

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Geography and Historical Overview
- II. General Characteristics of Hellenic Civilization
 - A. Competitiveness
 - B. Religious
 - C. High regard for moderation
 - 1. Dionysus
 - 2. Apollo
- III. Domestic and Foreign Affairs: War, Peace, and the Triumph of Macedonia
 - A. Economic changes
 - B. The Delian League
 - 1. A mutual defense organization
 - 2. The central role of Athens
 - C. Wars in Greece and with Persia and the Thirty Years' Peace
 - 1. Instability in Greece
 - 2. The Hellenic Age of Athens
 - 3. The connection of Athenian imperialism and cultural exuberance
 - 4. The Age of Pericles
 - a) Cultural zenith
 - b) Fear of Athens among other city-states
 - D. The Peloponnesian War
 - 1. Its origins
 - 2. The death of Pericles
 - 3. The Sicilian expedition
 - 4. The defeat of Athens by Sparta
 - E. Spartan and Theban hegemony and the triumph of Macedonia
 - 1. Shifting fortunes in Greece
 - 2. Conquest of Greece by Philip of Macedonia
 - 3. The reign of Alexander the Great
 - a) Alexander's dream
 - b) Alexander's sudden death
- IV. The Perfection of the Tradition: The Glory of Hellenic Greece
 - A. Brief overview of Athens in the Hellenic Age
 - 1. Definition of Classic
 - 2. Definition of Classicism
 - B. Theater: Tragedy
 - 1. Its origins
 - 2. Features of the Tragic Theater
 - a) The actors and chorus
 - b) The physical theater
 - c) The staging of the plays

- d) The structure of the Great Dionysia
 - 3. Tragic Drama
 - a) Essence of Greek tragedy
 - (1) The moral nature of tragedy
 - (2) The source of the plots
 - (3) The issues treated in the plays
 - (4) The plays as civic spectacles
 - (5) Aristotle's theory of tragedy
 - b) Aeschylus and the *Oresteia*
 - c) Sophocles
 - (1) *Antigone*
 - (2) *Oedipus the King*
 - (3) *Oedipus at Colonus*
 - d) Euripides
 - (1) *The Trojan Women*
 - (2) *The Bacchae*
- C. Theater: Comedy
 - 1. Nature of Greek comedy
 - a) Characteristics
 - b) Comedy and democratic values
 - 2. Aristophanes
 - a) Old Comedy
 - b) *Lysistrata*
- D. Music
 - 1. Role in Greek society
 - a) Music as one of the humanities
 - b) A partially reconstructed legacy
 - (1) The diatonic system of Pythagoras
 - (2) The series of scales, called modes
 - 2. Music's dependent status
- E. History
 - 1. Herodotus, the founder of secular history
 - a) The *Histories*
 - b) The methodology
 - 2. Thucydides, the founder of scientific history
 - a) *History of the Peloponnesian War*
 - b) The methodology
- F. Natural Philosophy
 - 1. Historic overview
 - 2. The Pre-Socratics
 - a) The School of Elea
 - (1) Parmenides
 - (2) Empedocles

- b) Atomism
 - c) Anaxagoras
 - 3. The Sophists
 - a) Source of the name
 - b) Their teachings
 - c) Their influence
 - 4. The Socratic revolution
 - a) Comparison with Sophists
 - b) The life and teachings of Socrates
 - (1) The Socratic method
 - (2) The teaching that “Virtue is Knowledge”
 - (3) The revolutionary nature of his thinking
 - (4) The death of Socrates
 - (5) Socrates’ life, the subject of four works by Plato
 - 5. Plato
 - a) The influence of Socrates
 - b) The author of Western idealism
 - c) Platonism
 - (1) The doctrine of the Forms, or Ideas
 - (2) Platonic dualism
 - (3) The Form (Idea) of the Good
 - d) The originator of political philosophy—the *Republic*
 - 6. Aristotle
 - a) The influence of Plato
 - b) Emphasis on empiricism
 - c) Aristotelianism
 - (1) The indivisibility of Form and Matter
 - (2) Focus on purpose
 - (3) The First Cause
 - (4) The ethical ideal of moderation: a sound mind in a sound body
 - (5) Political theory based on research
 - d) His enduring influence
- G. Architecture
 - 1. Sanctuaries
 - a) Apollo’s shrine at Delphi
 - b) The effect of the rise of the polis
 - 2. The temple: The perfection of the form
 - a) The style of western Greece
 - (1) Characteristics
 - (2) The Second Temple of Hera at Poseidonia
 - b) The style of eastern Greece
 - (1) Characteristics

- (2) The Parthenon
- c) The Ionic temple
 - (1) Characteristics
 - (2) The Erechtheum

H. Sculpture

- 1. The Severe style
 - a) Characteristics
 - b) *Kritios Boy*
 - c) *Torso of Miletus*
 - d) *Birth of Aphrodite*
- 2. The High Classical style
 - a) Characteristics
 - b) *Poseidon, or Zeus*
 - c) *The Doryphoros*
 - d) The Parthenon sculptures
 - (1) *Centaur versus Lapith*
 - (2) *Apollo, Poseidon, and Artemis*
- 3. Fourth Century style
 - a) Characteristics
 - b) *Hermes with the Infant Dionysus*

V. The Legacy of Hellenic Civilization