

Sports In Antiquity- Part 2

Who controlled Olympia from 776-660 BCE?
Then who in 660-572? Who took back control
for good in 470? Whats closest city to
Olympia? How is ritual destruction of Hera
explained?

Ellis, controlled for first hundred or so years (776-620), Pisa then took control from 660-572, and Ellis took back control for good in 470. Pisa was acutally closer to Olympia, and when Pisa took over it gives reasoning to think why there was ritual destruction (black ash) when temple of Hera was built.

Who was responsible for letting people know
about the upcoming games? When? What 2
things did Olympic truce actually cause?

Heralds were ones who would go out and invite people to the games all over Greece 1 month beforehand. The Olympic truce actually caused 3 things during the games....

1. No armies could invade Elian territory during

games
travelling

2. Safe passage of pilgrims

Who were Hellandokai? How many? How chosen? Served how long? Some jobs they had?

Hellandokai were the judges of the Olympic games. There were 90 of them who served for their lives, elected by the Elean council. Some jobs included running the 30 day preparation period, awarding victory, conducting sacrifices, evaluating athletes for qualification, officiating/punishing athletic competitions

What is this picture of?

Pancration, in which a hellandokai is standing off to left side officiating

Where did the 30 day pre-olympic training happen? Where in Elis was the site of the training? Had what? What was the “plethrion” used for? “The square”?
“Agora”?

In Elis, training was at the old gymnasium that had a practice and sacred track. The plethrion was used for wrestling, “the square” was used for post competition training(wrestling), Agora was used for the hippodrome for Elean horses.

Quote of a Pancratist in Training as Hellandokai Watches

“He performed exercises in view of the Hellanodikai according to the paternal customs of the contests with care and in a manner worthy of Olympic Zeus and training .”

What did the idea of the pre-training have to do with Elis control?

Showed Elis control not only over Olympia and the games, but also over the athletes

What was the need of the pre-olympic training?

The purpose of the pre-olympic training was to ensure that athletes had prepared and were ready to compete in front of the Gods

Hellanodikai to athletes: *“If you have worked so as to be worthy of going to Olympia, if you have done nothing indolent nor ignoble, then take heart and march on; but those who have not so trained may leave and go wherever they like.”* -

Philostratus, Life of Apollonius, Miller Arete #84.

What was the stadion used for in the off-season? How was skamma dug?

Stadion was overgrown and used to grow wheat and let cattle graze. The skamma was dug during competition of the jumping in the pentathlon

What is this a picture of?

Facility preparation of the games

Why did writers like Herodotus come to games for?

To try and grow his stories by telling them in a place that so many people gathered

Lucian : *“The time for the Olympic festival was approaching and Herodotus thought this was the opportunity for which he had been waiting. He kept an eye out at the festival until it was most crowded and the most prominent men assembled from everywhere. Then he went into the rear chamber of the Temple of Zeus not like a spectator, but like a contestant in the Olympic Games. He then recited his histories and so mesmerized those present that his books were called after the Muses..It was not long until he was better known than the Olympic victors.”*

What did philosophers go the games for?

Who especially went? What was shown?

Philosophers also went to the games to see what it was like to be a spectator. Plato once went and was shown great Xenia from spectators as they let him stay in their tent

Aelian : *Plato the son of Ariston shared a tent*

at Olympia with some men he did not know, nor did they know him. He so gained their affection with his comradery, eating with them simply and passing the days with all of them that the strangers felt fortunate that they had met this man. He made no mention of the Akademy, nor of Sokrates. He only told them his name was Plato. Later when they visited Athens, he received them graciously and the strangers said, “Plato please take us to see your namesake the student of Sokrates, take us to his Akademy, and introduce us to that man so that we can enjoy him.”

What were the 3 main people said to go to the games?

- Spectators
- Merchants(to sell things)
- Athletes

What was the idea of spectator labor? What was the word?

The word was “athla”, in which spectator had

labour of staying out in hot heat, no facilities...
etc all to see the games. In the end it was always
worth it.

*“There are unpleasant difficult things in life.
But don’t they happen at Olympia? Don’t you
suffer from the heat? Aren’t you cramped for
space? Don’t you bathe badly? Don’t you get
soaked whenever it rains? Don’t you get your
fill of noise and shouting and other
annoyances? But I suspect you compare all this
to the value of the show and endure it.”*

(Epictetus, Miller #146)

What occurred in the morning of day 1 at the games?

Hellandokai would give physical examinations
of participants. Putting people in certain
divisions based on development

Philostrachus: *“The Olympic “judge of
Greece” has to examine the boy athlete on the
following points: whether he has a tribe and a
native land, a father and a family, whether he*

belongs to the free citizens and is not a bastard, and finally, whether he is young and not past boyhood.”

Who administered the Olympic oath? Where was it done? Why?

Hellandokai would then administer the Olympic oath to all the athletes; this was done in the bouletrion in front of the statue of Zeus. This was done in front of the statue of Zeus because if people were to lie and cheat it would make them feel as if they were lying and cheating directly in front of Zeus (religion)

Pausanias : *“Of all the images of Zeus, the Zeus in the Bouleuterion is the one most likely to strike terror into the hearts of sinners. This Zeus...holds a thunderbolt in each hand. Beside this statue it is established for athletes, their fathers and brothers, and their trainers to swear an oath on slices of the flesh of wild boars that they will do nothing evil against the Olympic Games.”*

What is this a picture of?

Olympic Oath, in which Zeus's statue is present

What occurred on day 2? What first occurred? What 4 events? Visted? Ended with what?

Day 2 is when the events began. First occurring was the march of hellandokai, wearing purple, with the black sticks they would beat cheaters with, visited 63 altars. The 4 events to kick off Olympia were Tetrahoppin, Keles, Synoris, Penethathlon. Concluded with a chthonic sacrifice at the pelopenian b

What was the preliminary crowning events?

Victors of winning the first few events would be given ribbons to tie around themselves in victory (Phyllabolia)

What occurred on day 3? Hecatomb? Where was this? Thighs cooked where? For who?

Others?

The religious procession of hellandokai, athletes, ambassadors. There was also a massive feast in which hecatomb (100 oxen) were sacrificed. This occurred at the ash altar of Zeus, the thighs were cooked on the top level and given to the hellandokai, the rest of the meat was distributed to the spectators

What did day 4 have resume? Procession?

What events then took place?

Day 4 had the resuming of the Gyminakoas Agones (naked games). The procession to stadion through the Zanes was made. The events then went Dolichos, Stadion, Dialus, Heavy events, Hoplitodromos

Who was winner of games crowned by?

What then occurred for all winners?

Winner of games was crowned by hellandokai.

Then occurring for all winners was a feast at the prytaneion.

How do the Olympic games tie into the rite of passage via Pre-Liminal phase? Liminal Phase? Post-Liminal?

Pre- liminal- separated from community, train in Elis for pre-olympic training 30 days

Liminal- Olympic Games

Post Liminal- re-joining of the community, with new status (due to winning or losing at games)

Lecture 2- Delphi

When did athletic competitions at Delphi begin? What was it in the Pythian Games series? In honour of? Who knew the plans of and was the God of what 3 things?

586BCE, it was the 2nd installment of the Pythian Crown games in honour of Apollo.

Apollo was Zeus favourite son who was thought to have known Zeus plans. Apollo is the God of music, performance, prophecy.

What is seen with the number and preservation of tripods at Delphi? Dedication throughout? Why?

Much fewer tripods and less well preserved.

(doesn't mean less were dedicated in first place). Tripods were dedicated throughout the

lifetime of the sanctuary due to the connection with the oracle of Apollo

What was the Pythia or Oracle of Apollo?
Who used it? What did it cause in other places? Answers?

It was a tripod in which a woman (Pythia) would sit on and it would get her high. She would then speak gibberish and it was thought to have been the words of Apollo. Many people would come from all around to consult the oracle of Apollo on personal or civic decisions. It caused for the arrisal of other Oracles (oracle of Zeus, wind between leav es was his voice), in which the answers given were most often just a yes or no.

What is this a picture of?

Themis, Precursor of Pynthia, sitting on Tripod (Apollo voice)

What were the 4 steps of consulting the oracle?

1st- preliminary sacrifice to determine if Apollo is willing to answer 2nd- Secondary sacrifice

3rd- Consultation with Pythia

4th- Pythia answer

Euripides' *Ion*: *“If you offer the honey cake before the temple, and you wish to ask something of Phoebus, advance to the altar; before the sheep have been sacrificed, do not approach the recesses of the temple.”*

What was the Amphictyonic League responsible for? How many?

Interstate league of Greece that was to protect and run Delphi. There were 12 city-states involved

Where is it that the 2nd temple of Apollo was built?

Over residencies of Delphi (people were displaced)

What 2 things did the Amphictyonic League victory in the 1st sacred war result in? When first crown games? Winner got what?

First money games- 591/586BCE 1st hymn to Apollo contest, flute, harp and athletic contests.
–First crown games here were 581/582BCE, winner won a Laurel Wreath

What 2 similar competitions were run at Delphi as well as Olympia? What was the main difference? Kiathara? Aulos? Dates? If won Aulos got what?

Gymnastikos Agones / Hippokos. The main difference is that at Delphi there was musical competitions. Kiathara- was a hymn competition to Apollo in 558BCE

Aulos- for flute competition, if won got to play during pentathlon. Aulos- for singing, stopped in 582BCE

Also competitions in poetry

Who was Temple of Apollo built by? Intended to rival what? Who built that?

What is seen on back/front of the temple?

When destroyed?

Temple of Apollo built by the Alkmeonidae family in rival to the temple of Athena in Acropolis built by Peisistradid family (Athenian Tyrants). Back of the statue- depicts Gods v Giants,

Front

depicts Apollo in the middle with chariots and individuals around

Destroyed in 373 BCE

What are these?

Temple of Apollo (Alkmeonidae family)

Temple of Athena (Peisistradid Family)

What did the Siphian Treasury at Delphi depict on the front? Back? Frieze?

Front- Apollo on a chariot Back- Apollo v Herakles fighting over tripod, Zeus in the middle

Frieze- Trojan War

BACK OF SIPHIAN TREASURY

What is this a picture of?

Apollo v Herakles fighting over tripod

Story of Herakles v Apollo fight over Tripod

-Herakles consults Delphic Oracle on Penance for murder of Iphytus.

-Oracle does not respond

-Heracles destroys temple and attempts to steal Delphic Tripod in order to found his own oracle.

What was the Athenian Treasury built to commemorate? Metopes depict?

Commemorate the war victory at Marathon. The

metopes depict the life of Herakles (labors) and life of Theseus

What is this?

Athenian Treasury

Stoa of Athens

What is this a picture of? Dedicated by who?

After what?

Bronze Charioteer, dedicated by Polykalos, after chariot win of 474/478 BCE

What did Daochos dedicate? Winners of what? In honour of what? Why donate at Delphi?

Agelaos, (boys stadion) and Agias (pancratation). Dedicated them in honour of his family victories, dedicated at Delphi due to his political ties to Delphi

What were the earliest dedicated statues in 590BCE called? Dedicated by who?

Dedicated by Argives. “Biton, Kleobos, Discouri”

Lecture 3- Isthmian Games

What festival number was the Isthmian Games in the periodos? Who was it for? God of what?

3rd festival in the Periodos, was dedicated to Poseidon, God of the sea and god of Horses

When was earliest evidence of Isthmian found? What was it that was found? What does this say about the function of it?

Earliest evidence of activity at Isthmian was in 1050 BCE, burnt ash, votives and pottery was found. This possibly says it was more for

communal gatherings/events, than it was competition early on

Why is the Isthmian sanctuary thought to have been between 2 worlds?

Because the pillars of Isthmian are in the middle of Greece.

Plutarch : “Here is not the Peloponnese, but Ionia. Here is not Ionia, but the Peloponnese.”

What was the city state controlling Isthmia? Is an ally of who? Then who? Why confusion?

Corinth, original ally to Sparta, but then Athens during Corinthian war, much confusion about their loyalties because they are centre to Greece and tough to make distinguishment on loyalty

When did the Isthmian Crown games begin?

What games did it include? Stressed what?

Also included what? What was victory crown made of? What unique about Isthmian games?

580BCE, the games included all the same ones

seen at Olympia, with stress of Equestrian events and also had Moustikos Agones (musical competitions). The victory crown was made out of Pine(eventually changed to Celery). Unique about Isthmian games is that they were held every 2 years instead of every 4

1st Mythic Foundation of Isthmian Games

- a) Ino throws herself and her son, Melikertes into the ocean.
- b) Ino and Melikertes Transformed into sea gods
- c) Ino Leukothea; Melikertes Palaemon
- d) Mortal Body of Melikertes washed ashore near the Isthmus, and found by his uncle, Sisyphos (Isthmos).
- e) Isthmian Games founded by Sisyphos as funeral games in honor of Melikertes/ Palaemon.

What is this picture of?

Palaemon riding a dolphin

Why is Theseus thought to have founded the Isthmian games?

In honour of Poseidon in hopes of emulating Herakles

Plutarch, *Theseus* 25.4-5

“Theseus establishes the Isthmian Games in honor of Poseidon, in emulation of Heracles and the foundation of the Olympic Games in honor of Zeus.”

Who is the founder of Athens? Who is his father? How did he find out?

Founder of Athens is Theseus. His father is Agesius, king of Athens. He finds out that is his real father by lifting a rock, finding sandals and a sword then travelling to Athens in order to find out

Apollodorus, *Anthology* p54: *His mother is Aithra*

“Aigeus left under a certain rock a sword and a pair of sandals and told Aithra to send their son

to him with the objects when he could roll aside the rock and retrieve them”

Who did Theseus really want to be like? Why did he choose longer pathway to get to Athens to find out his father? What adventure does Theseus endure?

Theseus really wanted to be like Herakles, therefore chose the longer path to Athens to imitate Herakles 12 labors. Theseus instead endures the 6 labours

Plutarch, *Life of Theseus*:

“But Theseus had long since been secretly fired by the glory of Hercules, held him in the highest estimation, and was never more satisfied than in listening to any that gave an account of him; especially those that had seen him or had been present at any action or saying of his. Theseus entertained such admiration for the virtue of Hercules, that in the night his dreams were all of that hero's actions, and in the day a continual emulation stirred him up to perform the like.

Besides, they were related as second cousins”

What did Theseus 6 labours involve?

Killing people and things the same way they had killed people in the past

6 Labours of Theseus

1st labour- Kills a man with his own club who had killed others with that club

2nd Labour- Kills man by bending pine tree and flying him to his death

3rd Labour- Kills large boar/sow

4th Labour- Kicks man off the cliff and into the Sea, where turtle eats him

5th Labour- Theseus lifts man off ground and wrestles him to the death

6th Labour- Kills man by putting him on bed and cutting off his feet which extend past bed

Pallenheim- bringing together of All Greek speaking and Greek descendants. Got just people in Greece

What is the major difference between Theseus and Herakles labours?

Labours of Herakles took him all over the place, Theseus Labours were far more localized

Who is thought to be the inventor of wrestling? What are Sophia and Techne?

Inventor of wrestling was Theseus, he won via Sophia= skill and Techne= technique

Pausanias, Description of Greece

“Cercyon is said to have treated strangers wickedly, especially in wrestling with them against their will. So even to my day this place is called the Wrestling Ground of Cercyon, being a little way from the grave of Alope. Cercyon is said to have killed all those who

tried a bout with him except Theseus, who out matched him mainly by his skill (sophia). For Theseus was the first to discover the art (technê) of wrestling, and through him afterwards was established the teaching of the art. Before him men used in wrestling only size and strength of body.”

What is this a depiction of?

Theseus and his 6 Labours (slaying minotaur and freeing Athens in the middle)

What is the thought that Theseus created the Isthmian games in regards to Funeral Games?

Thought that Theseus may have made the Isthmian games the Funeral games of Sciron and Sinis after he had killed them in his labours

Plutarch Life of Theseus:

“He also instituted the games here, in emulation of Heracles, being ambitious because the Hellenes, by that hero's appointment, celebrated

Olympian games in honour of Zeus, so by his own appointment they should celebrate Isthmian games in honour of Poseidon. For the games already instituted there in honour of Melicertes were celebrated in the night, and had the form of a religious rite rather than of a spectacle and public assembly. But some say that the Isthmian games were instituted in memory of Sciron, and that Theseus thus made expiation for his murder, because of the relationship between them; for Sciron was a son of Canethus and Henioche, who was the daughter of Pittheus. And others have it that Sinis, not Sciron, was their son, and that it was in his honour rather that the games were instituted by Theseus

What are these pictures of?

Theseus dumping Sciron over the cliff into the
turtle

Theseus killing Sinis via the tree branch

Where does idea of Crown being made of Pine for winner of Isthmian games come from?

Theseus killing Sinis, via the Pine tree

How are the founding myths of Isthmian games and Olympia similar? Hera?

Structures?

Olympian were founded for Zeus, by either
Herakles/Pelops

Isthmian were founded for Poseidon by either

Theseus or Palaemon.

Both found out of Anger of Hera, and both have structures relating to both founding myths.

Olympia = temple of Zeus and Pelopenian,
Isthmian- temple of Poseidon and Palaemion

Who was Pindar, Isthmian 1 for? Winner?

Unique?

Herodatus of Thebes, winner of a chariot race.
Victory was seen as unique because the owner was also the charioteer of the race (not a slave or driver)

Pindar, Isthmian 1

“But it is for Herodotus that I fashion a gift of honor, For his four horsed chariot, and for his handling of its reins with his own hands.”

Why does Pindar stop all work to work on this poem?

Because he is also from Thebes

Pindar, Isthmian 1

“I shall judge your demands even above my want (lack) of leisure.”

What mythic connection does Pindar make?

Makes mythic connections to Castor and Iolaus

Pindar, Isthmian 1

“And I wish to associate him [Herodotus] with a hymn to Castor or to (15) Iolaus, for they were born to be the mightiest of hero charioteers in Lacedaemon and in Thebes; and in the games they put their hands to the greatest number of contests, and graced their houses with tripods, cauldrons, and golden bowls; whenever they tasted the crowns of victory. Their excellence shines out with brightness in both naked races and in the contests where armed men run, their shields clattering; and also when they threw javelins from their hands, and when they flung discuses of stone for the pentathlon did not exist, but a prize was given for each event”

What does Misthos mean? Who does Pindar claim gets the best Misthos?

Misthos is payment from work. Pindar believes that Soldiers and Athletes get the best Misthos and glory from their work

Pindar Isthmian 1 *“Different rewards (payments-misthos) bring pleasure to men for different deeds: The shepherd, the ploughman, the bird-trapper, The man whose livelihood is in the sea; For all men strain to keep persistent hunger from their bellies. But the greatest profit is earned by the man who wins a splendid glory in war or in the games, Through praise, which is the choicest address From the tongues of citizens and strangers.”*

Conclusion: “Don’t forget to pay me”

If a man keeps his wealth hidden indoors,
Laughing scornfully at others, he does not realize

That he will render up his soul to Hades unattended by fame.

What does this conclusion from Pindar mean?

You must pay him for the work he does so that you may have some glory of his Epinician. If you don't, you have no glory, when you die, no one will remember you

What does this picture depict?

Theseus lifting the rock and finding the sandals/sword

Lecture 3- Nemean Games

Who are the Nemean games in honour of?

When did the crown games start here? What was it used for early on? How often are the games? Who is it controlled by?

Nemean games in honour of Nemean Zeus (Shepard Zeus), crown games here began in 573BCE, early on was used for grazing livestock (Nemia=graze), the games occur every 2 years, it is controlled by Argos (Kleonai)

What is the mythic foundation between

Herakles Nemean Lion labor and the

founding? Evidence? Since when have they

started to associate the two?

There is no mythic foundation that the games were founded based on the idea of Herakles 1st labour of wrestling the Nemean lion. There is also no archaeological evidence to suggest there was a connection between the two. Only since 1st century have people started to make the connection.

What stories were the mythic foundations of the Nemean games? What are they thought to be held for?

The Seven against Thebes and Opheltes myths are thought to be the founding myths. The games are also thought to be funeral games of Opheltes

Pausanias 2.15.3:

“The Argives offer burnt sacrifices to Zeus in Nemea also, and elect a priest of Nemean Zeus; moreover they offer a prize for a race in armour at the winter celebration of the Nemean games. In this place is the grave of Opheltes; around it

is a fence of stones, and within the enclosure are altars. There is also a mound of earth which is the tomb of Lycurgus, the father of Opheltes.”

Seven of Thebes Myth

- Oedipus – King of Thebes (Killed his father, married his mother)
- Discovers the truth and leaves Thebes to his two son-half-brothers: Polynices and Eteocles
- The Brothers agree to rule Thebes in alternate years.
- Eteocles refuses to step down and Polynices gathers Seven Heroes to attack Thebes.

Opheltes Myth

- Lykourgos, King of Nemea, has a son Opheltes, and the Delphic oracles says that to ensure the health and safety of Opheltes, the infant cannot touch the ground before he can walk.
- The Seven Heroes arrive in Nemea seeking water.

- The nurse of Opheltes places the child on a celery plant and leads the Seven to a spring.
- A Serpent comes and kills Opheltes.
- When the Seven discover the dead Opheltes, they hold funerary games in his honor.
- Opheltes becomes known as Archomenos “Bringer of Doom” – sign of death of Seven against Thebes.

What is this a picture of?

Opheltes waving by to the nurse as she leaves

What was victory crown made of? What did judges wear to mourn? Where did stadion pass by?

Victory crown made of wild celery fig, judges wore black to mourn death of opheltes, and stadion passed by the Tumulus of Opheltes.

What is this picture of?

Opheltes tumulus

What was the Epipola? What 3 things did it contain?

The Epipola was the sacred area of the sanctuary. It contained the Alter of Zeus(long), Temple of Zeus, and rows of cypress trees

Who did Argos ally with during Pelopennease war? What was destroyed in 415 as a result? Where were Nemean games from 415-335 BCE? 335-271 BCE? Finally resulted in 271 BCE?

Argos allied with Athens during the war and in 415 the temple of Nemean Zeus was destroyed either due to war or earthquake. Nemean games first in Argos, then transferred to Nemea, then back to Argos for good

When was stadion at Nemea built? Proximity to temple of Zeus? What is this?

Built btween 330-320BCE, found very far away from temple of Zeus (450m). Stadion at Nemea

What was the Apodyterion? Connected what? What is the picture?

Apodyterion was the change room where the athletes would get naked to compete. Connected to the tunnel that would connect to the stadion. In picture is apodyterion (liminal phase of transition)

What was found at Nemea dating back all the way to 4th century? What was collected here? Why? Picture?

Baths were found at Nemean dating back to 4th century. The baths would collect Gloios, which is the dust and sweat from athletes, and be sold. Thought to have healing powers. In picture is

the bath

Who was Chromius of Aetna? What was moral? What was mythic story?

Chromius of Aetna was the chariot winner in which Pindar wrote his Nemean 1 about. The moral was about strength and intelligence, mythic story about Herakles fighting the two snakes to keep his brother safe

Pindar, Nemean 1

“Strength attains its end through action And understanding through the advice of those who have the natural talent to foresee the future. Son of Hagesidamus, it is in your nature to make use of both”

What is this picture?

Herakles defending his brother from two serpents

What are the difference in modern reconstruction of Nemean games and ancient

games in regards to winners, and inclusion?

Modern- everyone who participates is a winner, everyone is included

Ancient- only 1 winner of the crown games, only males/boys included

What has greek financial issues caused for a possibility at Nemea?

Losing the 7 guards who work there, therefore would be shut down to the public.

(Stephen Miller, loses everything he worked for in life)

Summary of the Pallanhenic Games

-Olympia, Isthmia, and Nemea all present mythic Foundations of the Olympic Games tied to Funeral Games and Hero-Worship.

-Isthmia and Nemea celebrate funeral games for children.

-Isthmia for Melikertes/Palaimon

-Nemea for Opheltes/Archomenos

-Strong focus on Death in Panhellenic Games.
Why? (shows excercises of immortality btwn
God/People)

-Paring of mortal and immortal/ Olympian vs.
Chthonic principles:

Olympia = Zeus and Pelops

Isthmea = Poseidon and Melikertes

Nemea = Zeus and Opheltes

-Pythian Games = only games more strictly in
honor of Apollo without worship involved with
cult of the dead

Sport in
Antiquity
Lecture 5-
Greek Hero
Athletes

Ancient Greek Hero

-Religious figure who is dead and receives cult honours (sacrifices, libations, gifts)

-Do ut Des- heroes are expected to give back gifts and prosperity in which they had received during their life

-The death of the hero is key in which they must suffer and be mortal in death

-Must struggle against fear in the face and pursuit of glory

-The Ancient Greek Hero is defined by his PHYSICAL SUPERIORITY not his moral superiority

Achilles Sacrifice

-The cult sacrifice of Achilles was different, in which he demanded it be a person when he died

Illiad *“You need not labor over a huge grave mound for him, But only what is seemly. Later the Achaeans can build it broad and high, all of you still left amid our thwarted ships when I am gone.”*

-Picture of Polyxena being sacrificed for

Achilles

Herakles as an Athletic Model

- Was killed by his wife Deianeira unintentionally with a poisoned garment
- His cult worship is the Olympic Games
- Herakles:** *“Not anyone, from anywhere I ever purified, could do what she, a weak, meaningless woman, without a sword, with nothing, by herself, has done to me, defeated, conquered me, completely”*

Herakles Apotheosis

- Raising of him to God-like level
- Marked as mortal/immortal God
- Odyssey:* *„And after him I marked the mighty Heracles—his phantom; for he himself among the immortal gods takes his joy in the feast, and has to wife Hebe, of the fair ankles, daughter of great Zeus and of Hera, of the golden sandals*
- Picture of Athena leading Herakles to Zeus for

Herakles Apotheosis

Theseus As athletic Model

- Buried at Athens where he receives Cult Worship
- 6 labors, killing the minotaur, politically unifying Attica (synokoismos)

Gymnasium In Greece praise 3 main Gods

- Hermes (immortal God)
- Heracles (mortal/immortal hero)
- Theseus (mortal athletic hero)

Oeobotas of Dyme

- Historical hero-athlete
- Stadion winner in 756BCE, first Achaean ever, received no cult honours, so cursed that no Achaean will win olympics
- Delphic oracle demands that statue of him be erected for honours 290 years later
- Statue erected in 460BCE

Pausians : *“It is still today a custom for the*

Achaean who are going to compete at Olympia to sacrifice to Oebotas as to a hero, and, if they are successful, to place a wreath on the statue of Oebotas at Olympia.”

Hippothenes of Sparta

-6x olympic victor in Wrestling

-First Paedias group wrestling winner in 632 BCE

-He is said to have competed with his son but out won his son by 6-5 wrestling championships

-Has an oracle dedicated to himself

Pausians: *“On the road to the right of the hill is a statue of Hetoemocles. Both Hetoemocles himself and his father Hipposthenes won Olympic victories for wrestling the two together won eleven, but Hipposthenes succeeded in beating his son by one victory.”*

Milo of Kroton

-6x olympic wrestling winner (1 as boy, 5 as man)

- 31 panhellenic crown victories (ate an entire

bull afterwards)

-Founder of “progressive strength training” by lifting calf everyday until it became 4 year old bull

- Carried his own statue into the sacred area of Olympia

-Lost in last Olympics to Timastheos, but was still celebrated and walked around the stadium

Milo of Kroton Death

-tried to split a tree with his hands, got himself stuck in it and was eaten by wolves

Pausanias : *They say that he was killed by wild*

beasts. In the land of Kroton he happened upon a dried up tree trunk into which wedges had been placed to split it. Milo, in his vanity, stuck his hands into the trunk, the wedges slipped, and Milo was caught in the trunk until wolves discovered him.

-Milo of Kroton being eaten by wolves

Milo of Kroton Cult Worship

-Was never given any cult worship

-Once dressed as Herakles in war

Glaukos of Karystos

-punched a plough straight using fist as a hammer

-Olympic boxing victor 520 BCE

Pausanias : *In Olympia, Glaucus, inexperienced in boxing, was wounded by his antagonists, and when he was boxing with the last of them he was thought to be fainting from the number of his wounds. Then they say that his father called out to him, “Son, the plough*

touch.” So he dealt his opponent a more violent blow which forthwith brought him the victory.”

-Had an island named after him when he died

Kleomedes of Astypalai- Violent loser

-Killed opponent Ikkos in olympic boxing event and was disqualified

-was rattled about this so pulled down pillar to school and killed 60 children

-city wanted to kill him so ran away and hid in box. When town people opened box he had disappeared

Pausanias : *“Last of heroes is Kleomedes of Astypalaia Honor him with sacrifices as being no longer a mortal. So from this time have the Astypalaiaians paid honors to Kleomedes as to a hero.”*

Theagnes of Thasos

-was born of Herakles after Herakles dressed up as his dad and had sex with his mom

-Extreme strength as child, carried statue away

as child

- 1400 wins, in dolichos, pankration, and boxing
- Enemy of his statue whipped it every night
- Statue eventually fell, killed the man, and was accused of murder

Offering Box of Theagenes

Miller: Those who sacrifice to Theagenes are to contribute not less than [\$3.66] in the offering box. Anyone who does not make a contribution as written above will be remembered. The money collected each year is to be given to the High Priest, and he is to save it until it has reached a total of \$22,000. When this has been collected the boule and the demos shall decide whether it to be spent for some ornamentation or for repairs to the shrine of Theagenes.”

Polydamas of Skotous

- Pankratist victor in 408 BCE
- impelled by an ambition to rival herakles
- Killed lion with bare hands, pulled hoof off a

bull (specifically rivaling Herakles)

-His statue reported to having healing powers

Polydamas of Skotous Statue (Fighting immortals depicted)

Death of Polydamas

-entered a cave, roof then started to fall, everyone peaced, he believed he could hold it up

Pausanias: *Poulydamas too was fated to perish through his own might. For Pulydamas entered a cave with the rest of his boon companions. It was summer-time, and, as ill-luck would have it, the roof of the cave began to crack. It was obvious that it would quickly fall in, and could not hold out much longer. Realizing the disaster that was coming, the others turned and ran away; but Pulydamas resolved to remain, holding up his hands in the belief that he could*

prevent the falling in of the cave and would not be crushed by the mountain. Here Pulydamas met his end

Athletic Nostalgia

1st Generation Greek Athletes- all athletes in order to create a Greek Identity

(Herakles vs Nemean lion, Theseus vs. Cercryon, Peleus v Thetis)

2nd Generation- seek to emulate first generation and are worshipped by cult

3rd Generation- athletes are much worse than their fathers

4th generation- all athletes are bad

Lecture 6- Gymnasium Life

Who attended ancient Greek gyms? How was it school? Who paid for it?

Only men were allowed at Gyms, it was a school in which it offered music lessons/reading lessons. Paying for it was the city who owned it

What was the Palaistra? Also meaning?

What is this a picture of?

The gym at Olympia, also meaning the wrestling place. Picture below is of the Palaistra at Olympia

What was the Ephebeion? Exedrai?

Elaiothesion? Loutron? Korykeion?

Konisterion?

Ephebeion- classroom for readings and musical lessons

Exedrai- was the seating/viewing area for spectators

Elaiothesion- Oil room

Loutron- bathroom

Konisterion- dust room

Korykeion- Punching bag room

What 2 things did the Delphi gym have that others didn't?

Xystos- covered practice track

Paladromis- outside track beside Xystos

How did people exercise at the gymnasium in Ancient greek times? How determined?

Before?

They did so naked, was a decision made all at once one time to train naked, and there was a

time before when the greeks would not do so.

Evidence of non-nudity: Homer *Iliad* 23:

Boxing

First he put on his zoma, girdle, then he gave him the well cut himantes of a field dwelling ox. "Then the two belted up and went into the middle of the agon." (Iliad 23. 685, 710)

What is the Orsippus idea of how athletes came to train naked?

He was running the stadion and intentionally let his loin cloth slip off, realizing he could run quicker without it

What was the other idea of why Greeks trained naked?

Because it was a true signifier of the Greek heritage. If you saw someone training naked, you knew they were Greek

Thucydides (1.6.5): *The Lacedaemonians also set the example of contending naked, publicly stripping and anointing themselves with oil in*

their gymnastic exercises. Formerly, even in the Olympic contests, the athletes who contended wore belts across their middles; and it is but a few years since that the practice ceased. To this day among some of the barbarians, especially in Asia, when prizes for boxing and wrestling are offered, belts are worn by combatants.

What are the Stlengis and Aryllabos pieces of gym equipment?

Stlengis- stirgul used to wipe off oil/sweat or myofascial release

Aryllabos- oil bottle

What are these two pictures depicting? What was aryllabos used for?

Man using stirgil to wipe himself off

Aryllabos bottle of oil (maybe used for Sun purposes)

What did a stirgil indicate? What were done with them after competition?

Stirgil would indicate that you were an athlete

After competition, the strigil was dedicated to the Gods

Who also carried strigils? Why was it seen as a sacrificial tool and furthermore a sign of fear/power?

Coach would also hold strigil, seen as a sacrificial tool that inflicted fear because coach would sometimes kill sacrifice athlete if he believed he didn't give his all in a competition.

Philostrachus: Some say that a gymnast (coach) at Olympia once killed his athlete with a sharp strigil, because he did not strive for victory...So then, may the Strigil serve as a sword against bad athletes and let the gymnast (coach) take precedence over the judges at Olympia.

Who was the Gymnasiarchos? How old?

Elected? Paidonomos? Didaskolos?

Paidotribes? Kitharistes?

Gymnasiarchos- head of the gym, between 40-60 years old, elected annually

Paidonomos- decided who graduated the programs at the gym (over 40)

Didaskolos- teacher at the gym

Paidotribes- physical trainer

Kitharistes- kithara player/instructor

What was the difference between the gymnastes (coach) and paidotribes (physical trainer)?

Gymnastes- was very well rehearsed in mvmt and medicine, worked with advanced athletes

Paidotribes- well educated in mvmt, worked with beginner athletes

Philostrachus:

“Athletic Training (gymnastikê) is a sophia combining the work of the Physician and the Paidotribe, more complete than that of the Paidotribe and a part of medicine. Illnesses ...are healed by physicians by injections, healing drinks, or plasters but the athletic coach (gymnastes) combats these things by diet and massage.

Who were the 3 gods of the gymnasium?

Hermes, herakles, theseus

What is Hermes God of? What kind of son of Zeus? What was unusual about his appetite?

God of athletic youth, was an unacknowledged son of Zeus. Unusually about his appetite is that he was half immortal and craved meat

Homeric Hymm to Hermes

But then, desiring meat, he jumped down from the peak of the fragrant hall, plotting a sharp deception in his mind like the kind thieving men make in the hour of dark night.

How does Hermes like to live his life?

Acknowledgement? What does he do as a baby? Unusal strength?

Lives his life like hes rich, wanting to acknowledged like Apollo (zeus favourite son). As a baby is seen to be sacrificing cows and showing unusual physical strength by lifting them.

Homeric Hymm to Hermes

But I will set upon whatsoever craft is best for feeding you and me eternally. Nor will we endure to remain here without gifts and without prayers among the immortal gods, as you command. For it is better to be in communion with the immortal gods every day, wealthy, rich, and with many fields, than to sit at home in this gloomy cave. I too will set upon holy honor, just as Apollo.

Homeric Hymn to Hermes

For it was Hermes who first invented fire-sticks and fire. Next he took many dried sticks and piled them thick and plenty in a sunken trench: and flame began to glow, spreading afar the blast of fierce-burning fire. And while the strength of glorious Hephaestus was beginning to kindle the fire, he dragged out two lowing, horned cows close to the fire; for great strength was with him. He threw them both panting upon their backs on the ground, and rolled them on

their sides, bending their necks over,⁵ and pierced their vital chord. [120]

What was Hermaia?

Athletic contest for boys to become men.

“Coming of Age Ritual”

How is Hermes tied to the mythic origin of the gymnasium with Prometheus?

Prometheus created mankind in the mud in which Hermes would train them for wrestling in mud

Philostrachus

“There is a legend that, when Prometheus lived, gymnastic did not yet exist, and that Prometheus first devoted himself to physical exercises; that Hermes, however, introduced the training of others in gymnastic and was admired for the discovery, and that Hermes’ palaestra was the first and that those men formed by Prometheus

were the ones who exercised themselves in the mud and believed they formed by Prometheus because gymnastic made their bodies apt and powerful.”

What is the statue of Hermes named? What does it have noticeable? What is this picture?

The Herm, has an erect penis in it. Siphnos Herm, only herm with intact penis

What were some reasons for the building of the Herm?

- To rival Apollo
- symbolize move from boyhood-manhood
- Roadsigns to come to Athens for education

Plato

Hipparchus proceeded next, with the design of educating those of the countryside, to set up figures of Hermes for them along the roads in the midst of the city and every district town; and then, after selecting from his own wise lore,

both learnt from others and discovered for himself, the things that he considered the wisest, he threw these into elegiac form and inscribed them on the figures as verses of his own and testimonies of his wisdom, so that in the first place his people should not admire those wise Delphic legends of ““Know thyself”” and ““Nothing overmuch””, and the other sayings of the sort, but should rather regard as wise the utterances of Hipparchus; and that in the second place, through passing up and down and reading his words and acquiring a taste for his wisdom, they might resort hither from the country for the completion of their education.

What did small penis in Greek times mean?

Self control

Lecture 7- Panathenaic Games in Athens

How do crown games reproduce vertical social standing? Horizontal social standing?

Reproduce vertical social standing because only rich can participate, therefore only the rich can benefit from increase their social standing.

Horizontal social standing is maintained by the community of competitors involved

Alcibiades and his 7 chariot teams at the

Olympic Games: *“Therefore he tried his hand at horse-breeding, work of the most wealthy and not possible for a poor man.”*

What did the 621 BCE Draco's law code say?

What reform was seen in 594 BCE? What did it abolish? What did it not allow export of?

Only allow export of? Preliminary what?

Said that all crimes in Athens should be punished by death. Solon's reform was seen in 594 BCE, in which it abolished all debt and slave debt of Athenians (decreasing the vertical relations), did not allow export of grain and allowed export of olive oil. This was the preliminary framework for a democracy

What is the 508-507 BCE reform of

Cleisthenes import for?

It was the institution of the democracy as we know see it.

Athenian History

7th century (600's BCE) : rule by Eupatridai, ruling Elite.

632 BCE: attempted coup by Kylon (Olympic victor) tyrant

621 BCE: Dracon's Law code: death for virtually every crime.

594 BCE : Solon's Reforms. Seiasachtheia-
"Shaking off of burdens"

- abolished Athenian debt slavery; all debts were cancelled

- banned export of grain (Only olive oil exported)

Early Democracy:

- a) 9 archons elected each year, with one chief archon

- b) juries of all citizens (land owning males) to balance power

- c) Assembly- open to all citizens, organized by Council of 400.

561-510 BCE: Peisistratus and sons- Tyrants of Athens. [Sparta helps end Tyranny of Athens]

508-507 BCE: Democratic reforms of Cleisthenes.

499-449 BCE: Greco-Persian Wars

431-404 BCE: Peloponnesian War [Athens vs. Sparta]

404-403 BCE Thirty Tyrants, Pro-Spartan Oligarchy

404-370 BCE Spartan Hegemony

What was the Panathenaia festival in honour of? Goddess of what? Celebrated when? Lesser?

Panathenaia festival for all Athenians is in honour of Athena. Goddess of War and Wisdom, celebrated every 4 years and less the lesser Panathenaia is celebrated every year by Athenians

When did Panathenaia games begin? What did tyrant Peisistratus use games as in 561BCE?

Games began in 566 BCE, in 561BCE Peisistratus used the games to increase his prestige as a tyrant

What are the Panathenaic games thought to have held that was different from all others?

They had team games such as tribal events, in which you would compete with your tribe

Panathenaic Agones

- Musical and Dramatic contests days 1-3.
- Day 4-5 gymnastic events.
- Day 6 Equestrian and cavalry events in Agora.
- Day 7 open chariot and horse races in the hippodrome.
- Day 8- citizen only tribal events
- Day 8 night – Torch Race and Pannychis
- Day 9- Religious culmination with procession, sacrifice of 100 oxen and a meat feast.

What kind of games were the Panathenaic games? Non Zero-sum? What was given to music performers? Athletes?

They were Money games (chrematitic) in which there were prizes for more than just 1st place. Musical performers would be paid money, athletes would be paid in vases of olive oil

Why were athletic winners given vases of olive oil? Myth?

Because they were sacred to Athena and when debating over who the patron of Athens would be Poseidon presented salt water and lost to Athena who presented Olive oil.

What is this from? What does it depict?

This is from the Acropolis, depicts Athena/Poseidon competing for Athens

What did Athens pay their Olympic victors?

How many for Isthmian Game victories?

Sistetis?

Olympics- 500 Drachmas Isthmian-100
Drachmas Sistetis= free meals if won
Olympics

Solom's Athletic Reform- put in process the idea of paying athletes for victory

Kiathara- guitar player

What would Athletes often do after winning vases of olive oil? Why still give it to them?

100 vases?

They would trade the olive oil in for drachmas (money). Instead of giving money to all victors they continued to hand out Vases of Olive oil so that athletes could be the middle men in promoting the olive oil economy. 100 vases of olive oil would go for about 1200 Drachmas (135,000?)

What was the oil given in? What did this become? Used to promote? Most with what depiction?

Olive oil was given in Amphora's, this became the new prestige good of Athens (like tripods). These amphora's were used to promote Athens and reward the victor, most Amphora's would have stadion/chariot race carved into them

What is this? What did it have carved in it?

Burgora (Panathenaic) Amphora. Would have date and Athens carved into it

What was the unique event of Apobates?

Why was it done?

It was an event where you jumped off your horse in chariot race then back on. It was an event in order to rekindle the nostalgia of Homeric chariot warfare.

What is this a picture of ?

Achilles competing in apobates

“You, therefore, being well aware that slaves and aliens share in the other sports but that dismounting is open only to citizens and that the best men aspire it, have eagerly applied yourself to this sport. “Those who train for the footraces add nothing to their courage nor to their morale either, and that those who practice boxing and the like ruin their minds as well as their bodies, you have singled out the noblest and grandest of competitive exercises and the one most in harmony with your natural gifts, one which approximates to the realities of warfare through the habituation to martial weapons and the laborious effort of running, in the magnificence

and majesty of the equipment simulates the might of the gods,”

-Demosthenes

What is this a panathenaic amphora of?

Apobates competition

What kind of competition was a Pyrric Dance? Age categories? Moves? Began in? Choregos?

Pyrric dance was a war dance team event at the Panathenaic games. There were 3 age categories, defensive and offensive moves, and began in 566BCE. A Choregos who was a very wealthy individual would sponsor the tribe (team)

What was the tribal contest for size, strength and beauty? Winner got what? Individual winner?

This tribal contest was Euandria. The winner got 100 drachmas, and a ox for the tribe. The individual winner was also allowed to carry a sacred item during the religious procession

What was the torch race objective? Started where? Why?

Objective was to run a relay with the torch and keep it lit. Started at the temple of Prometheus, because he is thought to have given mankind fire

Pausanias *In the Academy is an altar to Prometheus, and from it they run to the city carrying burning torches. The contest is while running to keep the torch still alight; if the torch of the first runner goes out, he has no longer any claim to victory, but the second runner has. If his torch also goes out, then the third man is the victor. If all the torches go out, no one is left*

to be winner. There is an altar to the Muses, and another to Hermes, and one within to Athena, and they have built one to Heracles. There is also an olive tree, accounted to be the second that appeared.

What did winner of torch race get? Route?

30 water jars, 100 Drachmas, and 1 ox. Route was from one temple of Eros to the next temple of Eros

What did winner of rowing boat races win?

How was this event created?

300 drachmas, 3 oxen, and 200 more drachmas for tribe. This event was created due to the Athenian dominance of the navy

What occurred on the last day of the

Panathenaic games? Ascend to? For what?

Sacrifice?

Last day there was a religious procession up to the Acropolis to put a robe on a wooden statue of Athena. A hecatomb sacrifice would then follow

Lecture 8- Sparta

Athens was known for undiscipline, freedom and disorder. What was Sparta known for?

Sparta was well known for Order, Hierarchy and Stability

What neighbouring area did Spartans conquer? Who were Perioikoi? Helots? Spartiates?

Laconia, Peioikoi were city dwellers who paid tribute to the city state (lucky ones), Helots were Laconian residents who became Sparta slaves. Spartiates were Spartans themselves, about 5,000 of them.

What did the Messenian War of 740-720BCE create? What would Helots do?

This is where the Helots were captured and utilized (Hierarchy of Spartiates, Perioikoi, Helots). Helots would be slaves of the Spartiates territory

How many Kings were seen in Spartan government? Controlling what? From? Unique?

2 kings, in which they controlled War and Religion. Unique about this is that only 1 king could ever go to War at once as the other would have to stay behind to deal with other problems. These kings came from the Agiads and Eurypontids families.

Who controlled the law in Spartan government? How many members?

Controlling the law was the Council of Elders, consisting of 28 members.

What 3 main responsibilities did the Council of Ephors have? Held office for how long?

Council of Ephora was responsible for ensuring fair play, oversaw the council, settled all serious

lawsuits in Spartan politics. The council of Ephors held office for 1 year at a time

Who were the ones to choose the Ephors and Elders councils? Requirement?

Choosing the Ephors and the Elders council were the Spartiates themselves. Who were all male Spartiates over the age of 30

Who is thought to have founded the Spartan way of life? What were the 3 Spartan virtues? Odd?

Lycurgus was thought to have been the founder of Spartan life. The 3 Spartan virtues included, military fitness, equality amongst citizens and austerity. It was odd that nobody really knows if Lycurgus was actually real or not. Just thought to have been real

Plutarch, Life of Lycurgus: *Concerning Lycurgus the Lawgiver there is nothing at all that is not disputed: births, travels, death, and above all what he accomplished as a lawgiver*

and statesman. Least of all do historians [ancient historians] agree about when he lived.

What 3 things did Lycurgus institute to all Spartans that helped create equality throughout?

1. Divided Laconia into 30,000 lots
2. Abolished gold and silver and replaced it with Iron Rods so to steal or have lots of money would be a burden
3. Everyone ate common meals- so some people were not served by slaves and fattened up like animals

Plutarch, Life of Lycurgus : *“He persuaded his fellow citizens to group all properties together into a common lot and to redistribute them anew. He would proceed on the principle that there was no difference between one man and the next, except that established by blame*

for shameful behavior and praise for good behavior.”

How was the survival of the fittest seen in birthing children in the Spartan world?

A father would take his new son to be told if it was viable for life or else it would be killed and deemed unable to survive in this world from the start.

Plutarch, Life of Lycurgus: *Offspring was not reared at the will of the father, but was taken and carried by him to a place called Lesche, where the elders of the tribes officially examined the infant, and if it was well-built and sturdy, they ordered the father to rear it, and assigned it one of the nine thousand lots of land; but if it was ill-born and deformed, they sent it to the so-called Apothetae, a chasm-like place at the foot of Mount Taygetus in the conviction that the life of that which nature had not well equipped at the very beginning for health and strength, was of no advantage either to itself or*

the state

What was “The Agoge” in Spartan life? For what? Why was there a warden assigned?

It was a form of education designed to prepare children for war. There was a warden who kept control over the boys to re-enforce the idea of Hierarchy and to also provide leadership in regards to preparing them for the military hierarchy. (was also seen to discipline boys and create obedience)

Xenophon, Constitution of Lacedaimonians, 2.1: *“Lycurgus, instead of leaving each father to appoint a slave to act as tutor, gave the duty of controlling the boys to a member of the class from which the highest offices are filled, in fact to the “Warden” as he is called. He gave this person authority to gather the boys together, to take charge of them and to punish them severely in case of misconduct. He also assigned to him a staff of youths provided with whips to chastise*

them when necessary; and the result is that modesty and obedience are inseparable companions at Sparta.

What was the team game of Sphairmochia in honour of? What was Platanistas?

Sphairmochia was a team game involving a ball that was incredibly violent in honour of Herakles. Platanistas was when two groups of boys were put on an island and tried to force one another off the island via biting, gouging, fighting, kicking, pushing.

What did the Artemis Orithia Alter demand? Why did Lycurgus implement whipping of boys at the altar? Why did they want to

steal? What was whipping punishment for?

Ultimately causes what tho?

Artemis Orithia Alter demanded human blood, and Lycurgus implemented the whipping of boys at the altar to try and encourage their want to steal. Their want to steal came from being underfed and attempting to steal cheese from the Artemis Orithia altar. The whippings were because of being caught in the act of stealing, not actually for stealing in itself. This whipping eventually caused for the boys to become stronger in the long run

Philostrachus, Peri Gymastikes : *“The Lacedaemonians insist that they do not practice contests for the sake of competition, but strictly for the purposes of hardening and this is entirely in keeping with their “whippings” because a law prescribes “lashing at the altar.”*”

What was Spartan success at Olympia in 7th century? What about from 550-450BCE?

Spartan performance at Olympia in 7th century

was dominating with 32 olympic victors. Then from 550-450BCE they fell off and only won 5 times.

Why was there such a harsh decrease in success at Olympia? Why Sparta statues at Olympia?

Because Spartans were starting to focus their attention primarily on War and not sports. Spartan statues were erected at Olympia as a sign of Spartan propaganda

What events were Spartans not allowed to participate in? Why?

Spartans were not allowed to participate in Boxing, Pancration and Wrestling, because these events offered the possibility of quitting

Plutarch, Life of Lycurgus: “In the matter of athletic contests, Lycurgus allowed the citizens to engage only in those where there was no stretching forth of hands.”

Lecture 9- Eros

What does Eros mean? What is the Erastes
and what was the Eromenos in the Pederastic
relationship? What were they via human

characteristics? What was the relationship based on?

Eros means desire, Erastes was the desirer, and the Eromenos was the desired. The Erastes was an adult man, and the Eromenos was young boy in which this relationship grew out of the desire of the Erastes love of the beauty of the Eromenos

What was the Diamezin? What is this a picture of?

Diamezin was the copulation between the two people(thighs). This picture is of a man and boy copulating

Giulia Sissa, Sex and Sensuality in the Ancient World

The Relationship between the Erastês and the Eromenos is not simply asymmetrical; It is powerfully pedagogic

What did the Ancient Greek initiation process consist of?

4 main steps -Suffering, terror, uncomfortableness

-Adhering to the religious deities of the group

- Male denoted as the superior authority

-Obedience to the superior authority

How does the Pederastic relationship relate to Pindar, Olympian 1? Father response? Gets what? Okay with it? Why?

Zeus is in love with the beauty of Ganymede and snatches him up. Ganymede father is pissed about this but then calms down when Zeus offers him a ransom in return of some horses and promises Ganymede's father that his son will be immortal and ageless. Ganymede Father is then calmed by this

Homeric Hymn to Aphrodite

But grief incurable possessed the heart of Tros, who knew not where the wild wind had blown his dear son away. Therefore, day by day he lamented him continually till Zeus took pity on him and gave him as a ransom (apoina) for his son high-stepping horses that bear the immortal gods. These he gave him for a gift, and the guide, the Slayer of Argos, told all these things by the command of Zeus, how Ganymede should be forever exempt from old age and death just like the gods. Now when his father heard this message of Zeus, he rejoiced in his heart and lamented no longer, but was gladly charioted by the wind-fleet horses.

What is this a picture of?

Zeus snatching up Ganymede

Homeric Hymn to Aphrodite:

Witness how wise-counseling Zeus carried away

golden-haired Ganymede because of his beauty so that he might abide with the immortals and be the cupbearer of the gods in the house of Zeus, a marvelous thing to behold, honored among all the immortals as he draws the red nectar from the golden mixing bowl.

How does Pelops in Olympian 1 relate to a Pederastic relationship and reciprocity?

Pelops had a pederastic relationship to serve Poseidon, but Poseidon returned him and never forced him to be ageless. Therefore in reciprocity of Pelops work for Poseidon, he helped Pelops win the chariot race against Oenamaos and marry hippodameia

Pindar, Olympian 1

So the immortals sent his son back to him, To be a mortal again in the short-lived company of men And about the time of his handsome youthful bloom, When downy hair began to cover his darkening jaw, He turned his thoughts to an offer of marriage That was offered to all:

to win at Pisa The famous Hippodameia from her father Oenomaus

Olympian 1, Pelops Praying to Poseidon

“If the delightful gifts of Cypris (Aphrodite) can give rise to gratitude (charis), Then come, shackle the bronze spear of Oenomaus, Send me on the swiftest chariots to Elis, And bring me the power to be victorious. Thirteen suitors has Oenomaus killed, And this way delays the marriage of his daughter. Cowards do not seek out great risks; Men must die, so why should anyone crouch in darkness, Aimlessly nursing an undistinguished old age, Without a share in glorious deeds? This contest is meant for me; now give me the success I desire.”

What is this picture of?

Pelops and Hippodamia

What did many people argue Pedastry (pederastic relationships) were used for?

Essential for?

Many thought it was used as education that was essential for initiation into man hood.

Eros and Greek Athletics, p69:

“‘Prehistoric Initiation’ can be more reliably described as a form of social formation or paideia which was widespread in many Greek cities only after the eighth century BC. Ancient sources describe various educational systems in each polis as institutions whose main function was to bring youths to adulthood.”

What was the patriarchal connection between Pederastic relationships? For what?

The pederastic relationships would often take place between two people of different social standing so it would serve as a tool of social education

How did Lycurgus institute pederastic relationships in the Agoge?

Children were taken from their fathers at age 7, entered into a school where the tutors, teachers, or leaders would educate the children in obedience

Plutarch, *Life of Lycurgus*:

“Lycurgus would not allow that the children of Spartiates be turned over to purchased or rented tutors, nor was a father allowed to rear his child as he pleased. Instead, when a child reached the age of seven, Lycurgus took him and enrolled him in a troop where through sharing a common discipline and nurture the children learned to play together and study together. . Education became a practice in obedience.”

By the age of 12, the children would attract the men to the gymnasia. Why?

Because the men wanted to know how these Eromenos were doing, because they felt like they were too the fathers of these children

Plutarch, *Life of Lycurgus*

“At this age (12), young men of good birth began to court them as lovers. The older men, too, paid close attention and came frequently to the gymnasia...This was no idle interest because the men felt that, in some way, they too were the fathers, tutors, and commanders of the boys”

If the Eromenos was punished or praised for something what happened to the Erastes?

What if there were two Erastes courting one single Eromenos?

If Eromenos were punished/praised for something so would the Erastes. If two Erastes were pursuing the same Eromenos then this was thought to be a good thing as the Erastes would bond as friends in an attempt to make the boy the best he could be

Plutarch, *Life of Lycurgus*:

“A boy’s lover shared in the boy’s honor or disgrace. There is a story about a boy who let

forth an unseemly cry while fighting, so the magistrates fined the lover! Sexual relations of this sort were so esteemed that even the unmarried girls would have love affairs with respectable women. Yet there was no rivalry. If two men loved the same boy, that served as a basis for friendship as they eagerly together pursued efforts to perfect the character of the one they loved.”

What was the Altar to Eros dedicated by?

Where does Torch race at Panathaneai go?

Dedicated by Charmus who was the Eromenos of the Pesistradus. Torch race is from Altar of Eros, to Altar of Anteros

How was the Alter of Anteros built? What does Anteros mean?

Anteros means vengeance. Alter of Anteros was built when Meles told his Erastes Timagoras to jump off highest cliff, Timagoras did it to please his Eromenos, and then Meles felt bad and also

jumped.

Pausanias, *Description of Greece* 1.30.1

They say the altar of the so-called “Anteros” in the city was set up by foreign residents when an Athenian called Meles spurned an alien man in love with him, Timagoras and told him to climb up to the highest point of a rock and jump.

Thereupon Timagoras cared nothing for his life and wanted to give the youth everything just as he asked and so went there and threw himself off. When Meles saw that Timagoras had died, in a change of spirit resolved to throw himself off this same rock, and so he died. From then on, the foreign residents resolved to honor this spirit of vengeance, Anteros.

Harmodius and Aristogeiton

- Hipparchus seeks Harmodius as eromenos.
- Harmodius is eromenos of Aristogeiton and rejects Hipparchus.
- Hipparchus denies sister of Harmodius to take part in Panathenaic Procession (insult)

-Harmodius and Aristogeiton retaliate – murder Hipparchus, Hippias survives.

What is this a picture of?

Harmodios and Aristogeiton

What was boys age group considered to be?

Youth?

Boys(Paides)- 13-16
17-20

Youth(Agenoio)-

What is this a picture of?

Man and Youth sacrificing to Hermes

Classics Lecture 10- Women and Athletics

What was Pierre De Coubertin stance in regards to females in Olympics? Irony?

Pierre de Coubertin did not want women to compete in the modern day Olympics. Very ironic as he was a female boxing coach

Pierre De Coubertin

“An Olympiad with females would be impractical, uninteresting, unaesthetic and improper. The only real Olympic hero, as I said, is the individual adult male. Therefore, no women or team sports.”

When were females first allowed to compete in olympics?

1900 in Paris France

Womens Athletic History

-1900 Paris Olympic Games- First Women Compete.

-1912 Stockholm Olympics- First Women's swimming

(USA did not compete b/c required long skirts).

-1928 Amsterdam Olympics – First Women's Track and Field

800 meter race caused several women to collapse at end of race. 800m then banned for women until 1960.

-1968 Grenoble Winter Olympics – Sex Tests are Introduced.

-1984 Los Angeles Olympics – First Women's Olympic Marathon (Joan Benoit USA Gold Medal); Women's Shooting included.

-1998 – Women's Hockey introduced to the

Winter Olympic Program

-2000 Sydney Olympics- Women's

Weightlifting included. Stacy Dragila clears

“men's height” in Pole Vault for Gold Medal.

Cathy Freeman – First Australian Aborigine to compete in Olympics, wins 400m gold medal.

-2012 – Women's Boxing introduced into the Summer Olympic Program

What was athletics for women like in Sparta?

Why were women encouraged to participate?

Well advanced and promoted. Women were encouraged to participate because it is thought that competing in these athletic competitions would get them prepared and tough enough for childbirth

Plutarch, *Life of Lycurgus*:

“Lycurgus exercised the bodies of the virgins with footraces and wrestling and throwing the diskos and the akon so that their offspring might grow forth from strong roots in strong bodies, and so that they might be patient and strong in

childbirth and struggle well and easily with its pains”

What is this a picture of? What does it represent?

Picture of the Temple of Dodona, which symbolized womens athletics

What does Arete mean?

Arete is physical excellence (another quote suggesting athletics prepared for childbirth)

Plutarch, *Life of Lycurgus*:

“It imbued them with a noble frame of mind as having a share in arete and in pride. When some woman- a foreigner said to Gorgo, wife of Leonidas, “Only Spartan women rule men” she answered, “Only Spartan women bear men.”

What was competition in sports also said to have done to women? Same education as males? Shared what with men?

Athletics were also said to be able to strip the females of their daintiness and softness. The women went through an education like the Agoge but not necessarily as severe as men (no whipping). However, they would also exercise naked and dance around at festivals with their male counterparts

Plutarch Life of Lycurgus

“He removed from them all softness and daintiness and effeminacy and accustomed the girls no less than the boys to parade in the nude and to dance and sing at certain religious festivals in the presence of the young men as spectators.”

What did the naked dancing at festivals also allow young Spartans to do? Allowing to join men?

Allowed them to develop a sense of distinct sexualization amongst each other.

(how women were different from men).

Allowing the females to join the males was also

a thought of an attempt to hyper-masculinize all females as well (do the same thing as males, compete with males)

Plutarch, Life of Lycurgus:

“These customs were also a stimulus for marriage- I mean the parades of undressed virgins and their games in the view of young men.”

Why is Kyniska important? When win?

What win? Sister of?

She was the first female Olympic victor. She won the tetrahippon in 396/392BCE. Sister of Agelisaos

What is this a picture of?

Base of Kyniska Statue at Olympia

What does Plutarch have to say about

Kyniska? Pausanias?

Plutarch- she is not a model of victory, she only won Tetrahippon because of wealth/power

Pausanias- she is a model for female excellence in competition

Plutarch, *Agesilaos*, 20.1 Agesilaos

“noted that some of the citizens of Sparta though that they were important because they were breeding horses, so he pressured his sister Kyniska to enter a chariot in the Olympic Games; he wanted to show the Greeks that an equestrian victory was the result of wealth and expenditure, not in any way a result of arete.”

Pausanias, *Description of Greece*, 3.8.1

“Archidamus had also a daughter, whose name was Cynisca; she was exceedingly ambitious to succeed at the Olympic games, and was the first woman to breed horses and the first to win an Olympic victory. After Cynisca other women, especially women of Lacedaemon, have won Olympic victories, but none of them was more distinguished for their victories than she”

What was the connection between women’s athletic and the Peloponnese? Olympia?

Women's athletics were thought only to have been practiced in the Peloponnese. Women competed in athletic competitions at Olympia, but not the Olympic games in themselves

What is this a picture of? Built when?

Matriarchal to who? Specifically?

Temple of Hera. Built in 650 BCE. She was the matriarchal hostile mother of Dionysis, Heracles, Apollo.

What was the Heraia for? What did it consist of? Possibly initiation into what?

Heraia was a competition only for females held at Olympia. It was a single footrace at the stadion and possibly said to be the rite of passage or initiation into womanhood.

Pausanias, *Description of Greece*, 5.16.2-3:

“Every fourth year the women weave a peplos [robe] for Hera. These same women also hold an agon called the Heraia. The agon consists of a footrace for maidens. Indeed not all girls of

the same age compete, but the youngest run first, and after these the girls next oldest, and finally whoever are the oldest of the maidens.”

What does this picture depict? What specifically about it? Whats the dress called?

The running technique of the females in the Heraia, specifically with one breast left out

Dress being worn = Chiton

Pausanias, Description of Greece

“They run as follows: their hair is let down, and the chiton reaches a little above the knee, and on the right they bear their shoulder as far as the breast”

What were the winners of the Heraia given compared to men? How long race?

The race was shortened by 1/6th for the females.

They were given Olive wreath crown and

sacrificial pieces of meat (same reward as males)

What is this a picture of? Why is this unique to all Olympic games?

This is the Altar of Hera, where ALL Olympic games BEGIN

How does the Origin of the Heraia tie into Hippodamia and Pelops? Thanks for?

Hippodameia is thought to be the mythic founder of the Heraia in thanks to Hera for her marriage after her husband Pelops founded the Olympic games

Pausanias, Description of Greece, 5.16.4:

“The games of the maidens too are traced back to ancient times; they say that, out of gratitude to Hera for her marriage with Pelops, Hippodameia assembled the Sixteen Women, and with them inaugurated the Heraia”

What is the 2nd mythic foundation of the Heraia games? What did they kinda act like?

A woman was chosen from each of 16 cities

inside Elian territory and acted as peacekeepers between Pisa and Elis. In return for keeping the peace, they were entrusted with managing their own games called the Heraia games. Women in this situation kind of acted like Hellandokai

Pausanias, *Description of Greece*, 5.16.6:

Damophon, it is said, when tyrant of Pisa, did much grievous harm to the Eleans. But when he died, since the people of Pisa refused to participate as a people in their tyrant's sins, and the Eleans too became quite ready to lay aside their grievances, they chose a woman from each of the sixteen cities of Elis still inhabited at that time to settle their differences.....

The women from these cities made peace between Pisa and Elis. Later on they were entrusted with the management of the Heraian games, and with the weaving of the robe (peplos) for Hera.

Who did the 16 women honour in the games in addition to Hera?

Dionysis (Physcoa and Narcaeus first of 16 to worship Dionysis)

How do Olympic games and Heraia compare via dedicated to? Competition? Ending? Dedicated by? Honour/associated with?

Olympic- dedicated to Zeus by Pelops, stadion competition (776-724), ended with sacrifice at Altar of Zeus, honoured and associated with Herakles, half mortal, son of Zeus, threatened by Hera

Heraia- Dedicated to Hera by Hippodamaeia, stadion competition (6th century), ended with sacrifice at Altar of Hera, honoured and associated (16 women) with Dionysis, half mortal, son of zeus, threatened by Hera

Midterm

Review #2

Olympia

-Ekecheiria- Olympic truce

-Spondophoroi- heralds who relayed info about upcoming games

-Passages: Epictetus (Spectator Labors), Philostratus(role of Hellanodikai), Pausanias (Zeus horkios)

Horkios- the Olympic oath in front of Zeus statue

Games occurred in this fashion- Dolichos, Stadion, Dialus, Wrestling, Boxing, Pancration, Hoplitodromos

Eiselasis -Triumphal return to city after

competing in Olympics

-Olive wreath crown kept at Temple of Hera-

Pythian Games

-Temple of Apollo was burnt down in 548BCE
rebuilt by Alcmenoid family to rival Parthenon
built by Pesistradis

Kylon Story

An Athenian named Cylon, an Olympic victor, of good birth and an able man. He married the daughter of Theagenes of Megara, tyrant of Megara. When Cylon inquired of the Delphic oracle, the oracle told him to seize the Acropolis during the “greatest festival of Zeus.” He thought that the games must be the “greatest festival of Zeus” and that the fact that he had won at those games would be to his advantage. Cylon sought refuge at the Parthenon, was guaranteed safe passage, and then killed by Athenians, led by Alkmaeonid Family.

Athenian Assembly puts curse on Alkmaeonid family.

Peisistratid family become Tyrants of Athens 546-510 BCE; built temple of Athena on Acropolis as sign of Athenian (and Peisistratid) power. To retain power, last Peisistratid tyrant Hippias exiled or executed Athenian nobles (especially Alkmaeonids).

In retaliation, Alkmaeonids bribe Delphic Oracle, exploiting Sparta's opposition to Tyrants.

Every response of oracle to Spartans: "First free Athens."

Sparta ends Tyranny in Athens; Cleisthenes, an Alkmaeonid, "Father of Democracy" rises to prominence in Athens

-Stephanitic Games= Crown games

Isthmian Games

- Poseidon- brother of Zeus
- Crown changed from Pine Celery
- Passages to know: Plutarch, Life of Theseus (imitation of Heracles); Pindar Isthmian 1
- Isthmian Games Map of Corinth. Can tell based on Stadion placement. Used to lead right up to temple of Poseidon (like Stadion at Olympia leads to Temple of Zeus) but instead got moved

Nemean Games

- Game held in Nemea 573-415 BCE and again 335-271 BCE
- Held in Argos in 415-335 because temple of Nemean Zeus destroyed by Pelopenian War in 415
- Heroon of Opheltes- place for cult worship of Opheltes
- (Artificial tomb of Opheltes found in here)

-Stadion at Nemea- much bigger/ more elaborate (seating on both sides of track)

Greek Hero-Athletes

-What is a greek hero: a mortal who receive religious worship; who presents physical superiority but not moral superiority.

-Mythic precursors for Greek hero athletes: Pelops, Heracles, and Theseus

-Oebotas of Dyme – 8th century (1st Achaian to win at Olympics in Stadion; heroized almost 300 years later to lift the “curse” (Pausanias, Description of Greece)

-Hippstheneas of Sparta- 7th century, 6x Olympic victory in wrestling. (Pausanias, Description of Greece)

-Milo of Kroton – never received cult worship; 6 x Olympic victor in wrestling; superhuman strength; died with hand stuck in a tree (overconfident in his strength); dressed as

Heracles in Battle. (Pausanias Description of Greece- Milo's death)

-Glaukos of Karystos (6th century) – Boxer with the “plough touch;” *Periodonikês* = won in all 4 Panhellenic Games (Pausanias, Description of Greece; Archaic Poet Simonides)

-Kleomedes of Astypalaia (5th century) – lost b/c he killed opponent; then toppled a school and killed 60 children; magically disappeared and was told to be worshipped as “last of the heroes” (Pausanias, Description of Greece)

-Theagenes of Thasos (5th century); myth as son of Herakles; statue of Theagenes fell on enemy of Theagens, banished, thrown in the ocean, and brought back by people of Thasos- statue reported to have healing powers. Victor in pankration; boxing, and even dolichos (distance event) (Pausanias Description of Greece; inscription on offering box) (thrown in ocean= plague, taken out of Ocean = plague gone)

-Poulydamas of Skotousa (5th century)-
Pankratist; extreme strength in imitation of
Herakles; defeated and killed Persian Immortals
in exhibition contest; Poulydamas died from his
own strength- trying to hold up the roof of a
collapsing cave. (Pausanias Description of
Greece)

**All quotes about these heroes come from
Pausanias, Description of Greece)

Milo of Kroton dying, image wrongfully
depicts lions eating him. It was actually a pack
of wolves

Gymnasium

Pausanias 1.44.1 : Functional Argument

Orsippus of Megara (720 BCE)

*“Orsippus (of Megara) won the stadion at
Olympia by running naked when all his
competitors wore loin cloths (perizomata)
according to ancient custom....My own opinion
is that at Olympia he intentionally let the loin*

clith slip off him, realizing that a naked man can run more easily than one”

Plato’s Republic 5.452c:

Nudity and Historically Relative Values (nudity wasn’t always seen as normal and acceptable)

“It is not long since the Greeks thought it disgraceful and ridiculous, as most of the Barbarians do now, for men to be seen naked. And when the practice of athletics began, first with the Cretans and then with the Lacedaemonians, it was possible for the citizens of that time to ridicule these practices.”

Hermes- God of gymnasium/God of Athletic Youth

Grave stone, with person holding stirgil, represented this dead man as an athlete
Didaskolos teaching at the Gymnasium

Athens and Athletics

- Panathenaic games
- Chrematitic games (money games)

-Amphora- inscribed picture of Athena, picture of event it was won in, and... “*Ton Athenethen athlon*” “One of the Prizes from Athens”

Spartan and Athletics

-Spartan Mirage- Spartan way of life based on Order, Stability, Hierarchy

Eros

-Spartan Pedastry- Erastes responsible for Eronomenos behavior (life of lycrugrus)

-Athenian Pedastry- failed pederastic relationship of Timagoras and Meles, torch race- Anteros > Eros

Women and Athletics

-Physcoa- mortal lover of Dionysis

-Viewpoints of Kyniska Win

a) Plutarch – Victory is to degrade other men not promote women

b) Pausanias – Kyniska had ambition and served as a role model for future women to participate in chariot contests for Olympic Games

