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- CLASSICS 181: CLASSICAL WORLD CIVILIZATIONS
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Periodization of Ancient Greece

Bronze Age c. 2000-1200

Dark Ages 1100-800

Archaic Age 800-500

Classical Age 500-323

Hellenistic Era 323-27 BC

Important dates:

Persian Wars 499-478

Peloponnesian War 431-404

Alexander the Great 336-323

Particularism vs. Panhellenism

Land hunger => Tyranny

Sparta avoided Tyranny and remained an oligarchy; Athens experienced Peisistratid Tyranny (546-510 BC) and emerged in the direction of democracy.

Colonization (find more land); increased warfare (take more land)

Miletus founded 90 colonies; Corinth founded Syracuse 734 BC

Hoplite Phalanx – large formation of heavily armored infantry

Typical Oligarchic Society:

- **Elected board of magistrates**
- **Council of elders**
- **Assembly of Warriors**

Built Landscape of the Polis:

- **Acropolis**
- **Agora**
- **Limen**
- **Oikos**

Spartan Military Reforms (750-500 BC); Spartan Caste Society; Peloponnesian League

- **2 kings**
- **(5 ephors after 650)**
- **Gerousia**
- **Apella**

Messenian Wars (750-700 BC; 650-600 BC; Battle of Hysiai 669 BC)

Spartan Reforms (land allotments by the state)

Kleros, helots, phiditia, homoioi; krypteia

Peloponnesian League Hegemonial alliance

The **Greek Tyrant** was a non-hereditary ruler who acquired power through unconstitutional means, usually with widespread popular support, most typically with the support of the hoplite phalanx. Tyranny was a typical outcome of the common impetus toward colonization and increased warfare. Greek tyrants have been characterized as follows:

Tyrants did not produce substantial constitutional changes. They tended to perch on top of existing constitutional systems without altering them.

Tyrants were men of great energy, who ease the economic and social problems of their times.

Tyrants were great builders; they engaged in public works projects to provide jobs for displaced subsistence farmers.

Tyrants broadened their aristocracies to include wealthy outsiders (helping wealthy resident alien traders and artisans to obtain citizenship, hold office, and enter the council for life)

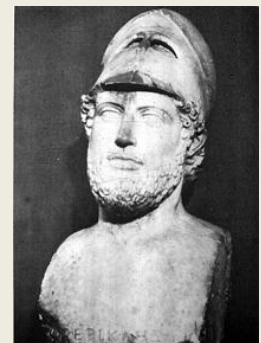
Tyrants weakened aristocratic hold on society; they broadened the base of the aristocracy to include wealthy outsiders and provided economic stability for small farmer-citizen-soldiers who were formerly dependent on aristocratic patrons for survival.

	THE ALCMEONIDAE	
		Cleisthenes, tyrant of Sikyon, ca. 600-570 BC
Sidebar 53: Athenian Aristocratic Lineage	Megacles of Athens, ca. 560 BC, married Agariste	Agariste, the daughter of Cleisthenes of Sikyon
Hippocrates (a relative)	Cleisthenes (archon in 525 BC, political reformer 510-500)	
Agariste married Xanthippus	Xanthippus archon in 479 BC, ostracized in 484	
Deinomache, daughter of Cleisthenes, mother of Alcibiades	Pericles son of Xanthippus (ca. 495-429 BC), 17 times commander in chief, married Aspasia	Aspasia of Miletus, the hetaira, ca. 470-400 BC
Alcibiades, the ward of Pericles, ca. 450 – 404 BC		

The Peisistratid Tyranny (546-510 BC) – creation of city center; building program, agricultural reforms; added non citizens to census rolls; packed the Areopagus, diminished aristocratic authority at the local level; sponsored national festivals, created coinage and Red Figure pottery; founded colonies and improved Athenian status overseas

- **CLEISTHENIC POLITICAL REFORMS, C. 510-500 BC.**
- **CLEISTHENIC CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS; magic numbers; isonomia, ostracism**
- **PERICLES, c. 460-429 BC – Radical Democracy – Pay for Service**

CLEISTHENIC	FORMERLY	
10 GENERALS	NONE	ELECTED
10 ARCHONS	9 ARCHONS	SORTITION
COUNCIL OF 500	AREOPAGUS	SORTITION
ASSEMBLY-10 TRIBES	4 TRIBES	ONE MAN ONE VOTE
POPULAR COURTS (6000)		SORTITION



The Persian Wars 499-478 BC

(Darius I, emperor of Persia, 522-486 BC)

- *Ionian Revolt 499-494*
- *Battle of Marathon 490*

(Xerxes I, 486-465 BC)

- *Battle of Thermopylae 480*
- *Battle of Salamis 480*
- *Battle of Plataea 479*

*Peloponnesian League, Hellenic League,
Delian League*

- **From Delian League to Athenian Empire (478 – 447 BC) – triremes, phoros**
- **Athenian Tribute Lists**
- **Peace of Callias and Congress 448 BC**
- Peloponnesian War 431-404 BC
- Specialized warfare – oblique phalanx
- Rise of Macedonia 359-336 BC, Philip II, Alexander the Great (336-323 BC)

Greek Gender Relations:

marriage patterns in Greek citizen communities tended to mate extremely young females (early teens) with mature adult males (20s-30s). Symposium, gymnasium, Aspasia, hetaira, pederasty

TABLE OF SEXUAL PATTERNS IN GREEK SOCIETY

Homosexual relationships	hetairai	aristocratic male	aristocratic female	Household servants
gymnasium; pederasty; freeborn male and female adolescents rigidly segregated	Older, more attractive, more sophisticated women; of slave or foreign origin; upwardly mobile	marries when he comes into inheritance; attends all male symposia during festivals	Marries at puberty; freeborn citizen class; valued for her matronly virtues	Inexpensive; subordinate and vulnerable
Continues after marriage	Continues after marriage	Tendency to exploit all three options	Runs household, raises children	two recorded instances of murder

Surveys conducted over many decades by the Kinsey Institute reveal that 37% of American adult males had achieved orgasm through contact with another male, and that 13% of American adult females had achieved orgasm through contact with another female. On average some 6 to 10% of U. S. urban populations profess to homosexual or bisexual orientations. Since most of this research is based on less reliable forms of sampling, scholars assume that these numbers and percentages are in fact underreported.

Greek Rational Thought: Pre-Socratics,
empirical method, dialectic, ethics, sophists,
Anaxagoras, Socrates (470-399 BC), **Plato,**
428-347, Aristotle **Aristotle, 384-322**, *nous,*
logos

Greek Philosophical Schools:
Stoics (**Zeno 390-310**), Epicureans (**Epicurus**
342-268), Cynics (**Diogenes c.412-323**),
Mystery Cults (Isis and Serapis)

Late Political Developments in Greece:

Rise of Macedonia, Philip II (359-336 BC); Alexander the Great 336-323 BC

Oblique Phalanx, Shock Cavalry

Wars of Succession 323-280 BC

Hellenistic Realms:

Antigonid Macedonia (279-167 BC) - capital at Pella.

Attalid Pergamum (270-133 BC) - [capital at Pergamum](#)

Seleucid Syria (305-66 BC) - capital at Antioch

Ptolemaic Egypt (305-27 BC) - [capital at Alexandria](#)

Greek Leagues, Rhodes, Athens

kosmopolitai

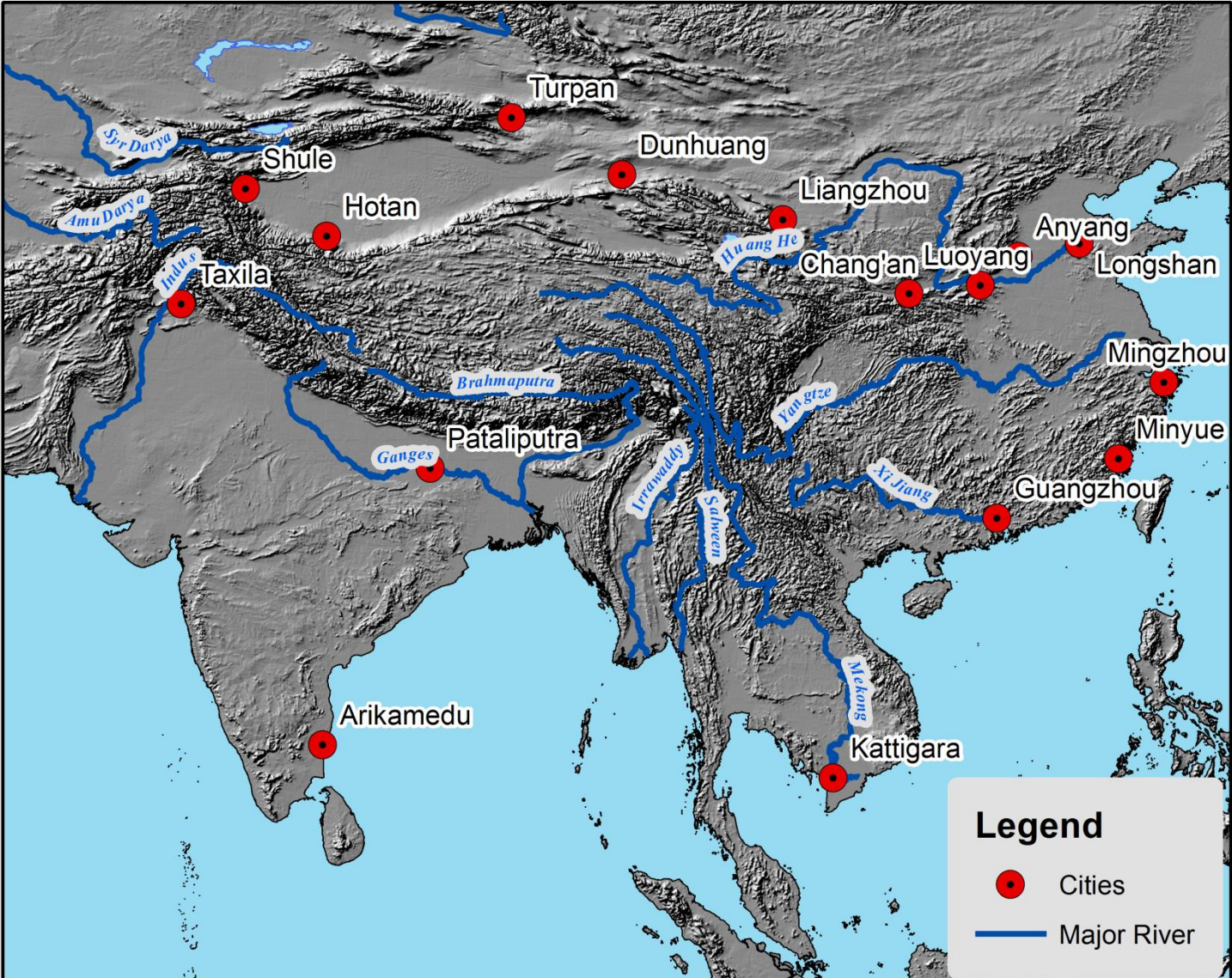
Chronology Of Ancient Chinese Dynasties

<i>Hsia Kingdom (Legendary)</i>	<i>1994-1523 B.C.</i>
<i>Shang Dynasty</i>	<i>1523-1028 B.C.</i>
<i>Chou (Zhou) Dynasty</i>	<i>1027-221 B.C.</i>
<i>Chi'in (Qin) Dynasty</i>	<i>221-202 B.C. (Chin Shih Huangdi – the first Chinese emperor)</i>
<i>Han Dynasty</i>	<i>202 B.C.–220 A.D.</i>
<i>Three Kingdoms</i>	<i>220 A.D.–265 A.D.</i>
<i>Six Dynasties</i>	<i>265 A.D.–589 A.D.</i>

Huanghe and Yangtze Rivers – grain to the north; rice to the south, rice production = 8 times the food mass of grain – more labor intensive (familialistic state)

Bronze Age China: Urban clusters (more than 1000 by 1000 BC), Ritual vessels, oracle bones; chinese script by 2500 BC; bronze, jade, and silk

Mandate of Heaven (T'ien) – Zhou, vassal states, Attacks by Hunnic nomads led to overthrow of Zhou in 771 BC => Era of Warring States 480-222 BC, The number of existing states declined from approximately 1000 states in 1026 BC to 100 states in 771 BC; 14 states by 480 BC, and finally one state, the Qin or Ch'in of Shensi, in 226 BC. Chinese expansion led to consolidation of Hsiung Nu tribal nomads under a shanyu or King



New developments – Hunnic Cavalry, Iron working for armored infantry, cross bows, rise of the gentry class to replace the ancient feudal aristocracy

One Hundred Schools of Thought – Confucianism, Taoism, Legalism

Confucius insisted that rather than merely functioning as the arbitrary king of the heavens, the god T'ien should be regarded as the embodiment of a universal system of order and legality, the so-called principle of **Tao**. Jen, Chun tzu

Five Confucian Relationships:

Ruler to Subject

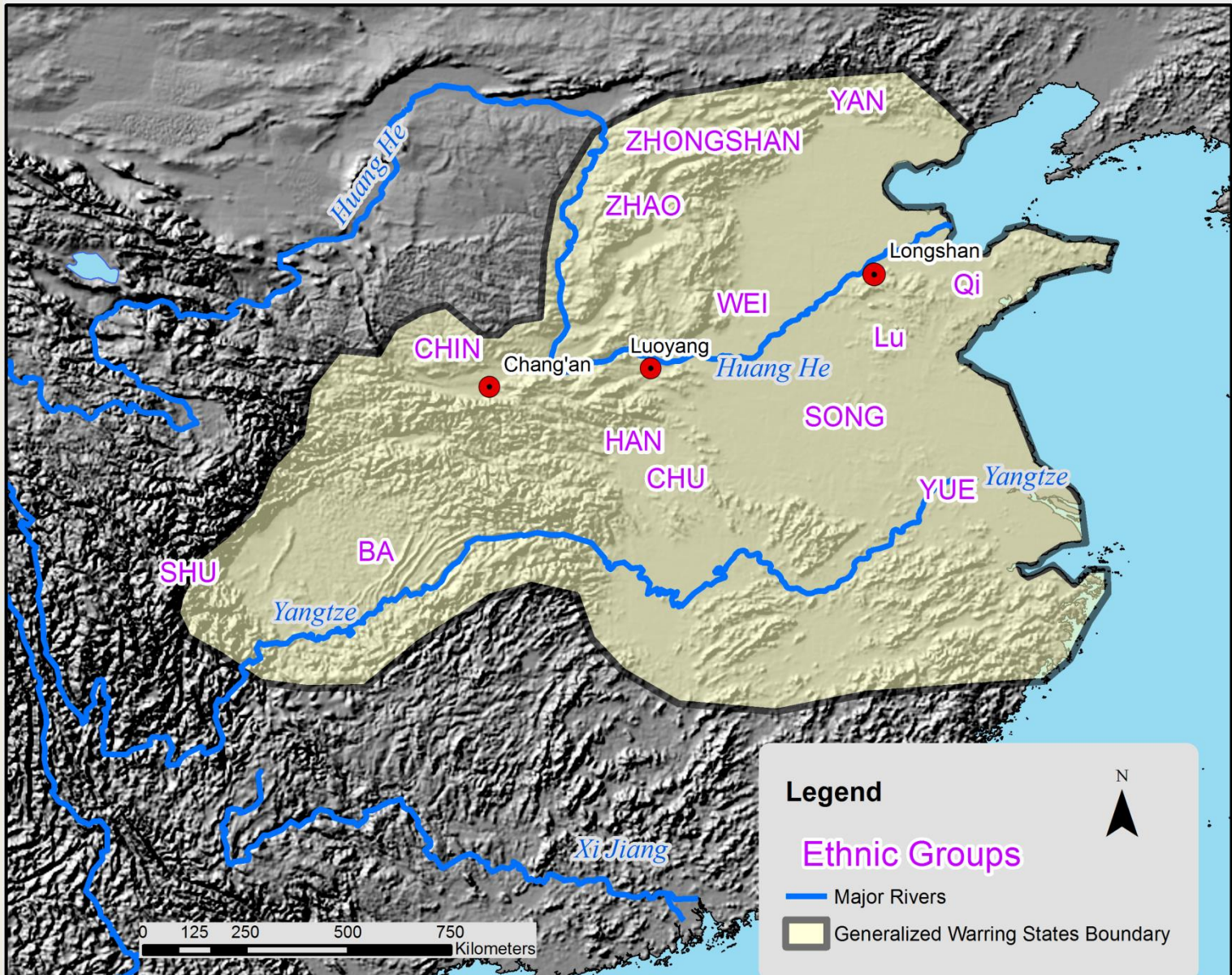
Husband to Wife

Parent to Child

Older Sibling to Younger Sibling

Friend to Friend

Formed the basis of gentry class ideology and recognized the importance of education to the hierarchy. All Chun tzu or gentlemen were expected to be educated. During the Han dynasty, introduction of national exams to determine rank in the imperial bureaucracy



Taoism

In the same manner that Epicureanism challenged Stoic philosophy in the West, Taoism framed a popular response to Confucianism in China. According to tradition Taoism was articulated by an elder contemporary of Confucius, named Lao-Tzu (now dated ca. 350 BC).

Unlike Confucianism, however, their Tao was not the Way of humans but the *Way of Nature*. At the core of Taoism was the duality of opposites, **Yin and Yang**, Male and Female, Light and Darkness, Being and Nonbeing, all revolving in a state of perpetual dynamic. Human accord with nature

Legalism - To legalist scholars such as Hsun Tzu (Xunzi, ca. 250 BC), humans were inherently evil, corrupt, rebellious, disorderly, and undisciplined. The job of the king and his officials was to steer the flawed masses to correct behavior through the use of codified law, main force, and severe forms of punishment. By insisting on the exclusive authority of the ruler and his ministers, the Legalists furnished competing warlords with the necessary arguments to legitimize the establishment of a centralized, autocratic state. Legalist authorities codified a bewildering array of rules and regulations and applied this body of law indiscriminately to Chinese inhabitants at all levels of society. By 200 AD the Han Dynasty penal code grew to 26,272 paragraphs in 960 volumes.

Ch'in Shih Huangdi first emperor of china 221-202 BC

Burial Mound, Terracotta army

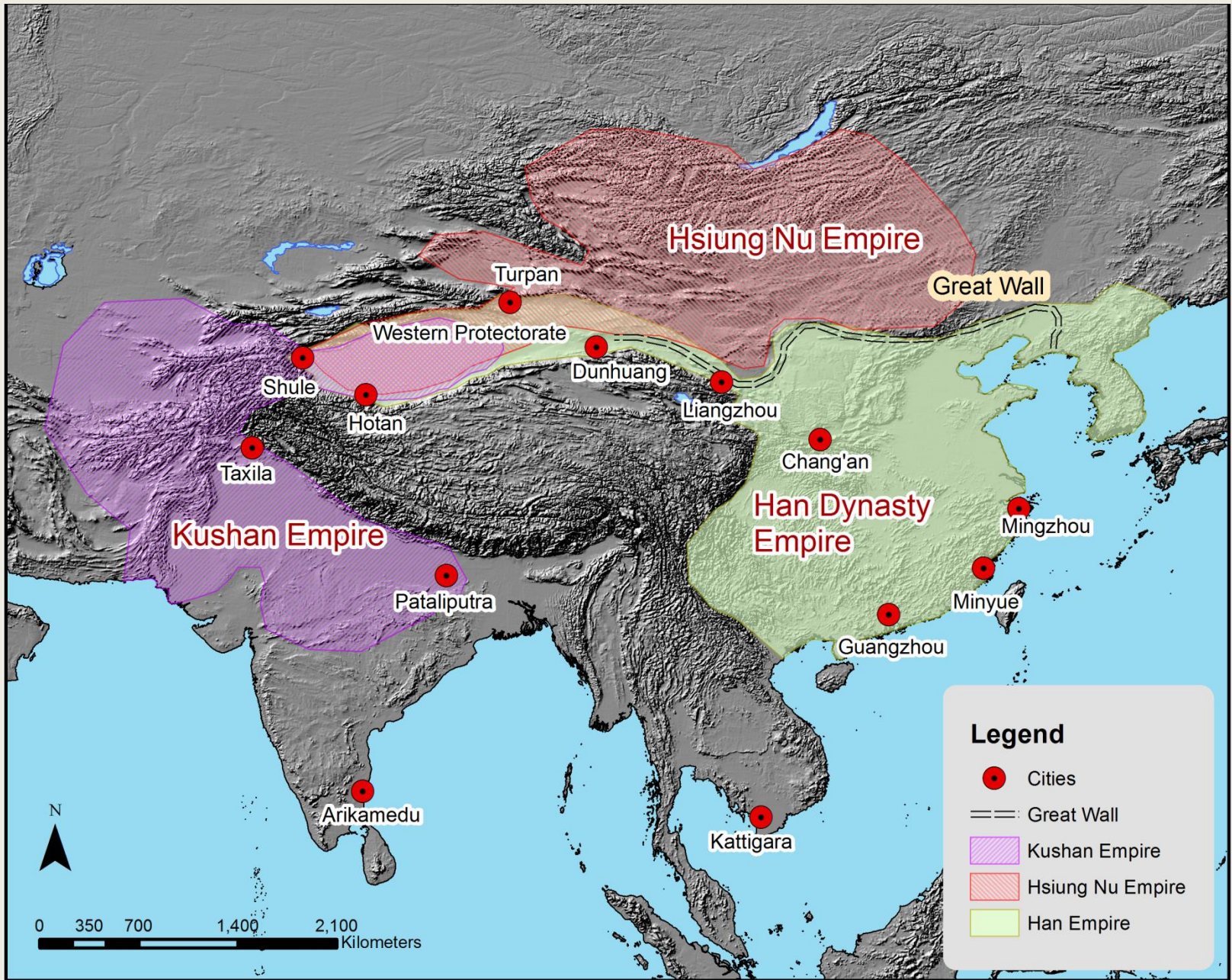
Han Dynasty (Early Han, later Han) 202 BC – 220 AD – capital Chang An

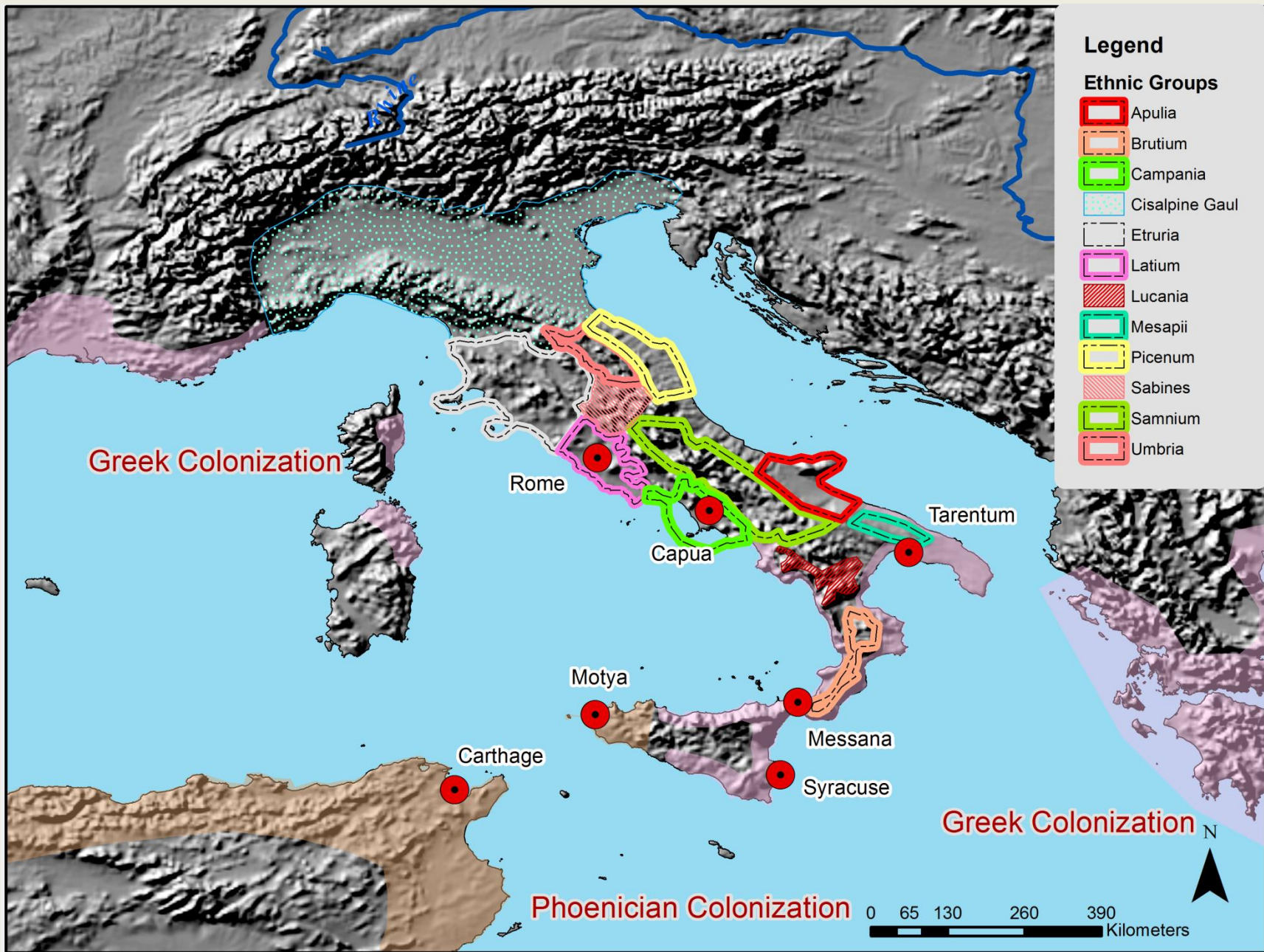
Hsiung Nu (Huns) Menace – Western Protectorate (Tarim Basin)

**Ban Zhou (Pan Chou), General Director of Western Protectorate, 97 AD,
Marched to Caspian Sea**

Era of Disunity (220-588 AD)

Tang Dynasty (618 – 907 AD)





Royal Rome, 753-510 BC

Roman Republic, 510-27 BC

Roman Empire 27 BC - 476 AD

Expulsion of Monarchy (L. Tarquinius Superbus) 510 BC

Senate (patres => patricians) - AUCTORITAS

Assembly (Comitia Centuriata – 193 centuries based on wealth)

2 consuls (annually elected chief magistrates) imperium

Struggle of the Orders 499-287 BC

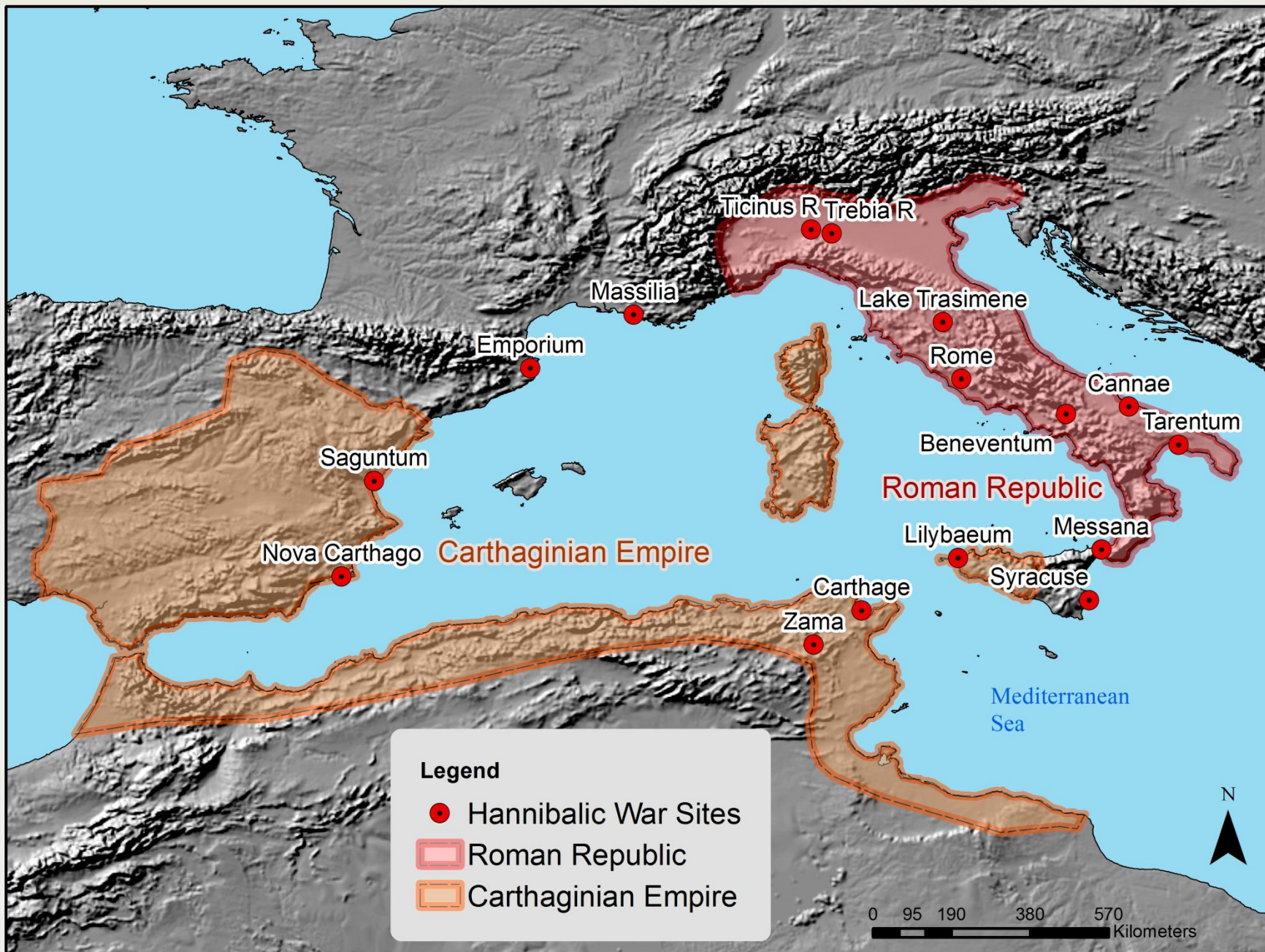
10 popular or plebeian tribunes; plebeian (Tribal) Assembly; sacrosanctitas

More offices: 8 praetors, 2 curule aediles; 10 quaestors; cursus honorum

Dual Polity

Oligarchic rule but an electoral society in which the oligarchs must compete for office and renew patron/client ties with citizens each generation

Roman nomenclature – tria nomina



Reasons for Roman Military Success

- Aristocratic Ethos – competition bred commanders
- Professional Training of Troops – adaptations (Legion); Duty Roster (camp)
- Increasing Manpower from Allies and Expanding Roman Towns
- Rome Displayed a Willingness to incorporate outsiders into its Republican political system gradually and by degrees (Roman status, Latin status, Allied status, *domi nobiles*)
- Rome never surrendered, nor negotiated from a position of weakness

Middle Republic (275-133 BC) – Conquest of Mediterranean

Late Republic (133-27 BC) – Political Chaos and Reorganization of the Govt. (tribunes, private armies, Dictators, First and Second Triumvirate)

Julius Caesar, *Dictator Rei Publicae Constituendae Causa* (Dictator for the Purpose of Restoring the Republic) => *Dictator in Perpetuo* (46-44 BC); Octavian, Triumvir for the Purpose of Restoring the Republic 42-32 BC => Princeps

EARLY ROMAN DYNASTIES

Julio-Claudian Dynasty 27 BC - 68 AD

Augustus 27 BC - 14 AD

Tiberius 14 AD - 37 AD

Caligula 37-41

Claudius 41-54

Nero 54-68

Year of Four Emperors 69-70 AD

Flavian *Dynasty 70-96 AD*

Vespasian 70-79

Titus 79-81

Domitian 81-96

The Antonines *96-180 AD*

(the Five Good Emperors)

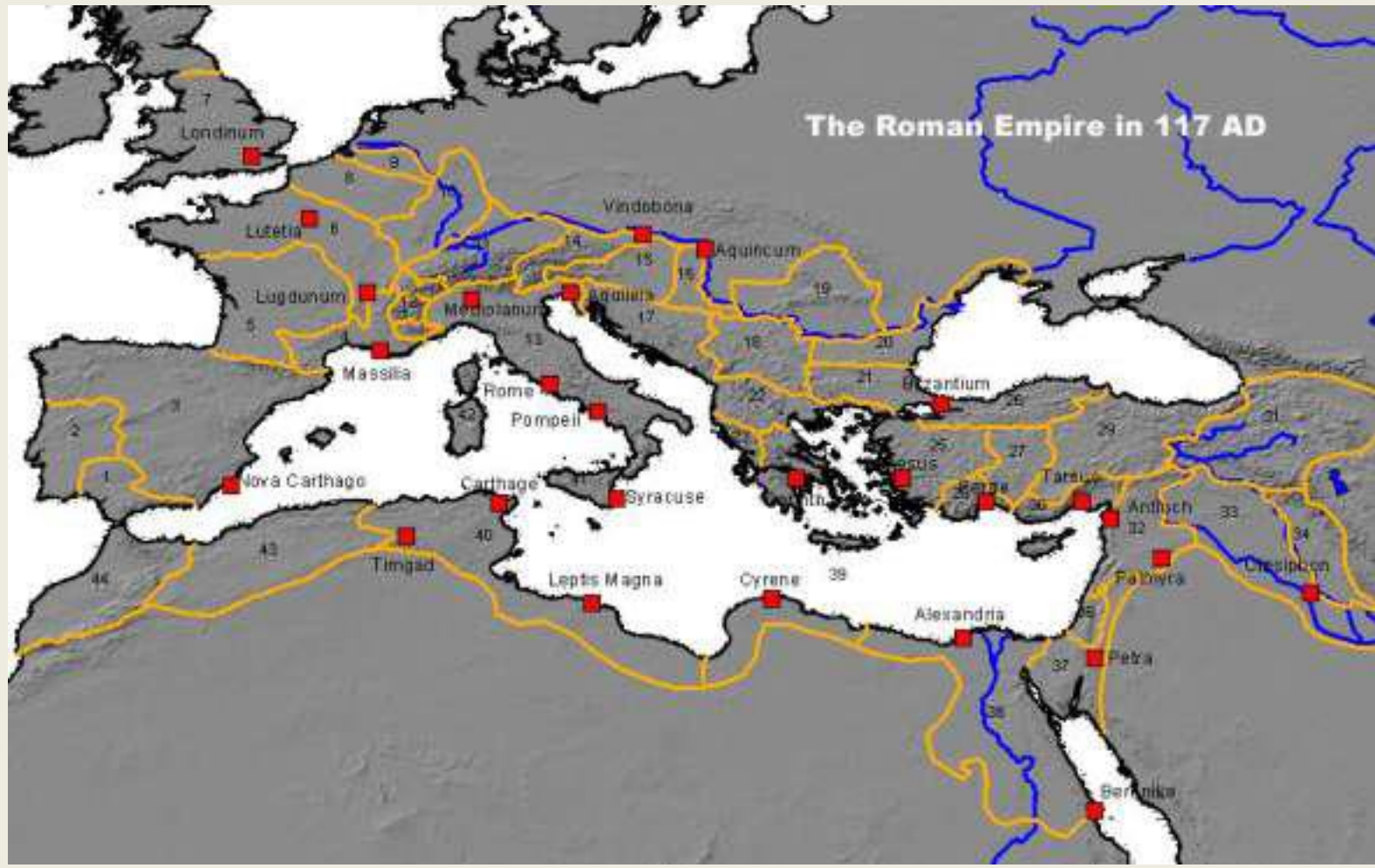
Nerva 96-98

Trajan 98-117

Hadrian 117-138

Antoninus Pius 138-161

Marcus Aurelius 161-180



The Roman Empire in 117 AD

7
Londonium

8
Lutetia

5
Lugdunum

3
Massilia

1
Nova Carthago

40
Carthago

43
Timgad

44
Leptis Magna

39
Cyrene

38
Alexandria

37
Petra

36
Berenike

14
Vindobona

15
Aquincum

17
Aquilina

13
Mediolanum

12
Rome

11
Pompeii

10
Syracuse

18
Brundisium

21
Byzantium

25
Saguntum

26
Berga

27
Tarus

28
Antioch

32
Palmyra

34
Chesipoon

29
Cilicia

30
Cappadocia

31
Cappadocia

33
Cappadocia

35
Cappadocia

GRECO-ROMAN BUILDING TYPES:

- **COUNCIL HOUSE**
- **SPEAKER'S PLATFORM**
- **BASILICA**
- **TEMPLE**
- **BATH**
- **AQUEDUCT**
- **STADIUM**
- **GYMNASIUM**
- **BATH COMPLEX**
- **HIPPODROME**
- **STOA OR PORTICO**
- **ARCH**

The Later Roman Empire, Crisis and Collapse (234-476 AD)

SIDEBAR: Significant Dates of the Later Roman Empire

The Severan Dynasty 193-211

The Era of the Barracks Emperors 235-284 AD:

Diocletian, 284-305

Constantine 306-337

Theodosius I 378-395

Romulus Augustulus (last Roman Emperor in the West) 475-476

Justinian I 527-565

Traditional Reasons for Collapse:

- ***Lack of Succession***
- ***Accelerating Civil Wars***
- **the mounting pressure of barbarian populations on the frontiers**
- **the cost of maintaining so large a military establishment proved too costly for what was essentially and agricultural society to bear.**

Resilience Theory – Natural Adaptive Cycles

Globalism, or in this instance the access to exotic prestige goods from regions beyond the immediate world system, appears to have acted as an accelerant to the pace of production in each respective basin.

The availability of exotic prestige goods from opposite ends of the world, had the capacity to accelerate productivity and to raise living standards in distant regions of the globe.

Conceivably, long distance trade in prestige goods not only functioned as an accelerator of local production, but also as a synchronizer to the rhythm of the adaptive cycles of interconnected world systems. Globalism synchronized the economic cycles of interconnected populations and ultimately by putting them on the same trajectory of “rapid growth” (rise) and conservation (fore loop), and “release and reorganization” (collapse – back loop).

Resulting differences depended on the surviving “memory” of a given culture to reconstitute its social system following the back loop of “release and reorganization”