

p. 2 42/33

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= 9<sup>+1</sup>

Terrific

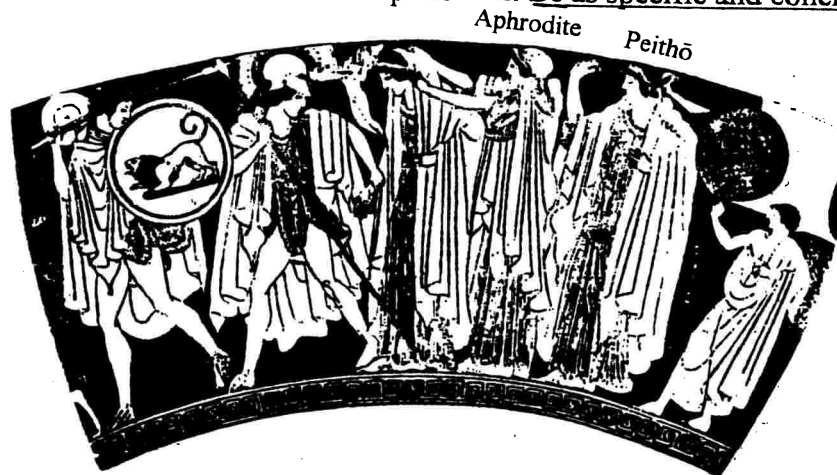
## GREEK BOARDS

Please do not open this booklet until asked to do so at 10:00. It must be collected promptly at 10:50.

Read all the way through the examination before addressing any of the separate parts. Budget your time. I cannot give credit for blank spaces, and there is no penalty for guessing wrong.

You may use the back of these pages, but telegraphic answers should suffice. Abbreviate (e.g. Cl. = Clytemnestra). Whole sentences are usually not needed. Content matters, not syntax or style.

Please do not lose time telling me more than has been asked on a particular question, e.g., by going into related issues. Be an Athenian. Keep moving. Be as specific and concrete as possible.



Aphrodite and Πειθῶ (Persuasion) send Helen away with Paris

## Persuasion

Πειθῶ  
(Peithō)

Persuasion was a concrete enough concept for the 5<sup>th</sup> century Greeks to be depicted as a goddess, Peithō. Persuasion can disrupt households and cause wars, as in the above case of Paris's leading Helen away with the help of Peithō as well as Aphrodite. Yet Persuasion is also the basis of politics.

κοινωνία  
- δεκάθε  
πειθής  
ἡλικία  
χρηματιστή

# I. Selling war

Themistocles shows a remarkable ability to get his way. In as many instances as you recall from Herodotus and Thucydides, answer the following:

Whom does T. persuade?	To do what?	How does T. persuade them?	Why does he need to do
✓ Persians	attack <sup>offense</sup> fleet	Sends messenger through M's servant	
✓ Athenians	depend on ships as wooden walls have	reinterprets oracle	Spartans are about to appear. for I think to stay for A save the people
✓ Athenians	conduct war with from Laurion profits	Undescribed	to protect Athens naval power
✓ Eurybiades	call conference before going to sea	Urgency of appeal	fleet will be you need south
✓ Themistocles, etc.	that Athens is a country	the people are most	so Eurybiades will be something

The Persians also debate politics, though perhaps to less effect. For example, what animal selects a king of Persia?

Cyno (female dog) decides to keep Cynus - interesting  
 Imagines Persians with winners

But, then, how did a mule depose Astyages?

Cynus, a Mule-Persian mix, was King of Persia and went against Media.

While the Athenians style themselves "the education of Greece," in Pericles' famous words from his funeral oration, what strengths can the Spartans claim for themselves in Herodotus and Thucydides?

1.90-96

cautiousness

wisdom

sensible

land fighting power

adherence to law (Themistocles) over personal fear

self-control

well-ordered life (Archidamas)

discipline, good training

As he is considering and executing his invasion of Greece, Xerxes receives numerous warnings from human counselors and divine signs. Describe how in various instances Xerxes manages to ignore the warnings.

Counselor Sign	ignores
Artabanus feeling of worry	no need for risk; Xerxes calls him a coward, turns I.P. into defensive
(Vain of olive branches vanishes	dreams (representing ambition?) tell him to go
Hellas pont bridge destroyed	interprets to take over earth
eclipse	lashes and fetters; "respectively" reasserts dominance
Artabanus	eclipse of Greek cities
Mare to have	earth and sea; no risks, no gains
mule gives birth to burro	ignores
Demareteus	ignores
Phylaxer (teacher)	Spartans will never stop; laughs people afraid to tell him.

Exe 4-

## II. Persuasion, child of Ruin / Persuasion, mother of Democracy

In the *Agamemnon*, the elders trace their troubles back to "the wretched spirit of Persuasion (Πειθῶ), / conniving child of Ruin ("Ατη, Atē)" (Ag. 385-86), who seduced Paris into seducing Helen. In the first two plays, destructive Peithō keeps working across gender lines.

How does Electra in *The Libation Bearers* parallel and transform aspects of Cassandra in the *Agamemnon* as the two women persuade Orestes and the chorus of elders, respectively? In the following grid, note similarities or telling oppositions:

	Cassandra	Electra
Circumstances:	wronged virgin daughter, lost with Troy's downfall, vindicate house	wronged virgin daughter sent for <del>persecution</del> appeasement of vengeful father <sup>enslaved</sup> persuaded for vengeance over appeasement <sup>vindication</sup>
Goal:	bring vengeance on Ag. as destroyer of city; bring justice to elders of fate to come. inform	have brother kill mother so she will be free, inherit, restore natural patriarchal order. vengeance on city. inform
Persuasive powers:	prophetess: can combine past and future ∴ gods' decree. Whirling mind avenging sister-figure Sphingonai	inhabited by power and prophecy, gods' decree (Apollo) work on brother's sense of disownment like hers. Whirling mind "Two children"
Images used:	bull killed net pulling down by cow hath should be cleansing	pouring water (hath) shroud (pg. 87)
Outcome:	goes with dignity to death infects elders with lyric exhortation becomes head of chorus for a time shows them danger; they oppose Clyt.	persuades Orestes, with help of chorus, to take revenge on mother

In the *Agamemnon*, Helen's sister becomes the embodiment of destructive, man-destroying Peithō when she lures Agamemnon to his death on the red robes. In *The Libation Bearers*, Orestes restages that ritual but only manages to perpetuate the cycle of vendetta. As always in the trilogy, three's a charm.

How does the ending of *The Furies* (after Orestes' exit) restage and successfully reverse these two earlier rituals? Some possible dimensions: images, props, speech types, use of space.

- ✓ Furies go below (death in other) but to temple which will make strong.
- ✓ no bodies left on stage: victim (Orestes) disappears, no blood
- ✓ red robes are appropriate: used to honor goddesses rather than falsely elevate mortals (carpet, cloth)
- reconciliation of old and young (Furies and Athena); also male and female.
- brave new world; something has begun actually, rather than (not) ended (cycle of vendetta)
- people truly welcomed in honor.
- appeasement of vengeful without blood.

How does this final ritual get beyond the pernicious female v. male / male v. female dimension of the earlier exchanges?

- Athena indicates both; she is a female without a mother who represents neither.
- ✓ Justice system run by courts of men of Athens, with influence by female Furies and ~~androgynous~~ Athena.
- Patriarchal democracy (Athens) established; men in charge, female (goddesses) look on.
- Furies clothed in state like Agamemnon, served by women.

How does the solution that Athena brokers earlier in *The Furies* relocate and transform Persuasion in its social functioning?

- irresolvable conflict between claims of Furies (family, vendetta) and Apollo (social customs/marriage)
- Persuasion mediates, recognizes need for men/women, old/young, family/city ~~to be~~ gods/men
- take part in every thing, although each thinks it is the only legitimate power. For society, (group) to function, people must give and take. Bringing everyone to table (Spartans and Athenians, etc.) over disparate views is vital. Channeled into being reasonable.

The Athenians, saviors of Greece in Herodotus and founders of democratic justice in Aeschylus, have become imperialists in Thucydides' account. How do they justify enslaving other Greek states?

*black*  
The strong are meant to run the weak and to defend themselves. Nothing otherwise goes against human nature and self-preservation. The best type pays greatest possible attention to justice while recognizing/enjoying power. Didn't get the other states forcibly; defending themselves against Persians made them but themselves in our protection. Besides, treated as equals.