

Knowledge Builder™

for *Perseus*® 2.0

Greek Agriculture

Wendy E. Owens



AbleMedia



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Greek Agriculture

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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 the information available on that topic in *Perseus*.

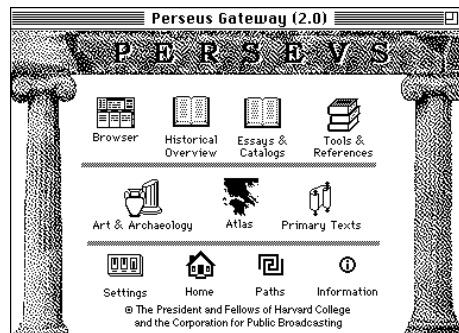
- Knowledge Builders assume that you have completed the assignments of the Quick Start System™ or that you have a working knowledge of *Perseus* and a Macintosh.
- Knowledge Builders give you a start on investigations of various topics related to the main Knowledge Builder topic(s). Look for “Possible Projects” in the text of the Knowledge Builder for ideas on how to turn ideas and investigative processes into a project.
- 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*.



Greek Agriculture and Husbandry

1. Begin this *Knowledge Builder™* from the *Perseus Gateway*.

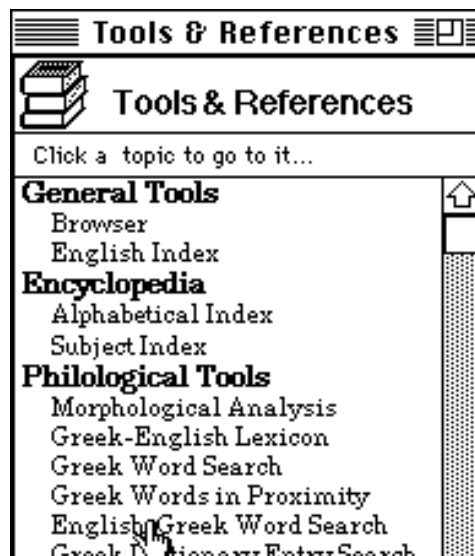
The daily life of an ancient Greek farmer was not one filled with the bucolic pleasure they would have probably preferred. Labor and hard work fed them and their family and offered some livelihood. The results from an English-Greek Word Search for the words 'labor' and 'leisure' appear in summary form below. Note the English spelling of 'labour,' this is how it must be spelled when performing an English Index search.



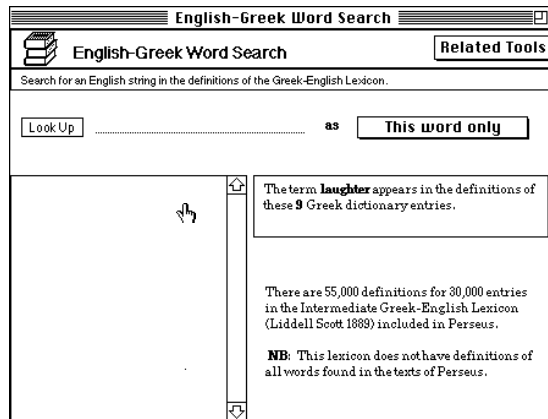
2. Click once on the "Tools & Reference" icon on the Gateway.



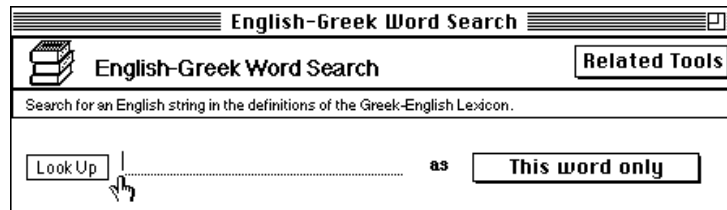
3. Under the bold "Philological Tools" heading, click once on "English-Greek Word Search."



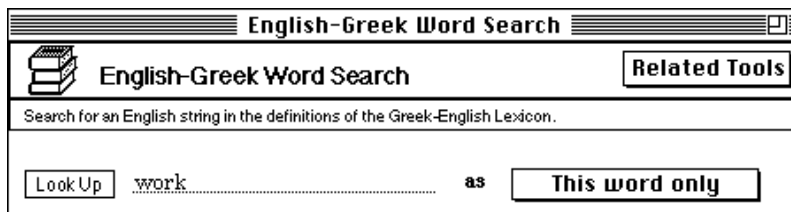
4. Your screen should look like the one below.



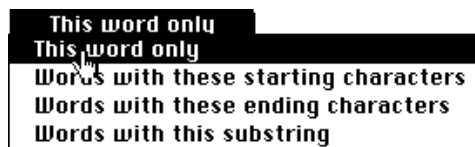
5. Set the cursor on the line next to the "Look up" command button.



6. Type in the word "work."

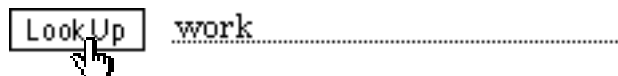


7. Choose "This word only" from the pop-up menu button next to "as."

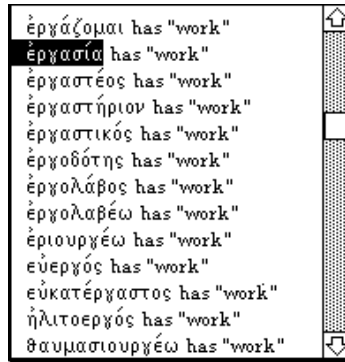


Remember, give *Perseus* something to do and then give it a command.

8. Click once on the "Look Up" command button.



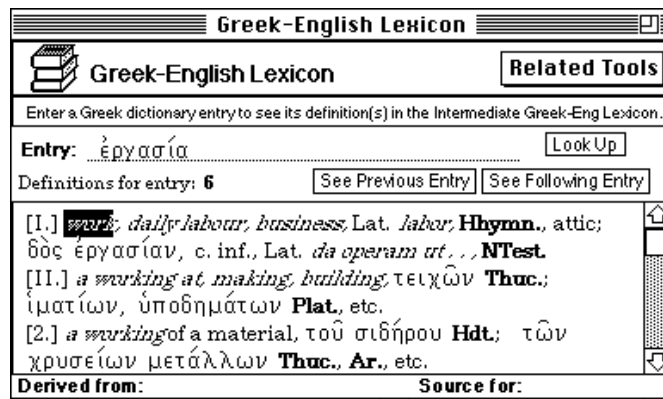
9. Highlight the second Greek word listed for "work." See the picture below for help.



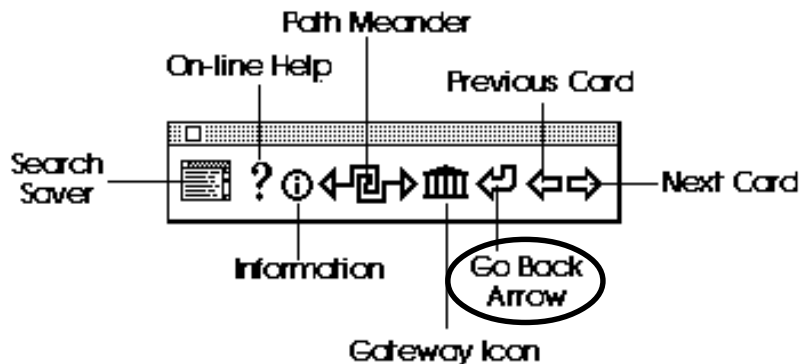
10. Choose "Greek English Lexicon" from the "Related Tools" pop-up menu button.



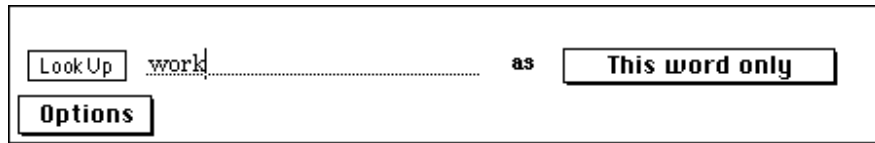
11. Read the definition for this word.



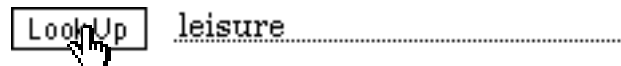
12. Click once on the "Go Back" arrow on your Navigator.



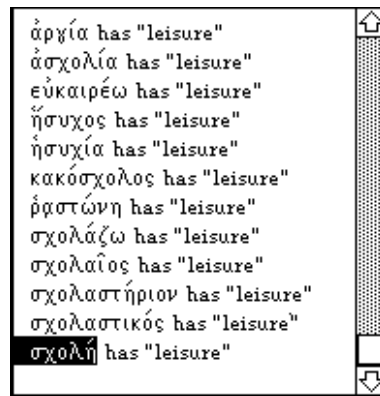
13. Move your Mouse arrow onto the line next to “Look up” and click once to set your cursor next to the “k” of “work.”



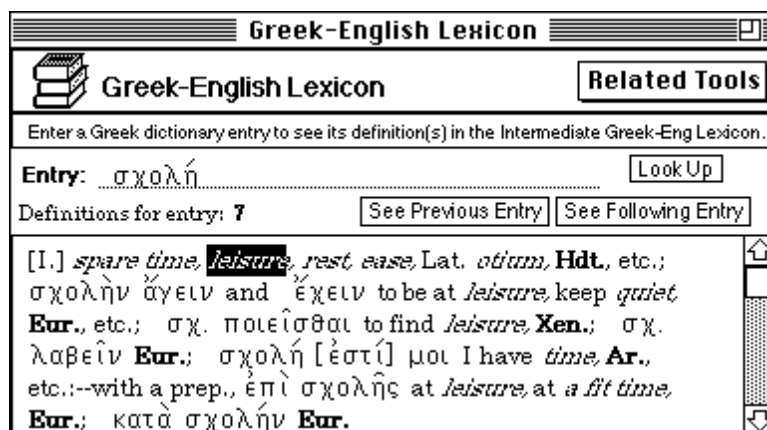
14. Use your delete key on your keyboard to delete the word “work.”
15. Type “leisure” onto the String to find line and click once on the command button “Look up.”



16. From the list of Greek words that appear, highlight the last word for leisure. See the picture below for help.



17. Choose “Greek English Lexicon” from the “Related Tools” pop-up menu button.
18. Read the definition for this word.



The analysis of the words 'labor' and 'leisure' can be taken one step further with an examination of how authors used specific words. For instance, Homer uses one word defined as "leisure," to mean "stillness, rest, quiet." What assumptions can be drawn about Homer and the people of his time from this information? In a later time Hesiod uses another word to mean "still, quiet, at rest, at ease, at leisure" in reference to leisure activities demonstrating a different understanding of leisure activities.

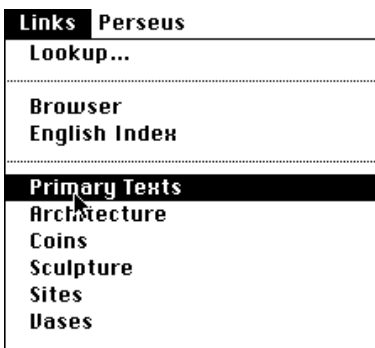
Sustenance Farming to Specialization

A comparison of the text of Hesiod and others will offer insight into the world of the everyday farmer and those who owned estates. Since not all men could be rich, most men had to work year round to sustain their family. Men like Homer's Odysseus had slaves who performed the specialized task of animal herding and orchard tending. The estate owners' self-sufficient farms became specialized and wider trade routes allowed the 'every-man' the opportunity to acquire food in the market instead of from his own fields.

Sustenance Farming

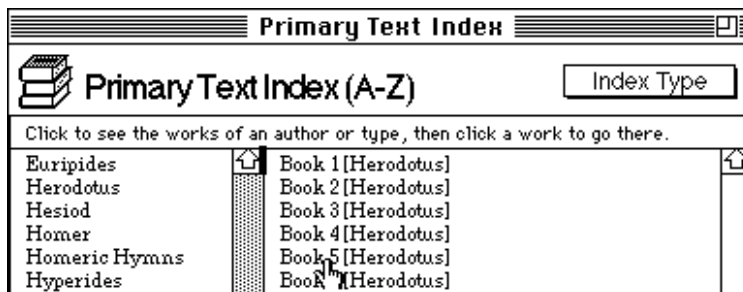
The Athenians left four thousand tenant farmers on conquered lands.

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

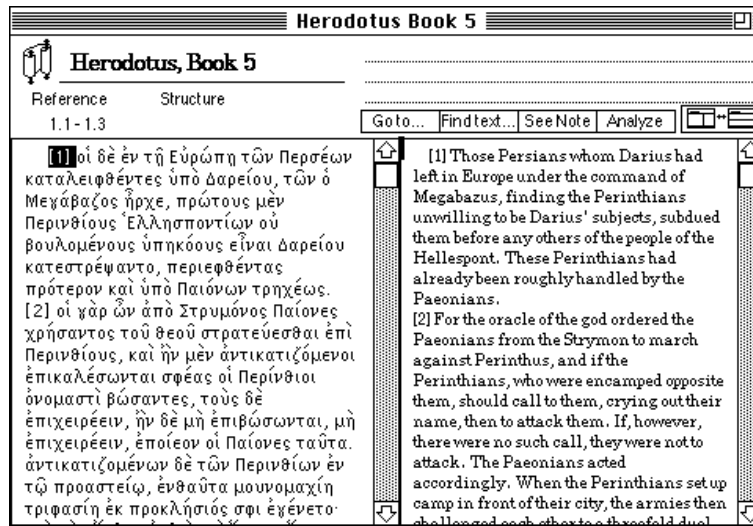


20. Click once on "Herodotus" in the list of authors in the left column.

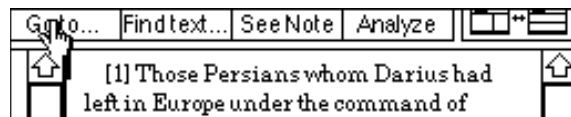
21. Click once on "Book 5" from the list of text in the right column.



22. Your screen should look like the one below.

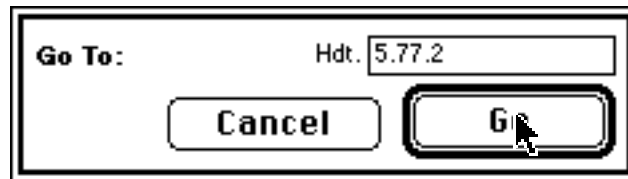


23. Click once on the "Go to" command button.

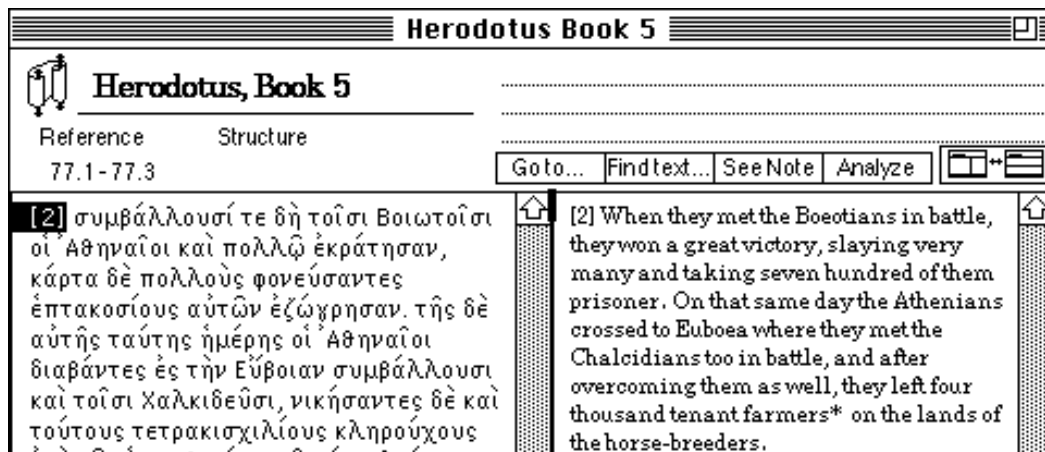


24. Type "5.77.2" on the line.

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



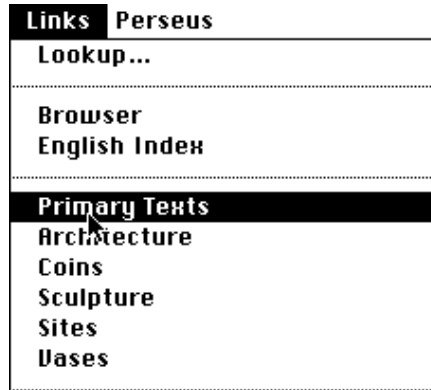
26. Your screen should look like the one below.



27. Read section 5.77.2.

The Callippidae and the Alazones planted and ate grain, onions, garlic, lentils and millet.

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



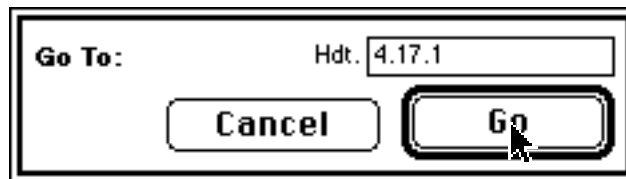
29. Click once on "Herodotus" in the list of authors in the left column.

30. Click once on "Book 4" from the list of text in the right column.

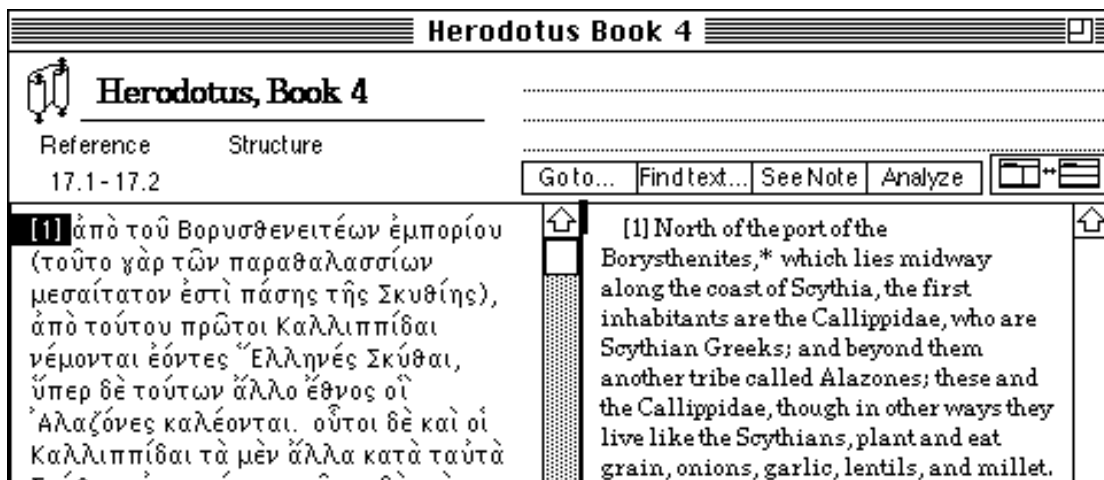
31. Click once on the "Go to" command button.

32. Type "4.17.1" on the line.

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



34. Read section 4.17.1.



Specialization

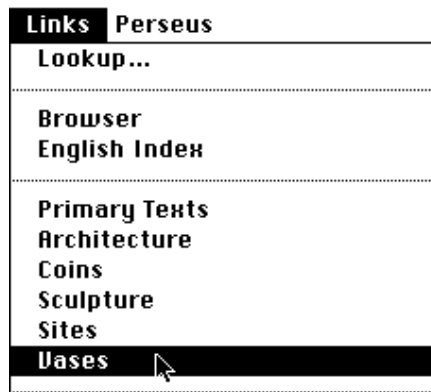
In the very next section Herodotus writes of the Scythian farmers, who plant grain to sell.

35. Read section 4.17.2.

[2] Above the Alazones live Scythian farmers, who plant grain not to eat but to sell; north of these, the Neuri; north of the Neuri, the land is uninhabited so far as we know.

Ancient Greek artist depicted typical agricultural scene in their art. On the vase below you will see Herakles in the Garden of the Hesperides, a garden of apple trees.

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



37. You should now be at the Vase Index. Select "Collection" from the Index menu.



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

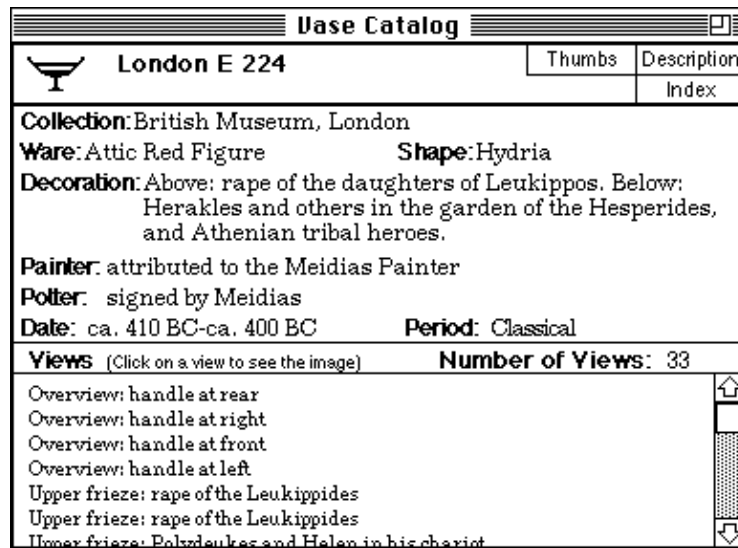
38. From this list, choose "British Museum, London."



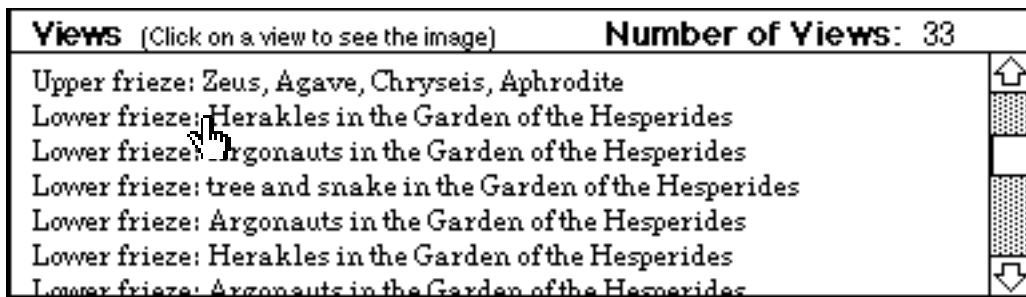
39. A list of vases will appear in the right column. Choose "London E 224" from the list.



40. Your screen should look like the one below.



41. Look at a view for this vase by clicking once on the words "Lower frieze: Herakles in the Garden of the Hesperides."



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



Agricultural Areas: What grew where?

A look at the regions of Greece and their agricultural makeup can give you insight into the diets of the people in a specific region, into their regional economy and to the importance of a region as a food supplier. As farming became more specialized and trading prevailed, regions grew the crops best suited to their climate for export out of the region.

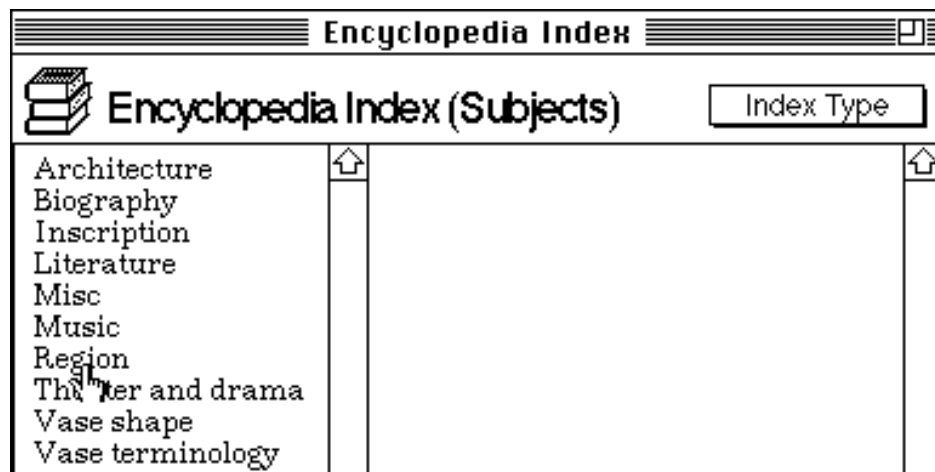
Investigations of the Encyclopedia entries for each region (reached through the Encyclopedia Subject Index), Primary Text entries and the appearance of crops on coins will yield a lot of information. From the facts you find in these sources you can get a pretty good idea of what crops grew best where. Herodotus' *History* discussed many different regions and their climate, agriculture and diets and Plutarch's *Solon* discussed the land surrounding Athens and its uses.

The regional Encyclopedia entries offer lots of information on the fertility of a region, its primary crops, terrain and mineral production. Look at the two regional descriptions below. Notice how different they are. When you have finished looking at their descriptions, you will plot these regions on the Atlas map so that you know where they are in Greece.

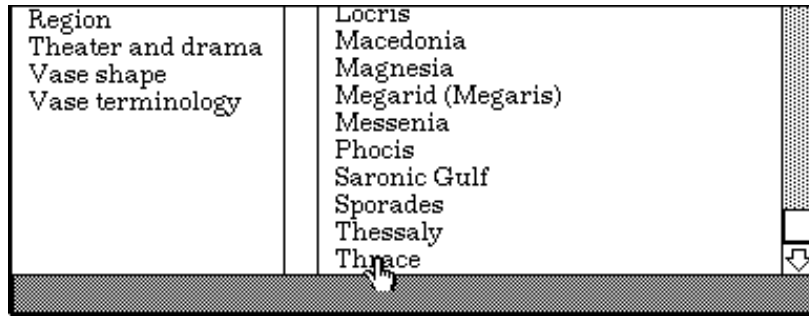
42. Click once on the "Gateway" icon on your Navigator to return to the Gateway.
43. Click once on the "Tools & Reference" icon on the Gateway.



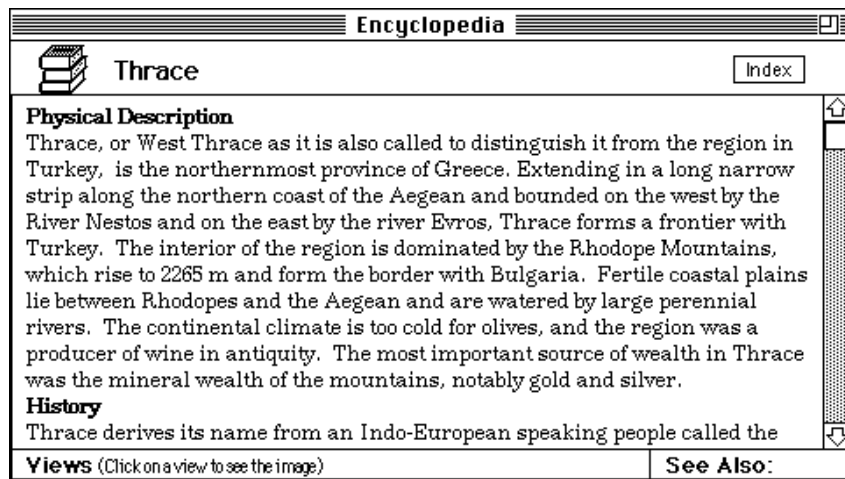
44. Under the bold "Encyclopedia" heading, click once on "Subject Index."
45. Click once on the word "Region" from the list of subjects in the left column.



46. Find the word "Thrace" in the right column and click once on the word "Thrace."



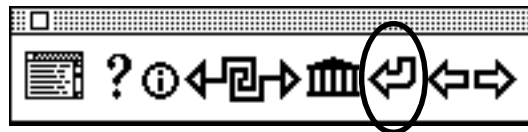
47. Your screen should look like the one below.



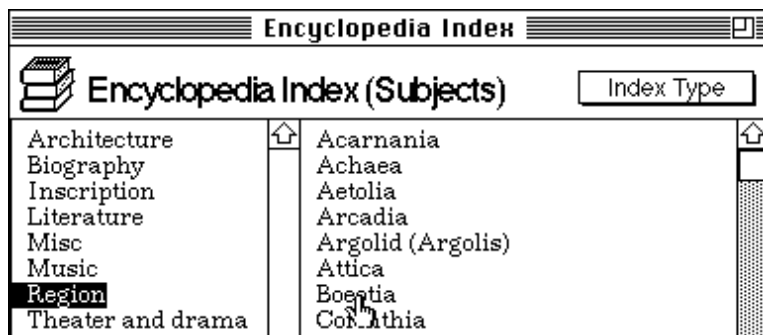
48. Scroll through the text until you reach the "Physical Description" section.

49. Read about the climate and agricultural production of Thrace.

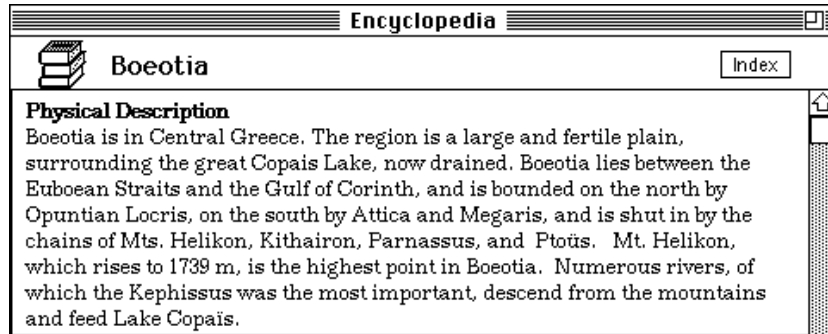
50. Click once on the "Go Back" arrow on your Navigator.



51. Find the word "Boeotia" in the right column and click once on the word "Boeotia."

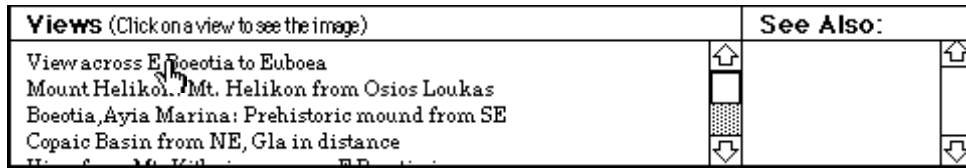


52. Your screen should look like the one below.



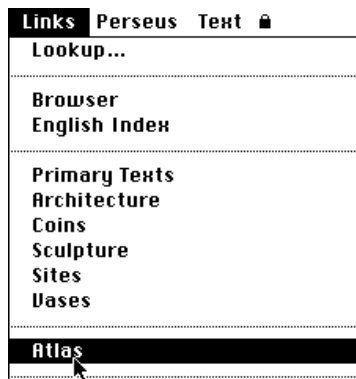
53. Read about the climate and agricultural production of Thrace in the “Physical Description” and “History” sections.

54. Look at some of the views for this region by clicking on an image in the “Views” section.



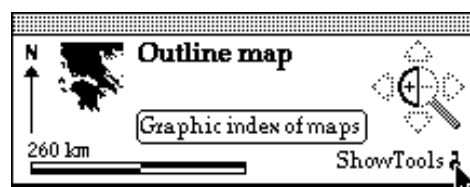
Let's see where each of these regions is located.

55. Choose “Atlas” from the Links menu.

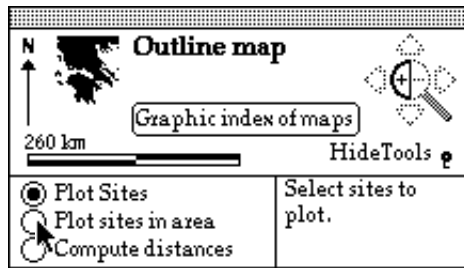


56. You should now be at the “Outline” map of the *Perseus* Atlas.

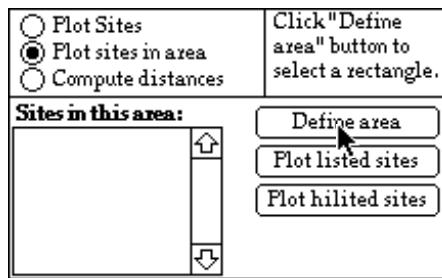
57. Move your mouse arrow onto the “flag” next to “Show Tools” in the lower right corner of the Tools Palette and click once on the flag so that the bottom drops out of the Tools Palette.



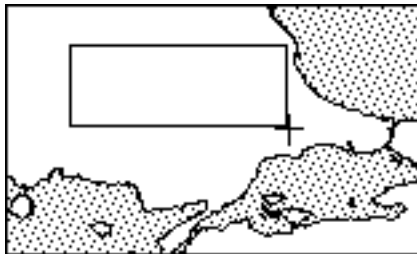
58. Move the Atlas Tools Palette to one side of the Atlas map.
59. Click once on the "Plot sites in area" command button.



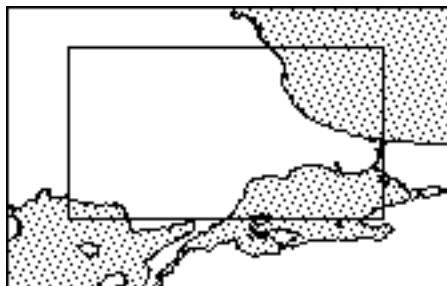
60. Follow the flashing directions. Click once on the "Define area" command button.

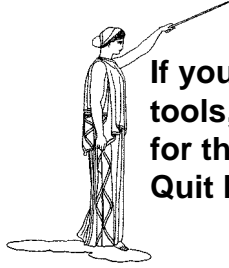


61. Move the mouse arrow onto a starting point in Thrace. See the picture below for help.



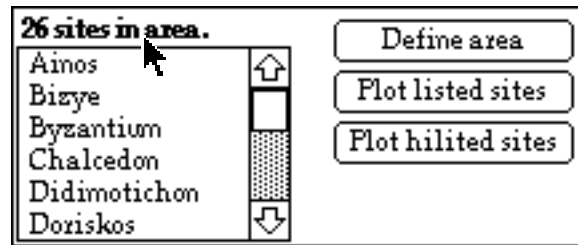
62. Hold down the mouse button and drag the cross-hairs in the direction of the area you want to define.
63. Once the area you want to define appears in the box you have drawn, release the mouse button. See picture below for help.



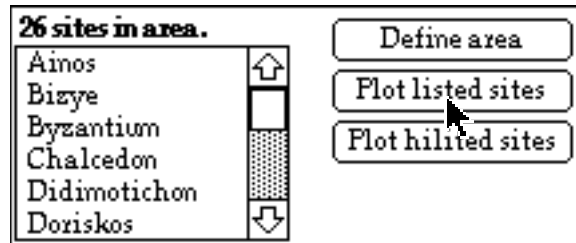


If you get the message, “Not enough memory to use the painting tools,” click “OK.” This means that there is not enough RAM allotted for the use of *Perseus* or that you have used the allotted amount up. Quit *Perseus* and check your RAM allotment and start *Perseus* again.

64. If you are successful in defining an area, *Perseus* will list the sites found in that area in the “Site List” section.



65. You can plot all the listed sites by clicking once on the “Plot listed sites” command button.



66. Otherwise, plot one site at a time by clicking on a site name so that it is highlighted. Then click once on the “Plot hilited sites” command button.

Thrace will now appear labeled and with black dots on it representing the Thracian sites. Now try plotting the region of Boeotia on your own. Once Boeotia is plotted, you will have to use the scroll window to position your Atlas map so that you can see both regions. Notice how much further north Thrace is.

The Gods of Agriculture

To which god or goddess should a farmer pray to insure the success of his crops? You can go about finding the answer to this question in a couple of ways.

First, you could look for “grain” on coins and vases and learn who appears with the grain. Use the Browser to begin.

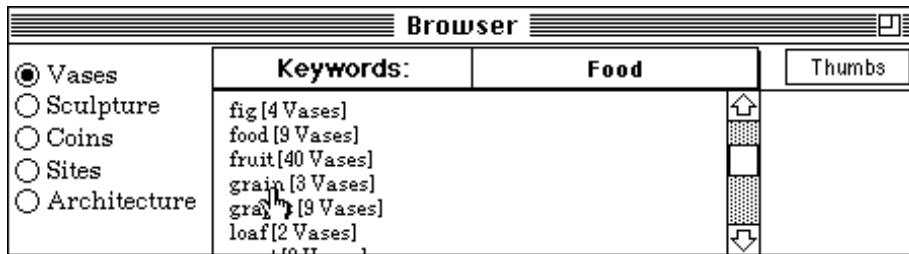
67. Choose “Browser,” the last Link on the Links menu.



68. You should now be at the Browser.
69. Click once inside the radial button next to "Coins."



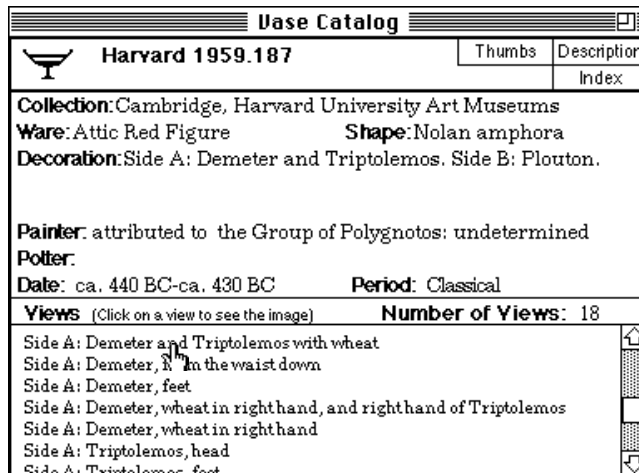
70. Choose "Keywords" from the first pop-up menu button.
71. Choose "Food" from the second pop-up menu button.
72. From the list of "Food," choose "grain."



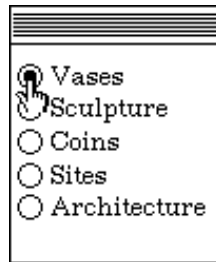
73. From the list of coins, click once on "Dewing 380."

Vases: Keyworded as grain		Page:
		3 Vases 1 of 1
Name	Period	Summary
Harvard 1959.187 [18 images]	Classical	Side A: Demeter and Triptolemos. Side
London V. 740 [6 images]	Late Archaic	Side A: Demeter, Triptolemos, Perseph
Malibu 81.AE.213 [2 images]	Late Archaic	Fragments. Uncertain.

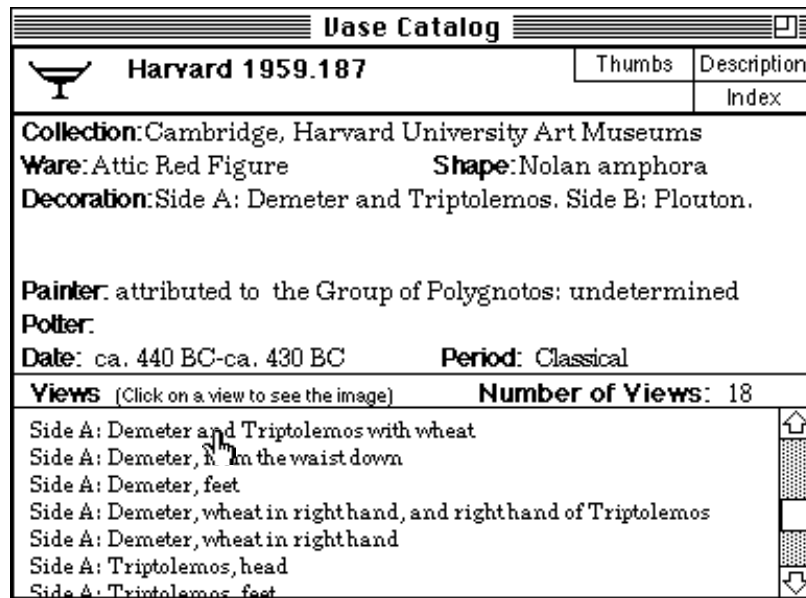
74. You will now be at the Coin Catalog card for "Dewing 380."



75. Look at both sides of this coin.
76. Click once on the "Go Back" arrow on you Navigator.
77. From the list of coins, click once on "Dewing 1932."
78. Look at both sides of this coin.
79. Click once on the "Go Back" arrow on you Navigator.
80. Click once inside the radial button next to "Vases."



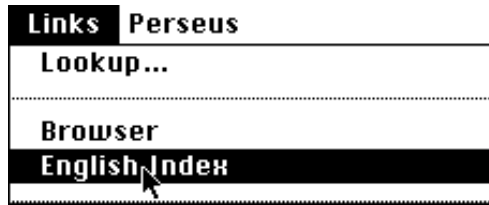
81. From the list of "Food," choose "grain."
82. From the list of coins, click once on "Harvard 1959.187."
83. You will now be at the Pottery Catalog card for "Harvard 1959.187."
84. Look at the image "Side A: Demeter and Triptolemos with wheat" for this vase.



An alternative to looking for "grain" in ancient Greek art is to look at the myths of Demeter, Persephone and Triptolemos. Use the Encyclopedia or English Index search to begin.



85. Choose "English Index" from the Links menu.



86. Move the arrow onto dotted line next to "Look for." Click once on the mouse button to set cursor (I).

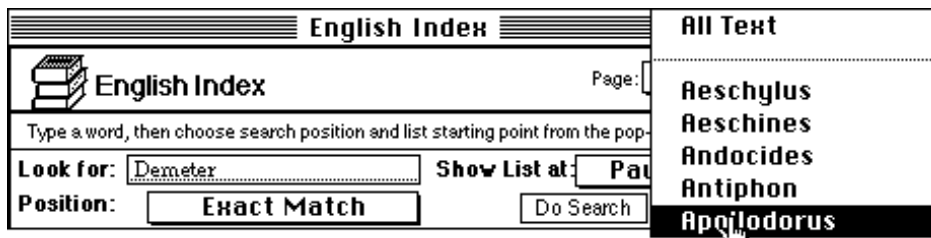


87. Type the word "Demeter" next to the words "Look for."

88. Choose "Exact Match" from the pop-up menu button next to "Show List at."



89. Choose "Apollodorus" from the pop-up menu button next to "Position."



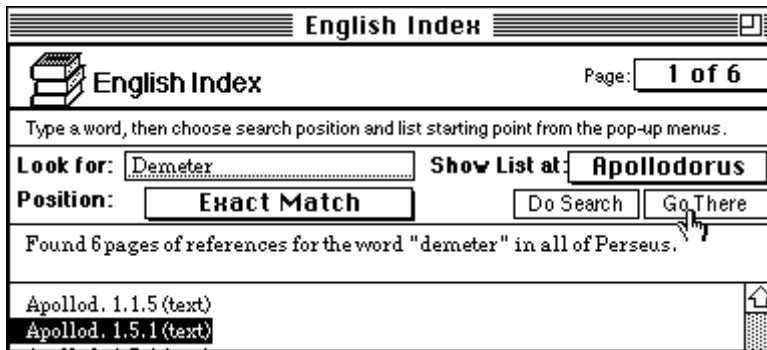
90. Move the mouse arrow onto the "Do Search" button and click once. It will take a few seconds to complete the search.



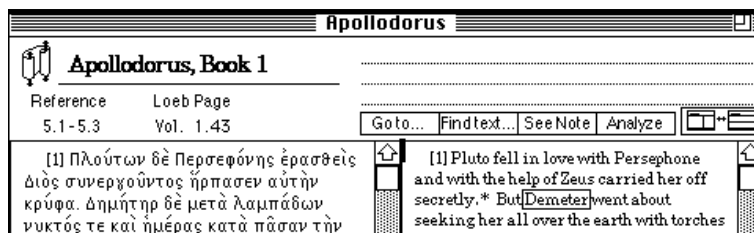
Perseus will provide a list of Apollodorus citations in which the word "Demeter" appears.



91. In the list of citations, highlight “Apollod. 1.5.1” and click once on the “Go There” command button.

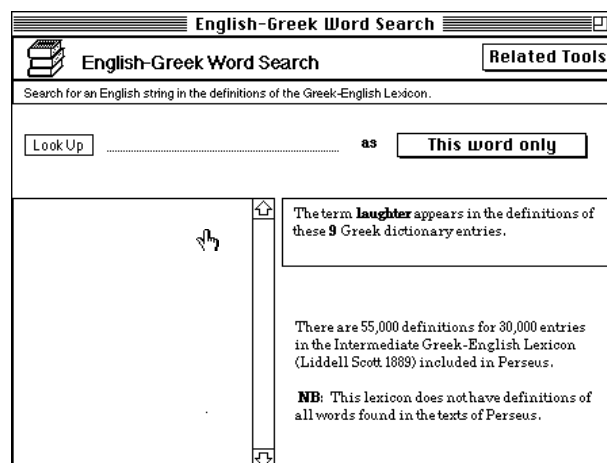


92. Read about the relationship between Demeter, Triptolemos and grain in section 5.1 and 5.2.

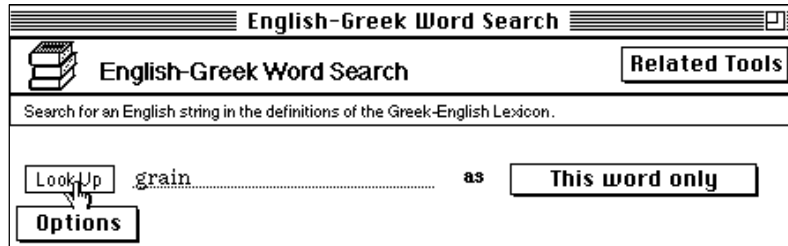


You can also look at references to grain in the English-Greek Word Search to find the Greek words that have the word “grain” in their definitions.

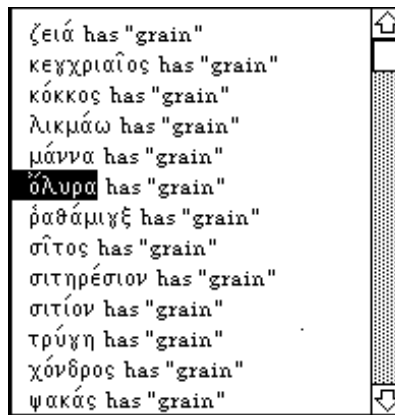
93. Click once on the “Gateway” icon on your Navigator.
94. Click once on the “Tools & Reference” icon on the Gateway.
95. Under the bold “Philological Tools” heading, click once on “English-Greek Word Search.”
96. Your screen should look like the one below.



97. Set the cursor on the line next to the "Look up" command button.
98. Type in the word "grain."
99. Choose "This word only" from the pop-up menu button next to "as."
100. Click once on the "Look Up" command button.



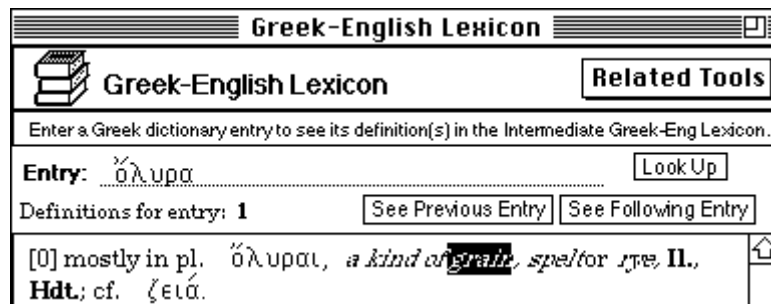
101. Highlight the Greek word as seen below.



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



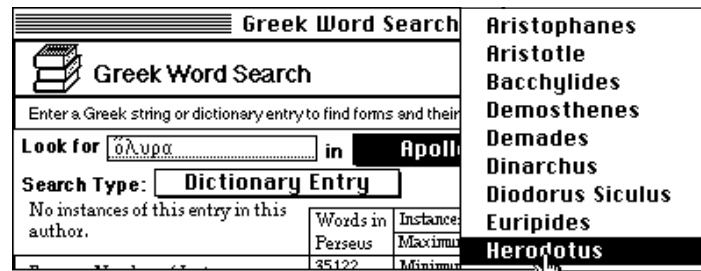
103. Read the definition for this word.



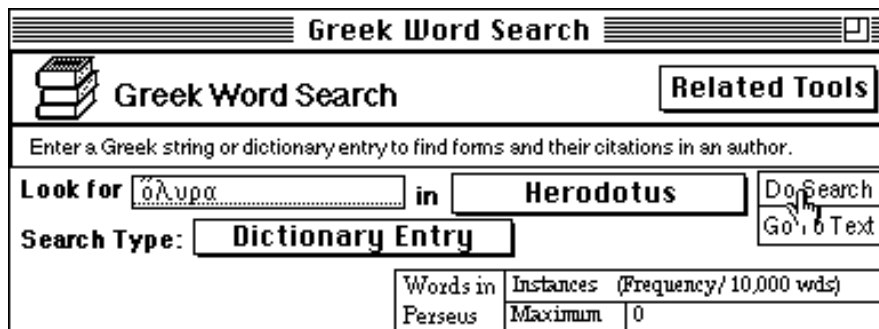
104. Click once on the "Go Back" arrow.
105. Highlight the Greek word
106. Choose "Greek Word Search" from the "Related Tools" pop-up menu button.



107. Choose "Herodotus" next to "in."



108. Choose "All forms of a Dictionary Entry" from the pop-up button next to "Search Type."
109. Give *Perseus* the command "Do Search" by clicking once on the "Do Search" command button.



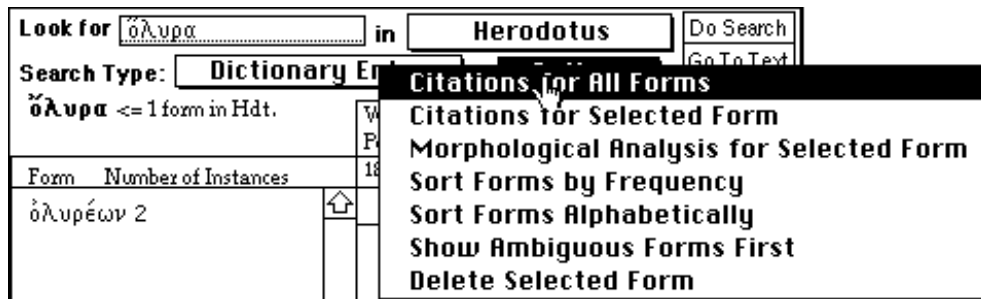
Perseus will now search the Greek text of Herodotus to find where the author uses any form of the word that appears above. A list of textual citations will appear in the lower section of the card.

Options

This pop-up menu button appears after a search is done. The options include: Citations for All Forms, Citations for Selected Forms, Morphological Analysis for Selected Forms, Sort Forms by Frequency, Sort Forms Alphabetically, Show Ambiguous Forms First, Delete Selected Form.

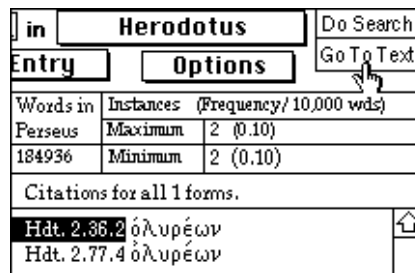


110. Choose "Citations for all Forms" from the "Options" pop-up menu button.

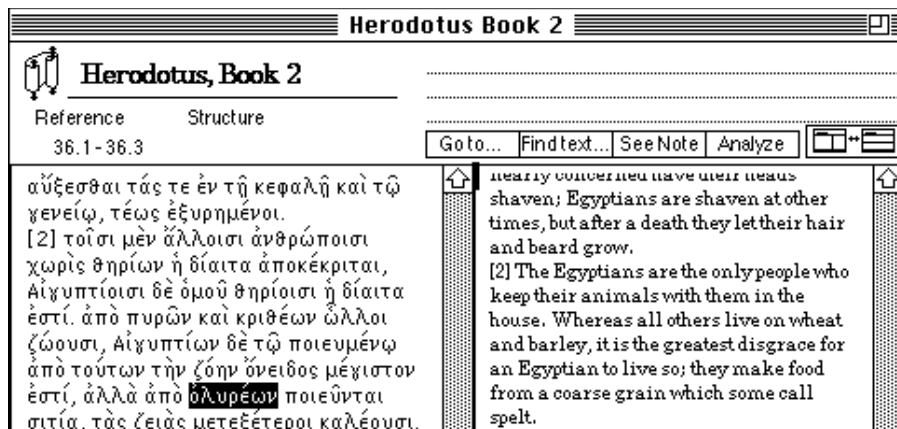


111. From the list of textual citations, highlight "Hdt. 2.36.2."

112. Click once on the "Go to Text" command button.



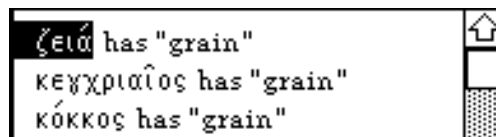
113. You should now be at 2.36.2.



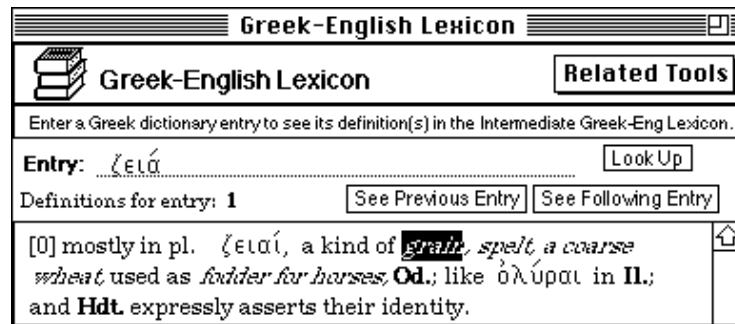
114. Read section 2.36.2. Notice that Herodotus uses this word to mean a coarse grain.

115. Click twice on the "Go Back" arrow.

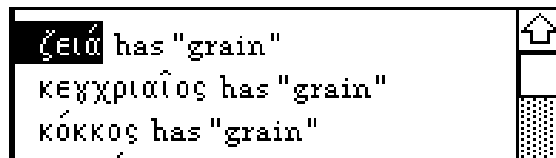
116. From the list of Greek words that appear, highlight the word a seen in the picture below.



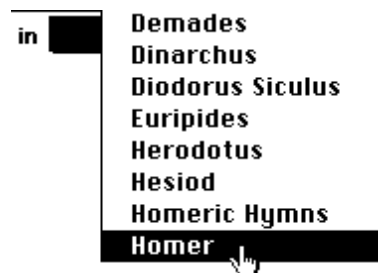
117. Choose "Greek English Lexicon" from the "Related Tools" pop-up menu button.
 118. Read the definition for this word.



119. Click once on the "Go Back" arrow.
 120. Highlight the word as seen in the picture below.



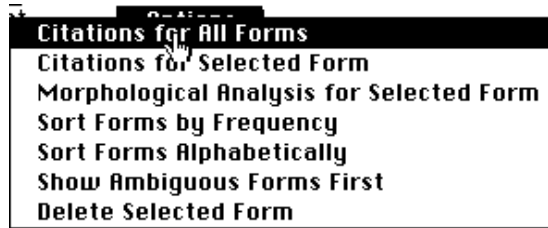
121. Choose "Greek Word Search" from the Links menu.
 122. Choose "Homer" next to "in."



123. Choose "All forms of a Dictionary Entry" from the pop-up button next to "Search Type."
 124. Give *Perseus* the command "Do Search" by clicking once on the "Do Search" command button.

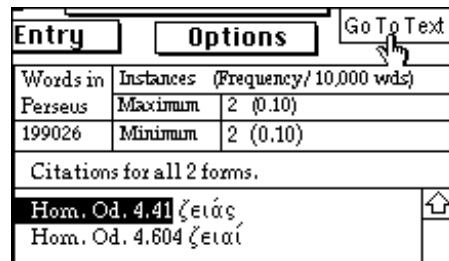


125. Choose "Citations for all Forms" from the "Options" pop-up menu button.



126. From the list of textual citations, highlight "Od. 4.41."

127. Click once on the "Go to Text" command button.



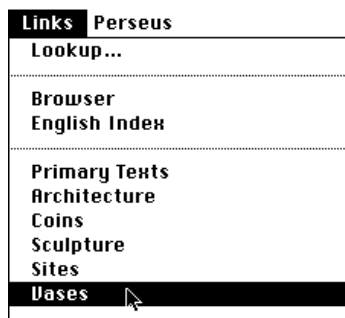
128. Read line 41. Notice that Homer uses this word to mean spelt for horse food.

The Tools of Farming

What kind of help (labor, tools, animals, etc.) did a farmer need and what kind was available? Next you will investigate the use of hired hands, a plough (English spelling only), a cart, mortar and a sickle by farmers. One of the best places to begin this investigation is in Hesiod's *Works & Days* since it outlines the duties of a farmer. Also, in Book 14.1 of the *Odyssey*, Homer describes the use of a slave, the swineherd, and his faithfulness to his master.

For archaeological evidence to the use of tools and hired labor you should begin by investigating the Keyword topics of the Browser. Below are a few examples of the vases and coins that depict farming, tools and laborers.

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

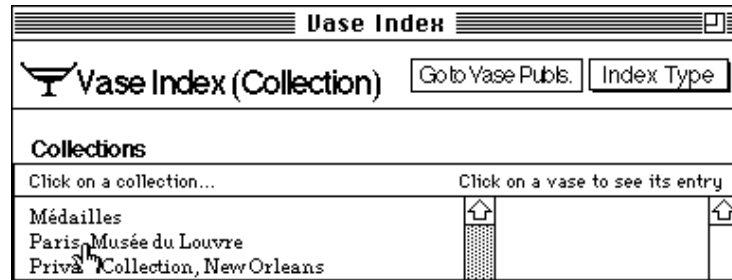


130. You should now be at the Vase Index.

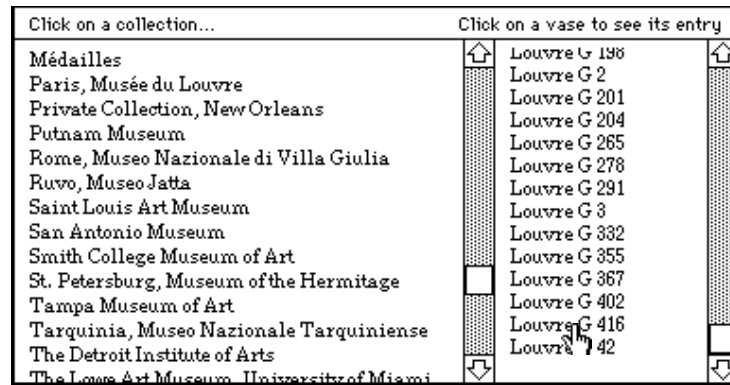


A list of all the vase collections in *Perseus* will appear on the left side of the card.

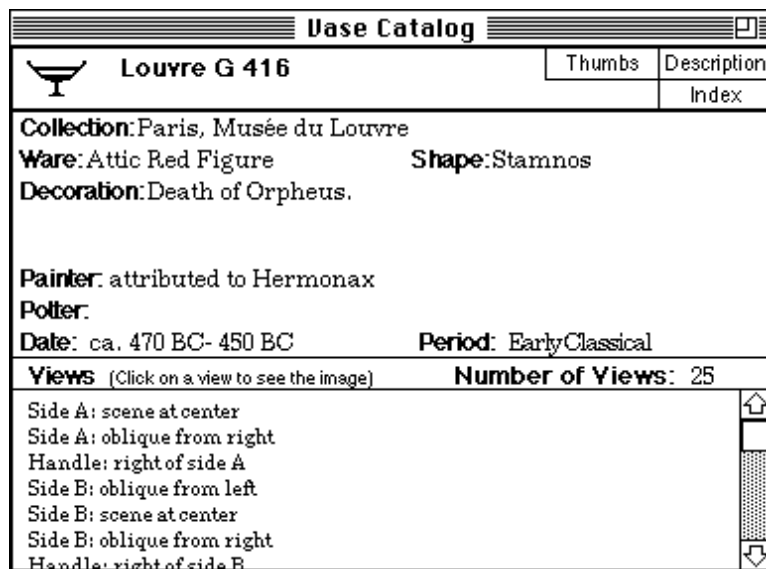
131. From this list, choose “Paris, Musée du Louvre.”



132. A list of vases will appear in the right column. Choose “Louvre G 416” from the list.



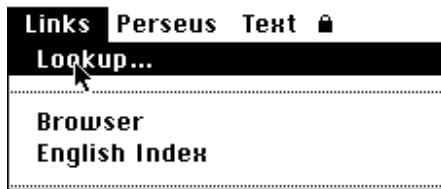
133. Your screen should look like the one below.



134. Look at the picks on this vase by clicking once on the words “Side B: Thracian women in center, upper half.” Look at the sickle in her hand.



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

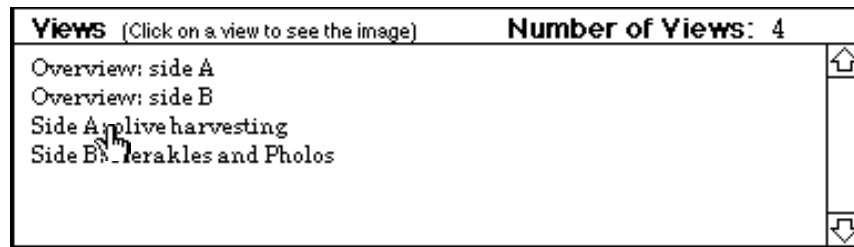


136. Type “London B 226” into the Lookup box.



137. Choose “Vases” from the Links menu.

138. Look at the image entitled “Side A: olive harvesting” to see how farm hands harvested olives.



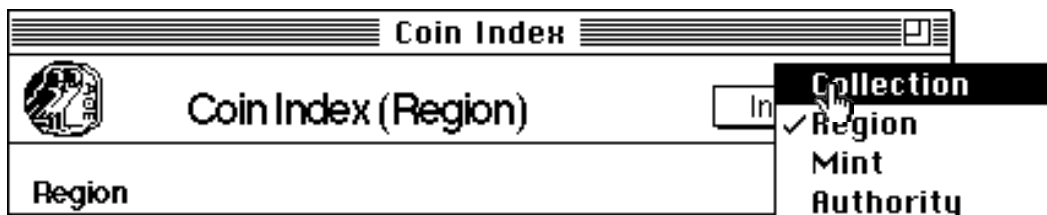
One of the most important tools a farmer had was his plow. One coin from the Bowdoin College Coin Collection shows what appears to be a plow on one side. Look at this coin below.

139. From the Links menu, choose “Coins” by highlighting the word.

140. You should now be at the Coin index.

141. Move your mouse arrow onto the “Index” pop-up menu button in upper right corner of the card.

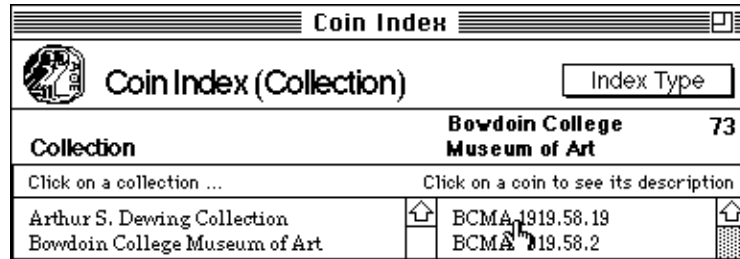
142. From the Index menu, choose “Collection.”



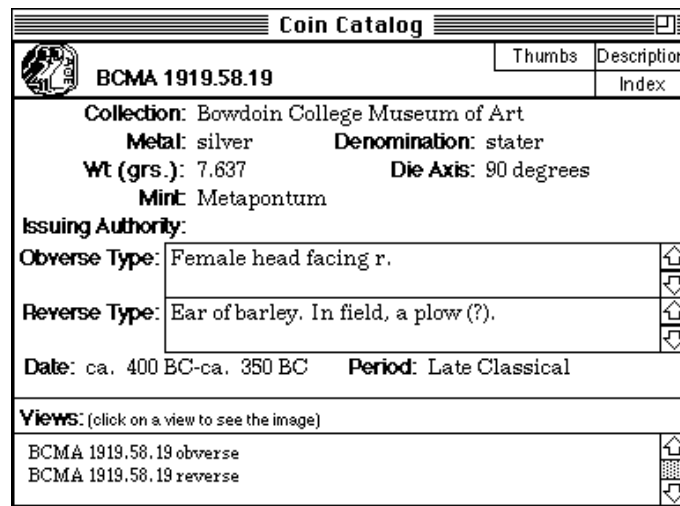
143. From this list, choose “Bowdoin College Museum of Art.”



144. A list of vases will appear in the right column. Choose "BCMA 1919.58.19" from the list.



145. Your screen should look like the one below.



146. Look at the reverse for this coin.

Olives

Without knowing much about the ancient Greeks it may be hard to understand why the olive was such a staple food in their everyday lives. You may not be aware that the Greeks washed with olive oil, cooked with it and covered themselves in it before exercising. Olives were the all-purpose food for the Greeks. The reasons for their importance in farming, religion and literature can be discerned from the primary source information in *Perseus*.

After some investigating you will understand the importance of the olive to the ancient Greeks. Below are some of the olive citations in vases, coins and text in *Perseus* 2.0.

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

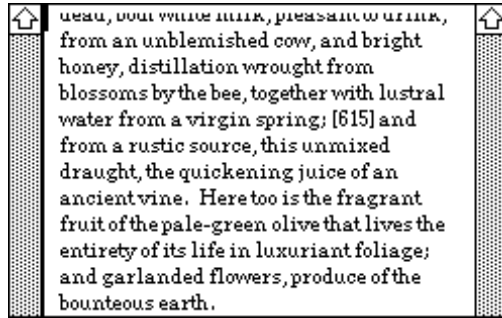
148. Type "Aesch. Pers. 616" into the Lookup box.



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

150. You will now be at line 616 of the *Persians*.

151. Begin reading this text at line 614-616.

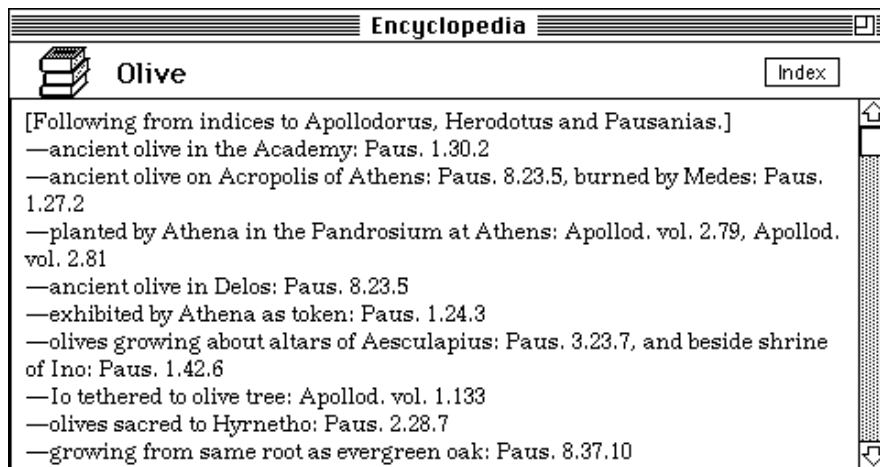


152. Choose "Encyclopedia" from the Links menu.

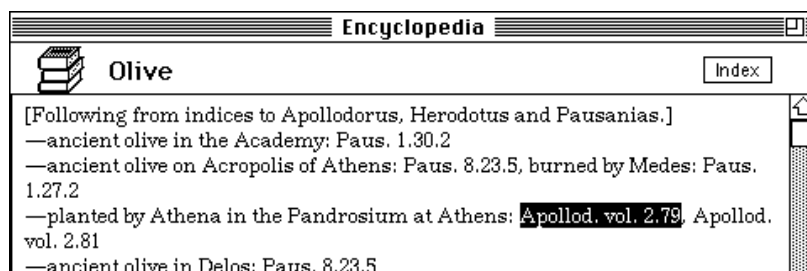
153. Click once on the letter "O" from the alphabet at the bottom of the card.

154. Scroll through the list of "O" words until you find "Olive." Click once on the word "Olive."

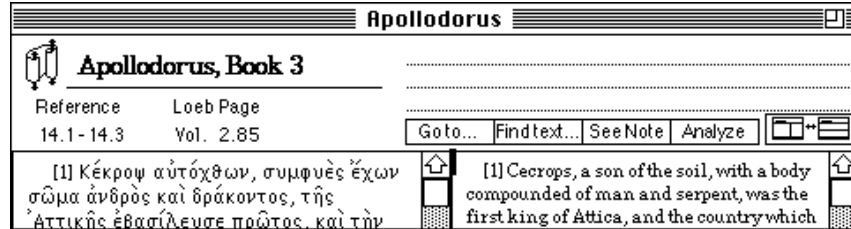
155. Your screen should look like the one below.



156. Highlight "Apollod. vol. 2.79" next to "planted by Athena in the Pandrosium at Athens."



157. Choose "Primary Text" from the Links menu.
158. Click once on the "Next Card" arrow to turn the page.
159. Read this passage beginning at section 14.1.

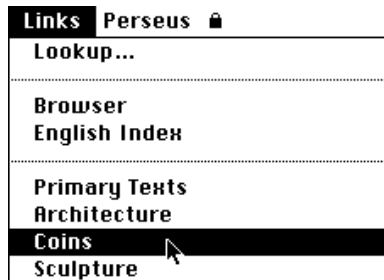


The olive was such an important crop to some Greek city-states that it appeared on their coins.

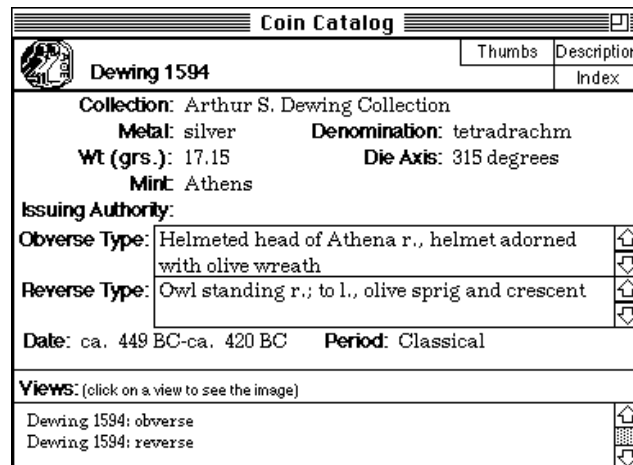
160. Choose "Lookup" from the Links menu. Lookup is at the top of the Links list.
161. Type "Dewing 1594" into the Lookup box.



162. Choose "Coins" from the Links menu.



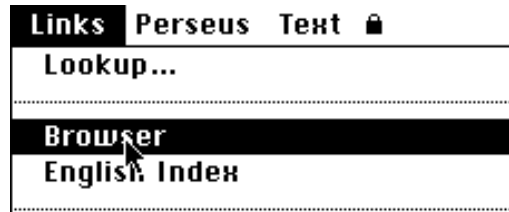
163. Your screen should look like the one below.



164. Look at the obverse and reverse for this coin.

The next two vases show the use of olive oil by athletes who used the oil before exercising and afterwards to bath with.

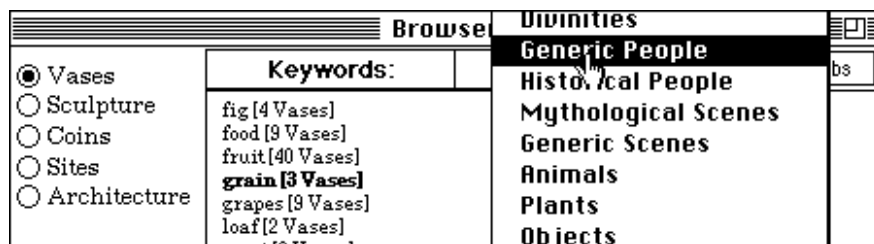
165. Choose "Browser," from the Links menu.



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

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

168. Choose "Generic People" from the second pop-up menu button.

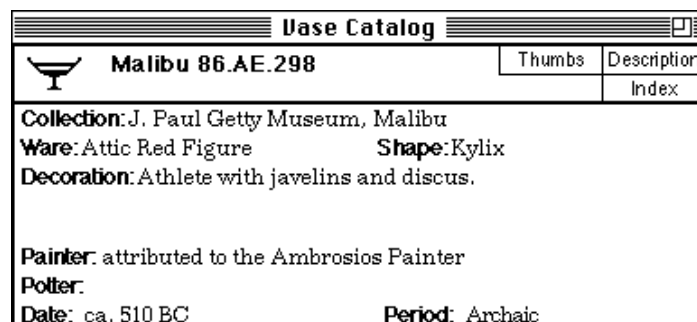


169. From the list of "Generic People," choose "athlete."


Keywords:		Generic People
Name	Period	Summary
Malibu 86.AE.290 [3 images]	Late Archaic	Youth with lyre and man; school scenes
Malibu 86.AE.298 [1 image]	Archaic	Athlete with javelins and discus
Munich 2306 [16 images]	Archaic	Side A: Arming. Side B: Athletes and tr...
blacksmith [1 Vase]		

170. From the list of vases, click once on "Malibu 86.AE.298."

171. You will now be at the Vase Catalog card for "Malibu 86.AE.298."



172. Look at the image “Tondo: athlete with javelins.”

Painter: attributed to the Ambrosios Painter	
Potter:	
Date: ca. 510 BC	Period: Archaic
Views (Click on a view to see the image)	Number of Views: 1
Tondo: athlete with javelins	

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