#### Week 3: The Rise of the Polis

#### Lecture 4, Ethics and Values in Homer, Key Words

Anthropomorphism Dios Image not shown Diotrephes due to copyright restrictions Isothesos The Greek tragic view Enlightenment Individualism Hedonism Nihilism Chance The Heroic Ethic (aein aristeuein) Agonal society Apollo on his tripod, Berlin painter, 5th century Oikos Kleos Hector Achilles Troy Salamis Aristocratic Ethos Image not shown Greek bible due to copyright restrictions Alexander the Great Arête Menin Andra Aeneid Politicon zoon Calvpso Rousseau Cyclopes Nomoi **Mythos** Hybris Ate Nemesis Sophrosune Psyché

Odysseus escapes cave of Cyclops under the ram

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## Lecture 5, The Emergence of the Polis, Key Words

The Archaic Period Olympic Games Hellenism Al Mina

Plato (Epinomos)

Ischia Syracuse Ur Kish Alcaeus

Thucydides

Aristotle Phocaea

Themistocles Xenophon Acropolis

Acropoli Attica Poleis Agora Hesiod Basileis Codrus

Tarquinius Superbus

Archilochus Greek Lyric Tyrtaeus Solon Croesus

Autonomy

Pericles

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Archaic: Male: Statuette of runner, from Olympia, ca. 480

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Achilles: red figure amphora, Chiron with child Achilles, 520

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## **Chronological Table for the Archaic Period**

**800** Greeks develop an alphabet

776 first Olympic games

750-500 Greek Renaissance/Archaic Period

(Rise of trade, industry, and colonization)

**750-700** City-states emerge; Homers composes *Iliad* (750) and *Odyssey* (720)

730-700 First Messenian War; Lelantine War

720 "Orientalizing period" in Greek art

700-650 development of hoplite phalanx warfare; Hesiod composes Theogony; Works and Days

687-652 Gyges of Lydia

675 Archilochus, Greek lyric poet from Paros, active

**670-500** Tyrants rule in many city-states

669 Battle of Hysiae; Pheidon of Argos defeats the Spartans with his hoplite phalanx.

664 First naval battle of Greeks on record between Corinth and Corcyra

655 tyrants Pheidon at Argos and Cypselus at Corinth (Pheidon possibly the first to mint coins)

650 Second Messenian War; Tyrtaeus Spartan poet of war

**650** Colonization of Black Sea areas begins; "Lycurgan Reforms" at Sparta; the "Great Rhetra"; earliest known stone inscription of a law; first temples built of marble and stone; Corinthian black-figure technique; Lydians mint the first electrum coins

632 Cylon's attempted tyranny at Athens aided by Theagenes, tyrant of Megara

**627** Periander tyrant of Corinth

621 Draco's law code

**594** Solon's archonship

**585-546 Milesian** (or **Ionian**) **school**; the first Greek philosophers/scientists; members include Thales, Anaximander and Anaximenes

585 Thales of Miletus predicts the solar eclipse of 28 May

566 Great Panathenaea first established

560-547/6 Croesus king of Lydia

**559-530** Cyrus the Great King of Persia

550 Anaximander draws first map of the world; Theognis, aristocratic poet of Megara, active

**546-528**/7 Peisistratus tyrant of Athens (unsuccessful attempts in 561/0 and in 557/6)

530-522 Cambyses King of Persia

**527-510** Hippias tyrant of Athens

521-486 Darius I King of Persia

508/7 'Cleisthenic Revolution'

**500-400 Ionian logographers**; the predecessors and contemporaries of Herodotus who were the pioneers of history-writing and the earliest Greek prose writers, especially Hecataeus of Miletus who wrote a pioneering work of systematic geography, *Periegesis*, and a mythographic work, the *Genealogies*.

**500** Hecataeus advises against the Ionian revolt

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