

1

00:00:01,159 --> 00:00:10,380

Our next speaker is Bruce LaForse. I know
I saw him somewhere who is an Associate

2

00:00:10,380 --> 00:00:15,809

Professor of Classics who specializes in
the history of Ancient Greece. He has

3

00:00:15,809 --> 00:00:21,720

published articles on the 4th century
BCE athenian historian philosopher,

4

00:00:21,720 --> 00:00:29,550

Xenophon, as well as on military history
and ancient concepts of ethnicity. He

5

00:00:29,550 --> 00:00:35,070

received an MA in Greek and PhD in
classics from the University of Texas at

6

00:00:35,070 --> 00:00:41,640

Austin. He has also studied at The
American Numismatic Society in New York

7

00:00:41,640 --> 00:00:47,399

and at the American School of Classical
Studies in Athens. LaForse has been at

8

00:00:47,399 --> 00:00:52,289

Wright State since 2000. He currently is
the director of the Liberal Studies

9

00:00:52,289 --> 00:00:58,379

program and a faculty advisor for the
veteran and military center. His talk is

10

00:00:58,379 --> 00:01:03,390

titled "A Semester at the American School
of Classical Studies in Athens and

11

00:01:03,390 --> 00:01:10,890

Update from Greece" I spent my semester
sabbatical for which I am extremely

12

00:01:10,890 --> 00:01:17,400

grateful back in Athens at the American

School for Classical Studies and I had

13

00:01:17,400 --> 00:01:22,470

not been there in about 20 years.

1993-1994 I was there for the year.

14

00:01:22,470 --> 00:01:31,079

I had not been to Greece in that span

either so what I was planning to do was

15

00:01:31,079 --> 00:01:37,170

to go back and be a graduate student

again and it's they have a year-long

16

00:01:37,170 --> 00:01:41,850

program there that sort of part

outward-bound part Marine Corps basic

17

00:01:41,850 --> 00:01:49,290

training and you get to visit virtually

every ancient site in Mainland, Greece in

18

00:01:49,290 --> 00:01:53,509

the fall. You go out for two weeks when
you come back to Athens for four days,

19

00:01:53,509 --> 00:01:57,020

prepare the report that has been
assigned to you for the next trip,

20

00:01:57,020 --> 00:02:01,259

hopefully get your laundry cleaned, and
then you're out again for another two

21

00:02:01,259 --> 00:02:07,560

weeks to go to a different section of
Greece. What this did for me is a

22

00:02:07,560 --> 00:02:11,980

number of things. One was too
get the opportunity to see how things

23

00:02:11,980 --> 00:02:16,680

change over 23 years, since I've been
thinking about how things change over

24

00:02:16,680 --> 00:02:23,380

2,400 years, is it a really a valuable
idea that you can use an ancient

25

00:02:23,380 --> 00:02:28,390

historians description of a battle and
go out to the countryside and will can

26

00:02:28,390 --> 00:02:32,590

you make sense of it and I was shocked
to see the differences in just 23 years

27

00:02:32,590 --> 00:02:39,000

let alone 2400
years. But it also got me up to date with

28

00:02:39,000 --> 00:02:44,500

most of the scholarship and all of the
activations throughout most of those

29

00:02:44,500 --> 00:02:50,740

places the American School has an in
with virtually every place there so we

30

00:02:50,740 --> 00:02:57,910

got to go places no one else gets to go
to you except the excavator and it's a

31

00:02:57,910 --> 00:03:03,400

lot of fun as well. It was also
interesting to be in Greece and see how

32

00:03:03,400 --> 00:03:09,730

much they're suffering and it took me a
while to see it because the country has

33

00:03:09,730 --> 00:03:15,070

come a long way in the last 23 years so
they're very much in the 21st century in

34

00:03:15,070 --> 00:03:20,890

terms of their technology and Athens is
a major city in ways that it wasn't 23

35

00:03:20,890 --> 00:03:26,380

years ago but after a few weeks I could
see that there's a lot of suffering

36

00:03:26,380 --> 00:03:30,820

there and I just saw a figure yesterday
that their unemployment is twenty-five

37

00:03:30,820 --> 00:03:39,100

percent overall for people young people
it's like 75 percent. It's it's a very

38

00:03:39,100 --> 00:03:44,410

very very hard times. It varies from
district to district. Some areas are

39

00:03:44,410 --> 00:03:49,750

doing well or relatively well northern
Greece is a disaster area. Areas around

40

00:03:49,750 --> 00:03:53,220

Corinth are doing well because they have
a lot of citrus and they can sell that

41

00:03:53,220 --> 00:04:00,780

European Union but back to antiquity.

42

00:04:01,260 --> 00:04:08,050

I was there for just under
three months so I didn't have to get a

43

00:04:08,050 --> 00:04:14,110

go through the extensive process of
getting a visa and they divided the fall

44

00:04:14,110 --> 00:04:19,900

term into four trips. I did not do the
third trip because it occurred to me I

45

00:04:19,900 --> 00:04:23,230

wouldn't be able to see anything in
Athens if I didn't take two weeks to do

46

00:04:23,230 --> 00:04:26,150

that
so I missed out on the Peloponnese but

47

00:04:26,150 --> 00:04:37,370

otherwise I covered these three areas.

I'll give you a okay. This is at the

48

00:04:37,370 --> 00:04:42,410

Pnyx where the assembly would meet. An
Athenian democracy was direct not

49

00:04:42,410 --> 00:04:47,240

representative like ours, so you didn't
have people that made decisions for you.

50

00:04:47,240 --> 00:04:52,280

You went to a meeting and you voted of
course you know the camel is a horse

51

00:04:52,280 --> 00:04:57,050

designed by a committee. This is a
gigantic committee government by

52

00:04:57,050 --> 00:05:02,050

committee and the buck stops with the
assembly and it met in this area here,

53

00:05:02,050 --> 00:05:07,550

where's the pointer? This is the area it met.

The Pnyx over here is the familiar

54

00:05:07,550 --> 00:05:13,940

Acropolis and then the ancient downtown,
the Agora is in this area right here and

55

00:05:13,940 --> 00:05:18,320

then the American school is located on
the bank on the banks on the slopes of

56

00:05:18,320 --> 00:05:27,190

this mountain here, Lycabettus. And
the school dates to 1881 AD and so it's

57

00:05:27,190 --> 00:05:36,530

initiated really almost before they
getting a modern archaeology and it in

58

00:05:36,530 --> 00:05:44,450

1881 this location was like whoops 50
minutes outside of downtown Athens. Now

59

00:05:44,450 --> 00:05:47,780

it's in a neighborhood that's roughly
the equivalent of Beverly Hills for

60

00:05:47,780 --> 00:05:51,800

Athens so is where politicians and movie
stars live and graduate students in

61

00:05:51,800 --> 00:05:59,540

archeology. So I rented a basement
apartment building on the right. I was

62

00:05:59,540 --> 00:06:02,540

a little claustrophobic but it was
literally around the corner from the

63

00:06:02,540 --> 00:06:07,550

school this is a typical street on the
side in Lycabettus. It's a very wealthy

64

00:06:07,550 --> 00:06:11,810

neighborhood, doesn't look like it, but
those places are very nice. You get some

65

00:06:11,810 --> 00:06:18,620

nice views like of the Parthenon there.
There are other amenities that weren't

66

00:06:18,620 --> 00:06:25,270

there 20 years ago. A two-car garage.

67

00:06:26,460 --> 00:06:33,190

I love that. The school is see if i can do this
without advancing it, right in this area

68

00:06:33,190 --> 00:06:38,530

here and it's one of a couple of dozen
foreign schools and these foreign

69

00:06:38,530 --> 00:06:42,729

schools conduct all negotiations with
the Greek government. So you can't just

70

00:06:42,729 --> 00:06:46,479

get on a plane go over to the Greek
version of Home Depot, get a shovel and

71

00:06:46,479 --> 00:06:49,419

go out in the countryside and start
digging you need to get a permit and the

72

00:06:49,419 --> 00:06:52,960

Greeks issue very very few and you have
to apply for them through one of these

73

00:06:52,960 --> 00:06:57,940

schools. The American School is one of
the oldest it's the biggest. Right next

74

00:06:57,940 --> 00:07:04,060

door is the British School. Same
neighborhood. That's the American School

75

00:07:04,060 --> 00:07:08,949

the main library, it's non-circulating,
it's huge! They have another library that

76

00:07:08,949 --> 00:07:13,900

generally covers all Greek culture the
second audience. There's the residents for

77

00:07:13,900 --> 00:07:20,080

grad students and visiting faculty, view
out the men's room of the third floor of

78

00:07:20,080 --> 00:07:25,569

the library, was a nice day and for
exercise I climbed up the top of the

79

00:07:25,569 --> 00:07:30,610

capitals every evening. There's a
zigzag climbing up the hill there, but

80

00:07:30,610 --> 00:07:34,270

the views are an amazing from up there,
it's worth that if you survive the climb.

81

00:07:34,270 --> 00:07:40,060

So you got the Acropolis with the Parthenon here. Piraeus the island of Aegina the

82

00:07:40,060 --> 00:07:45,280

eyesore of Piraeus, and in the distance
you can see the Peloponnese which

83

00:07:45,280 --> 00:07:49,180

shocked me when I was there twenty years
ago how close that is how small the

84

00:07:49,180 --> 00:07:55,419

distances are and as an historian that
sort of useful information to have. You

85

00:07:55,419 --> 00:08:00,699

can also see here a little the new
Acropolis museum the top floor of which

86

00:08:00,699 --> 00:08:06,159

is exactly parallel with the Parthenon,
and there's a display of plaster casts

87

00:08:06,159 --> 00:08:11,770

of all the things that were taken away
from the parthenon by the british and

88

00:08:11,770 --> 00:08:16,210

then hiking back down the hill you want

to do that before it gets too dark you

89

00:08:16,210 --> 00:08:21,820

get some nice views this is a sorry the
Island of Salamis so the sea battle that

90

00:08:21,820 --> 00:08:25,300

saved the western world from Persian
domination took place right in these

91

00:08:25,300 --> 00:08:30,060

straits where is it right in here.

92

00:08:30,539 --> 00:08:37,900

Another view of the Agora. This is a
restored 3rd century BC building, was

93

00:08:37,900 --> 00:08:42,390

restored in the 1950's and it houses all of the fines from

94

00:08:42,390 --> 00:08:46,350

the Agora. The Agora is an american
excavation, various countries have

95

00:08:46,350 --> 00:08:53,520

different sites and there are all kinds
of workshops storage areas labs and

96

00:08:53,520 --> 00:08:56,790

everything that's stored there the
Greeks had the keys to and the Americans

97

00:08:56,790 --> 00:09:03,360

don't. So it's very cooperative though.

Another shot of the Agora. This is a

98

00:09:03,360 --> 00:09:11,339

where the the heart of Athenian
democracy, there was a steering committee

99

00:09:11,339 --> 00:09:18,720

for the assembly, it met in this circular
building and building next to it. The

100

00:09:18,720 --> 00:09:23,670

first day of the semester the melon

professor of archaeology it's a

101

00:09:23,670 --> 00:09:29,550

three-year appointment has the students
go down to the Agora and he introduces

102

00:09:29,550 --> 00:09:34,170

or reviews depending on the student all
the parts of Greek architecture. He uses

103

00:09:34,170 --> 00:09:38,790

one of the best preserved buildings from
antiquity the Hephaesteion on the western

104

00:09:38,790 --> 00:09:43,920

side of the Agora and the melon
professor this this year was a guy who

105

00:09:43,920 --> 00:09:47,370

was a grad student when I was there very
close friend. So that's another reason

106

00:09:47,370 --> 00:09:51,960

why I wanted to redo this. So that I
could tell all the students about the

107

00:09:51,960 --> 00:09:57,300

things he did when he was a student.

That's Kevin Daly, he's a professor at

108

00:09:57,300 --> 00:10:08,370

Bucknell and brilliant archaeologist and
very good teacher. When he got to Greece

109

00:10:08,370 --> 00:10:14,280

he was going to be a Latin poetry person,
and then his year increase changed that

110

00:10:14,280 --> 00:10:21,180

to Greek archaeology. American school
will do that, and you can date buildings

111

00:10:21,180 --> 00:10:26,190

by things as simple as the method used
to clamp stones together, so here he's

112

00:10:26,190 --> 00:10:31,800

giving a quick primer on that to these
new students. I gotta throw on a shot of

113

00:10:31,800 --> 00:10:35,160

the Parthenon even though I missed the
latest on that because they do that

114

00:10:35,160 --> 00:10:41,420

they do Athens in Attica in the spring
term but it's being heavily restored,

115

00:10:41,420 --> 00:10:50,070

cleaned with marble taken from the
original quarries that the stones came

116

00:10:50,070 --> 00:10:55,310

from, and this is an on going project,

117

00:10:55,520 --> 00:10:59,640

and I'm going to resist giving my usual
spiel about this but there are no

118

00:10:59,640 --> 00:11:03,270

straight lines of this building area I
can't resist ok. The columns would meet

119

00:11:03,270 --> 00:11:07,440

if you extended them a mile in the sky
that bottom of that is not you know if

120

00:11:07,440 --> 00:11:14,339

you put a Cubs cap right here and went
over the other side and bent down and

121

00:11:14,339 --> 00:11:22,700

squinted you wouldn't be able to see it,
the floors float by that much.

122

00:11:23,060 --> 00:11:26,430

That's what that's supposed to
illustrate but it doesn't really capture

123

00:11:26,430 --> 00:11:32,339

that but I couldn't get closer to it.
There's the new acropolis museum behind

124

00:11:32,339 --> 00:11:38,450

the theater of Dionysus. So this is
parallels with the Parthenon here and

125

00:11:38,450 --> 00:11:44,910

that's that's looking back up from the
museum. One thing I didn't do 20 years

126

00:11:44,910 --> 00:11:49,620

ago was walk out to what's left of
Plato's Academy and it's supposedly on a

127

00:11:49,620 --> 00:11:55,079

street that was famous in antiquity for
being very beautiful and rural and now

128

00:11:55,079 --> 00:12:03,750

it's not. This is Plato street it's lower
middle-class neighborhood very similar

129

00:12:03,750 --> 00:12:08,670

in terms of its feeling claustrophobic
to the upper-class neighborhood. There's

130

00:12:08,670 --> 00:12:12,680

a nice park there you will see no
tourists if you go to this place and

131

00:12:12,680 --> 00:12:18,480

this is the wrestling ground that was
part of the Academy where they would get

132

00:12:18,480 --> 00:12:25,020

together and watch young boys and then
think deep thoughts but it's it's not at

133

00:12:25,020 --> 00:12:31,700

all what did I just do sorry it's not at
all restored and I don't think anybody's

134

00:12:31,700 --> 00:12:39,420

done much with it so it took me a while
to find it. Now the three areas I went to

135

00:12:39,420 --> 00:12:44,660

you the first trip we drove left Athens early morning went straight to this area

136

00:12:44,660 --> 00:12:53,940

and then Acarnania, Aetolia, Epirus and
then to Macedon and then the second trip

137

00:12:53,940 --> 00:13:03,190

focused on Boeotia and focus these are
all the ancient names and then oh Jesus

138

00:13:03,190 --> 00:13:09,980

last trip how come it does it just just
because I'm a Mac person that it does

139

00:13:09,980 --> 00:13:12,730

just am I doing wrong here?

140

00:13:16,050 --> 00:13:24,160

This area right here that where I went on my fourth trip. So this is right

141

00:13:24,160 --> 00:13:28,570

right near the western entrance of the
Corinthian Gulf there one of the things

142

00:13:28,570 --> 00:13:33,340

that I was most struck by was how much
has been done on The Late Bronze Age and

143

00:13:33,340 --> 00:13:38,800

there's a tremendous amount of material
after the Mycenaean palaces collapsed.

144

00:13:38,800 --> 00:13:41,320

Those are the ones those are the
Mycenaeans of the Greeks that did all

145

00:13:41,320 --> 00:13:45,460

the same and stuff in the Bronze Age but
their palaces collapse and there's

146

00:13:45,460 --> 00:13:49,900

civilization continues for another
hundred years. threesome it's called Late

147

00:13:49,900 --> 00:13:55,360

Holatic Three-C and there's a very large
cemetery in the foreground of this slide

148

00:13:55,360 --> 00:14:04,780

and then on the hill where the
settlement was and this had not been

149

00:14:04,780 --> 00:14:11,560

excavated or even discovered 20 years
ago. There are a lot of the chamber tombs

150

00:14:11,560 --> 00:14:16,450

there are several dozens and massive and
very rich grave goods for a society that

151

00:14:16,450 --> 00:14:22,630

supposedly post collapse, right? So there
are really high quality swords from all

152

00:14:22,630 --> 00:14:28,720

over from Northern Europe so they're
doing serious trading and it's a site

153

00:14:28,720 --> 00:14:31,900

that the Greeks the modern Greeks had

fixed up to make it into a tourist

154

00:14:31,900 --> 00:14:35,470

attraction but there was nobody else
there. They did the same thing with the

155

00:14:35,470 --> 00:14:41,920

site of Pleuron which has massive
fortifications that go extensive circuit.

156

00:14:41,920 --> 00:14:48,160

It was inhabited from Bronze Age times
it shows up on linear b tablets and then

157

00:14:48,160 --> 00:14:51,370

it's quite a major site in the
Hellenistic period so the 300's

158

00:14:51,370 --> 00:14:56,650

BC 200 BC and again the Greeks have
tried modern Greeks have tried to turn

159

00:14:56,650 --> 00:15:01,450

this into a tourist attraction but you
can see there's only our bus there but

160

00:15:01,450 --> 00:15:05,740

they're very impressive walls which I'm
only going to show you very quickly I

161

00:15:05,740 --> 00:15:11,890

have lost track completely of the time
how much time do I have left if any holy

162

00:15:11,890 --> 00:15:19,570

moly okay and that's looking south
across the Corinthian Gulf and then the

163

00:15:19,570 --> 00:15:23,170

next town over is called Oiniadai and
it's one of my favorites because it has

164

00:15:23,170 --> 00:15:29,750

a complex of ship sheds for warships and
this would have held six triremes

165

00:15:29,750 --> 00:15:33,350

and it's from these kinds of sheds
there's several others in the Greek

166

00:15:33,350 --> 00:15:38,330

world that we get a sense of how big
triremes were they can't be any bigger

167

00:15:38,330 --> 00:15:42,560

than would fit in these sheds right?
These would have been covered rollers

168

00:15:42,560 --> 00:15:45,920

they tried to pull those ships out of
the water as often as they could so they

169

00:15:45,920 --> 00:15:53,870

didn't get waterlogged. Their likeness was
one of their key advantages. I

170

00:15:53,870 --> 00:15:58,160

actually got back up in them this time
and photographed out of them. This is a

171

00:15:58,160 --> 00:16:02,750

place again in Aetolia where there
are some of the earliest stone Greek

172

00:16:02,750 --> 00:16:08,380

temples. Long and narrow with a apsidal
and different from the later ones and

173

00:16:08,380 --> 00:16:15,200

then skipping ahead about 500 years, this
is the monument that Augustus put up

174

00:16:15,200 --> 00:16:20,450

after he defeated Marc Anthony at Actium
and created the city he called

175

00:16:20,450 --> 00:16:26,720

Nikopolis Victory City and he forced
all of the people living in several

176

00:16:26,720 --> 00:16:31,640

within 100 miles anyway to move to this
new city but this is the monument he put

177

00:16:31,640 --> 00:16:35,420

up the all along the front of that
structure our ships Rams that he put up

178

00:16:35,420 --> 00:16:39,110

his trophies right from which we get the
word rostra which is the Latin word for

179

00:16:39,110 --> 00:16:44,000

a ship's ran so speaker's platform would
be some place you'd put those. The

180

00:16:44,000 --> 00:16:51,680

cuttings for those I got forced into
giving a report on a medieval bridge

181

00:16:51,680 --> 00:16:57,710

something I'm really an expert on, but
somebody took a picture of me doing that

182

00:16:57,710 --> 00:17:03,830

this is at Arta, ancient Ambracia,

and then the other major thing that I

183

00:17:03,830 --> 00:17:09,980

was really stunned by is how much
excavation the Greeks have done in the

184

00:17:09,980 --> 00:17:13,220

north in Macedonia and they have a
modern political reason for doing that.

185

00:17:13,220 --> 00:17:18,350

They want to claim Macedonia, not and
they want those current Macedonians to

186

00:17:18,350 --> 00:17:22,730

have that so in the last 25 years
they've done extensive excavation up

187

00:17:22,730 --> 00:17:26,839

there and what they found is in fact
that the ancient macedonians are very

188

00:17:26,839 --> 00:17:32,030

closely related to the Greeks. They are
Greek. Much to the modern Greeks relief.

189

00:17:32,030 --> 00:17:36,350

This is a thing. Now this is something that was found and there are

190

00:17:36,350 --> 00:17:41,929

50's or 60's of these vessels that we know
of and they're a luxury item and they

191

00:17:41,929 --> 00:17:46,750

are found in a very rich
probably a royal Macedonian tomb and

192

00:17:46,750 --> 00:17:55,600

it's Athenian, they're Athenian made. Also,
there's a shield cover a hoplite shield

193

00:17:55,600 --> 00:18:02,889

cover, helmet, and a spear. I have, there's a butt-spike. I have hundreds of pictures of

194

00:18:02,889 --> 00:18:08,380

these, I'm only showing you one, and this

is the tomb of Philip the Second most

195

00:18:08,380 --> 00:18:13,659

likely Alexander's father, at Vergina
modern village and this is the theater

196

00:18:13,659 --> 00:18:17,610

where he was assassinated most likely.

197

00:18:18,299 --> 00:18:24,250

This is Mieza and this is the school
probably where Aristotle had a school

198

00:18:24,250 --> 00:18:31,750

and taught Alexander the Great before he
was great, and also when the vicinity

199

00:18:31,750 --> 00:18:38,500

is the canal that the Persian Great King
Xerxes dug across the peninsula at Athos.

200

00:18:38,500 --> 00:18:42,460

I got out of the bus walked over by the

sign I said where the hell is it? I

201

00:18:42,460 --> 00:18:46,779

don't see it! And it's apparently where
all the vegetation is. I still don't see

202

00:18:46,779 --> 00:18:50,049

it, but it's easier to see on the other
end where those cattails are that's

203

00:18:50,049 --> 00:18:59,379

where it empties out. Aristotle's
hometown Stageira and it's from somewhere

204

00:18:59,379 --> 00:19:02,679

in here that his tomb supposedly has
recently been found but I don't think

205

00:19:02,679 --> 00:19:08,649

that's any big deal probably not. This is
the other big thing that we couldn't get

206

00:19:08,649 --> 00:19:12,759

near this is the tomb that was creating
a lot of interest two years ago at Amphipolis

207

00:19:12,759 --> 00:19:18,909

in which generated the famous
quote from a modern Greek archaeologist

208

00:19:18,909 --> 00:19:22,960

everybody wants to think it's
Alexander's tomb, his mother's tomb, his

209

00:19:22,960 --> 00:19:27,370

best friend's tomb, and the famous modern Greek archaeologist said "no it's

210

00:19:27,370 --> 00:19:31,149

Roman!" but this is not an NPR
interview but "the modern Greeks don't

211

00:19:31,149 --> 00:19:36,909

give a rat's ass about the Romans" so
that's how that started but

212

00:19:36,909 --> 00:19:44,350

this is about as close as the Greeks
would let us get near this. Okay. I have a

213

00:19:44,350 --> 00:19:52,169

lot more pictures but if there's any
questions I'll be glad to take them.

214

00:19:54,120 --> 00:19:59,260

The dry docks from the triremes look a
long walk from the water. Could you

215

00:19:59,260 --> 00:20:04,299

comment on the combined terrain changes
and the lack of original max when you

216

00:20:04,299 --> 00:20:09,250

try to figure out where things were? Yeah
those ship sheds are about nine

217

00:20:09,250 --> 00:20:15,700

kilometers from the sea now. In an
antiquity they were probably would have

218

00:20:15,700 --> 00:20:20,200

used there's still quite a distance from
the sea but there was a river and

219

00:20:20,200 --> 00:20:27,820

lagoons that they for that particular
site but yeah you can't the coastline

220

00:20:27,820 --> 00:20:31,690

has changed enormously. The course of
most rivers has changed enormously

221

00:20:31,690 --> 00:20:34,990

another problem when you're trying to
reconstruct a battle if the ancient

222

00:20:34,990 --> 00:20:38,350

historian says oh they
lined up right by the river, and you think

223

00:20:38,350 --> 00:20:44,429

oh, there's no way I can tell where that was
because they constantly change.

224

00:20:45,410 --> 00:20:51,380

The island of '89, I think you said it was a
blight cause you look out from - well from the Athenian

225

00:20:51,380 --> 00:20:57,350

point of view yeah they early on in the
Archaic period their maritime rivals so

226

00:20:57,350 --> 00:21:08,180

yes the eyesore of Piraeus. It's kind of a
playground of the Athenians now. One of them yeah yeah I did

227

00:21:08,180 --> 00:21:11,950

have some slides but I don't have time to
show you those. So first, you talked about the Late Holatic Three-C, how did that

228

00:21:15,100 --> 00:21:17,700

differ from the Late Holatic Three-D?

229

00:21:18,090 --> 00:21:28,380

there is no Three-D, just two dimensional. How about three-A?
Three-B is the Mycenaean period and

230

00:21:28,380 --> 00:21:31,679

that's when they have the big palace
complexes you know, Mycenae,

231

00:21:31,679 --> 00:21:38,340

with the big walls and the rich
tombs as A and B and then that the

232

00:21:38,340 --> 00:21:43,140

Greeks arrived in Greece about 2,000 BC
and then somewhere around 1600 you get

233

00:21:43,140 --> 00:21:48,210

this other wave of Greeks that seems to
have been much more war-like. They're

234

00:21:48,210 --> 00:21:52,770

still speaking Greek, they're Greek and
that's those are the Mycenaean and

235

00:21:52,770 --> 00:21:55,740

they're the ones we have the Linear B
tablets, they built the big palace

236

00:21:55,740 --> 00:22:02,010

complexes, and they had a very elaborate
bureaucratic system. We've got the

237

00:22:02,010 --> 00:22:07,710

clay tablets reflect all of that. They'd
send out seven or eight officials to

238

00:22:07,710 --> 00:22:11,399

every town they control they control
distribution to finish good,

239

00:22:11,399 --> 00:22:15,049

collected raw materials, all that
something but that all collapses those

240

00:22:15,049 --> 00:22:21,149

centers collapse but people out in the
villages went on to a much greater

241

00:22:21,149 --> 00:22:28,470

degree than I was aware of. Why does it collapse? Good question.

I asked the Bronze Age archaeologists

242

00:22:28,470 --> 00:22:34,080

that as we were laboring up a hill. He was not in a good mood and he said "real

243

00:22:34,080 --> 00:22:41,100

question is why did they arrive?" I said okay all right it's a we don't know. They

244

00:22:41,100 --> 00:22:45,570

don't collapse in the same at the same time in the same place, but the entire

245

00:22:45,570 --> 00:22:51,230

Mediterranean Basin suffers quite a bit that Hittites are disappear their empire

246

00:22:51,230 --> 00:22:56,929

disappears the Egyptians retrench and go through a long period of suffering and

247

00:22:56,929 --> 00:23:02,190

the Greek world goes through it the
first Dark Ages. nope they just revert

248

00:23:02,190 --> 00:23:06,779

to pastoralism, there's a huge drop in
population, they lose literacy that they

249

00:23:06,779 --> 00:23:11,820

have so the knowledge of linear b
writing is gone and that it stays that

250

00:23:11,820 --> 00:23:18,000

way for another till about 750 BC or so,
and reasons for it or not at all clear.

251

00:23:18,000 --> 00:23:23,760

Could be some climate event, could be a
series of bad harvest. Once you get that

252

00:23:23,760 --> 00:23:26,789

happening in one part of the world and
people are displaced then it's not safe

253

00:23:26,789 --> 00:23:30,870

to conduct trade because the seas are full
of displaced people who are making their

254

00:23:30,870 --> 00:23:33,860

living by being pirates.

eme