

**Ancient Greece:  
Interrelationship of Commerce and the Arts**

- A. Geographic Factors Influencing Greek Development
  - 1. Location
  - 2. Deep Harbors
  - 3. Insufficient Farmland (Greek colonies: Byzantium, Naples, Syracuse, Marseilles)
  - 4. Mountains
  
- B. Mediterranean Trade
  - 1. Olive Oil and Wine in Exchange for Grain—William H. McNeill
  - 2. Silver Bullion and the Tourist Industry—M. I. Finley
  - 3. fine pottery, iron goods, bronze articles, woolen cloth, shipbuilding
  
- C. Cretan Civilization (3000–1400 B.C.)
  - 1. Knossos
  - 2. Sir Arthur Evans
  
- D. Hellenic Civilization (1500–1000 B.C.)
  - 1. Hellenes—Indo-European
  - 2. Mycenae
  - 3. Troy
    - a. Heinrich Schliemann
    - b. Frank Calvert
    - c. Hisarlık
  
- E. Political and Social Developments
  - 1. Discontent in Athens in 8th and 7th Centuries B.C.
    - a. Economic
    - b. Political
    - c. Military (hoplites and phalanxes)
    - d. Free laborers (*thetes*)
  - 2. Leaders and Reforms in Athens (7th to 5th Centuries B.C.)
    - a. Draco (ca. 621 B.C.)
    - b. Solon (ca. 594 B.C.)
    - c. Cleisthenes (ca. 508 B.C.)
    - d. Ephialtes (462 B.C.)
    - d. Pericles (461–429 B.C.)
  - 3. Comparison of Athenian and American Democracies
    - a. Direct vs. Representative Democracy
    - b. Citizenship
    - c. Voting Rights
    - d. Slavery

## F. Cultural Values

1. Status of Women
  - a. seclusion
  - b. *heterae*
2. Ideal Love

## G. Athens and Sparta: Good Guys vs. Bad Guys?

## H. Relationship of Greek Culture to Egyptian Culture: The Bernal Thesis

1. Proponent
  - a. Martin Bernal, *Black Athena* (1987); *Black Athena Writes Back* (2001)
2. Opponents
  - a. John Coleman, Archaeologist at Cornell University
  - b. Robert Bianchi, Egyptologist at Metropolitan Museum in New York
  - c. Mary Lefkowitz, *Not Out of Africa* (1995)

## I. Intellectual Achievement (see diagram)

1. Pre-Socratics
  - a. Milesian School (e.g., Thales of Miletus, ca. 624–546 B.C.)
  - b. Dynamists (e.g., Heraclitus, ca. 500 B.C.)
  - c. Eleatics (e.g., Parmenides, ca. 500 B.C.)
  - d. Pluralists (e.g., Empedocles of Acragas, 495–435 B.C.)
  - e. Pythagoras (571–496 B.C.)
  - f. Sophists (e.g., Gorgias of Leontini, 483–375 B.C.)
2. Socrates (470–399 B.C.)
  - a. Aristophanes' view of in *The Clouds*
  - b. Plato's view of in *The Apology*
3. Post-Socratics
  - a. Plato (427–347 B.C.), *The Republic*
  - b. Aristotle (384–322 B.C.)
  - c. Cynics
  - d. Hedonism
4. Hippocrates of Cos (ca. 460–370 B.C.) and the Four Humors

### *Recommended Reading:*

- M. I. Finley, *The Ancient Economy* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1973).
- Eva C. Keuls, *The Reign of the Phallus: Sexual Politics in Ancient Athens* (New York: Harper & Row, 1985).
- William H. McNeill, *The Shape of European History* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1974, esp., 51–53).
- Sarah B. Pomeroy, *Goddesses, Whores, Wives and Slaves* (New York: Schocken Books), 1–148.
- Sarah B. Pomeoy, Stanley M. Burstein, Walter Donlan, and Jennifer Tolbert Roberts, *Ancient Greece: A Political, Social, and Cultural History* (Oxford University Press, 1999).
- I. F. Stone, *The Trail of Socrates* (Boston: Little, Brown, 1988).