

ARCHAIC AND CLASSICAL GREECE

READING LIST:

Aristophanes, *Frogs and Other Plays* (Penguin)
Aristotle, *The Athenian Constitution* (Penguin)
Greek Tragedies, volume three (Greene and Lattimore) (University of Chicago Press)
Herodotus, *The Histories* (Oxford University Press)
Homer, *Odyssey*, Fitzgerald, translator (Farrar, Straus, and Giroux)
Morket, Robert, *Penguin Historical Atlas of Ancient Greece* (Penguin)
Plato, *Protagoras* (Oxford)
Plutarch, *The Rise and Fall of Athens* (Penguin)
Plutarch on Sparta (Penguin)
Thucydides, *The Peloponnesian War* (Penguin)

E-Reservation Reading:

Hesiod, *Theogony* (Selections)
Hesiod, *Works and Days*
Theogonis, *Elegies* (Selections)
Fifth Century B.C. Athens and Sparta (Inscriptions and [Xenophon], *The Constitution of the Athenians*)
R. J. Hoffman, "Perdikkas and the Outbreak of the Peloponnesian War," *GRBS* 16 (1975)

[You can access and print out sources from the Library's Electronic Reserve either at home or on campus. You can get to it on the Web through <http://eres.sfsu.edu> or through the Library's website on the www.sfsu.edu webpage. In order to access and print it out at home you will need Acrobat reader; you can borrow the CD from the Library in order to install it on your home computer. The readings are under our course number and/or my name: the password is delian.]

THE COURSE:

We will examine the development and shape of the history, the institutions, and the culture of the Greeks from earliest times until the end of the Great Peloponnesian War in 404 B.C.

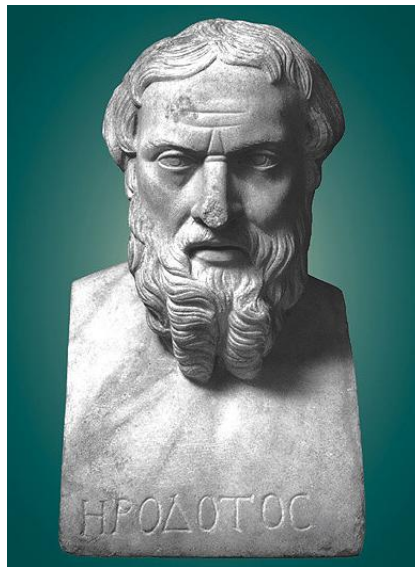
EXAMINATIONS AND ESSAYS:

Mid-Term Examination: October 8 (30%)
Essay: November 14 (see below for details) (25%)
Final Examination: December 19, 10:45-1:15 (45%)

ESSAY TOPICS: Your essays should be approximately six to eight pages in length (eight to ten for graduate students), although you can make them longer if you like. Argue your ideas clearly, basing them on the ancient materials at your disposal; use **as many** of the ancient sources as you can in your essays. Note that this is **NOT** a research paper, but an essay based on your understanding of the materials read in this course: **be sure to document**, parenthetically or in footnotes, **your details** and to

illustrate your ideas and arguments with examples from the ancient sources; tell me precisely where you are getting your details and information from. Papers *must* be turned in on time—late papers will be accepted, but no late paper will be considered for an “A” grade, and those over a week late will be read but not given a grade. Base your essay on one of the following questions:

1. One of the greatest achievements of the Archaic Age was the creation of governmental systems in which membership in the community—at least for males—became meaningful: now citizens not only felt a new sense of belonging but also possessed a list of privileges and commitments; the Greeks thus came to invent the very idea of "citizenship," giving it tangible and philosophical characteristics. How would you compare and contrast both the Spartan and the Athenian sense of belonging, and their differing set of community privileges and obligations? In the end, what does it mean to be a "citizen" in each of these two city-states?
2. It has been said that both Lycurgus and Cleisthenes attempted to achieve the same results with their political reforms, namely, aristocratic control of the organs of state. Using all of the ancient evidence at your disposal, would you agree or disagree? WHY?
3. In 1992 a very prominent Greek historian said the following; “While Athens was larger than most Greek poleis, it was not in other respects atypical. At the end of the sixth century (i.e., 500 B.C.), Athens was not strikingly different from other Greek city-states.” Evaluate this judgment in the light of what you know about archaic Athens, Sparta and other Greek city-states that we have read about: Would you agree or disagree with this scholar? WHY?



Herodotus of Halicarnassus
(Traditionally 484-420 B.C.)

LECTURE AND READING SCHEDULE:

[NOTE: Unless otherwise stated, ALL numbers following an author refer to the traditional notational system and NOT to page numbers.]

August 29-September 12: The Prologue to Greek History: The Heroic Age in a Mediterranean Context

Penguin Atlas, pp. 8-9, 12-37
Homer, *Odyssey* books 4, 8-12 (The Trojan War and Its Aftermath)
Plutarch, *Theseus* (in *The Rise and Fall of Athens*)
Thucydides 1.1-12
Herodotus 1.2-3, 56-58; 2.43-45, 48-62

September 13-26: Early Archaic Greece: The Dawn of a New Age

Penguin Atlas, pp. 9, 38-55
Thucydides 6.3-4 (Greek immigration to the West)
Hesiod, *Works and Days* [E-Res]
Homer, *Odyssey* books 1, 2, 6, 7, 14, 16, 17, 22 (Society and Values)
Plato, *Protagoras* 309A-D, 314E-316C (gender segregation and male relationships)
Theognis, pp. 102-3, 111-2, 117, 131, 134-5, 142-5 [E-Res]
(on marriage, male friendships, erotic attachments to adolescents)
Thucydides 7.77 (Nicias' Speech: A Definition of the Polis)
Plato, *Protagoras* 322E-325D (Sharing in the polis and its politics)
Herodotus 2.3-42, 147-149, 152-154, 178-182 (A Greek Tourist in Egypt);
3.6-7; and 4.145-158

September 27- October 3: The Age of Tyrants

Penguin Atlas, pp. 56-57
Thucydides 1.13-17
Theognis [entire: E-Res]
Herodotus 1.20-24; 3.48-53; 5.92-95 (Tyrants of Corinth)
5.67-68; 6.126-131 (Tyrants of Sicily)
3.39-60, 120-125, 139-149; 5.37-8 (Ionian and Island Tyrants)
Thucydides 6.4-5 (Tyrants in Sicily)
Plato, *Protagoras* 325E-326A, 339A-340D, 344C-346E (lyric poetry)
Hesiod, *Theogony* (E-Res: skim at this point: another example of poetry in the Archaic Age)

OCTOBER 8: MID-TERM EXAMINATION

October 5-12: The Rise of Sparta and Lycurgan Revolution

Penguin Atlas, pp. 9, 80-81
Thucydides 1.18-22
Herodotus 1.65-70, 82-83, 152-153; 3.39-48, 54-56, 148; 5.90-94; 6.48-85
Xenophon, *On the Spartan Constitution*; Plutarch, *Lycurgus*; and pp. 109, 113, 126-8,
137-9, 144-5, 147-8, 151, 155-163 [all readings are in *Plutarch on Sparta*]
Plato, *Protagoras* 342A-E

October 13-17: **Athens: Unification and Uplift**

Penguin Atlas, pp. 9, 58-59

Early Athens: Aristotle 1-19 (pp. 39-62 in Penguin edition); Thucydides 2.15-16

Solon: Plutarch, *Solon*

Herodotus 1.29-33; 2.177-178; 5.113

Pisistratus: Thucydides 1.20; 6.53-59

Herodotus 1.59-64; 4.137-138; 5.55-65; 6.34-41, 103-104

October 18-22: **The Birth of Democracy and the End of the Archaic Age**

Aristotle 20-22 (pp. 62-5), 41-49 (pp. 85-95), 61 (pp. 106-7), and Map 2

Thucydides 2.34-46; 6.38-39 (equal rights)

Herodotus 3.80-84; 5.66-97

Plutarch *on Sparta*, pp. 134-135, 141-143

Plato, *Protagoras* 319B-D (*isegoria* in action); 322A-E (Having a share in the *polis*)

[For the rise of Persia, skim briefly the following passages in Herodotus: 1.95-140 (the rise of Cyrus), 1.69-95 (Cyrus seizes Lydia), 1.141-216 (Cyrus extends empire), 3.1-17 (Egypt invaded), 4.83-144 (Europe invaded), 5.1-22 (reinvansion)
Penguin Atlas, pp. 62-66]

October 23-25: **The Ionian Intellectual Revolution: The Universe Restructured**

Penguin Atlas, pp. 9, 60-61, 82-85

Hesiod, *Theogony* (E-Res: the nature of the “old” universe)

Thucydides 1.1, 20-22 (the “new” universe and a critique of Hesiod)

Herodotus pp. xvii-xxix, and 1.1, 74-5, 170; 2.143; 6.137

Plato, *Protagoras* 312A-313B, 316C-317C, 318D-E, 335A, 343A-B

Thucydides 5.84-116 [The Melian Dialogue--A Contest in Words]

October 26-31: **The Initial Phase of the Persian Wars**

Penguin Atlas, pp. 9, 66-71, 74-75

Ionian Revolt: Herodotus 1.1-5; 5.23-38, 49-56, 90-126; 6.1-33, 40-51

First Persian War: Herodotus 6.94-120

The war as an accident: Thucydides 6.32

An Interlude: Herodotus 7.1-9

Period Playwright: Aeschylus, *The Eumenides*

Homer, *Odyssey* book 3 (another version)

Plutarch *on Sparta*, pp. 137, 144-147

Nov. 1-5: **The Second Persian War and the Birth of the Athenian League**

Penguin Atlas, pp. 9, 76-79, 86

Herodotus 7.32-7, 138-147, 201-239; 8.1-4, 40-99; 9.61-71, 96-105, 122

Inscription numbers 1, 2, and 3 (E-Res)

Aristotle 23-24 (pp. 66-68)

Thucydides 1.89-96

Herodotus 6.132-140; 8.1, 110-112; 9.106

Plutarch, *Themistocles* and *Aristides*

November 6-16: **Athenian Imperial and Democratic Aspirations**

Penguin Atlas, 10, 87-88, 94-95

Thucydides 1.97-117; 3.1-50; 4.78-88, 102-116, 120-135; 5.84-116; 6.38-40

Plutarch, *Cimon and Pericles* 1-17

Aristotle 25-27 (pp. 68-71)

Inscription number 4 through 9 (E-Res)

Aristophanes, *The Wasps*

Plutarch on Sparta, pp. 130-131, 154-155

November 19-23: Thanksgiving Recess

November 26-December 4: **The Golden Age of Classical Athens**

Sophocles, *Oedipus at Colonus*

Euripides, *The Bacchae*

Aristophanes, Introduction (2007), xiii-xvii

Aristophanes, *Frogs*

Plutarch, *Pericles* 13-14, 16, 23, 31-33; *Nicias* 23

Plato, *Protagoras* (entire)

Thucydides 1.2,22,31-43, 76; 3.40, 45 [all examples of Protagoras' influence on
Thucydides' thinking and writing]

Herodotus, x-xiii, xv, xxv-xxvii

December 5-7: **Social Democracy and A Critique of Athens**

Aristophanes, *Women at the Thesmophoria* (or *The Poet and the Women*)

Plato, *Protagoras* 309A-316D (the upper class male world)

Plutarch, *Pericles* 18-39

Aristotle 27-28 (pp. 70-72), 50-60 (pp. 95-106), and 63 (pp. 108-110)

[Xenophon], *The Constitution of the Athenians* (E-Res)

Thucydides 2.34-46; 6.35-40 (democracy defended)

The Approaching Storm: Thucydides 1.23-88, 118-125, 139-145; 2.1-33

Inscription numbers 10 and 11

December 8-17: **The Great Peloponnesian War and the Survival of the Athenians**

Penguin Atlas, pp. 10, 88-90, 96-99

R.J. Hoffman, "Perdikkas and the Outbreak of the Peloponnesian War" (E-Res)

Thucydides 2.47-65; 4.36-50, 89-122; 5.13-26; 6.8-32, 60-1; 7.42-59, 83-7;

8.1-5, 36-37, 45-98

Plutarch, *Alcibiades*; *Nicias* 10-30; *Lysander* 10-15, 21

Aristotle 29-40 (pp. 72-85)

Plutarch on Sparta, pp. 123-5, 133, 140-1, 149-151, 153-4

Aristophanes, *Peace*

DECEMBER 19: FINAL EXAMINATION, 10:45-1:15