

# CLA1101 - Lecture 1

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## Course Structure:

- Early Greece
- The Age of Transition
- Growing Pains
- The Golden age of Greece
- Decline and Epilogue

## Quizzes:

- September 26th - October 3rd
- October 8 – October 15
- November 5 - November 12
- November 21 - December 5

## Midterm:

- Tuesday October 22
- Modules 1 and 2

## Final Exam:

- Not Cumulative
- Map will be on the final

## Today's Letters

Alpha - Αα

Beta - Ββ

# Historical Periods

## Hesiod's Ages of Humanity

- Gold
- Silver
- Bronze
- Heroes
- Iron

## Our divisions of prehistoric past

- Stone Age
  - Paleolithic
  - Mesolithic
  - Neolithic
- Chalcolithic
- Bronze Age
- Iron Age

## Places to know:

- Sesklo
- Dimini

## Summary:

- Trade is beginning in the stone age (Obsidian is the proof)
- Earliest burials are in the mesolithic
- Farming begins in neolithic
- Pottery productions begins in Neolithic
- Secondary products "revolution" means animals used for more than meat
- Greeks are unified by beliefs
- Alpha. Athena was a god of many things including protecting the heros
- Beta. Boule is what made the greeks democratic

## Hesiod's Ages of Humanity

- Gold: Adam and Eve where people were simply decorations for the earth
- Silver: 100 years of childhood. Afterwards you age and die
- Bronze: Everyone was made of bronze. All warriors where they would kill each other
- Heroes: Hesiod just slotted Homer in this age cuz he didnt fit anywhere else.
- Iron: Governments bad, life is hard, people are fighting. This is the age that Hesiod lives in.
- During the ice age, Greece was dry.

## Mesolithic period (8300-6000 BCE)

- Mediterranean fills up with water. Greece is now flourishing. Wet and warm place with forests instead of plains. New fauna. They started to fish. They start to make new tools.
- Get obsidian blades from the island of Melos. In order to get here, they must have traveled by sea.

## Neolithic period (6000-3000 BCE)

- Start domesticating and genetically modifying wheat, barley and lentils.
- More grinding stones
- Domesticated animals such as sheep and goats
- Creation of bladelets and sickles
- Creation of pottery
- Indication of religion figures. In this case, a fertile woman
- Living inside the Franchti cave full time year round
- Start burying their dead with goods
- Make axes and start felling trees to make grassland.
- Land ownership becomes a thing. Need to protect land from attackers and animals

### Sesklo (7500-4400 BCE)

- Stone foundations, open courtyard, outer wall is 1m thick
- Population of a few hundred, maybe a thousand
- Houses were made of stone foundation and mud brick (wattle and daub; basically weaved sticks covered with mud). Hole for a chimney
- Sesklo pottery. Geometric patterns

### Dimini (4000-3000 BCE)

- Giant stone circles leading up to a house and courtyard. Speculated to be some sort of chief. Maybe some sort of early social stratification.
  - The size of the house is not different or bigger than the rest. It is in the center with a large plot of land. Could be a place of gathering
  - Dimini pottery. Painted or incised, geometric shapes with curvilinear designs
- 
- Secondary product revolution. They begin to find secondary uses for animals that is not simply eating and wearing skins. Dairy, wool, traction.
  - New tool! Ard plough. Pulled by oxen. Can plough way more land than a conventional hoe.
  - Indication of whorls, loom. Weaving both with wool (larger weights) and flax (for linen - smaller weights)
  - Textile designs on pottery
  - Consequences of sedentism:

- Agricultural surplus which leads to trading your surplus goods for other goods
- Population growth
- Craft specialization. Farmers, artisans, weavers
- Social stratification. Some had more land and goods than other and were better off.

**On the map**

1. Sesklo
2. Dimini