

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Introduction and Overview
 - A. Brief contrast of Greek civilization with that of Mesopotamia and Egypt
 - 1. Human-centered versus god-centered
 - 2. Protagoras: “Man is the measure of all things”
 - B. The Greek foundation of Western civilization
 - C. Greek borrowings from the Near East
- II. Prelude: Minoan Civilization, 3000–1300 B.C.
 - A. The source of the term *Minoan*
 - B. Characteristics of Minoan civilization
 - C. Its outstanding architectural creation: the palace at Knossos
 - 1. Layout
 - 2. Decorative plan
 - D. Cretan script, Linear A and B
 - 1. Similarities and differences
 - E. Religion
 - 1. Worship of a mother goddess
 - 2. The bull cult
 - F. Commerce
 - G. Mythology and its later impact on Greece
- III. Beginnings: Mycenaean Civilization, 1900–1100 B.C.
 - A. A source of legends for Greece
 - B. Power center: Mycenae and the Peloponnesus
 - C. Political, social, and economic structure
 - D. The chief symbol of this militaristic civilization: the fortress-palace
 - 1. Ashlar construction
 - 2. The Lion Gate, Mycenae
 - E. Religion
 - 1. Worship of divinities
 - 2. Burial practices
 - 3. Contribution to later Greek practice of worship of heroes
 - F. The Trojan War
 - 1. The realities of the war
 - 2. The inspiration for Homer’s *Iliad* and *Odyssey*
 - G. Mycenae and the Homeric tradition
- IV. Interlude: The Dark Ages, 1100–800 B.C.
 - A. The collapse of one form of civilized order
 - B. The emergence of a new civilized order
- V. The Archaic Age, 800–479 B.C.
 - A. Historical overview: Age of innovation and experimentation
 - B. The origin of *Hellas* and *Hellene*

- C. Political, economic, and social structures
 - 1. The rise of the polis
 - a) The acropolis
 - b) The agora
 - c) The goal of the polis
 - 2. The shift from monarchy to oligarchy
 - a) Exemplary leadership, civil idealism, and cultural and artistic patronage
 - b) New military tactics
 - c) Overseas expansion and colonization
 - (1) The coasts of Spain and North Africa, and the Black Sea area
 - (2) Southern Italy and Sicily: *Magna Graecia*
 - (3) Social developments
 - (4) The rise of tyrants
 - 3. The shift from oligarchy to democracy
 - a) The rights of male citizens
 - b) Few rights for women
 - c) The hard lot of foreigners and slaves
- D. The Greek polis: Sparta and Athens
 - 1. Sparta, the symbol of Dorian civilization
 - a) Origins of oligarchic rule
 - b) Limited cultural achievements
 - 2. Athens, the symbol of Ionian civilization
 - a) Origins of democratic rule
 - (1) Mounting social problems
 - (2) Solon's reforms
 - (3) Cleisthenes' democratic constitution
 - b) Inauguration of the Hellenic Age
- E. The Persian Wars
 - 1. The threat from Persia
 - a) The war against Darius
 - b) The war against Xerxes
 - 2. The consequences of a Greek victory for the West
- F. The emergence of Greek genius: the mastery of form
 - 1. The role of the muses in artistic creativity
 - 2. Religion
 - a) Olympian and chthonic deities
 - b) The concept of *hubris*
 - 3. Epic poetry
 - a) The *Iliad*
 - b) The *Odyssey*
 - c) The role of Homer in Greek civilization

4. Lyric poetry
 - a) The solo lyric
 - b) The poems of Sappho
5. Natural philosophy
 - a) The emergence of philosophy/science
 - b) The Milesian school: Thales
 - c) The Sicilian school: Pythagoras
 - d) The originator of dialectical reasoning: Heraclitus
6. The supreme architectural achievement of the Greeks: the temple
 - a) Post-beam-triangle construction
 - b) The principal parts
 - c) The Doric-style temple
7. Sculpture
 - a) The chief sculptural forms of this period
 - (1) Kouros and Kore
 - (2) Characteristics
 - (3) Influence from Egypt and Greek innovations
 - b) The shift from the Archaic to the Hellenic style

VI. The Legacy of Archaic Greek Civilization