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1 Helenica

1.1 General Arguments

- A closer look at the 30 tyrants and their actions
- Modern oligarchies operate better than traditional democracies
- A spartan model with the 30 was problematic due to the number of people in the oligarchy
- Smaller oligarchies create more cohesion in the state
- Even one bad oligarch can be problematic as it creates a domino effect

1.2 Socratic Arguments

- Oligarchies are fine but can crumble quickly when based solely on money and power

2 The Economist

2.1 General Management

- House and Estate management
- Management has made Athens as successful as it was
- Rooted in moderation and hard work

2.2 The Nature of Money & Wealth

- Money in the wrong hands can become contagious, wealth is therefore a big responsibility
- Not having wealth is not a bad thing, wealth comes with significant sacrifice
- Wealth comes with servitude not only to individuals but also to the state as a whole

- Wives must be taught household management because they manage debt and money

2.3 The Royal Code

- Surplus of wealth exists to help the less-fortunate and the state
- Proper treatment of servants and employees
- Holders of wealth must not be selfish in any capacity

2.4 Leadership

- Critical that wealthy, cultured people rule
 - Strong ancestry and heritage with knowledge of Athenian needs and traditions
 - Wealth must be perfectly managed by leaders for the good of Athens
- Empires are too large and convoluted to be just and harmonious

3 The Life of Lycurgus

3.1 Social Mobility

- Breaking family ties to catalyze social mobility
 - Women and children held common
- Women would not be held to a single man, they would mate based on desirable characteristics
- Children are the property of the state rather than of their parents

3.2 Education

- Educating all of the children using the same standards
- Non-spartan, creates more thoughtful and state-minded individuals

4 The Periclean Funeral Oration

- Starts by honoring the dead of the Peloponnesian War

4.1 Future of Athens

- Rebuild the Empire
- Democracy by meritocracy
- Athens is open to everyone, increases glory and importance of Athens

4.2 Values

- Democracy is critical to the maintenance of the state
- Justice must be distributed equally without regard to status or ancestry
- Individual meritocracy is critical without regard to familial accomplishments

4.3 Policy

4.3.1 Periclean Philosophy

- Open borders are necessary to share our knowledge and culture
- Empire rebuilding is important
 - Brings in profits
 - Protects other states

_ Education is not a hobby, it's something that must guide decision-making

4.3.2 The Socratic Rebuttal

- Empire is important but not a requirement
- Empires for the sake of profit must be rejected outright

5 Debating The Republic

5.1 Socratics

5.1.1 Leadership Qualities

- Love of learning
- Knowledge of one's own ignorance
- Prioritizing state interests over individual ones

5.1.2 Education

- Begins with understanding the arts, gentleness, and compassion
- Followed by significant gymnastics
- Education must be rooted in individual excellence
- Not all leaders must be aristocrats, they simply need the proper education
 - How does a non-aristocrat get such an education?
- Payment for political participation is bad - one need not be incentivized for participation and devotion to their state

5.1.3 Citizenship

- Anyone with the necessary aptitude, including women, can become citizens

5.2 Thrasybulans

- Injustice, while bad, indicates an unjust person rather than an unjust state
- Education need not necessitate an artistic background - a military education is far more important
- Socratic education is infeasible for all, which is unequal

5.2.1 Citizenship

- Culture is critical to citizenship

5.3 Solonians

5.3.1 Leadership Qualities

- Leaders should be well-versed and acting in the best interest of the state
- Leaders need to be well-rounded and certain people are better fit for these positions than others

- The assembly is chaotic and ineffective as a means of decision-making and ruling

5.3.2 Societal Qualities

- Forgiveness is necessary for past wrong-doings
- While wealth and education is largely cyclical, we should not be restructuring our society wholly
- Metics and Low-income individuals should not have significant voices in assembly because they don't have the education necessary to have a strong, educational conversation

5.3.3 Citizenship

- Only strong, wealthy individuals should have citizenship to preserve the quality of Athens

6 Characters & Intro Notes

6.1 Characters

6.1.1 Assignments

Names	Character
Tay	Lycon
Austin	Simon
Andrew	Aristachus
Natalie	Callias
Mac	Thrasybulus
Anjali	Lithicles
Pene;ope	Phlocles
Payton	Meletus
Dinah	Archinus
Jaylen	Lysimache
Grace	Aristocles
Catherine	Crito
Dylan	Lysias
Vegtri	Anytus

6.2 Socrates & Plato

6.2.1 Socrates

- We have no texts by Socrates
 - Texts from Plato, Xenophon, & Aristophanes
- "Founder of western philosophy"
- Taught through conversation
 - Dialogue in agora, elsewhere in Athens

6.2.2 Biography

- Parents: Sophroniscus * Pharnarete
- Personal life; three sons
- No known profession
- Military service: Potidaea, Amphipolis, Delium
- Associated with the Thirty Tyrants (taught Critias)
- Personal appearance: unkempt
- Reputation in Athens: gaffly

6.2.3 Plato

- Greek philosopher, mathematician, student of Socrates, writer of philosophical dialogue
- Founder of "The Academy"
- Plato taught Aristotle
- Large amount of works by Plato
 - 36 dialogues (feat. Socrates and others)
 - 13 letters (may be by Plato)
- Aristocratic family in Athens
- Parents: Ariston (descendant of Athenian king) and Perictione (niece of Critias)

6.2.4 Plato's Argumentation

- Inductive reasoning: from particular examples to general truths
- Deductive reasoning: from general truths to a particular example within the subset of that truth
- Analogy: allows speakers to evoke in audience something they know and then apply its attributes to something that is unfamiliar to them
- Dialogue: Athenian public life is a matter of public debate/discussion/argument (Assembly)

6.2.5 The Republic

- Written 380-375 BCE but claims to record a conversation during the Peloponnesian War
- Definition of justice and the role of a character in a just polis
- Book 1: two definitions are proposed and rejected
- Book 2: Glaucon's and Adeimantus' speeches & definitions of justice