

# Knowledge Builder™

for *Perseus*® 2.0

## Crete & Mycenae

Wendy E. Owens



**AbleMedia**



# Knowledge Builder™

for *Perseus*® 2.0

## Crete & Mycenae

by Wendy E. Owens

Copyright © 1998 AbleMedia  
50 Clark Street, Medford, MA 02155-4474  
All Rights Reserved

No part of this assignment may be reproduced by any mechanical, photographic, or electronic process, or in the form of a phonographic recording, nor may it be stored in a retrieval system, transmitted, or otherwise copied for public or private use, without the written permission from the publisher.

Printed in the United States of America.

Perseus is a registered trademark of the President and Fellow of Harvard College and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

All copyright are the property of their respective owners.



# Knowledge Builder™

for *Perseus*® 2.0

## Crete & Mycenae

Wendy E. Owens

### About Knowledge Builders

Knowledge Builders are step-by-step instructions for expanding your knowledge of the *Perseus* software and the ancient Greek world. Each Knowledge Builder addresses a particular topic related to the ancient Greek world. Knowledge Builders provide students and teachers with start up information on a topic and directions for finding information available on that topic in *Perseus*.

- Knowledge Builders assume that you have completed the assignments of the Quick Start System™ or that you have a working knowledge of *Perseus* and a Macintosh.
- Knowledge Builders give you a start on investigations of various topics related to the main Knowledge Builder topic(s).
- Each Knowledge Builder provides you with a list of Further Reference in *Perseus* for topics related to the main topic of the Knowledge Builder.
- Each Knowledge Builder provides you with an annotated bibliography of works relating to the main topics associated with the title of the Knowledge Builder.
- Knowledge Builders make an effort to use Vase, Coin, Site, Sculpture and Architecture Catalog cards in which Universal Images can be found. By using these Catalog cards, Concise version users can see large images and will learn which Catalog cards use Universal Images.
- Knowledge Builders get you started using *Perseus* and get you thinking with a large academic database. The methods for investigation used in Knowledge Builders are suggestions and other methods may be applied. You must come up with your own methods for making the most efficient use of *Perseus*.



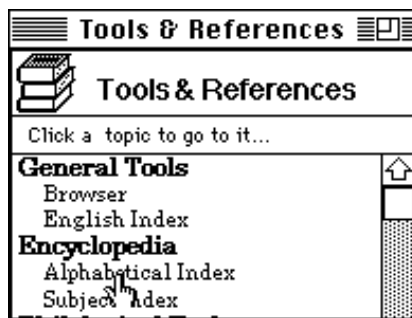
# Crete

The "History" section of Crete's Encyclopedia entry is full of details about the island, the first settlement, its historical periods, trade, archaeology and its decline due to unknown circumstances. Even though Crete is small relative to the rest of mainland Greece, it has a large share of historical figures and myths associated with its name. The best known myth associated with Crete is that of Theseus, Ariadne, King Minos and his son, the Minotaur who lived in a labyrinth beneath his father's palace.

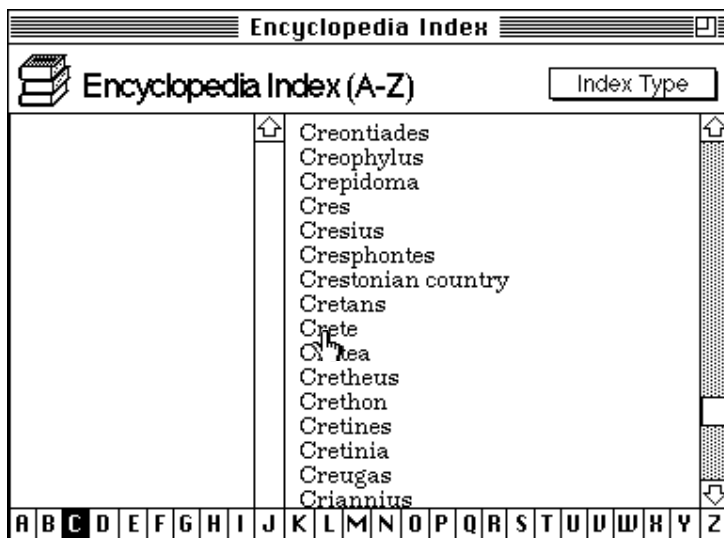
1. Begin this Knowledge Builder at the *Perseus Gateway*.
2. Click once on the "Tools & Reference" icon on the Gateway.



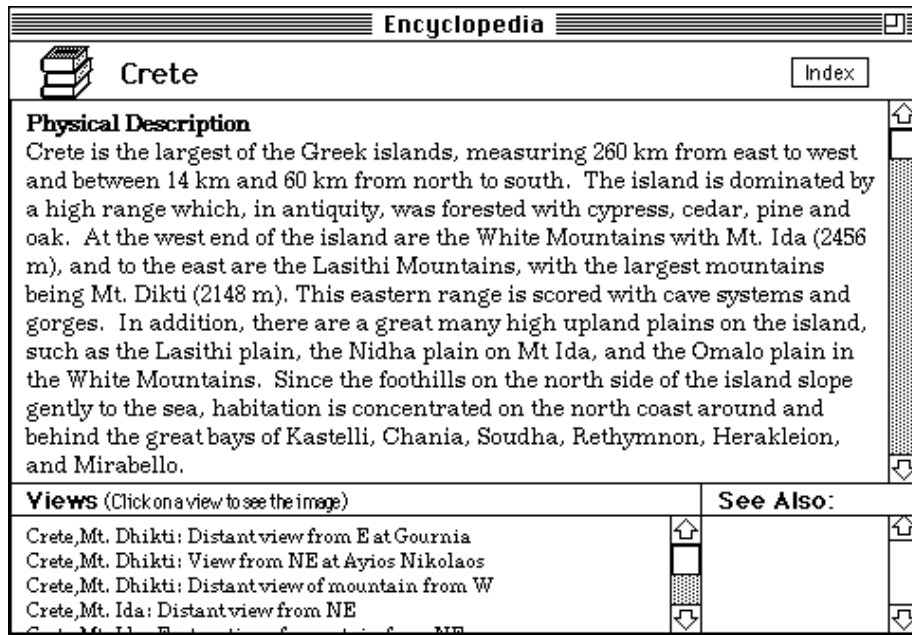
3. Under the bold "Encyclopedia" heading, click once on "Alphabetical Index."



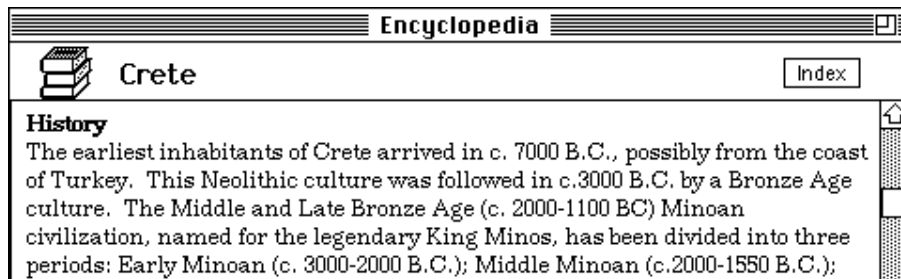
4. Click once on the letter "C" from the alphabet at the bottom of the card.
5. Scroll through the list of "C" words until you find "Crete."
6. Click once on the word "Crete."



7. You should now be at the Encyclopedia entry for "Crete."

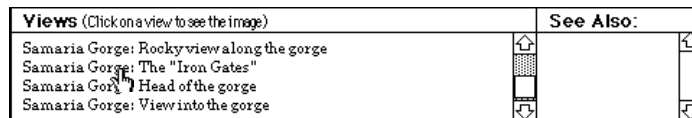


8. Scroll down to the "History" section and read the historical details surrounding Crete's beginnings.

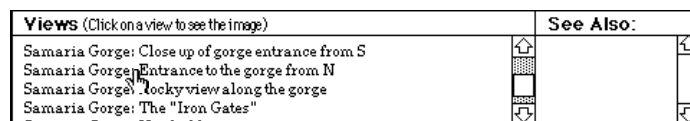


The encyclopedia entry on Crete gives insight into why people might have had the impression that King Minos housed a Minotaur in a labyrinth under his palace. There is an extensive cave system beneath the island and narrow gorges on its surface. These natural formations may have been misconstrued as underground or surface mazes.

9. To get a better idea of what the gorges look like, click once on "Samaria Gorge: the "Iron Gates"" under "Views" at the bottom of the encyclopedia card.



10. Click once on "Samaria Gorge: Entrance to the gorge from north" for another view.



## Atlas

By plotting the following sites on the Greek World map of the Atlas, you can gain a better idea of Crete's location and the location of its important cities. Each one of the sites listed below is described in the Encyclopedia entry on Crete.

### Sites

Knossos, Mallia, Herakleion, Ayios Nikolaos, Lato, Dictamnium, Biennus, Gournia, Kato Zakros, Manares, Syia (Souyia), Tarrha (Ayia Roumeli).

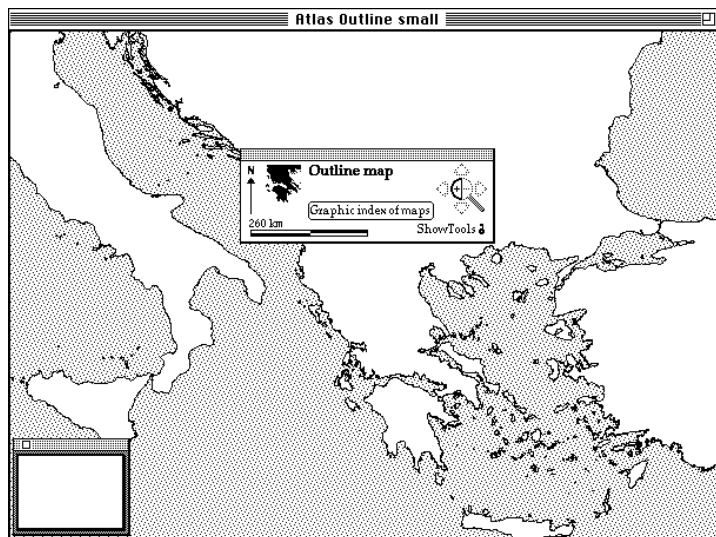
11. Click once on the "Gateway" icon on the Navigator.



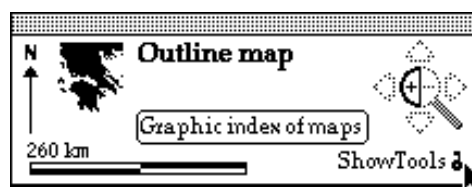
12. Click once on the "Atlas" icon on the Gateway.



13. You should now be at the "Outline" map of the *Perseus* Atlas.



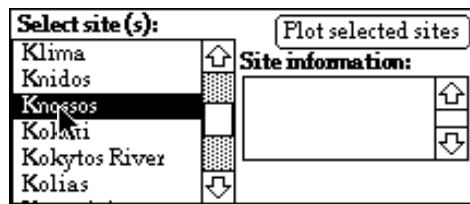
14. Move your mouse arrow onto the "flag" next to "Show Tools" in the lower right corner of the Tools Palette and click once on the flag so that the bottom drops out of the Tools Palette.



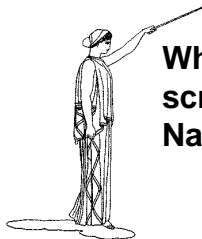
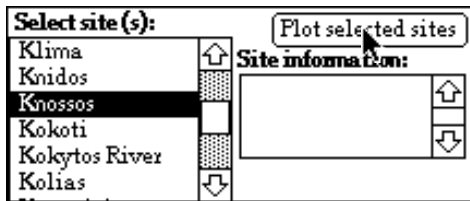
15. Move the Atlas Tools Palette to one side of the Atlas map.
16. Click once inside the radial button next to "Plot site."



17. Scroll down through the site list to "Knossos."
18. Click once "Knossos" so that it is highlighted.



19. Click once on the command button "Plot Selected Sites."



**When you plot a site and it seems not to appear on the screen, it may be hiding under the Atlas Tools Palette or Navigator. Check there before you begin to worry.**

20. Plot the rest of the sites on your own using the steps above.

## Sites

The best documented Cretan site in *Perseus* 2.0 is that of Mallia. The palace found at this Bronze Age site is comparable to the one at Knossos where King Minos lived. Follow the directions below to see the site, its description, the palace and surrounding area.

21. Choose "Sites" from the pop-up menu under Links.
22. You should now be at the Site Index.



23. Choose "Region" under the pop-up menu under "Index Type."



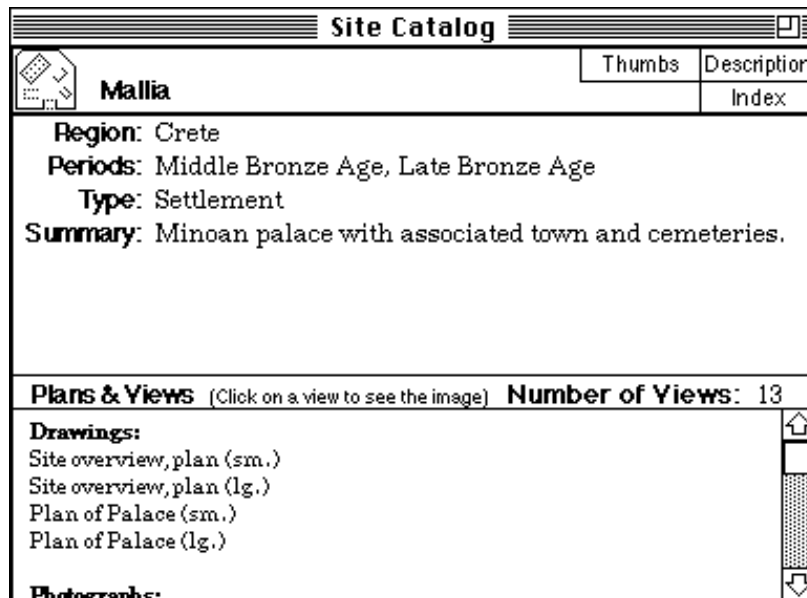
24. Scroll down to find "Crete" and click once on "Crete" in the left column.



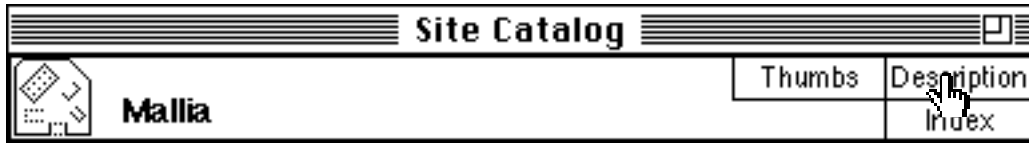
25. Click once on "Mallia" in the right column.



26. Your screen should look like the one below.

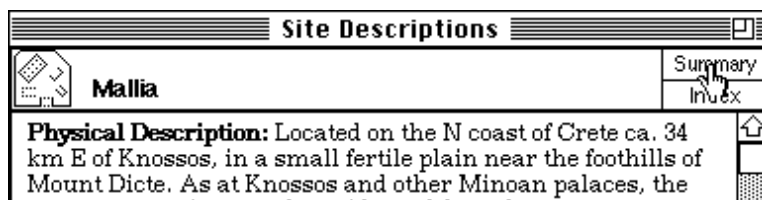


27. Click once on the "Description" command button and read the description of this site.

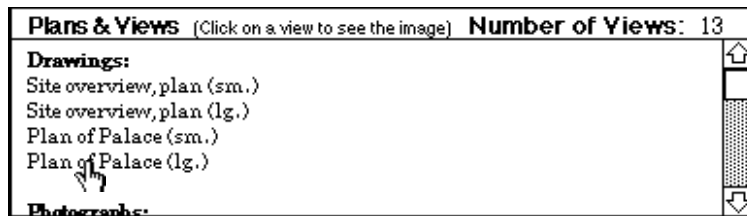


This is a Site Catalog card that provides a summary of the site's description. You can understand why visitors may have thought of the palaces on Crete as mazes by looking at the small and large site plans.

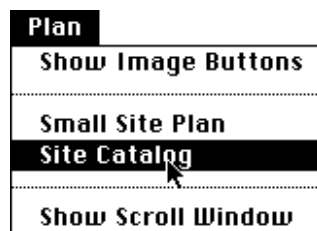
28. Click once on the "Summary" command button.



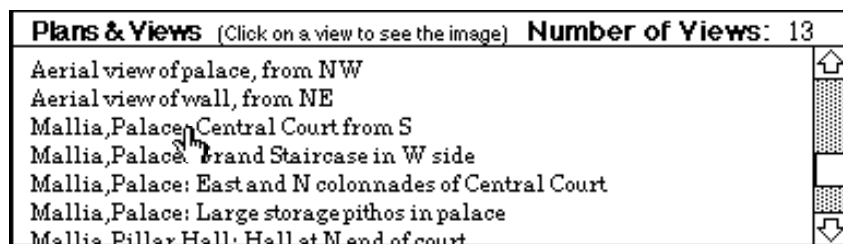
29. Click once on "Plan of Palace (lg.)" in the "Plans & Views" section.



30. Choose "Site Catalog" from the "Plan" menu at the top of the screen.



31. Click once on "Mallia, Palace: Central Court from S" in the "Plans & Views" section.





**Remember, close each image once you have finished looking at it.**

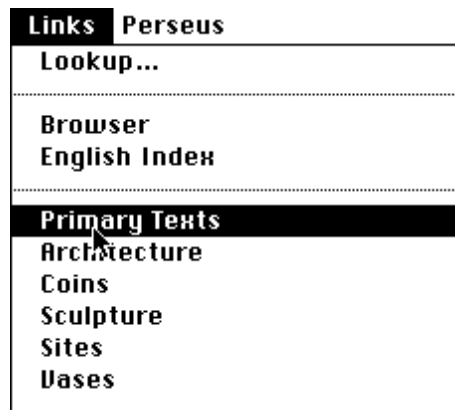
## The Heroes of Crete

Crete produced a number of great men, heroes in their time, who performed acts from holding Olympic games to founding colonies. You will investigate the heroes listed below for insight into the influence Cretan “heroes” had in early Greek history.

### Talos

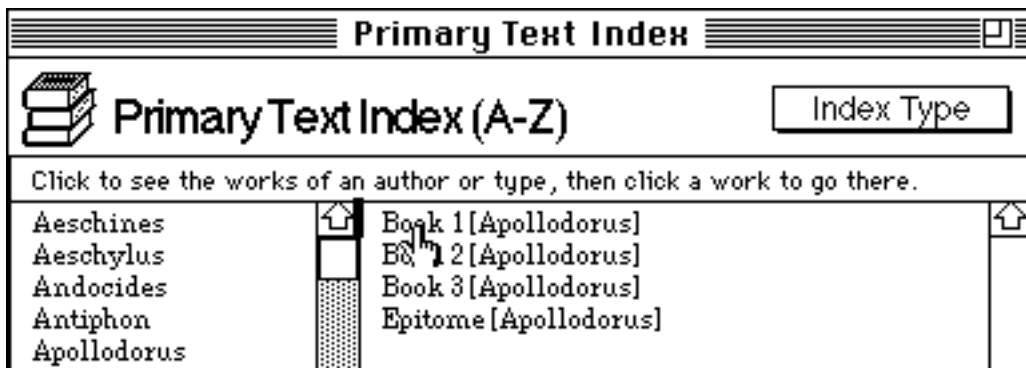
Talos would not allow Jason, Medea and the Argonauts to land at Crete. Talos was a gift to Minos from Hephaestus and was a “brazen man.” Talos had a single vein that ran from his neck to his ankle that a nail held closed. Talos would protect the island by running around it three times a day to keep watch. Read what happens to Talos when he finds Jason and his friends on the island.

32. Choose “Primary Text” from the Links menu.

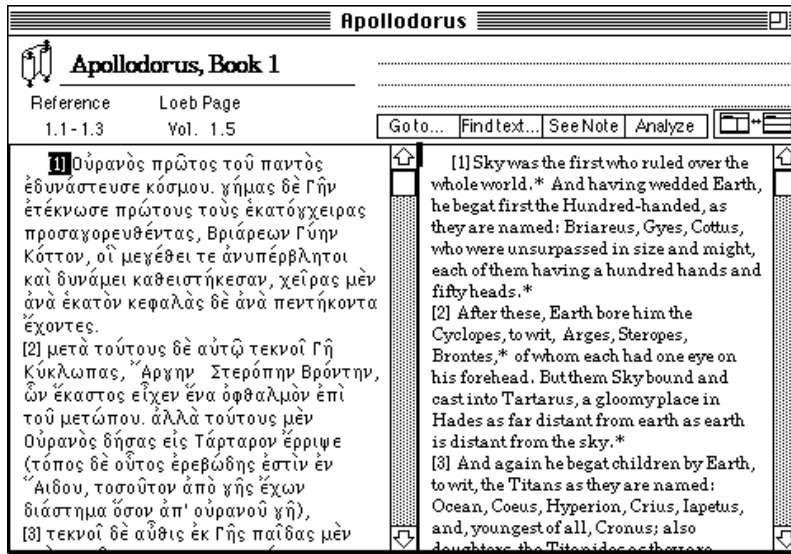


33. Click once on “Apollodorus” in the list of authors in the left column.

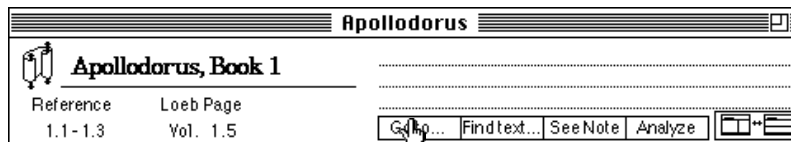
34. Click once on “Book 1” from the list of text in the right column.



35. You should now be at line one of Book 1.



36. Click once on the “Go to” command button.

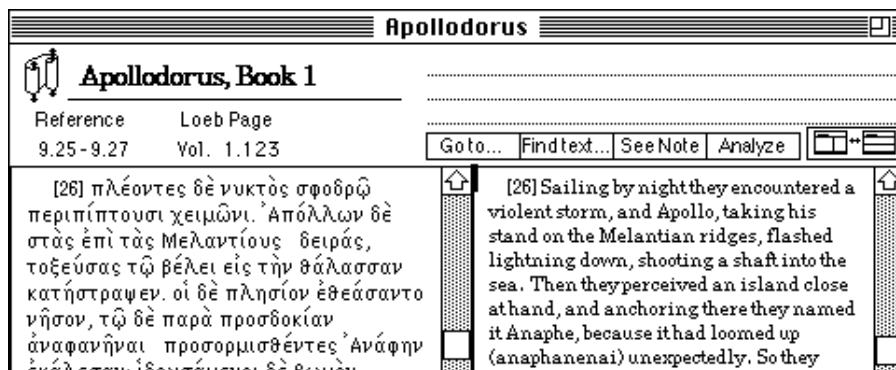


37. Type “1.9.26” on the line.

38. Click once on the “Go” command button.



39. Your screen should look like the one below.

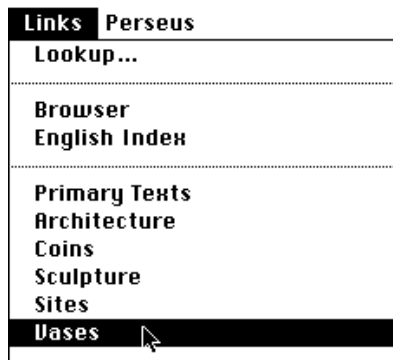


40. Read section 9.26.



This vase depicts the death of Talos.

41. From the Links menu, choose "Vases" by highlighting the word.



42. You should now be at the Vase Index card.

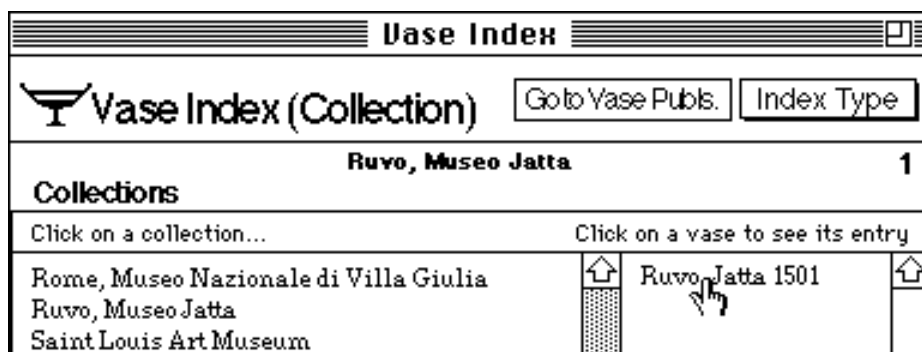
43. From the Index menu, choose "Collection."



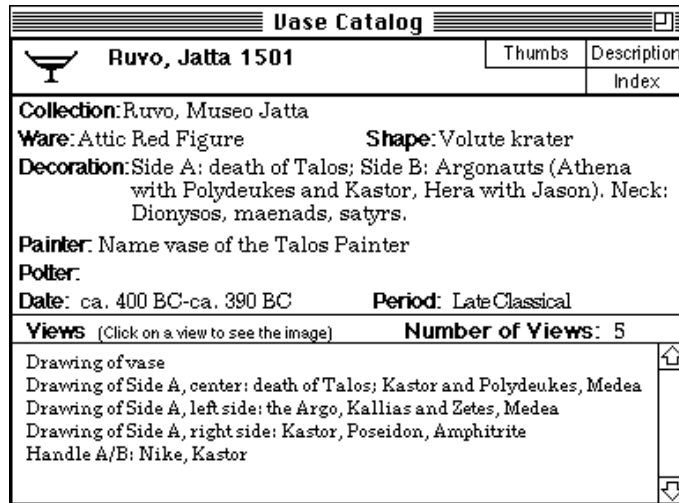
A list of all the vase collections in *Perseus* will now appear on the left side of the card.

44. From this list, choose "Ruvo, Museo Jatta."

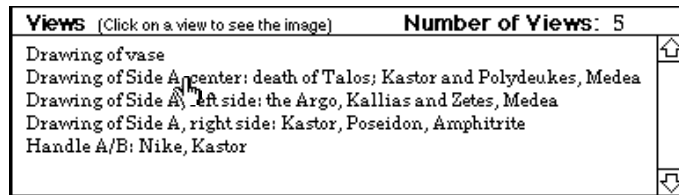
45. A list of vases will appear in the right column. Choose "Ruvo, Jatta 1501" from the list.



46. You should now be at the Vase Catalog card for “Ruvo, Jatta 1501.”



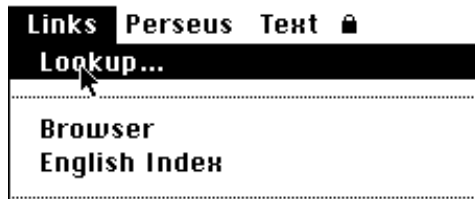
47. Look at a view for this vase by clicking once on the words “Drawing of Side A, center: death of Talos; Kastor and Polydeukes, Medea.”



## Minos

Minos was the son of Zeus and Europa. Information on Minos’ sorted career of breaking vows to gods, going to war with his brother, giving Crete its laws, sending Athenian youths to the Minotaur and challenging Theseus can be found in the Encyclopedia entry for “Minos” and in the text below.

48. Choose “Lookup” from the Links menu. Lookup is at the top of the Links list.



49. Type “Paus. 7.2.5” into the “Lookup” box.

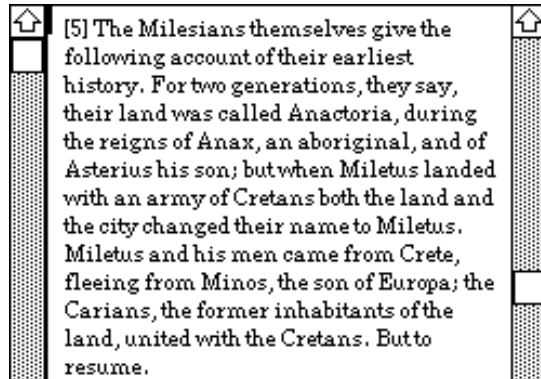


50. Choose “Primary Text” from the Links menu.



51. You should now be at section 2.5 of Pausanias' Book 7.

52. Read section 2.5.



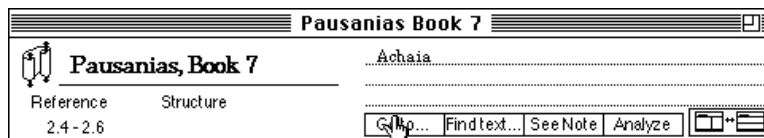
## Gods and Goddesses of Crete

Besides contributing to the hero population of Greece, Crete had its share of gods and goddess who were in some way associated with the island. Who were they and how did Crete fit into their divine lives? Start your investigation using the information below.

### Britomartis (Surnamed Dictynna)

Once a maiden, Britomartis loved to join in the chase of the hunt and was very dear to Artemis. When Minos pursued her against her will, she threw herself into some fishing nets and died. Artemis made her a goddess whom the Cretans and the Aeginetans worshipped.

53. Click once on the "Go to" command button.

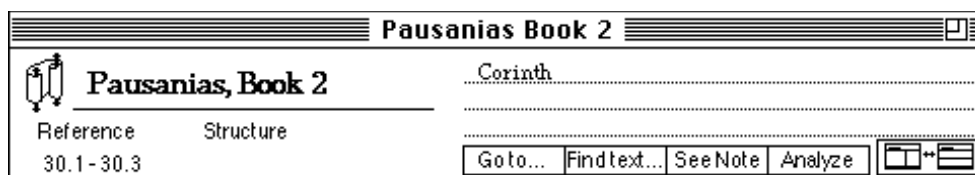


54. Type "2.30.3" on the line.

55. Click once on the "Go" command button.



56. Read section 30.3.



You will also want to look at the passages 3.14.2 and 8.2.4 for more information on Britomartis. Substitute these passage numbers for the one above to get to this section of text.

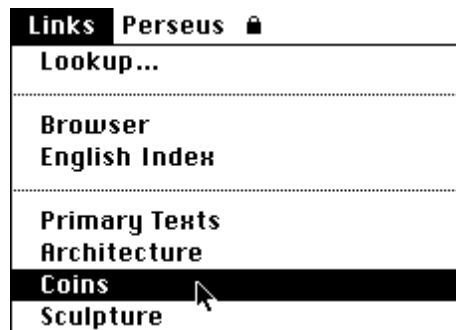
It is possible that the next coin is stamped with the head of Britomartis.

57. Choose "Lookup" from the Links menu. Lookup is at the top of the Links list.

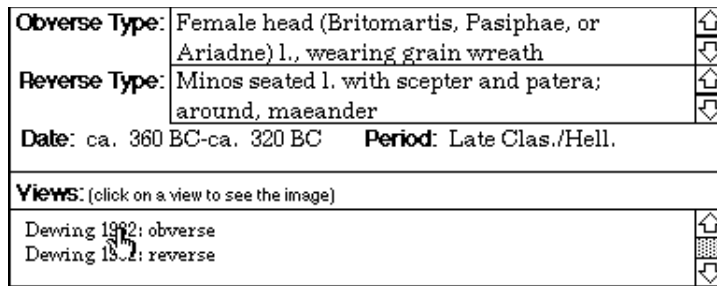
58. Type "Dewing 1982" into the "Lookup" box.



59. Choose "Coins" from the Links menu.



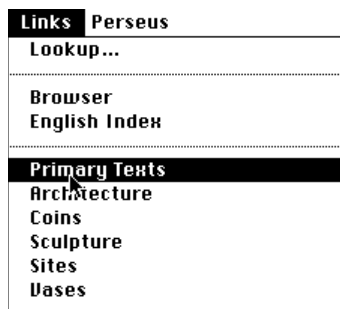
60. Look at the image "Dewing 1982: Obverse."



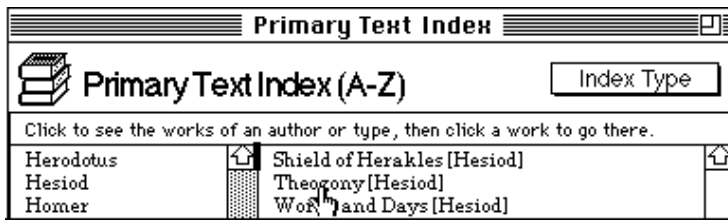
## Zeus

The authors Apollodorus and Hesiod mention the story of Zeus' birth on Crete in a cave at Dicte. Read what Hesiod says about Zeus' birth.

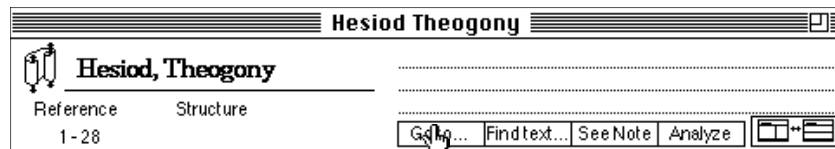
61. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.



62. Click once on "Hesiod" in the list of authors in the left column.
63. Click once on "Theogony" from the list of text in the right column.



64. Click once on the "Go to" command button.

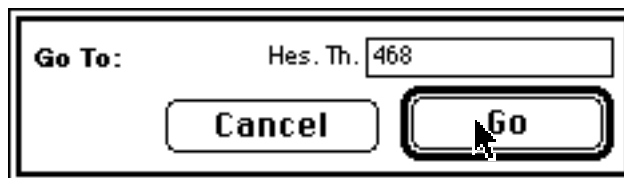


65. Type "468" on the line.

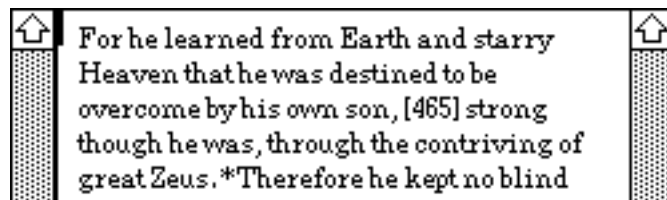


**Remember, give *Perseus* something to do and then give it a command.**

66. Click once on the "Go" command button.



67. Read lines 468-480.



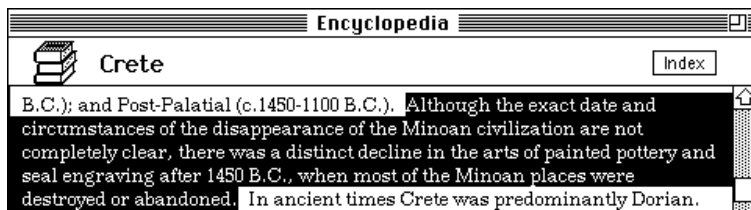
## Important contributions made by the Cretans

The Cretans contributed to the social foundations of ancient Greece, including laws and theater. Below are a few instances and examples of Cretan contributions. You can pursue a specific topic in greater depth using outside sources and *Perseus*.

### Prosperity & Art

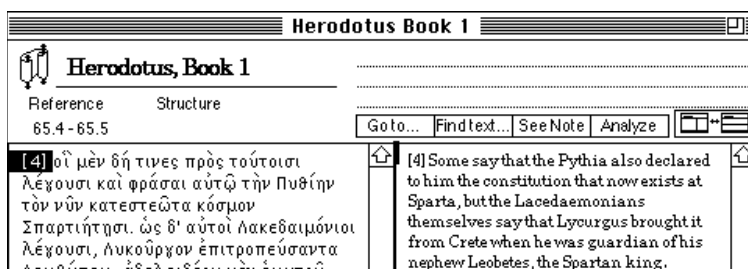
Crete attained economic prosperity and artistic achievements earlier than rest of the Aegean. As a result, Cretan artistic styles reached a wide audience as Cretan pottery trade flourished.

68. Choose "Encyclopedia" from the Links menu.
69. Click once on the letter "C" from the alphabet at the bottom of the card.
70. Scroll through the list of "C" words until you find "Crete."
71. Click once on the word "Crete."
72. Scroll down to the "History" section and read the historical details surrounding Cretan pottery.



### Laws

The Lacedaemonians claim that their constitution was brought from Crete by Lycurgus. Go to Herodotus' *History* Book 1, section 65.4 to read more about the Lacedaemonians' claim.



## Comparing Textual information to Art

Often the images painted on vases tell their own story of a common myth. The story of Theseus and the Minotaur is told on the vases and sculptures in *Perseus*. You should read various versions of the myth of Theseus and then compare the textual information to that found on the vases and sculptures listed below.

Below is the story of Theseus and other Athenian youths sent to Crete. Read this story to learn the myth of Theseus. **Remember how Theseus kills the Minotaur.**



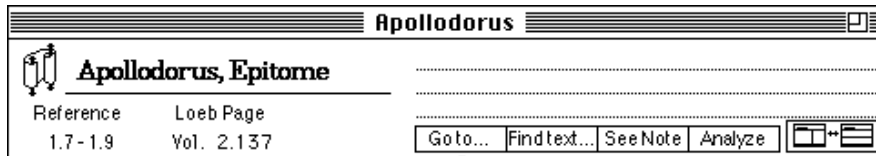
73. Choose "Lookup" from the Links menu. Lookup is at the top of the Links list.

74. Type "Apollod. E.1.7" into the "Lookup" box.



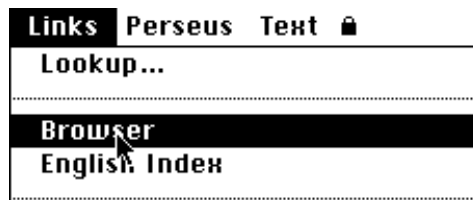
75. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.

76. Read sections 1.7-1.9.



This vase depicts Theseus slaying the Minotaur in front of other Athenian youths. But does he slay the beast in front of the other Athenian youths in the text and does he slay the Minotaur with a sword?

77. Choose "Browser" from the Links menu.

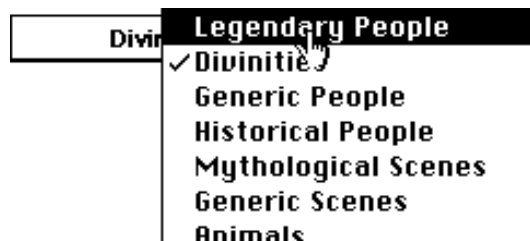


78. Click once inside the radial button next to "Vases."



79. Choose "Keywords" from the first pop-up menu button.



80. Choose "Legendary People" from the second pop-up menu button.




81. From the list of “Legendary People,” choose “Theseus.”

Keywords:	Legendary People
Teuthras [1 Vase]	 
Theseus [51 Vases]	
Timia [1 Vase]	
Titan [1 Vase]	
Tithonos [3 Vases]	
Tityos [3 Vases]	

82. From the list of vases, click once on “Malibu 86.AE.60.”

Name	Period	Summary
Malibu 85.AE.376 [5 images]	Archaic	Side A: Theseus slaying Minotaur. Side B: Theseus and the Athenian youths dancing.
Malibu 86.AE.60 [2 images]	Archaic	Side A: Theseus and the Minotaur. Side B: youths on horseback.
Malibu 87.AE.75 [4 images]	Archaic	Side A: Herakles and Nessos. Side B: Theseus and the Athenian youths dancing.

83. You will now be at the Catalog card for “Malibu 86.AE.60.”

Use Catalog	
 <b>Malibu 86.AE.60</b>	Thumbs   Description   Index
<b>Collection:</b> J. Paul Getty Museum, Malibu <b>Ware:</b> Attic Black Figure <b>Shape:</b> Amphora, type A <b>Decoration:</b> Side A: Theseus and the Minotaur. Side B: youths on horseback.  <b>Painter:</b> attributed to Lydos <b>Potter:</b> <b>Date:</b> ca. 550 BC-ca. 540 BC <b>Period:</b> Archaic	
<b>Views</b> (Click on a view to see the image) <b>Number of Views:</b> 2	
Overview: side A Side A: Theseus and the Minotaur	

84. Look at the images for this vase.

Following the slaying of the Minotaur, Theseus and the Athenian youths dance as they celebrate their escape from Crete. Go back to the Browser and look at the vase, Florence 4209, on your own.



# Mycenae

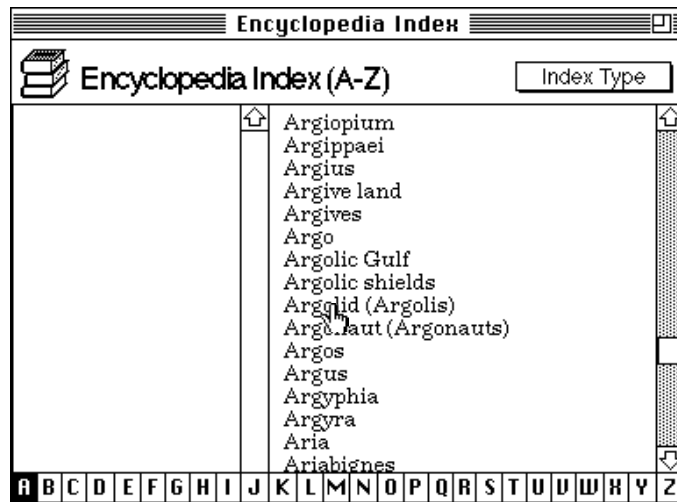
## Encyclopedia

Mycenae is one of many Bronze Age cities in the Argolid. The description of the Argolid's history tells of Mycenae's joint importance with its neighboring cities. This importance is glorified by Homer's account of the Trojan War, the *Iliad*, since the leader of the Greeks at Troy was Agamemnon, the king of Mycenae. The description of Mycenae is found under "Sites" in the Argolid encyclopedia entry.

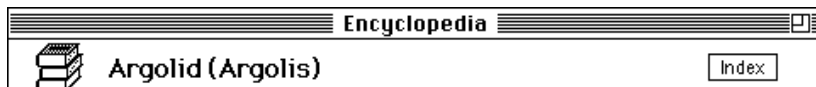
1. Choose "Encyclopedia" from the Links menu.
2. Click once on the letter "A" from the alphabet at the bottom of the card.



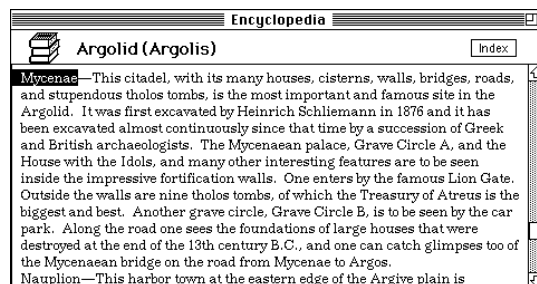
3. Scroll through the list of "A" words until you find "Argolid."
4. Click once on the word "Argolid."



5. You should now be at the Encyclopedia entry for "Argolid."



6. Scroll down to the "Sites" section and read about Mycenae.



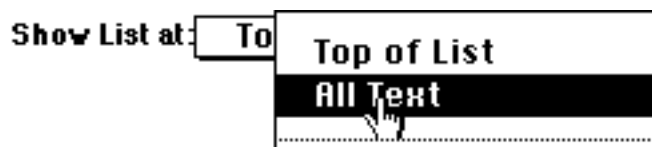
## English Index

Mycenae was home to the kings of the House of Atreus. The hero Perseus founded Mycenae and its kingship was passed on to Agamemnon by his ancestors, Tantalus, Pelops and Atreus, his father. Much of the history of the House of Atreus and its curse can be found in Primary Texts. How do we know where to find Primary Text entries on Mycenae? Look at the English Index.

7. Choose "English Index" from the Links menu.
8. Move the arrow onto dotted line next to "Look for." Click once on the mouse button to set cursor (|).



9. Type the word "Mycenae" next to the words "Look for."
10. Choose "All Text" from the pop-up menu button next to "Show List at."



11. Choose "Exact Match" from the pop-up menu button next to "Position."



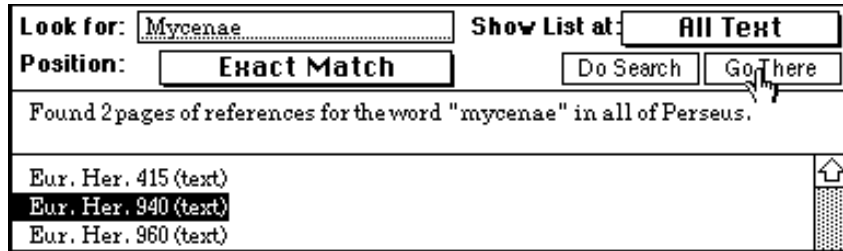
12. Move the mouse arrow onto the "Do Search" button and click once. It will take a few seconds to complete the search.



13. The results of the search will appear in the search results space.



You can discover what each of these references to Mycenae holds by highlighting a single reference then clicking once on the “Go There” command button. See below.

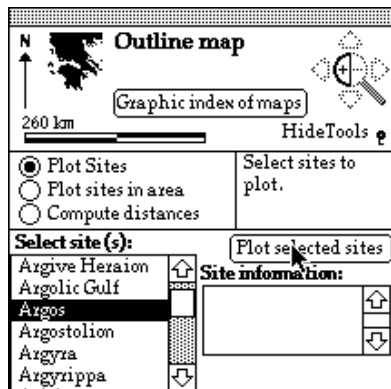


## Atlas

When studying the Aegean World it is necessary to concentrate on the Argolid region of Greece. You can locate the sites in this region in the Atlas. Follow the directions in the previous Atlas section (steps 11-20) to plot the sites below.

### Sites

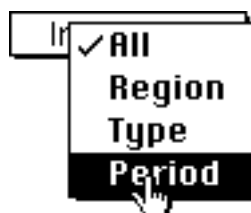
Argos, Epidauros, Lerna, Midea, Mycenae, Nauplia, Tiryns, Troizen, Saronic Gulf, Aegina and Corinth.



## Sites

Now that you have geographic reference points from which to work, you can take a look at individual sites and the architecture from the Atlas. The site of Mycenae is one of the better documented sites from the Late Bronze Age in *Perseus 2.0*.

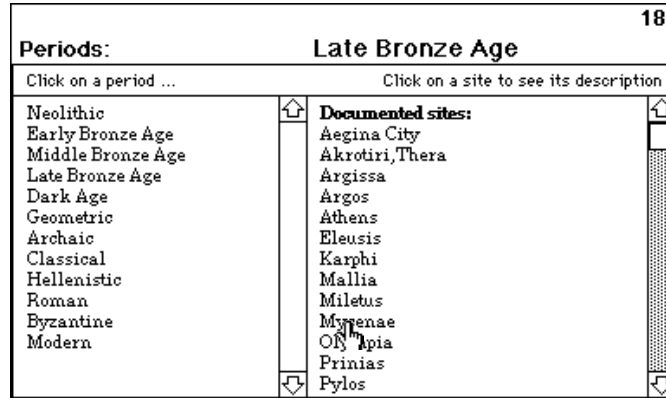
14. Choose “Sites” from the Links menu.
15. You will now be at the Sites Index card.
16. From the Index pop-up menu, choose “Period.”



A list of the site periods found in *Perseus* will appear in the left column.

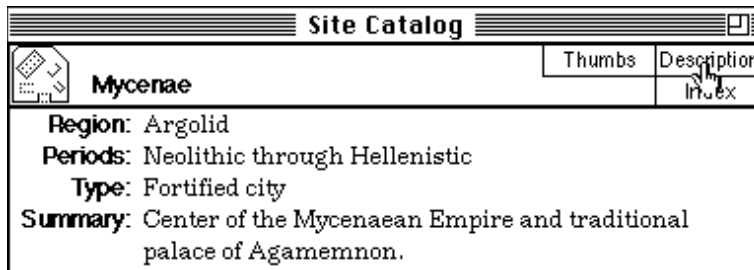
17. Click once on “Late Bronze Age” in the left column.

18. Click once on “Mycenae” in the right column.

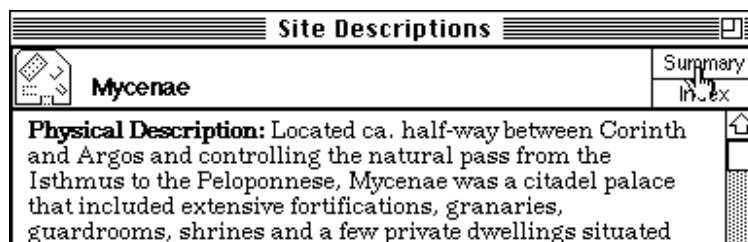


Before you look at the view for the site, you will want some background information on it.

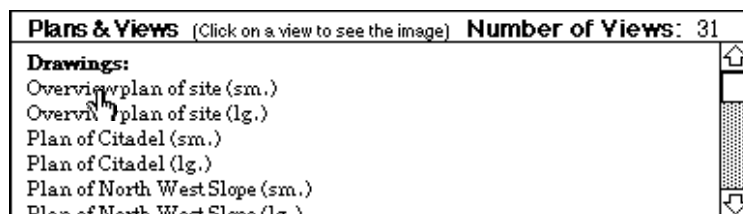
19. Click once on the “Description” command button in the top right corner.



20. Read this description. Go back to the summary card by clicking once on the “Summary” command button.



21. Look at some of Mycenae’s plans and views.



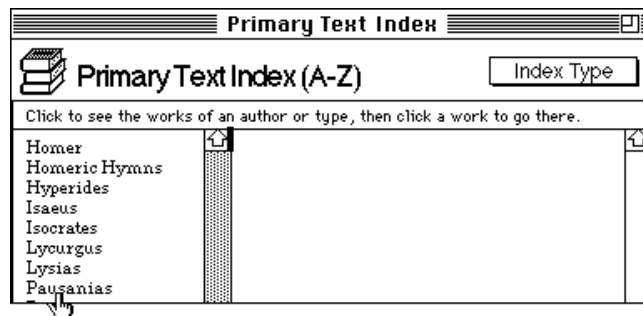
## The Heroes of Mycenae

Mycenae produced a number of great men, heroes in their time, who performed acts from leading the Greeks to Troy to founding the city itself. You will investigate the heroes below for insight into the influence Mycenaean “heroes” had in early Greek history.

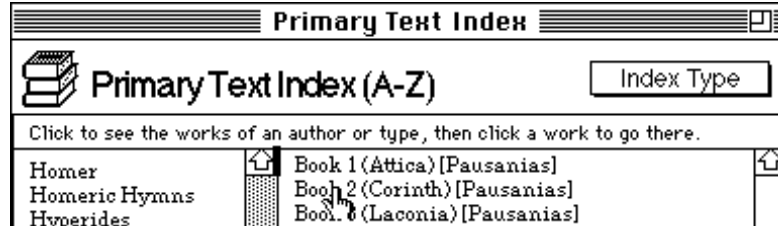
### Perseus

The hero Perseus founded Mycenae and named it “*mukes*,” meaning “cap.” Why did he found a city and name it “cap”?

22. Choose “Primary Text” from the Links menu.
23. Click once on “Pausanias” in the list of authors in the left column.



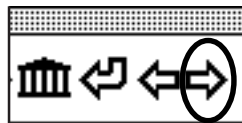
24. Click once on “Book 2” from the list of text in the right column.



25. Click once on the “Go to” command button.
26. Type “2.15.4” on the line.
27. Click once on the “Go” command button.



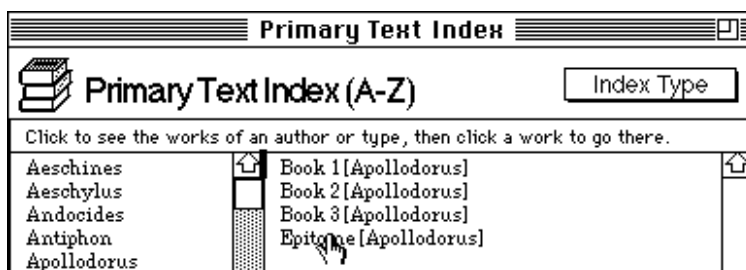
28. Read sections 15.4-16.3. You will need to turn the page of the text using the “Next Card” arrow on your Navigator. See below.



## Agamemnon

Agamemnon followed in the foot steps of his father and grandfather to become the king of Mycenae.

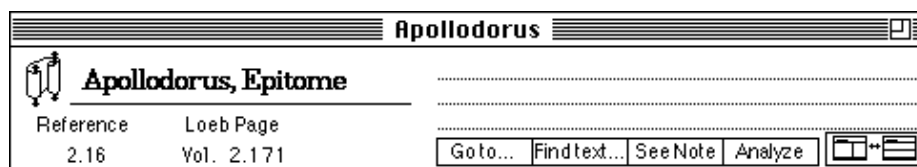
29. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.
30. Click once on "Apollodorus" in the list of authors in the left column.
31. Click once on "Epitome" from the list of text in the right column.



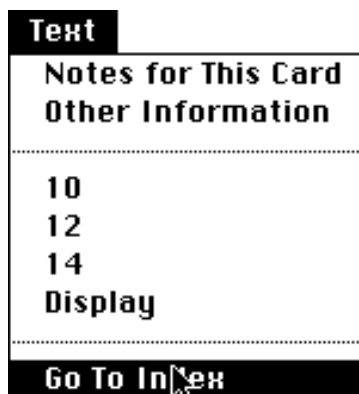
32. Click once on the "Go to" command button.
33. Type "E.2.16" on the line.
34. Click once on the "Go" command button.



35. Read section 2.16.

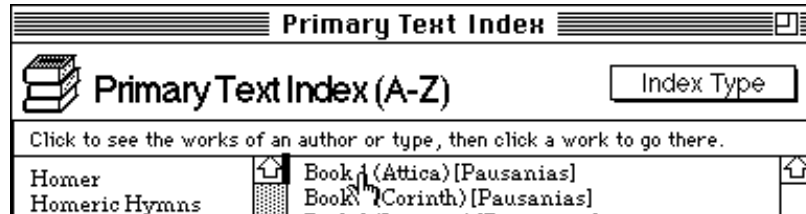


36. Choose "Go to Index" from the Text menu.



Following his death and in later years, Agamemnon was worshipped at Clazomenae, preserved at a statue at Olympia and the scepter of Hephaestus he held as king of Mycenae was worshipped at Chaeronea.

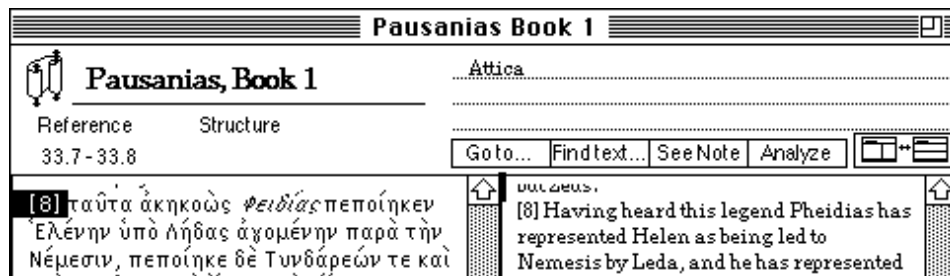
37. Click once on "Pausanias" in the list of authors in the left column.
38. Click once on "Book 1" from the list of text in the right column.



39. Click once on the "Go to" command button.
40. Type "1.33.8" on the line.
41. Click once on the "Go" command button.



42. Read this section. Then go to and read the following sections 5.25.9, 7.5.11, 9.19.7 and 9.40.11-12.



## What do we know about Mycenae

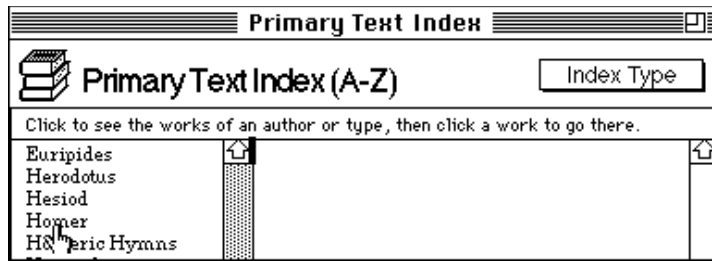
Quite a bit of information on Mycenae's origins, social structure, religious beliefs and destruction can be ferreted out of secondary and primary sources in *Perseus*. You will begin by looking at the following information. From this information, you can draw conclusions and make interpretations about the Mycenaean people based on what you find.

### Patron Goddess

Like many cities, Mycenae was held in esteem by a patron god or goddess. Homer tells of Mycenae, among of cities, being dear to ox-eyed Hera, the queen of the gods.



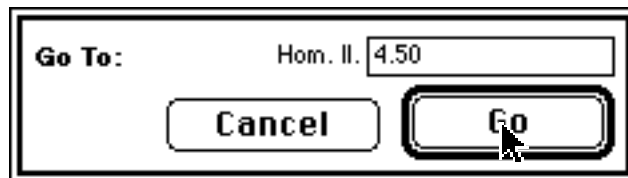
43. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.
44. Click once on "Homer" in the list of authors in the left column.



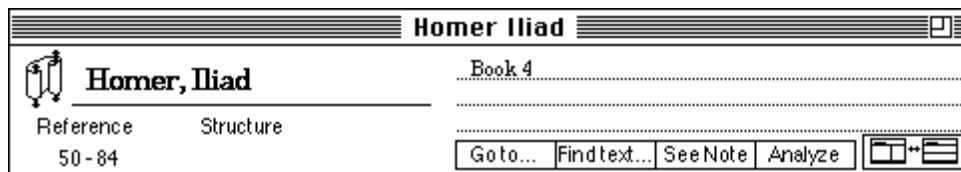
45. Click once on "Iliad" from the list of text in the right column.



46. You should now be at line one of Book 1.
47. Click once on the "Go to" command button.
48. Type "4.50" on the line.
49. Click once on the "Go" command button.



50. Begin reading on line 50.



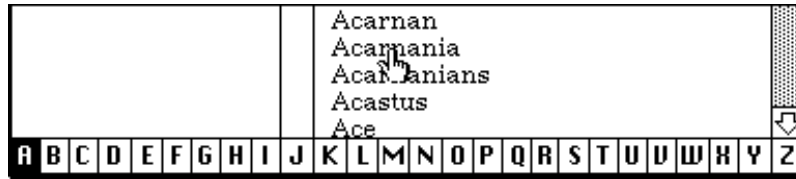
### Mycenaean Remains

Mycenaean remains were found as far away as Acarnania. Read this Encyclopedia for more information.

51. Choose "Encyclopedia" from the Links menu.
52. Click once on the letter "A" from the alphabet at the bottom of the card.

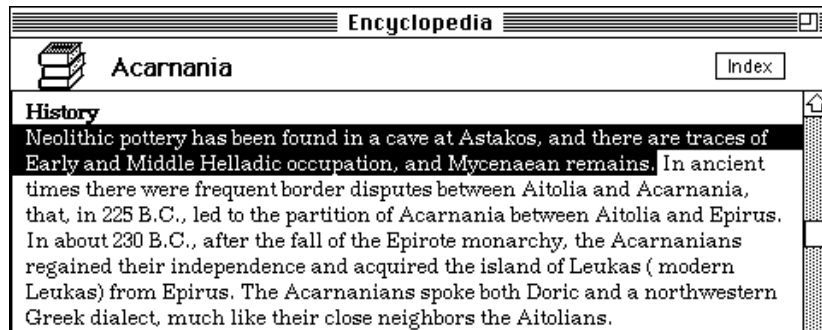


53. Scroll through the list of "A" words until you find "Acarmania." Click once on the word "Acarmania."



54. You should now be at the Encyclopedia entry for "Acarmania."

55. Read this Encyclopedia entry focusing on the "History" section.

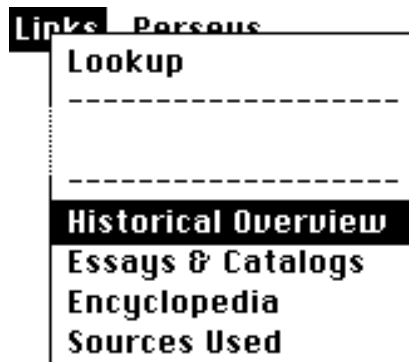


Mycenaean citadels and cemeteries have been found in the regions of Dimi, Aegium, Patrai and Pharai, but few have been systematically excavated. How might the people from these regions have learned of Mycenaean building and burials techniques? Look at the Encyclopedia entry for "Achaea" on your own for more information.

### **Mycenaean Record Keeping**

Before the Dark Ages and the loss of writing, the Mycenaeans had a form of writing now known now as Linear B. The Linear script was syllabic and the Mycenaeans appear to have used it to keep records. The use of the Linear B language in the Mycenaean Civilization is explained in the next passage.

56. Choose "Historical Overview" from the Links menu.



57. You should now be at the Historical Overview table of contents.



58. Scroll through the table of contents to “2.7. Mycenaean Civilization.”

59. Click once on “2.7. Mycenaean Civilization.”

Historical Overview TOC	
Thomas R. Martin, An Overview of Classical Greek History TOC	
Click a line to read that section of the Essay.	
1.	Introduction to the Historical Overview in Perseus
2.	Geographical and Historical Introduction
2.1.	The Landscape
2.2.	Natural Resources
2.3.	Diet
2.4.	The Highway of the Sea
2.5.	Climate
2.6.	Earlier History
2.7.	Mycenaean Civilization
2.8.	The End of Mycenaean Civilization

60. You should now be at the topic card for “2.7. Mycenaean Civilization.”

61. Read this topic card.

Historical Overview	
<b>Thomas R. Martin, An Overview of Classical Greek History from Homer to Alexander</b>	Table of Contents
	Hide Links/Unlock Text
2. Geographical and Historical Introduction	
2.7. Mycenaean Civilization	
<p>Greek civilization of the second millennium B.C., known as <u>Mycenaean</u> after the famous archaeological site of Mycenae in the northeastern Peloponnese (the peninsula that constitutes southern Greece), lies outside the limits of the Overview, but perhaps some background information on it will be helpful. Mycenaean civilization was organized around large architectural complexes today referred to as “palaces.” These structures held many rooms, often elaborately decorated with wall paintings, and were outfitted with luxuries like bath tubs. The elite of <u>Mycenaean society</u> lived very well, in comfort and style.</p> <p>Political power was held by monarchical <u>rulers</u> apparently controlling separate territories and never achieving unity among themselves. These potent and wealthy rulers controlled redistributive economies, in which agricultural products and other goods were brought into the palaces and then</p>	

The use of Linear B did not last possibly because it was difficult to use and only a few people, such as scribes, used it.

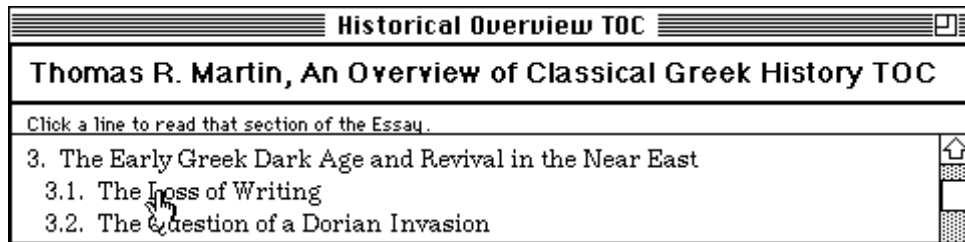
62. Click once on the “Table of Contents” command button.

Historical Overview	
<b>Thomas R. Martin, An Overview of Classical Greek History from Homer to Alexander</b>	Table of Contents
	Hide Links/Unlock Text

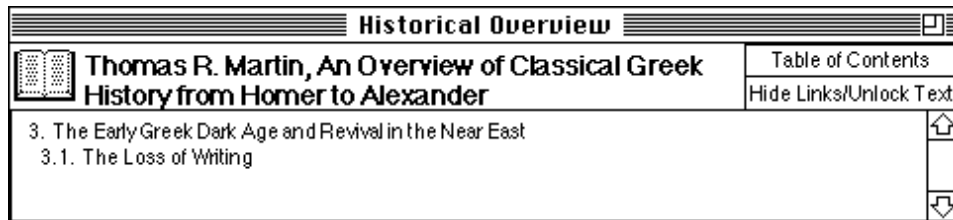
63. Scroll through the table of contents to “3.1. The Loss of Writing.”



64. Click once on "3.1. The Loss of Writing."



65. Read this topic card.

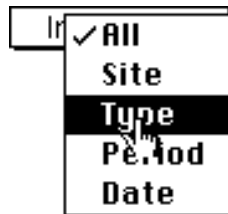


### The Lions Gate

The Lions Gate of Mycenae survived into the author Pausanias' time in which the Greeks still related the story of the Cyclops building Mycenae's wall and gate. In the following Architecture description, the strategic design of the gate and its passage ways are described.

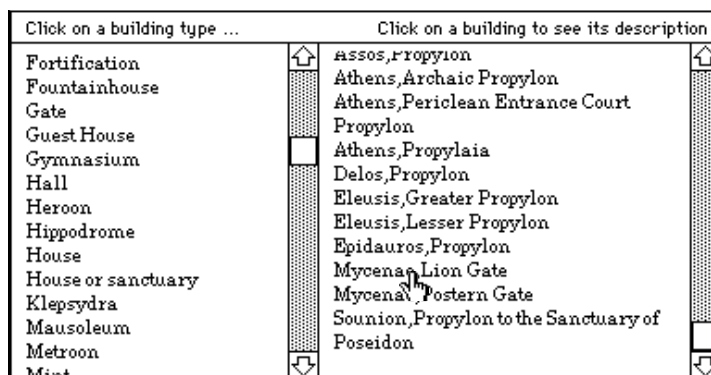
66. Choose "Architecture" from the Links menu.

67. From the Index pop-up menu, choose "Type."



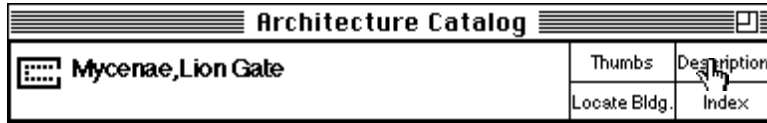
68. Click once on "Gate" in the left column.

69. Click once on "Mycenae,Lions Gate" in the right column.



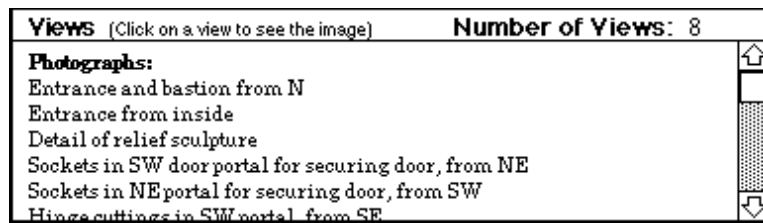
Before you look at the view for the Lions Gate you will want some background information on it.

70. Click once on the “Description” command button in the top right corner.



71. Read this description. Go back to the summary card by clicking once on the “Summary” command button.

72. Look at the views of the Lions Gate.



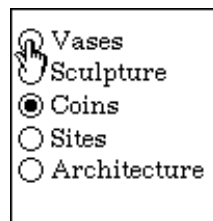
The Mycenaeans built megalithic architecture. Also known as Mycenaean or “Cyclopean” construction, megalithic architecture made use of large stone blocks as building materials.

## Vases and Sculpture

To round out the tour of Mycenae, it is good to look at the artifacts that have been excavated from the site. There are three vases and a sculpture that give a good idea of the Mycenaean’ artistic skills. Since these artifacts are from the late Bronze Age, an evolution of artistic skill can be seen by comparing the vases and sculpture of the Late Bronze Period to the vases and sculpture of the Classical Period.

73. Choose “Browser” from the Links menu.

74. Click once inside the radial button next to “Vase.”



75. Choose “Keywords” from the first pop-up menu button.



76. Choose "Legendary People" from the second pop-up menu button.

77. From the list of "Legendary People," choose "Argonaut."

Keywords:	Legendary People
Arcas [1 Vase]	↑
Argonaut [4 Vases]	□
Argos [1 Vase]	□
Ariadne [30 Vases]	□
Arion [1 Vase]	□
Aristandros [1 Vase]	↓

78. From the list of vases, click once on "Harvard 1959.123."

Name	Period	Summary
Harvard 1959.123 [12 images]	Late Bronze Age	Argonauts
Ruvo, Jan 1501 [5 images]	Late Classical	Side A: death of Talos; Side B: Argonauts
Würzburg L 164 [36 images]	Archaic	Exterior: eyes; silens and nymphs dancing

79. You will now be at the Vase Catalog card for "Harvard 1959.123."

80. Look at the image "Argonaut" by clicking once on these words in the Views section.

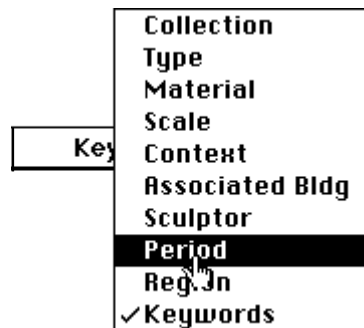
Views (Click on a view to see the image)	Number of Views: 12
Spiral from argonaut	↑
Neck and mouth, handle at rear	□
Neck and mouth, handle at right	□
Argonaut	□
Argonaut	□
Argonaut	↓

81. Click once on the "Go Back" arrow on your Navigator.

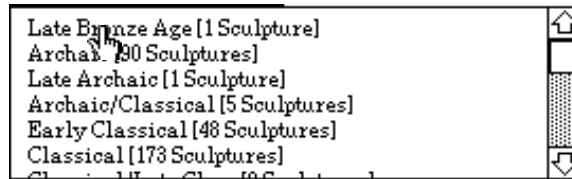
82. Click once inside the radial button next to "Sculpture."



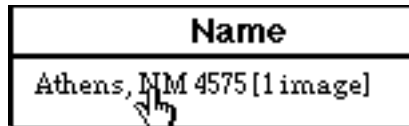
83. Choose "Period" from the first pop-up menu button.



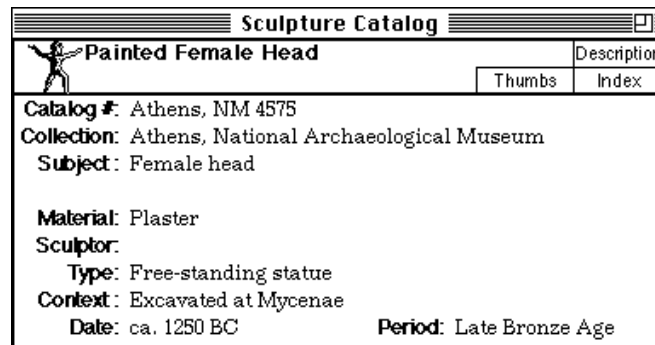
84. From the list of periods, choose "Late Bronze Age."



85. Click once on "Athens NM 4575."



86. You will now be at the Sculpture Catalog card for "Athens NM 4575."



87. Look at the image(s) for this sculpture.

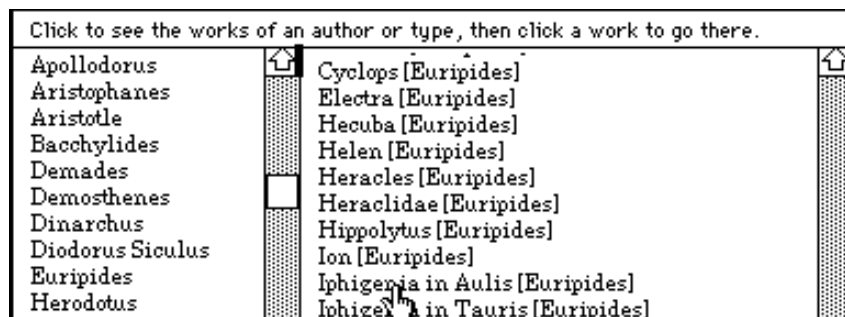
## Words and Images of Sacrifice

When reading the mythology associated with Mycenae and Crete the theme of sacrifice frequently appears. In the legends of the House of Atreus and Theseus, human sacrifice plays a large role. Read the text below about the sacrifice of Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamemnon, at Aulis.

88. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.

89. Click once on "Euripides" in the list of authors in the left column.

90. Click once on "Iphigenia in Aulis" from the list of text in the right column.



91. Click once on the "Go to" command button.
92. Type "530" on the line.
93. Click once on the "Go" command button.

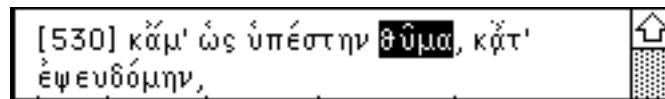


94. Begin reading on line 530.

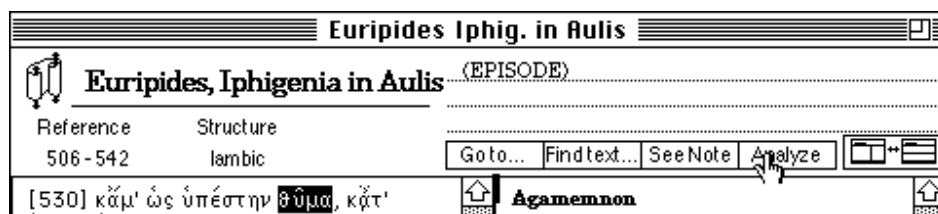


Agamemnon refers to Iphigenia as a "thuma" when he tells Menelaos of her sacrifice as an offering to appease Artemis. You do not have to know any ancient Greek to find out what this word means. Follow the directions below to learn its meaning.

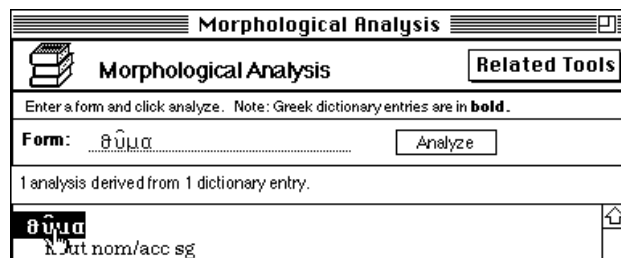
95. Highlight the Greek word as seen below. Highlight only this word and nothing else. See below for help.



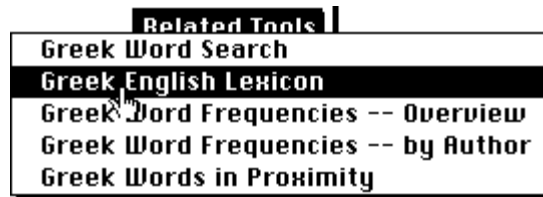
96. Click once on the command button "Analyze."



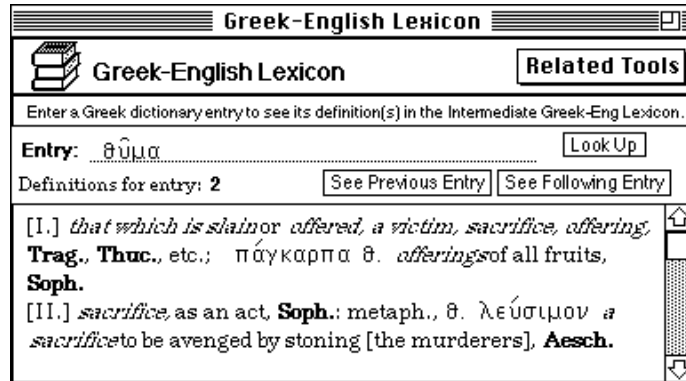
97. Click once on the bold version of the word so that it is highlighted.



98. Choose "Greek English Lexicon" from the "Related Tools" pop-up menu button.



99. Read the definition of this word.

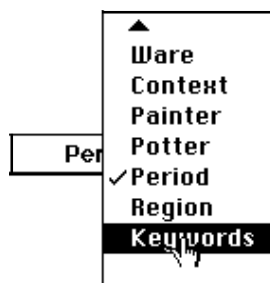


There are a number of vases on which depictions of sacrifices appear, including the sacrifice of Iphigenia at Aulis. Look at the vases below and match the pictorials with scenes from Homer, Hesiod and other Greek authors that describe sacrifices in great detail.

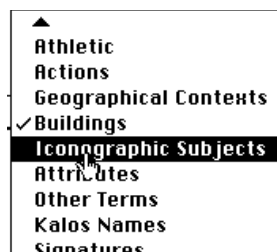
100. Choose "Browser" from the Links menu.

101. Click once inside the radial button next to "Vases."

102. Choose "Keywords" from the first pop-up menu button.



103. Choose "Iconographic Subjects" from the second pop-up menu button.



104. From the list of "Iconographic Subjects," choose "sacrifice."

Keywords:	Iconographic Subjects
return [5 Vases]	↑
Return of Hephaistos [9 Vases]	▨
sacrifice [27 Vases]	▨
Sleep and Death [1 Vase]	▨
Staphylos [3 Vases]	▨
struggle [4 Vases]	↓

105. From the list of vases, click once on "London F 159."


Name	Period	Summary
London F 159 [1 image]	Late Classical	Side A: Sacrifice of Iphegenia. Side B: Adonis
Malibu J. AE.323 [1 image]	Archaic	Fragmentary. I: Old man dragging a g

106. You will now be at the Catalog card for "London F 159."

107. Look at the image for this vase.

**Vase Catalog**

---

 **London F 159** Thumbs Description

Index

**Collection:** British Museum, London  
**Ware:** Apulian Red Figure      **Shape:** Volute krater  
**Decoration:** Side A: Sacrifice of Iphegenia. Side B: Adonis, a man and two women.  
**Painter:** Kinship with the Iliupersis Painter  
**Potter:**  
**Date:** ca. 375 BC-ca. 350 BC      **Period:** Late Classical

**Views** (Click on a view to see the image)      **Number of Views:** 1

Side A: sacrifice of Iphegenia ↑

108. Click once on the "Go Back" arrow on your Navigator.

Use the Browser's keyword search, like the one above, to find the vase Harvard 1960.367. (Hint: choose "Animals" from the second pop-up menu button and find ram.)

Congratulations! You have completed this Knowledge Builder™. Review any information with which you do not feel comfortable.



# Further References

Below you will find a listing of Coins, Architecture, Vases, Primary Text, Encyclopedia entries and Sites relating to the bolded topic. These lists are the results of English Index searches for each of the bolded topics.

You can go to all these citations, except for Primary Text entries, without having to perform an English Word Search. Follow the directions below.

- Highlight “Lookup” under the Links menu at the top of the screen.
- Type a citation into the “Lookup” box and highlight the corresponding Link for that citation, i.e. type “Harvard 1959.123” and highlight “Vases” under Links at the top of the screen.

## **Mycenae**

**Architecture:** Treasury of Atreus, Citadel, Cult Center, Grave Circle A, Lion Gate, Northeastern Extension, Palace, Postern Gate, Treasury of Atreus.

**Primary Text:** Apollodoros, *Library: Book 2*; Apollodoros, *Epitome*; Homer, *Iliad*, *Odyssey*; Pausanias, *Guide to Greece: Books 2,5, 7, 8, 9 &10*; Sophocles, *Electra & Philoctetes*; Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War*.

**Vases:** Harvard 1959.123, RISD 31.001, Harvard 1935.35.

**Encyclopedia:** Argolid, Mycenae.

## **Crete**

**Vases:** Florence 4209.

**Coins:** Dewing 1307,1308, 1981, 1982, 1992, 1994, 2016, 2017, 2024, 2036, 2053, 2064, 2065, 2079.

**Primary Text:** Apollodoros, *Library: Book 2*; Apollodoros, *Epitome*; Homer, *Iliad*, *Odyssey*; Pausanias, *Guide to Greece*; Herodotus, *History*; Hesiod, *Theogony*; Plutarch, *Theseus*; Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War*.

**Encyclopedia:** Crete, Cyclades, Dodecanese, Doric, Magnesia, Messenia, Orchestra, Saronic Gulf, Sporade.

**Sites:** Akrotiri: Thera, Delos, Mallia.

## **Minotaur**

**Coins:** Dewing 1981.

**Vase:** Harvard 1960.312, Malibu 86.AE.75.

**Primary Text:** Apollodoros, *Library: Book 3*; Apollodoros, *Epitome*; Plutarch, *Theseus*.

**Encyclopedia:** Minotaur.

## **Minos**

**Coins:** Dewing 1982.

**Primary Text:** Aeschylus, *Libation Bearers*, Apollodoros, *Library: Book 1, 2 & 3*, *Epitome*; Herodotus, *History*; Hesiod, *Theogony*; Homer, *Iliad*, *Odyssey*; Pausanias, *Guide to Greece: Books 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 & 9*; Plutarch, *Theseus*; Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War, Books 1 &3*.



**Encyclopedia:** Crete, Thucydides.

**Sites:** Delos.

## **Theseus**

**Architecture:** Athens, Heliiaia.

**Vases:** Baltimore, Hopkins BMA 60.55.1, Florence 4209, Harvard 1960.312, Harvard 1960.339, London 1899.2-19.1, Malibu 86.AE.75, Malibu 86.AE.146.

**Primary Text:** Aeschylus, *Eumenides*; Apollodoros, *Library: Book 1, 2 & 3, Epitome*; Herodotus, *History*; Hesiod, *Shield of Achilles*; Homer, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*; Pausanias, *Guide to Greece: Books 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 & 9*; Plutarch, *Theseus, Cimon & Solon*; Sophocles, *Oedipus at Colonus* and *Philoctetes*; Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War, Books 2 and 6*.

**Encyclopedia:** Argolid, Attica, Cyclades, Theseus.

**Sculpture:** Athens, Acropolis 698, Parthenon EP.D, Parthenon East Pediment, Parthenon SM.27, Parthenon SM.32.

**Historical Overview:** TRMartin 10.2.

**Sites:** Athens, Eleusis.

## **Tantalus**

**Primary Text:** Aeschylus's *Agamemnon*, Line 1468; Apollodoros, *Library: Book 3*; Apollodoros, *Epitome*; Homer, *Odyssey*, Book 11, line 580; Pausanias, *Guide to Greece: Book 10*; Pindar's *Isthmian Ode 8 & Olympian Ode 1*; Sophocles's *Antigone*; Thucydides *History of the Peloponnesian War*.

## **Herakles**

**Architecture:** Olympia, Naikos of Eileithyia and Sosipolis.

**Coins:** BCMA 1915.98, 1919.58.21, 1919.58.39a, 1919.58.4a, 1920.8.37, 1958.18.5, Dewing 1098, 1125, 1333, 1334, 1930, 2079, 2148, 2151, 2385, 2387, 2517, 2521, 2530, 333, 336, 340, 342, 347, 511, 513, 516, 683, 926.

**Vases:** Baltimore, Hopkins BMA 60.55.2, Boston: 6 3.473, 98.916, 99.538, Harvard 1960.312, London: B161, B193, B226, B329, E224, Malibu: 77.AE.11, 86.AE.114, 86.AE.230, 86.AE.75, 86.AE.85, Munich: 2238, 2301, 2620, 2648, Worcester 1966.63.

**Primary Text:** Apollodoros, *Library*; Herodotus, *History*.

**Encyclopedia:** Achaea, Apollodoros, Kithara, Lyre, Macedonia, Thessaly, Thrace.

**Sculpture:** Aegina E 10, Aegina E 11, Aegina E 2, Aegina E 4, Aegina E 5, Aegina E 8, Aegina East Pediment 2, Aegina W 4, Parthenon EP.D, Parthenon East Pediment.

## **Ariadne**

**Coins:** Dewing 1982.

**Vases:** Florence 4209, London 1899.2-19.1

**Primary Text:** Apollodoros, *Library: Book 3*; Pausanias, *Guide to Greece: Books 1, 2, 5 & 9*; Plutarch, *Theseus*; Hesiod, *Theogony*; Homer, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.

**Encyclopedia:** Ariadne, Cyclades.



## Europa

**Coins:** Dewing 2016, 2024, 2064, 2065

**Primary Text:** Apollodoros, *Library: Book 2 & 3*; Herodotus, *History*; Hesiod, *Theogony*; Pausanias, *Guide to Greece: Books 3, 5, 7 & 9*; Pindar, *Pythian Ode 4*.

## Pelops

**Architecture:** Olympia, Pelopeion.

**Primary Text:** Aeschylus, *Agamemnon, Eumenides and Libation Bearers*; Apollodoros, *Library: Book 1, 2 & 3, Epitome*; Herodotus, *History*; Pausanias, *Guide to Greece: Books 1, 5, 6, 8, 9 & 10*; Pindar, *Olympian Odes 1 & 10, Nemean Odes 2 & 8*; Plutarch, *Theseus*; Sophocles, *Ajax, Electra & Oedipus at Colonus*; Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War*.

## Agamemnon

**Architecture:** Brauron, Heroon of Iphigeneia.

**Vases:** Boston 13.186, Malibu 86.AE.286.

**Primary Text:** Aeschylus, *Agamemnon, Eumenides and Libation Bearers*; Apollodoros, *Library: Book, 2 & 3, Epitome*; Homer, *the Iliad and the Odyssey*; Herodotus, *History*; Pausanias, *Guide to Greece*; Plutarch, *Lysander, Nicias & Pericles*; Sophocles, *Ajax, Electra & Philoctetes*; Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War*.

**Encyclopedia:** Achaea, Aeschylus.

**Sites:** Mycenae.



**For more free materials from  
AbleMedia, visit the  
Classics Technology Center**

**<http://ablemedia.com/ctcweb>**

50 Clark Street • Medford • MA 02155-4474  
(781) 396-7582 • FAX (781) 393-5643  
e-mail: [ctc@ablemedia.com](mailto:ctc@ablemedia.com)  
<http://ablemedia.com/>

