

GREEK CIVILIZATION LECTURE

January 9

Prehistoric Eras before 750 BCE

Gold

Silver

Bronze

Heroic

Iron

Stone Age Hellas

Alpha, Beta, Gamma

Letter gamma is for gorgon.

Paleolithic= Hesiod's Golden Age

Mesolithic

Neolithic= Hesiod's Silver Age

Lithos = stone

Stone tools were used to hunt animal.

These stones were formed by flinging stone to stones. Tools are necessary for life.

Paleolithic Hellas

End of last ice age, climate were dry and cold, beginning of social order

Paleolithic Diet

-No sugar

- No grains

- No dairy

Island of pelops

Upper Paleolithic Global Warming

Landscapes have been changed

Rise in sea level

Change in:

- landscape
- climate (more warmer)
- diet (new plants, animal)
- lifestyle

Mesolithic Hunter Gatherers

(Meso=middle)

- Hunt animals for food
- Hunt 8 different animals
- Caught deep sea fish
- Gathered different tool
- Made and used different tools from different stones (Obsidian)

Frachan cave

Aegana

Andesite quem is made out of volcanic stone which is used to crash nuts, grains and insects

What does the presence of Obsidian and andesite on mainland Hellas tell us about Mesolithic inhabitants

- Need a boat to gather the stones from volcano

Neolithic Hellas

- stone tools grounded and polished
- still used to acquire tools
- New food resources
- Radical change in lifestyle

Revolution

- domestication of plants and animals
- end of hunting and gathering
- change in diet

- beginning of agriculture

5 Criteria for Civilization (ATMMS)

- Agriculture
- Town
- Monument buildings
- Metallurgy
- System of Writing

Agriculture=permanent settlement

Pottery: import indicator of agriculture

Domestication of grains requires:

- storage containers

Processing tools (quem)

Why settle down the beer theory?

- Barley domesticated to make beer
- Time and labour intensive
- Feats with beer (party)
- Organized social hierarchy
- Required benefits of reliable harvests through domestication.

Neolithic concentrated in Thessaly

- home of Hellen and Jason, where we find about 300 Magoules (remain of Neolithic village)

Housing invention of Prometheus (made of stone foundation, mud brick wall, wattle and dube)

Middle Neolithic =Secondary Products Revolution

Primary animal products

- Meet
- Hide
- Milk

New secondary product

- Cheese
- Woolen
- Clothing
- Blanket
- Textile

Evidence of Weaving: Loom weights

Prometheus claims that he found a new use for animals. They are not just for eating or providing their fur. They can be used to do work like plodding, carrying objects and transportation.

Middle Neolithic Pottery

- Handmade
- Bi-chrome (two colours)
- Matt finish (shiny)
- textile-inspired decoration.

Neolithic Steatopygous Figurines

Fat Bottom Lady:

- Indicate fertility

Late Neolithic Thessaly in a place called Dimini

- Inside the village they were manufacturing (mud bricks)
- Top of the village, there was a large building called Megaron

What is Megaron?

The purpose is unknown but must be very important

Late Neolithic Change in Pottery

- curve design
- 3 colours

Neolithic Burial Customs

1. Cremation

2. Inhumation (putting the dead bodies in the ground): individual graves, location by sex, few grave goods

Late Neolithic Diet Change

-Domestication of olives and grapes.

The domestication of grapes change in:

-Behavior

-Religion

-Specialization

-Trade

-Town organization

-Administration

Domestication of Olives = change

-Beam press

-Cooking

-Lubrication purpose

-Religious purpose

-Use olive leave as a paper for voting

January 17th, 2017

First Historian: Herodotus

Hesiod

Hellen

Hellenes

Where the Greeks live: Hellas

Delta is for Dimini. The letter (Δ) is also stand for a number for Dekka which is 10.

$\Delta\Delta = 20$

Acrophonic number system

Prehistoric Hellas

Palaeolithic = Hesiod's Golden age

Mesolithic

Neolithic= Hesiod's Silver age

Chalkolithic

Bronze=Hesiod's Bronze and heroic age

Chalkos= copper= metallurgy

New technology = new people

Bronze

-Alloy of copper and tin or copper and arsenic

-Better tools, weapons, display of wealth

-No tin or arsenic in Hellas

Early Bronze Age Hellas (3000-2000 BC)

-Mainland-Early Helladic (EH)

Cyclades=Early Cycladic (EC)

Crete=Early Minoan (EM)

*Refer to map

Commonalities:

-Dependence on agriculture

-Metallurgy

-Language: non-Greek 'Aegean'

Early Helladic (mainland) distinguished by:

-Architecture

- Burials
- Pottery

Middle Helladic Architecture

Settlement:

- Larger than Neolithic
- Fortified
- Improving housing
- Monument buildings

Lerna: Early Helladic site

Lerna: home of the Lernaean Hydra

Second Labour of Herakles= control of water

*Related to the control of water systems (hydro)

Lerna: House of Tiles

- Fortified site
- 'Corridorhouse'
- tile roof
- exterior bench
- Store rooms
- Sealing archive (identify ownership)

Early Helladic Burial Customs

- Multiple burials
- Cist graves = inhumation
- Outside settlement

EH Clay Containers

- Handmade made
- New shape
- No decoration

Changes in the pottery means change on people

Melos: Early Cycladic Site

Melos: Phylakopi

1st town of 5000 or more people

But no monumental architecture

Early Cycladic Marble Sculpture

* Fiddle Idol

Early Cycladic Marble Figurines

-Mostly female

-Male musicians

Early Cycladic Container with incised decoration

-Marble

-Clay

*Learned to work stones from Egypt

EC Zoomorphic Containers (animal)

-Painted clay

-Marble

Early Cycladic 'Frying Pan'

-Made of clay

-Incised decoration

-Spiral motif

-Not for cooking

-Use: could be mirror by filling in water, represent the female womb

Early Bronze Age Crete

Early Minoan Architecture:

-No large settlement

-No fortification

-No monumental buildings

Early Minoan Burial Practice

1. House of Tombs
2. Tholos(ground) Tombs

Early Minoan Pottery

- Painted
- Incised

Early Minoan Metalwork

- Gold working using technique of "granulation" - highly sophisticated metalworking technique

Early Bronze Age

Similarities:

- Non-Greek language (Aegean)
- Agriculture
- Metallurgy
- Pottery

Difference:

- Architecture
- Burial custom
- Pottery shape and decoration

Arrival of the Indo Europeans=Middle Bronze Age: 2000-1600BC

- Introduce the horses

Mythical Explanation

- Centaur
- Centauroomachy

Indo-Europeans brought change in:

- Language (Greeks)
- Agriculture (the horse)
- Religion (introduction of male sky god)
- Architecture
- Burial costumes
- Making clay container

January 18, 2017

E (epsilon) is for Europa

Middle Bronze Age mainland=middle Helladic

- Change in architecture: apsidal-end house
- Change in Burials: Cost Grave (inhumation, individual burials, inside settlements)
- Change in Pottery: Middle Helladic Wheel-made Pottery (new shape, 2 types: minyan ware, matt-painted ware)

Hellas: Middle Bronze Age (MBA)

- M Helladic: regression
- M Cycladic: static
- M Minoan: progress

MBA Crete=Middle Minoan (MM)

Centres: Knossos, Phaistos, Mallia, Kato Zakro.

Europa is a Phoenician princess. She went on a journey with Zeus from Phoenicia to Crete

Europa lands in Crete, and she gave birth to three sons. Minos was one of her son who is married to Pasiphae. Pasiphae was influenced by the god to fall in love with a bull, this she gave birth to a baby Minotaur

Pasiphae and Baby Minotaur

- Labyrinth (Daedalus)
- annual human sacrifice to the Minotaur

Theseus of Athens and Ariadne, daughter of Minos.

Sir Arthur Evans: Indiana Jones's of Knossos

He found believe that he found the skeleton of King Minos. Also believe that he found the palace of King Minos.

What made him believe this?

- Knossos: 'throne of Minos'
- Knossos= Labyrinth of Daedalus (complex plan suggest to Evans that the monument was build for Minotaur
- Labyrinth= Labrys which means double axes (double axes with handle)

Aghia Triadha Sarcophagus (C/F p.48-49)

- the double axes are somehow connected with religious. The larger bronze axe is believed to be used for animals sacrifices
- Knossos: Bull image (stone rhyton, horns of consecration)
- Knossos: Bull Leaping= sacrifice in the central court? Evans thought this has something to do with sacrifice to the Minotaur. He thought that is it a unique technique. However, it is not unique since bull Leaping were conducted in other countries like Egypt.

Minka Palaces: Common Features.

- complex plan
- ashlar masonry (cut stone)
- huge rectangular central courtyard
- storage areas
- theatre areas
- multi-storey
- NO fortification

Middle Bronze Age: Crete's Sophisticated Water Management: covered and baffled drains bathtub, flush toilet.

Minoan Palaces were centres of:

- redistributive economy
- administration
- religious
- government
- industry

Administration= writing

- Phaistos Disk (clay, 1st printed document, both sides stamped, 45 symbols, undeciphered, unique?, Fake?)
- Linear A (1 side of clay tablets, inscribed, 90 symbols, non Greek-language, undeciphered, administrative use, connected with religion)

Minoan Religion

- Storage areas connect to the area for religion
- Religion connected to agriculture
- Divinity: owner? Recipient? God?

Peak Sanctuary (mountain ceremonies)

- peak sanctuary rhyton (p,48)
- Horn of consecration 3 alters

Government: who ruled Knossos?

- unknown

Palaces: Industrial Centres.

- decorative design (marine lives)
- amber suggest incentive trade network

Keftiu (Minoans) in Egypt (what the Egyptian called the Minoans)

- ox hide copper ingot
- gold rhyton.

Thalassocracy

- Minoan acquired a ship and occupy Cyclades
- Minoan had control over the southern part of Aegean

Thera: Akrotin Housing

- Mud brick building
- Fresco
- women dressed in fancy clothes

When did the Thera volcano erupt?

- bean weevil fossils: early summer
- radiocarbon: 1660-1613 BCE
- ice cores: 1646 BCE

The Minoans: 1st Civilized Europeans!
Met all the requirements for Civilization

January 23

Z (zeta) is for Zeus

pronounced as in wisdom

Late Bronze Age: Mainland Hellas

1600-c. 1200 BCE

- Late Helladic
- Heroic (Hesiod)
- Mycenaean

Mycenae: home of the King Agamemnon

-thick wall

-supply of water at the top

-gate which is surmounted by lions (Lion Gate - relieving triangle)

-the stone walls said to be the work of Cyclopes

-Minoan influence: the Mycenae were the one to rebuild Minoan, thus they reapply the work into their palace.

-Lions: power (borrowing symbol from outside and reapply to their religion)

-Alter: religion

Mycenae: Cyclopean Masonry

Knossos: Ashlar

Heinrich Schliemann

-want to find the city of Troy

-first to excavate Mycenae: Grave Circle A: 6 shaft graves (a circle of graves at Mycenae)

-found a mummified body that covered with a dead mask of perhaps Agamemnon. The mask is made out of gold foil

-found more grave goods made of gold: gold cup, gold foil covering children bodies, representation of lion in gold, containers, gold rhyton (influenced of the Minoan) gold jewelries, daggers.

What do the shaft graves in Grave Circle A tell us about the Mycenae?

- they were wealthy (30lbs of gold alone)
- daggers show us that they like to hunt and fight
- a wide network for trading

Late Helladic Tholos Tomb (Tholos=round)

- dromos=the pathway to burial chamber
- top with tumulus
- possibly another Minoan Influence?
- one of the tombs: Mycenae: Treasury of Atreus
- filled with more gold (were robbed)
- inside has a stone working known as 'corbelling' technique (make a pointed igloo)

Mycenaean Palace

-Common Features:

- hilltop site
- overlook plain
- same basic plan megalithic construction
- Fortifications
- Connecting roads

-The focal point of the palace was the 'megaron'(big room): Pylos megaron (C/F p.38-39)

-The Mycenaean like the hunting and fighting scenes, unlike the Minoan in which they like nature scene.

-the bathtub in Pylos: Queen's Megaron shows that they have sophisticated water draining systems

The Mycenaean writing system: Linear B Tablet

-87 signs of syllabary

-9 numbers

-influenced by Linear A which found on Crete only

-Linear B found in the Pylos mainland, but also found on Crete

- writing is written in line and read from left to right.
- only for accounting purposes, temporary medium
- translated by Michael Ventris
- Ulburum Wreck: Writing Tablet

Mycenaean Palace were centre of

- Government (Monarchy)
- Redistribution economy (have taxes, record of goods coming in)
- Administration
- Industries Centres (metal works, jewelry, wool & linen textiles, furniture, perfume, pottery) Mycenaean produced all of these stuffs such as potteries and jewelries because they were right at the centre of the Mediterranean trade network.
- Living quarters (residential centres (Pylos))
- Military (boar tusk helmet, figure 8 shield, bronze armour, charids)

Mycenaean Religion

- Linear B Records
 - names of male and female gods and goddesses
 - wool and linen
 - military stuffs
- Linear A Records

Mycenaeans: 1st civilized Greeks

- met ATMMS

January 25

The Trojan War

H = Helen (100)

HH=200

Judgement of Paris, Prince of Troy

Hera=sister and wife of Zeus, and the God of marriage

Athena=God of war

Aphrodite= God of love

Helen=daughter of Leda and the Swan (Zeus)

-Leda laid an egg and pop out Helen (the most beautiful women in the world)

Helen married Menelaus (brother of Agamemnon)

Cause of Trojan War

Agamemnon & the Hellenes versus Priam, King of Troy and his allies

-Agamemnon has to sacrifice his daughter to the god to get a win on the sail ship

*Aulis of Thessaly

Heroes of the Trojan War

- Achilles
 - Immortal Thetis tries to immortalize baby Achilles, but unsuccessful as his toe didn't get into the water

Epic Cycle of Trojan War

8 poems:

1. Cypria judgement of Paris

Homer

2.Iliad (Ilion/Ilium=Troy)

7.Odyssey

The Homeric Question

Who was Homer?

- Some scholars said Homer is a women
- Some scholars said that there are many Homers, and the stories were put together as a Homer
- Traditionally, Homer is thought to be blind
- The heroes in the Trojan war were handed down orally and written down later
- Homer gets the credit for writing down the two long story of Trojan war

Homer's Influence

- values and ethics (i.e.what is the right way to worship the various god)
- education
- competition (to see who could be the best singer of the really long song of Homer)
- ancient and modern literature

Homer's Iliad

- Ilion/Ilium=Troy
- 10th year of Trojan war

- centres of the wrath of Achilles
- Achilles kills Hector, son of Priam (the Trojan King)

The story of the Trojan war is about the mythical heroes and the Greeks claim that those heroes are their ancestors.

The ancient Greeks believed that these heroes are actually once lived

The Iliad does not cover

- death of Achilles
- wooden horse
- defeat of Troy

Odysseus tricks the Trojans

- the greece hidden inside the horse

The Odyssey: A Hero's Quest for Home (Ithaka)

- Takes Odysseus 10 years to get home (7 years captured by the witch)
- Some people think that Homer's Odyssey reflect Mycenaean trade routes

Straits of Messina=Scylla & Charybdis

Odysseus & Polyphemos, the Cyclops (C/F.9)

- Cyclops: one eye, giant, son of Poseidon
- Perhaps take place in Mt.Etna: the sizzling eye of Polyphemos
- Odysseus escapes Polyphemos by sling himself under the sheep.

After 10 years Odysseus returns to Penelope and Telemachus, April 16, 1178 BCE

Did the Trojan war really happen? Where is Troy?

- Frank Calvert
 - Hisarlik=Troy
- Heinrich Schliemann & Troy
 - went to Turkey to find Troy
 - since he is a rich man, he took over from Calvert and excavate Hisarlik. He found the city that has been rebuilt many many time (9times)
 - Hisarlik fits Homer's description of the city of Troy

Was Schliemann's Troy Homer's Ilion or Calvert's Hisarlik?

- the site was indeed destroyed and rebuilt many time, but did not get conquered because there is no change in the pottery

Mycenaean Elements in Homer

- sites of palace
- Architecture: megaron
- armour
- inhumation (burial in the ground)
- know only through oral tradition

Non-Mycenaean Elements in Homer

- use of iron
- cremation (non something that would be practice in the late Bronze Age)

=blend of oral stories from late Bronze Age and custom story

What really caused the Trojan war?

- competition in the textile trade?
- control of Hellespont? economics on the shipping route of gold (Cochis) Whoever have control over Hellespont could block the connection to the Black Sea
- invasion and migrations from the north by non Greek tribe

The End of Mycenaeans

- Invaded by the Sea Peoples
- Herakleidai/Dorians?
 - economic elapsed
- earthquake?
- climate change?famine?
- civil war?
- combination?

Are these warriors responsible for the end of Mycenaeans?

(p.45) maybe the warriors of the Sea Peoples who invading the Mycenaeans

Test 1

Map

- Thessaly
- Cyclades
- Asia Minor
- Crete
- Peloponnese

place in those city

melos-cyclades

knossos-crete

pylos-Peloponnese

dimini-Thessaly

troy-Asian Minor

Greek Hel-

- Helen-mythical cause of mythical trojan war
- Hellen-male, common ancestor of all greece
- Hellene-Greek
- Hellas-Greece
- Helle (Hellespot)- the girl who fell off the magical ram

O theta is for Theseus, hero of Athens

Hesiod's Heroic Age

- Mycenaean
- Late Helladic
- Late Bronze Age (mainland), when greek religious take place, myth are variables.

What is an Ancient Greek Hero?

- performs deeds of strength and courage
- often offspring of god and mortal
- mortal (exception)
- star of a war, quest/search, labour

Hero Worship

- after hero's' death
- chthonic deities
- libation (how they worship gods; pouring liquid down to the earth)
- in ground offerings

Labour of Theseus of Athens (see the cup on C/F p.55)

- Theseus adjusting the owner of their bed by chopping off their feet or head.
- Theseus captured a wild bull
- Theseus killed the minotaur
- Theseus overcoming an uncivilized

Theseus and the Amazon Antiope, Amazonomachy (153)

- Theseus capture the queen of Amazon which cause the wars
- Civilized Theseus overcoming uncivilized Amazon

Labours of Herakles: #1:Nemean Lion

- son of Zeus and mortal
- driven crazy by Hera (Herakles ended up killing his own children)
- 12 Labours for king of Tiryns (2ns labour was killing Hydra)
- deified (became a god)
- King of Tiryns, Cerberus, Herakles
 - one of Herakles labour was to go down to hell and bring back Cerberus
- universally worship
- particularly popular by the Peloponnese

Quest of Odysseus: Troy to Ithaka (post trojan war)

- took him 10 years to get home
- involved overcoming many obstacles
 - Scylla(sea monster) and Charybdis(whirlpool)
 - Mt.Etna the sizzling of Polyphemos

Jason's Quest for the Golden Fleece (before the Trojan war, at the end of the late Bronze age)

- there was an outside source of gold
- overcoming the clashing of rocks
- On the Argo ship, Herakles was one of the hero to help Jason get the golden fleece at Colchis
- Medea and Jason in Colchis
 - golden fleece was guarded by the sneak
 - he needed to seduce the sneak thus Medea gave the snack a sleeping potion

War Myth:

Thebes (Boiotia):pre-Trojan War Myth

The Other Bronze Age War Epic:

Oedipus and the Sphinx (p.88)

- inheritance struggle
 - 7 Against Thebes
 - Return of the 7 (son of the original heroes returning to get revenge from the 7 Against Thebas)

Greek Religion

- Greek glue (unify factor for the Hellene)
- polytheistic (worship many gods)

- no sacred text (no text, no books, no bible)
- no priesthood (anyone can become a priest, no place to go to learn)
- embedded in daily life (the way they worship gods)
- emphasis: ritual and festivals
 - *key thing: ritual animal sacrifice (p.144)
 - music is a big part
 - all practice of animal sacrifice happens at the altar
 - the process involves pouring libration (like what they do when worship gods) to altar in order to purify the scarification
 - central to greece scarification
- the Greek Sanctuary: boundary+altar (+temple)
 - temple is not essential for worship
 - house of god
 - home of cult status
 - storehouse of religious, public and private wealth
 - became banks!

Hesiod: Theogony: genealogy of the gods

- anthropomorphic (gods have the shape of humans, except that they were bigger and better looking)
- awe-some
- powerful
- immortal
- ichor (in their veil there is ichor)
- nectar, ambrosia, smoke (diets)
- don't eat humans food but act like humans
- thought to have lived at Thessaly: Mt.Olympus (the highest mountain in Hellas)

Aphrodite: oldest Olympian (Hesiod)

- daughter of Ouranos
- procreation, beauty
- Trojan Wars: sided with Trojans
- Aphrodite, Eros and Pan
 - Fros: son of Aphrodite
 - Pan: man/goat: ultimate rural deity
 - associated with sexuality

Zeus: king of the Olympians

- Sky/weather god

- Attributes:
 - thunderbolt
 - eagle
 - oak tree

Hera: sister/wife of Zeus

- marriage goddess
- Trojan War: on Greek side

Poseidon: father of Polyphemos

- god of sea, horses, and earthquakes
- Attributes:
 - trident
 - dolphin

Hestia: hearth and home

- virgin goddess
- Domestic: hearth
- Public: prytaneion
- eternal flame

Hades: Underworld

- Non-Olympian
- chthonic god
- master of Cerberus (three headed dogs)
- Son-in-law and a brother of Demeter
- his name means invisible

Demeter: grain, agricultural fertility

- Teacher of agriculture
- Mystery cults
- Secret, nocturnal (held at night)
- Attributes:
 - wheat
 - cornucopia
 - torch (need torch to find her daughter Persephone who was kidnaped by Hades to the underworld where it is dark and dammed)

Second Generation of Olympian

Ares: son of Zeus and Hera

- war god
- always armed

- Lover of Aphrodite
- Not widely worship

Hephaistos: son of Zeus and Hera

- blacksmith/metallurgy
- husband of Aphrodite
- rejected by Hera
- armour of Achilles
- Athens: temple of Hephaistos

Artemis: daughter of Zeus and Leto

- Romane called her Diana
- hunting, wilderness, life transitions (from teenager to adult)
- Attributes:
 - bow and arrow
 - deer
 - dog

Apollo: twin brother of Artemis

- light, music, propercy
- Attributes:
 - lyre
 - laurel
 - tripod cauldron

Athena: daughter of Zeus and Metis

- warm wisdom, weaving
- Attributes:
 - owl
 - olive (give olives to the greece)
 - armour
 - A Splitting Headache (Athena born out of Zeus' head, fully armed)

Dionysos: son of Zeus

- wine, theatre, good time
- Attributes:
 - ivy
 - kantharis
 - panther skin
- Maenad and Satyr
- Strange birth of Dionysos

Hermes: messenger of the gods

- thieve, commerce, athletes
- Attributes:
 - Caduceus
 - herm (representation of Hermes)