

1. Tyrants Were Often Anti-Aristocratic

- Many Ionian tyrants rose against entrenched aristocracies, who controlled tradition, religion and oral myths.
- By undermining these rigid social orders, tyrants indirectly made room for alternative worldviews — including secular or rational explanations of nature.
- Old myths were often tied to aristocratic lineage; weakening them opened space for "new" naturalistic cosmogonies.

2. Tyrants Wanted Glory Through Patronage

- Many tyrants wanted to legitimize their power culturally — through art, architecture and speculative thought.
- Patronizing philosophers or poets became a status