

Archaic Age

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2:30 PM

Phoenician Influences (Review from last class)

- Alphabet (Cadmus)
- Athletic competitions
- Symposion, means drinking together. It's a drinking party for men. Begins with a dinner and then there is drinking, singing, talking, and competition games. (page 106). A symposiast is someone who attends these parties. Kylix (shallow wine cup), skyphos (larger cup).

Archaic Age

Hesiod: Early Archaic Age Epic Poet

- Wrote *Theogony* about the Greek gods (page 75)
- *Works and Days* (like a farmer's almanac). Provides information about Hesiod.
- Both of these are short epics
- Hesiod said it wasn't him who wrote this, he is inspired (to "breathe in" ... to his mind the ideas) by the muses. See page 75.
- The Muses are 9 daughters of Mnemosyne. Kalliope, Klio, Erato, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, Urania.

Archilochos of Paros: Early Archaic Lyrics Poet

- Soldier. "Archilochos" means sergeant.
- Wrote a poem about his experience as a colonist to an island.

Archaic Age (750-480 BCE): Age of Colonization: 2nd Period of Greek Expansion

- Expansion differed from early Dark Age expansion in three ways:
 - 1) Where. In the Archaic Age they went further.
 - 2) Direction. The EDA expansion only went East.
 - 3) Why. EDA caused by invasions likely. In Archaic colonization was a deliberate and organized act.
 - Was colonization another Phoenician influence?
 - The Phoenicians had colonization in that area prior the Greeks. Begin as trading posts
 - Metropolis ("mother city")
 - Oikistes, leader of colonists

Pithekoussai (Italy): 1st Western Colony

- Euboian colonists
- Trade with Etruscans
- Euboian version of alphabet: Nestor's Cup
- Etruscans -> Roman -> All the world!!
- Eubio: Naxos (Sicily), Pithekoussai, Corinth, Syracuse,
- Phokaia (Ionia): Massalia
- Emporia, trading post

Results of Colonization

- Increase in trade
- Hellenization: Spread of Greek culture
- Outside influences on Greek culture
- Orientalizing (Eastern influence... Phoenician influence) (page 71)
 - Griffin
 - Chimaera
 - (Phoenician, not Egyptian) Sphinx
 - Harpies
 - Panthers (not native to Hellas)
- Egypt:
 - Abu Simbel: Greek mercenaries leave graffiti on statue of Ramses II (page 71)
 - Karnak: monumental architecture.
 - Greek temple. Based on Megaron, same floor plan, surrounded by stone columns. Learned this from Egyptians. (page 91)
 - Doric Order (page 168). Columns: shaft and capital, frieze: metopes and triglyphs
 - Egyptian (granite) (page 70) statues. Greek (limestone, marble). Called Kouros/Kouroi (plural)

- Kouroi are symmetrical, parallel planes, Archaic smile, **painted** (Egyptian statues were not painted).
- Kore/Korai (plural) (Greek) (limestone, marble) (female statues)
 - Peplos Kore.
- About a year to complete... Costly.
- Why so big?
 - 1) Gift to a god (many near temples)
 - 2) Representation (male statues are often called Apollo)
 - 3) Grave markers
- Almost always had an inscription saying who dedicated the statue and who set it up. "Brag pieces".
- Delos: Sanctuary of Apollo. Avenue of lions
 - Karnak: avenue of Sphinxes. Possibly got idea from there.

Coins

- In the Neolithic period, value/wealth was expressed by animals.
- Bronze Age wealth, copper ingots. Called "ox hide ingots" because they look like ox hides.
- Dark Age Obeliskoi: iron spits (page 72). 6 Obols = 1 drachma (handful)
- Lydia, kingdom in Asia Minor. Capital: Sardis.
 - Had natural supplies of electrum (a naturally occurring alloy of silver and gold).
 - Became wealthy when they figured out how to separate the silver and gold
 - Developed the first coinage, just lumps at first.
 - Croesus: last king of Lydia. Burned alive because he was defeated by the Persians. When the fire begins he cries out to Apollo (he thought Apollo owed him one). Apollo made some rain and Croesus was saved.
 - The Greek adapted the idea of coinage.
 - The Greeks had sources of gold and silver from colonies.
 - Almost all Greek cities manufactured their own coins (page 91). On the front was the symbol of their main deity and the back has the city's symbol.
- Weak cultures steal from the strong, this is not what the Greeks did; Greeks transformed and adapted their ideas into Hellenic ideas.