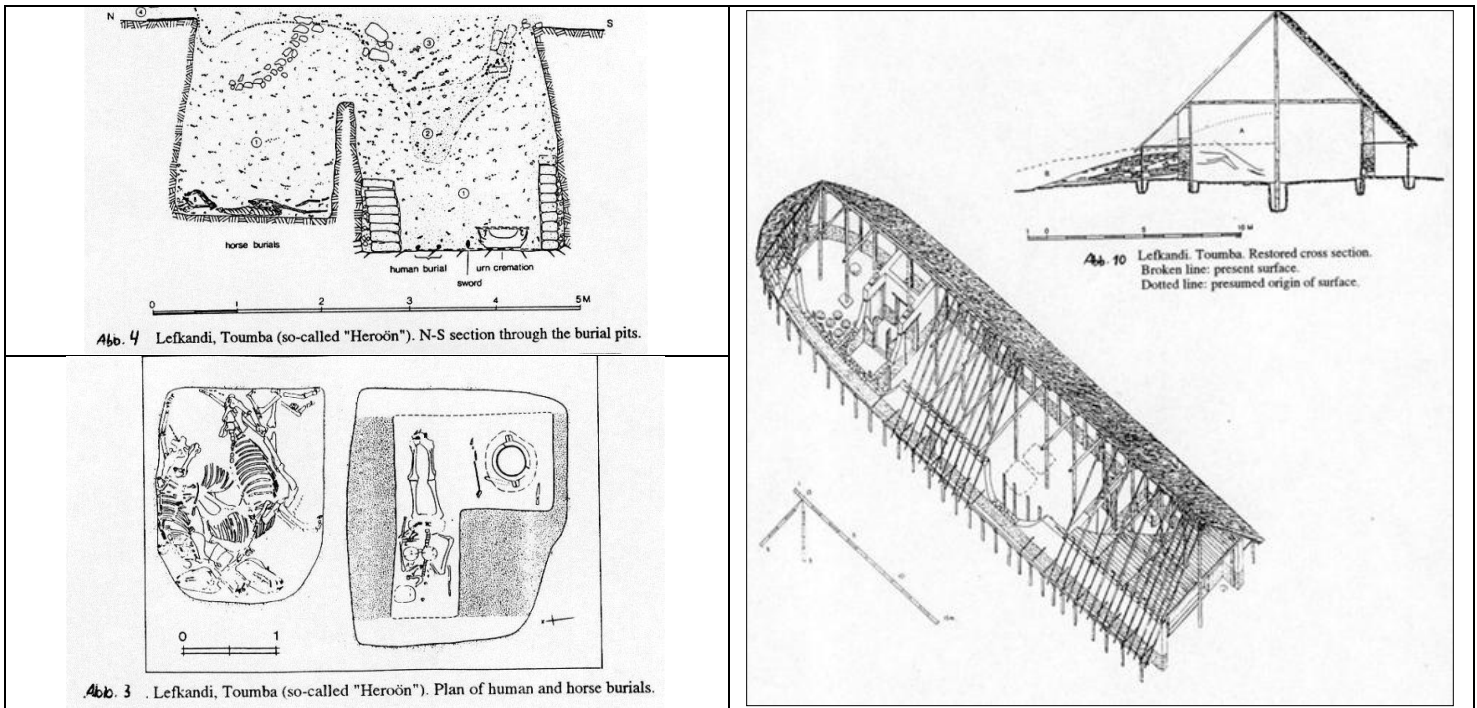


Chronology

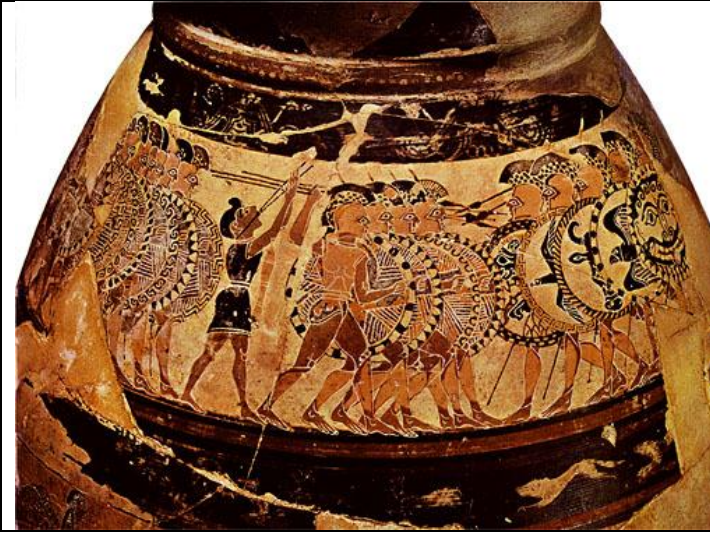
Dark Age Greece 1150-800 BCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeric hero stories • Mediterranean colonization • polis development • hoplite development 		Archaic Age Greece 800-480 BCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iliad and Odyssey written down • Athens removes tyrants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Solon and Cleisthenes • Ionic Revolt • Persia and Greece prepare for war 	
Star Terms:	• polis	• colonization	• hoplite
Geog Terms	• Greece	• Aegean	• Sparta

A. Heroön at Lefkandi: built c 950 BC, 50 meters long and 13.8 meters wide



A hero cult can be distinguished by its formal expression in continuous scheduled ritual action at a specific location. A permanent shrine would be erected in honor of the hero and his cult followers would clearly identify him on inscriptions or on offerings. The members of the hero cult would present offerings and sacrifices long after the death of the hero, sometimes extending several centuries later. Practitioners involved in the hero cult participated in several activities: public processions, sacrifice and games, and construction of a monument in the form of an altar and or naiskos. The Heroon at Lefkandi is emblematic of the kind of "heroic" society recorded in Homer's epics. The ability of people in Greece, under trying circumstances to build such a monumental structure demonstrates a war-like yet adventurist spirit. The preoccupation of funerary practices that revolve around heroic worship indicate an obsession with honor and prestige. Conversely, such long-held religious practices prove that DA culture in Greece held particular social attitudes, such as fear of opposite, such as shame, or a loss of "face" as described in the Homeric epics. Formal hero cult worship boomed in the eighth century.

B. Chigi Vase: Proto-Corinthian wine jug from Italy (c. 650 BCE)



The Chigi vase (Fig. 1) is perhaps the earliest-known example of a kind of wine jug conventionally known as an *olpe*. The vase was deposited in a monumental tomb that was built before the end of the 7th century perhaps even as early as 630 BCE. The battle scene of the fourth zone has always received most of the scholarly attention given that it is usually considered the earliest representation of what is known as 'hoplite warfare, thought to have been developed just a generation or two earlier. The depiction of a hoplite phalanx attests to the development of organized warfare as well as its spread to other Greek places around the Mediterranean.

C. Anavyssos Kouros, marble (530 BCE)

A *kouros*, meaning male youth (plural *kouroi*), is the modern term given to those representations of male youths which first appear in the Archaic period in Greece. These *kouroi* statues are beardless, most often nude and take a formulaic advancing posture in which the hands are stiff and the left foot is advanced. This type of Archaic sculpture also demonstrates the almond-shaped eyes and what is commonly known as the "Archaic smile." This statue also attests to the cultural connection that Greeks had with Egypt as the statuary form is very similar. Such statues are found across the Greek-speaking world, the preponderance of these was found in sanctuaries of Apollo. These free-standing sculptures were typically marble, but also the form is rendered in limestone, wood, bronze, ivory and terracotta.

The inscription on the base of the statue reads:

"Stop and show pity beside the marker of Kroisos, dead, whom once in battle's front rank raging Ares destroyed."

