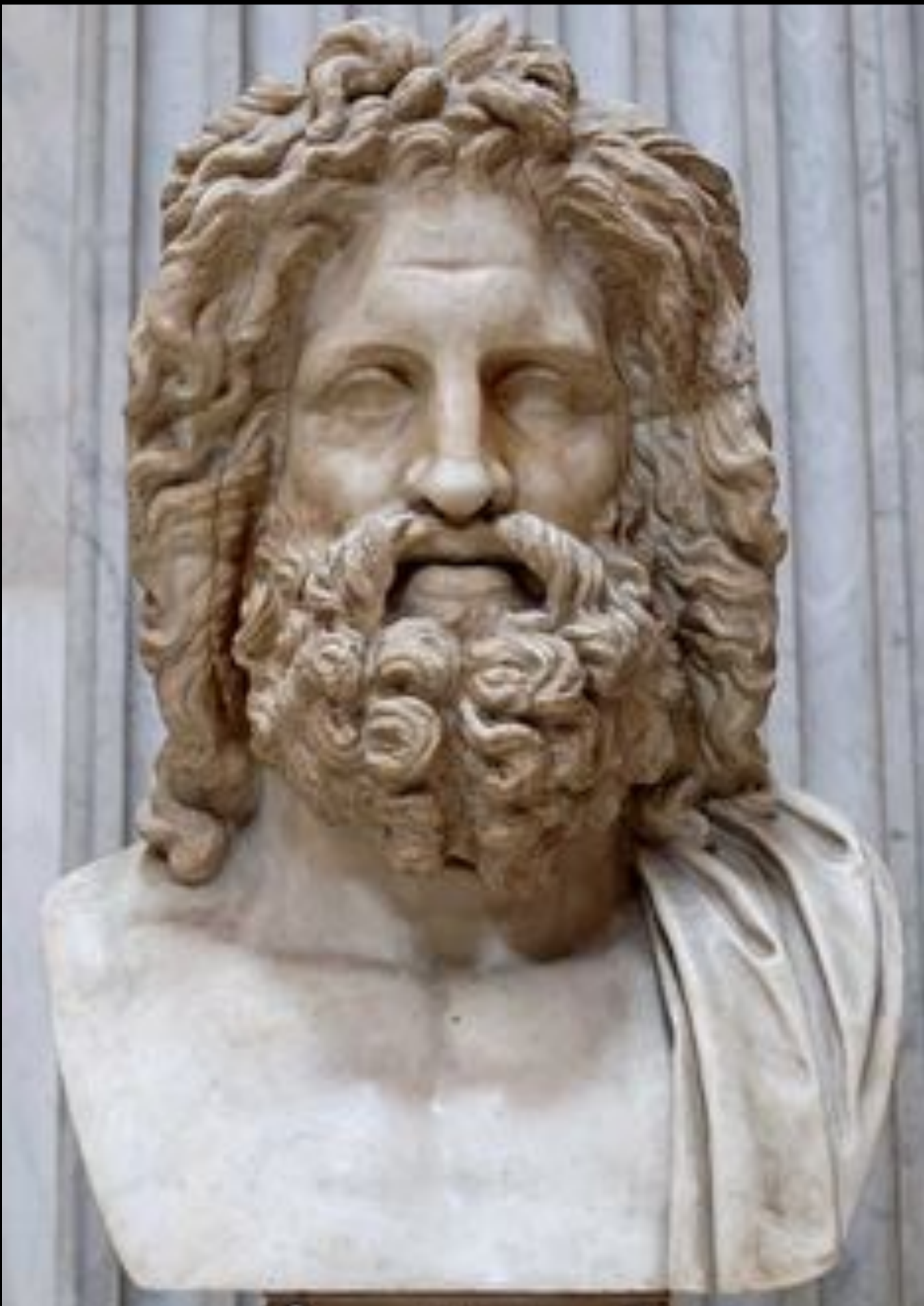
Cupid's Dart

Sisyphean Task

Pregnant with Thought

Bearing the weight of the world on one's shoulders

Music to soothe a savage breast (or beast)



Zeus

**Pregnant with Thought
or
A terrible Headache**

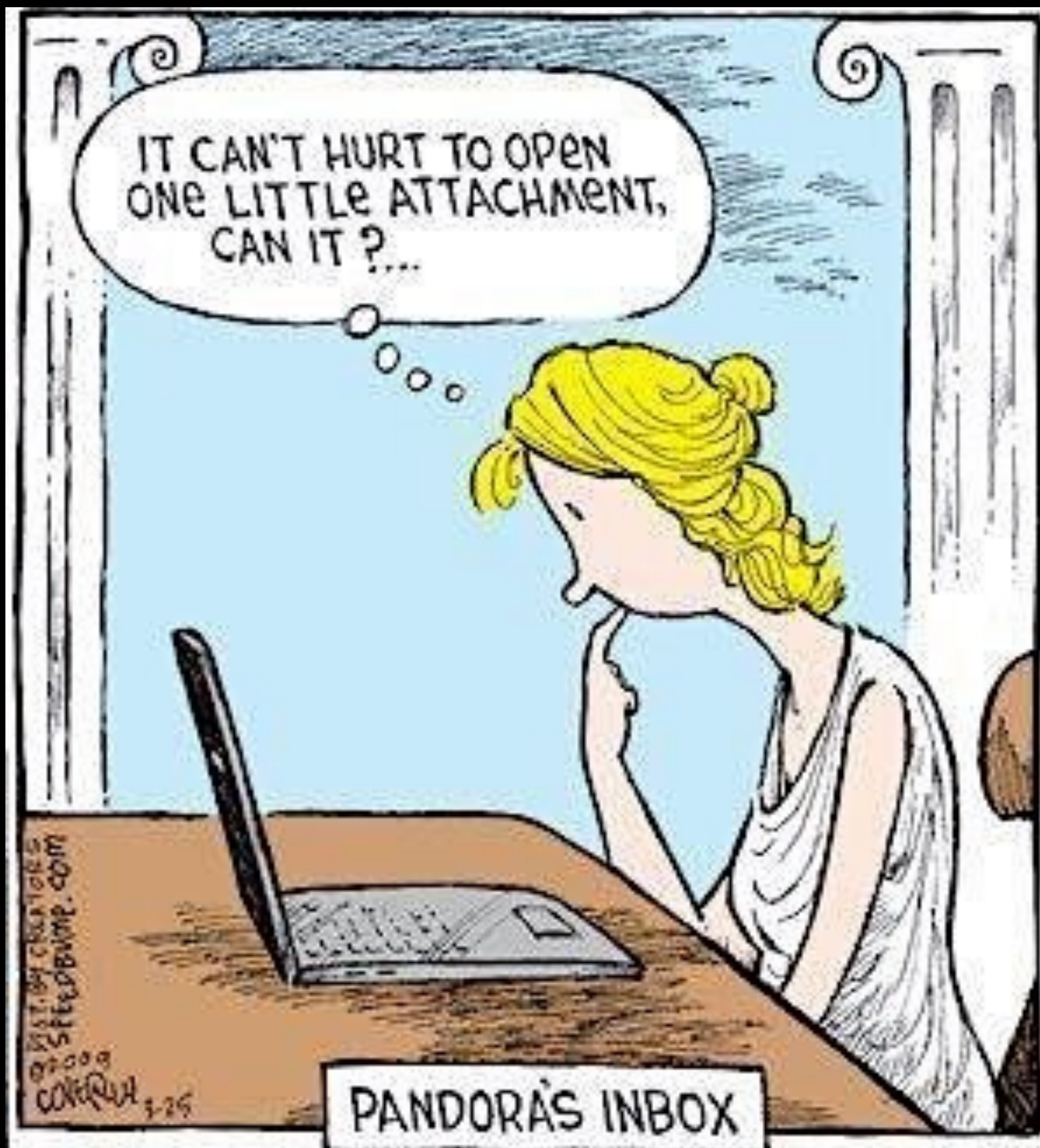
**Beware of
Greeks
Bearing
Gifts**

**Model of
Trojan
Horse**





Pandora's Box



PANDORA'S INBOX



Ancient name(s)	Location	Modern name(s)	Foundation date	Mother city	Founder(s)
Herakleia (Lucania) ^[6]	Basilicata	abandoned	433-432 BC	Taras (and Thourioi)	?
Hipponion ^[7]	Calabria	Vibo Valentia	late 7th century BC	Lokroi Epizephiroi	?
Hyele , or Elea, Velia (Roman name) ^[8]	Campania	abandoned	c.540-535 BC	Phokaia , Massalia	Refugees from Alalie
Kaulonia ^[9]	Calabria	abandoned	7th century BC	Kroton	Typhon of Aigion
Kroton ^[10]	Calabria	Crotone	709-708 BC	Rhypes , Achaia	Myscellus
Kyme , Cumae (Roman name) ^[11]	Campania	abandoned	c.750-725 BC	Chalkis and Eretria	Hippokles of Euboian Kyme and Megasthenes of Chalkis
Laos ^[12]	Calabria	abandoned	before 510 BC	Sybaris	Refugees from Sybaris
Lokroi (Epizephiroi) ^[13]	Calabria	Locri	early 7th century BC	Lokris	?
Medma ^[14]	Calabria	abandoned	7th century BC	Lokroi Epizephiroi	?
Metapontion ^[15]	Basilicata	abandoned	c.630 BC	Achaia	Leukippos of Achaia
Metauros ^[16]	Calabria	Gioia Tauro	7th century BC	Zankle (or possibly Lokroi Epizephiroi)	?
Neapolis ^[17]	Campania	Naples	c.470 BC	Kyme	?

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Neapolis ^[17]	Campania	Naples	c.470 BC	Kyme	?
Pithekoussai ^[18]	Campania	Ischia	8th century BC	Chalkis and Eretria	?
Poseidonia, Paestum (Roman name) ^[19]	Campania	abandoned	c.600 BC	Sybaris (and perhaps Troizen)	?
Pyxous ^[20]	Campania	Policastro Bussentino	471-470 BC	Rhegion and Messena	Mikythos, tyrant of Rhegion and Messena
Rhegion ^[21]	Calabria	Reggio Calabria	8th century BC	Chalkis (with Zankle and Messenian refugees)	Antimnestos of Zankle (or perhaps Artimedes of Chalkis)
Siris ^[22]	Basilicata	abandoned	c.660 BC (or c.700 BC)	Kolophon	Refugees from Kolophon
Sybaris ^[23]	Calabria	Sibari	721-720 (or 709-708) BC	Achaia and Troizen	Is of Helike
Taras ^[24]	Apulia	Taranto	c.706 BC	Sparta	Phalanthos and the Partheniai

WHAT HAPPENED TO MAGNA GRAECIA?



ROME CONQUERS MAGNA GRAECIA?

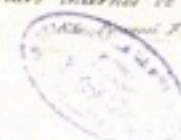
The first Greek city to be absorbed into the Roman Republic was **Neapolis** in 327 BC. The other Greek cities in Italy followed during the Samnite Wars and the Pyrrhic War; Taras was the last to fall in 272. Sicily was conquered by Rome during the First Punic War. Only Syracuse remained independent 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,

PAESTUM (originally Poseidonia) founded 600BC





Vue des restes du derrière du Pronaos du Temple de Neptune, dessinée dans les deux planches précédentes. A. Pilastre, rendu d'une proportion plus élégante que celui B. L'on trouve à côté d'eux, les restes C des Murs internes de la Colle. D. Restes de deux rangs de Colonnes qui étoient situés dans la Colle du Temple.



View of Paestum. 1850





An aerial photograph of the Paestum archaeological site in Italy. The image shows three main ancient Greek temples: the Temple of Athena in the upper center, and the First and Second Temples of Hera in the lower left. The temples are constructed from light-colored stone and feature Doric columns. The site is surrounded by green fields and trees, with a modern town and mountains visible in the background under a cloudy sky.

Temple of Athena 500 BC

Second Temple of Hera 500-460 BC

First Temple of Hera 550 BC

First Temple of Hera 550 BC



Second Temple of Hera 500 BC











Second Temple of Hera 500 BC













Temple of Athena 500 BC









4. HUMAN BEINGS ARE FREE.



ETHICAL IDEAL: COMMUNITY-POLIS-SERVICE-HONOR



NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM PAESTUM





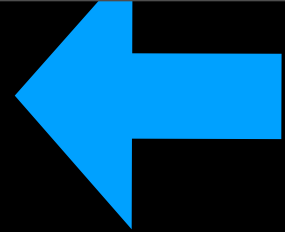




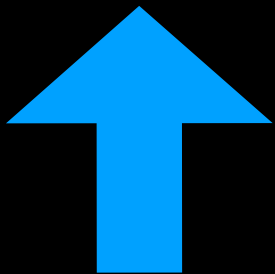
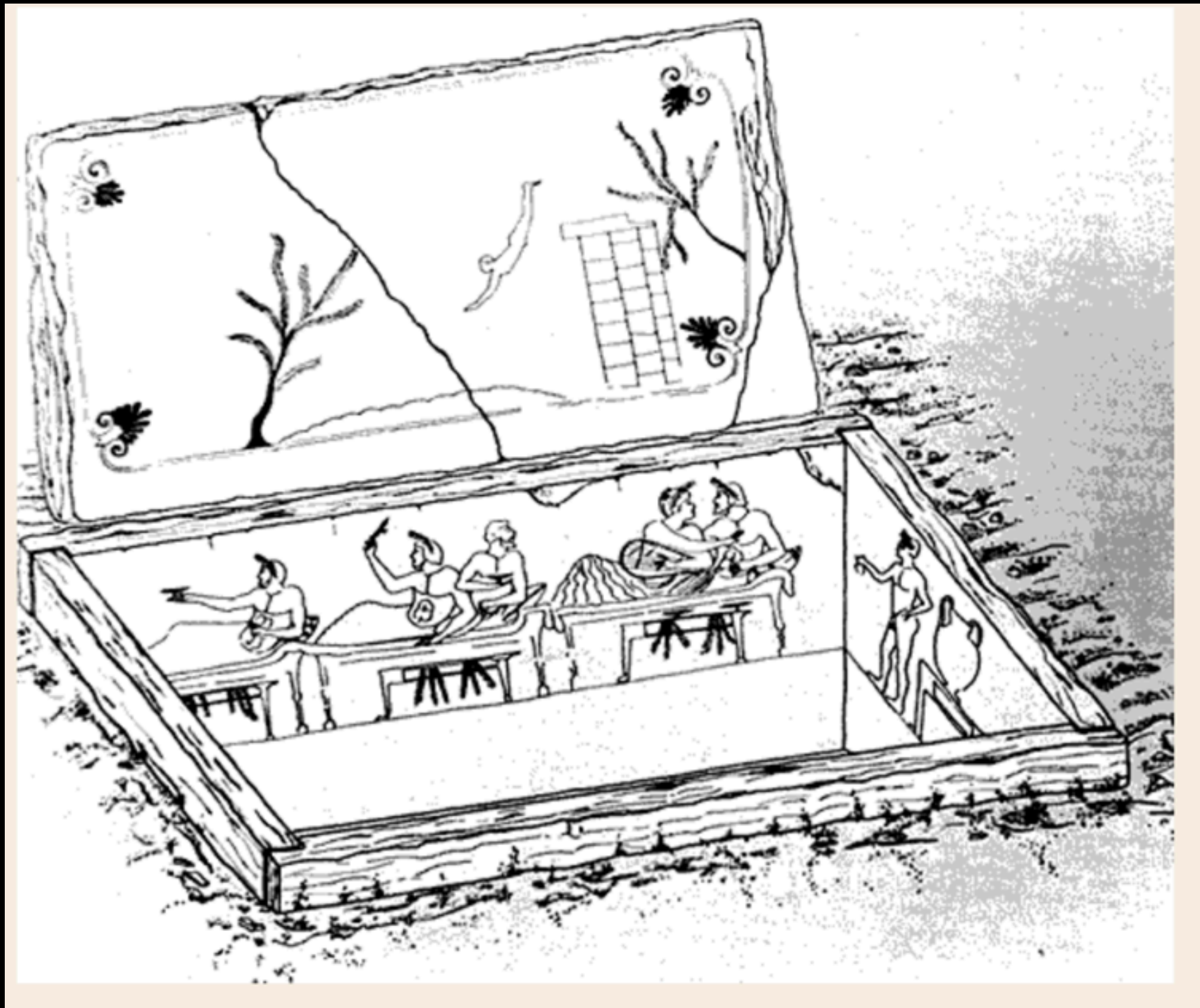
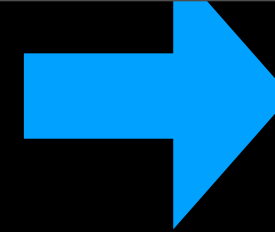
The Tomb of the Diver, Paestum Museum



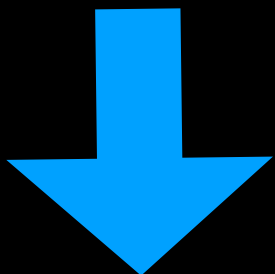
The Tomb of the Diver, is an archaeological monument, built in about 470 BC and found by the Italian archaeologist Mario Napoli on 3 June 1968 during his excavation of a small necropolis about 1.5 km south of the Greek city of Paestum in Magna Graecia, in what is now southern Italy. The tomb is now displayed in the museum at Paestum.



7 feet by 3 feet



3 feet





The tomb was created some time around 470 B.C.E. in the Greek city of Poseidonia (later known as Paestum in Roman times). The tomb itself is made of five limestone blocks, each from a local source. The paintings were done in the fresco style. Plaster was applied to the limestone slabs, after which a stylus was used to incise the design. After the design was incised with a line a thin red line was added to render the image. The colors used were black, red (of varying degrees of darkness), blue, green, and white.



The Tomb of the Diver is a grave made of five local limestone slabs forming the four lateral walls and the roof, the floor being excavated in the natural rock ground. The five slabs, accurately bonded with plaster, formed a chamber sized $7.1 \times 3.3 \times 2.6$ ft.). All five slabs forming the monument were painted on the interior sides using a true fresco technique. The paintings on the four walls depict a symposium scene, while the cover slab shows the famous scene that gives the tomb its name: a young man diving into a curling and waving stream of water.

The Tomb of the Diver, Paestum Museum



The Tomb of the Diver, is the only surviving completely intact Greek painting with figures that dates from the Classical period. This was presumably inspired by the many Etruscan painted tombs. So here we see the influence working the other way around: Italians influencing the Greeks.





























Human life
in time
time=24 hours
24 blocks stone
geometry
vs nature
Diver
dives out of
human life
hours
and into
flowing sea
eternity
as did the
man in tomb









NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM PAESTUM







ex Cristian
otography

History of Ancient Greece

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization

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January 8, 2020

