I. Books:
   Pomeroy et al., *Ancient Greece*.
   Plutarch, *Greek Lives*
   Plato, *Euthyphro, Apology, Crito, Phaedo*
   Specific reading assignments are made in the semester calendar below.
   Readings should be done by the beginning of the week for best understanding of the lectures.

II. Tests
   There will be three tests. For the dates, see the calendar below. Each test will consist of four sections, two of multiple choice questions, one of short answer essays, and one section of long answer essays. You will do your choice of two of these four sections. The short answer essays will ask you to identify (who, what, where, when, why, how, and significance) of five of eight important people, places, and things. The long answer essays will ask you to address major issues identified in class. There will be about four topics from which you are to write on two.

III. Papers:
   I want two papers from you. Each paper will count 20% of your final grade.

First Paper: Answer one of the following.
1. What do we not know about the Minoans and Mycenaeans? Why do we not know these things?
2. It is 600 B.C. and you have just become a typical tyrant in a typical Greek polis. Who are your friends and enemies and how are you going to deal with them? Be sure to consider both short and long range friends and enemies. Be specific about the situation a typical Greek tyrant--no vague generalities!
3. Contrast Greece during the Dark Age with Greece during the Archaic Period. Why was the Archaic Period so different? What was the chief cause of the differences? Give specific examples of differences.

Second paper: Answer one of the following.
1. Outline the argument of any one of the assigned Platonic dialogues. Strip away the irrelevant conversation and present the questions and answers that are the essence of the dialogue.
2. Do you think that the Apology is an accurate account of what Socrates said at his trial? What factors indicate that the Apology may be accurate? What factors indicate that it may be inaccurate?
3. In the Crito, why does Socrates decide to die when it was not absolutely necessary? Do you find his reasoning persuasive? Are there any weaknesses in it?

Each paper shall be three to five pages long, shall address the topic directly, shall not merely reproduce in other words what the author says, and shall be in proper, correct,
formal English. A short practical guide to English follows: read and follow it! Papers are expected on the day due. Late papers will be accepted but will be graded lower. Papers long over due will be treated savagely. If you fail to turn in a paper you will get a failing grade for the course.

III. A Short Practical Guide to English
A. Basics:
1. Check both spelling and the meaning of unfamiliar words in a dictionary.
2. Use complete sentences.
3. Subjects and verbs must agree in number.
4. Avoid choppy, simplistic sentences and paragraphs. Good writing must be clearly expressed, but it ought not sound like a "Dick and Jane" book.
5. Capitalize proper nouns.
6. The possessive of singular noun, even those ending in s, is formed by adding an apostrophe and s, e.g. boy's. The only exceptions are the possessives of ancient proper names ending in es and us, e.g. Euripides', and Jesus'. Plurals ending in s form the possessive by adding an apostrophe, e.g. boys'.
7. Pronouns must agree in number and person in their antecedents.
8. Quotations are normally introduced by a comma or colon, and quotation marks are placed to contain other marks of punctuation.
9. "Who" and "whom" refer to people; "that" and "which" to inanimate objects.
10. "Who" is used for subjects and predicate nominatives of sentences; "whom" is used for indirect objects, direct objects, and objects of prepositions.
11. "Its" is the possessive of "it"; "it's" is a contraction of "it is" and has no place in formal English.
12. "Their" is a possessive; "there" is an adverb; "they're" is a contraction of "they are" and has no place in formal English.
13. The names of books and plays are underlined or in italics.
14. "However" can never be used to link two otherwise independent sentences. It is poor style to begin a sentence with "however." Write, "Bill stayed. Frank, however, left immediately," but not "Bill stayed, however, Frank left immediately" or "Bill stayed. However, Frank left immediately."
15. Use a comma with a conjunction to join two separate clauses, e.g."He did it, but he did not admit it." A comma alone cannot join two separate clauses: it is wrong to write, "He did it, he did not admit it."
16. A semi-colon without a conjunction joins two separate clauses, e.g. "He did it; he did not admit it."

B. Requirements of Formal English:
1. Do not split infinitives. It is correct to write "to walk slowly," but "to slowly walk" is wrong.
2. Do not use contractions (don't, can't, etc.) in formal English.
3. An introductory subordinate clause is followed by a comma, e.g. "When she was young, she had red hair." A concluding subordinate clause is not followed by a comma, e.g. "She had red hair because she had dyed it."
4. "Because" introduces a concluding subordinate clause; it is poor style to use "because" to begin a sentence. Do not do so.

5. Do not end a sentence or a clause with a dangling preposition, e.g. "He did not know where she went to" is wrong.

C. Style:
1. In general, use the past tense to describe events which occurred in the past. Do not jump back and forth between different tenses without reason.
2. Express yourself in your own words. If you copy a passage from another writer’s work, you must give proper credit.
3. Quotations less than five typed lines in length should be in quotation marks. Quotations more than five typed lines in length should be indented five spaces and single spaced, without quotation marks. Do not quote extensively in short papers: summarize in your own words.
4. "Quote" is a verb; "quotation" is a noun. Observe the difference.
5. Be neat. Clean clogged typefaces. Use "Whiteout" or complete erasing to correct errors. Do not simply print over errors. If a ribbon in a typewriter or printer is faint and hard to read, either replace it with a fresh ribbon or print on "bold" to make the print sufficiently dark. Do not ever turn in faint, hard to read papers.
6. Use proper margins: 1 1/2" at the left, 1" at the right; 1-1 1/2" at top and bottom. Also, use standard size type, 10 or 12 cpi.

7. The key to good writing is editing and re-writing. A first draft is not a finished paper. A decent paper should be edited and re-written at least three times.

These rules are somewhat rigid and old-fashioned, but you must remember that all writing should be tailored to a specific audience. You probably would not write the same way to a conservative, aged relative, such as your great-grandmother, as you might to someone with whom you went to high school. I am the audience for your writing in this course, and to communicate effectively with me, observe this brief guide to English. It will also do you well in many other academic situations; I do not know of anyone who has ever been seriously faulted for writing English that is too proper.

IV. Tests

There will be three exams. Each exam will consist of four sections (two multiple choice, one short essay, one long essay) from which you may select and complete two sections. Each exam will count 20% of the final grade.

The material on the tests will come from lectures and the books. The material you are most certain to see is the material that is of central concern: if you hear it in the lectures, read it in the books, you will probably see it a third time on the test. Use the lectures primarily as guides to what is most important.

V. Semester Calendar:


**Week 2:** Aug. 26–30. Readings: Pomeroy chapter 2.
Mycenaeans, Greek Dark Ages.

**Week 3**: Sept. 2–6. Readings: Pomeroy chapter 3.
Homer, Aristocracy, Colonization.

Archaic Period: Near Eastern Cultures, Tyrants, Literature, Philosophy.

Archaic Period: Art, Architecture, Sparta, Review.

**Week 6**: Sept. 23–27. Readings: Review

**Friday, Sept. 27: Exam I.**

Persian Art and Architecture, Ionian Revolt, Persian Wars.

Persian Wars, Athens and the Delian League.


Athenian Drama, Art, Architecture, Sophists, and Socrates.

**Week 11**: Oct. 28–Nov.1. Readings: Review.
Fourth Century B.C.

Fourth Century B.C.

*Monday, Nov. 4: Exam II.*

Philip of Macedonia, Alexander.

Formations of the Hellenistic Monarchies, Hellenistic Governments in Practice.

**Week 15**: Nov. 25–29. Readings:
Fusion and separation, Hellenistic science and philosophy.

**Week 16**: Dec. 2–6. Readings: Review.
Hellenistic Art, Coming of Rome, Review.

**Final: Monday, 8 December, 7:50 am**