



Pathways to evil

Genocide in the ancient world

The Greek notion of andrapodismos



LSJ *a.158.a)ndrapodi/za

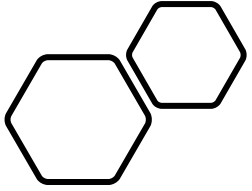
ἀνδραποδ-ίζω , pres. Act. first in *Alciphhr.*3.40: Att. fut.

A. “-ιῶ” **X.HG2.2.20**: aor. “ἡνδραπόδισα” *Hdt.*, *Th.*:—Med., fut. ἀνδραποδιεῦμαι in pass. sense, **Hdt.6.17**:—Pass., fut. “ἀνδραποδισθήσομαι” **X.HG2.2.14**: aor. “ἡνδραποδίσθην” **Lys.2.57**: pf. “ἡνδραπόδισμαι” **Isoc.17.14**, part. “ἀνδραποδισμένος” **Hdt.6.119**: (ἀνδράποδον):—Prose Verb, *enslave*, esp. of conquerors, *sell the free men of a conquered place into slavery*, **Hdt. 1.151**, **Th.1.98**; “παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας” **Id.3.36**; “πόλιν” **6.62**:—Pass., *to be sold into slavery*, **Hdt.6.106**, **119**, **8.29**, **X.HG1.6.14**, etc.; πόλις ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἡνδραποδίσθη *Lys.l.c.*:—Med. also in act. sense, **Hdt.1.76**, al., **Th.4.48**, **And.3.22**, etc.

II. less freq. of individuals, *kidnap*, **Pl.Grg.508e**, **X.Mem.4.2.14**, **Smp.4.36**.

III. metaph., “-ίζοντες ἀπὸ τοῦ φρονεῖν τοὺς νέους” *Alciphhr.*3.40.

Henry George Liddell. Robert Scott. A Greek-English Lexicon. revised and augmented throughout by Sir Henry Stuart Jones. with the assistance of. Roderick McKenzie. Oxford. Clarendon Press. 1940.



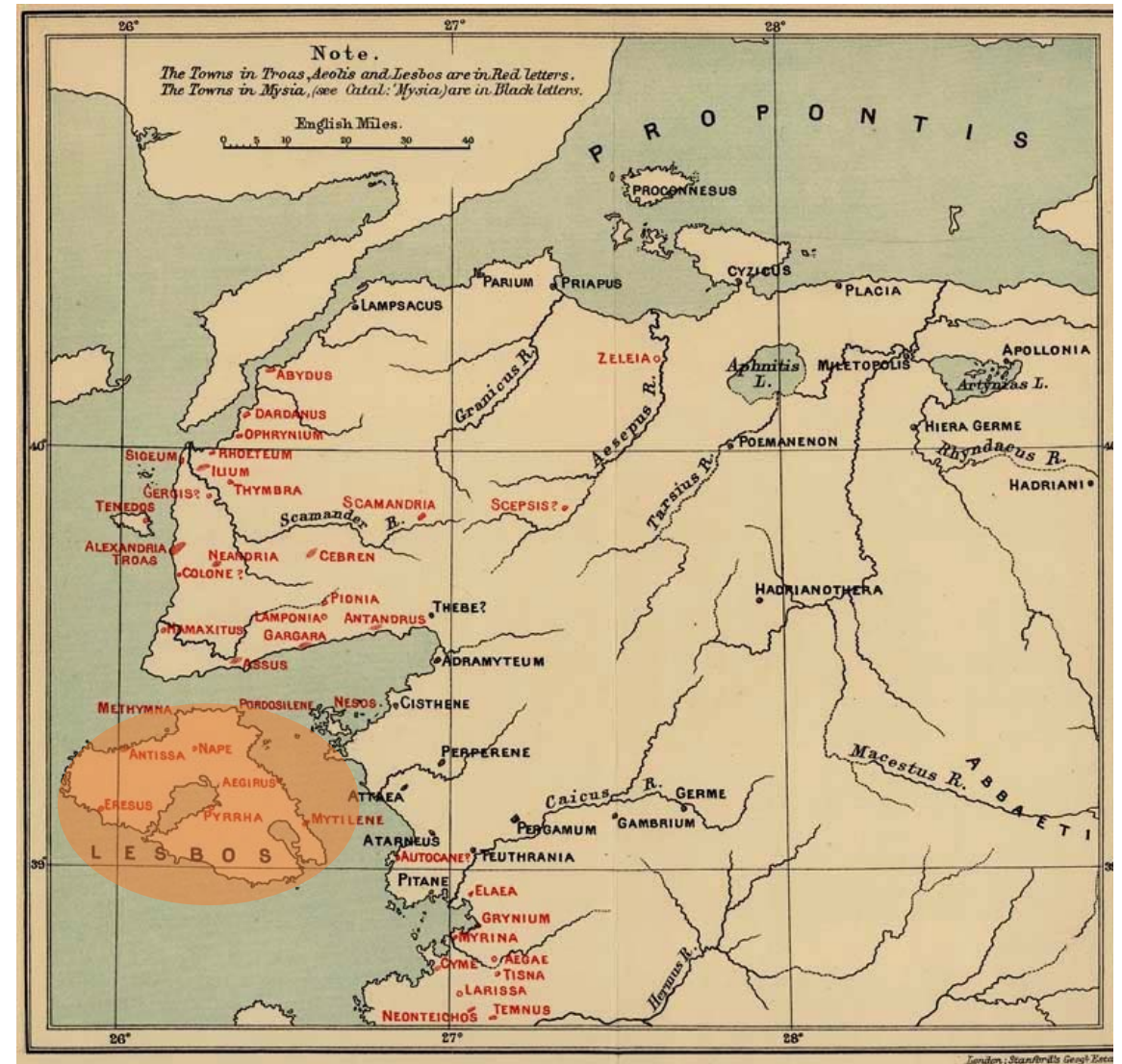
Bring out your notes
from the preparatory
reading

Ancient Epirus & Environs
 Ancient Greek colonies
 Hellenization
 Conquest of Paeonian under Hellenization
 "would reach"

- About the same time towards the close of the summer, the Ambraciot forces, with a number of barbarians that they had raised, marched against the Amphilochian Argos and the rest of that country. [2] **The origin of their enmity against the Argives was this.** [3] This Argos and the rest of Amphilochia were colonized by Amphilochus, son of Amphiaraus. Dissatisfied with the state of affairs at home on his return thither after the Trojan war, he built this city in the Ambracian gulf, and named it Argos after his own country. [4] This was the largest town in Amphilochia, and its inhabitants the most powerful. [5] Under the pressure of misfortune many generations afterwards, they called in the Ambraciots, their neighbors on the Amphilochian border, to join their colony; and it was by this union with the Ambraciots that they learnt their present Hellenic speech, the rest of the Amphilochians being barbarians. [6] **After a time the Ambraciots expelled the Argives and held the city themselves.** [7] Upon this the Amphilochians gave themselves over to the Acarnanians; and the two together **called the Athenians, who sent them Phormio as general and thirty ships; upon whose arrival they took Argos by storm, and made slaves of the Ambraciots; and the Amphilochians and Acarnanians inhabited the town in common.** [8] After this began the alliance between the Athenians and Acarnanians. [9] The enmity of the Ambraciots against the Argives thus commenced with the enslavement of their citizens; and afterwards during the war they collected this armament among themselves and the Chaonians, and other of the neighboring barbarians. Arrived before Argos, they became masters of the country; but not being successful in their attacks upon the town, returned home and dispersed among their different peoples. Thuc. 2.68

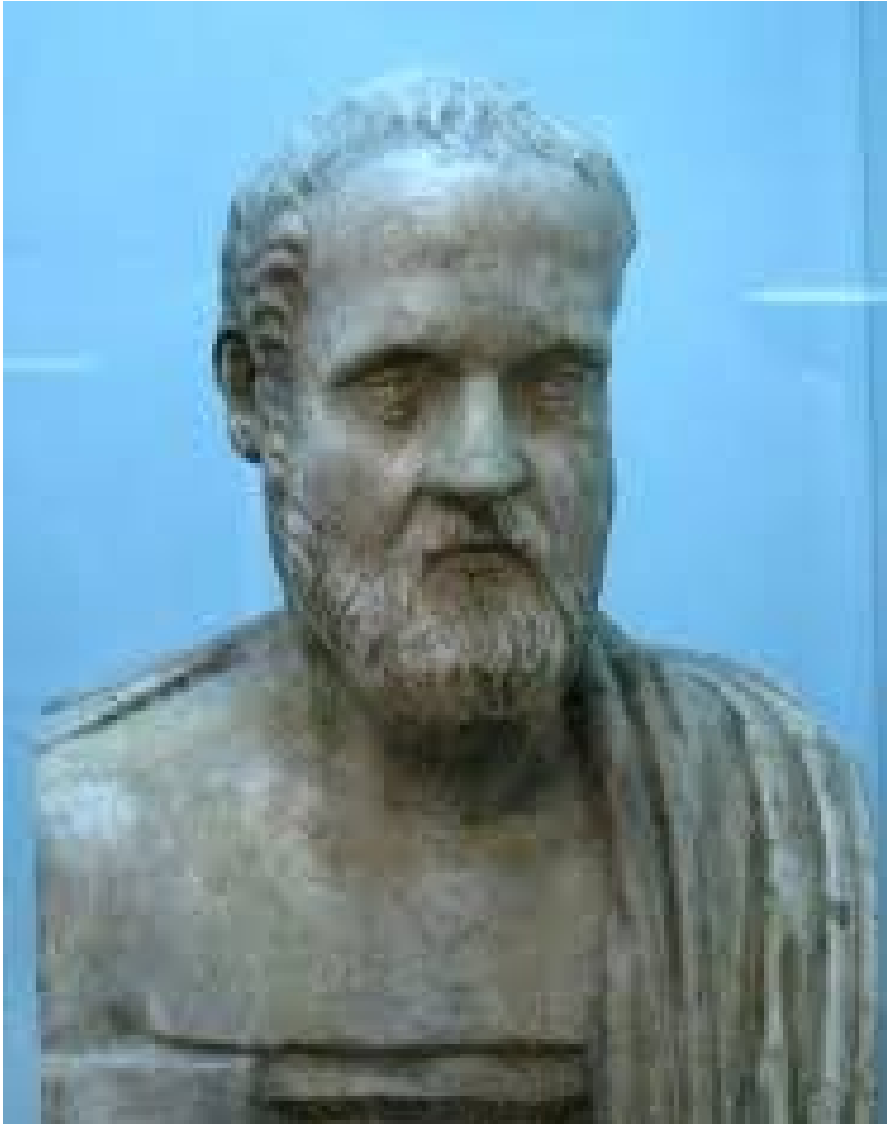
Common from very early on

- These then are the Aeolian cities on the mainland, besides those that are situated on Ida and are separate. [2] Among those on the islands, five divide Lesbos among them (there was a sixth on Lesbos, Arisba, but its people were enslaved by their kinfolk of Methymna); there is one on Tenedos, and one again in the "Hundred Isles,"¹ as they are called. [3] The men of Lesbos and Tenedos, then, like the Ionian islanders, had nothing to fear. The rest of the cities deliberated together and decided to follow the Ionians' lead. Hdt 1.151



The effect of imperialism

- Now up to this point I am sure that all men would acknowledge that our city has been the author of the greatest number of blessings, and that she should in fairness be entitled to the hegemony. But from this point on some take us to task, urging that after we succeeded to the sovereignty of the sea we brought many evils upon the Hellenes; and, in these speeches of theirs, **they cast it in our teeth that we enslaved the Melians and destroyed the people of Scione.** Isoc. 4.100



The Athenian reaction

- Upon the arrival of the prisoners with Salaethus, the Athenians at once put the latter to death, although he offered, among other things, to procure the withdrawal of the Peloponnesians from Plataea, which was still under siege; [2] and after deliberating as to what they should do with the former, **in the fury of the moment determined to put to death not only the prisoners at Athens, but the whole adult male population of Mytilene, and to make slaves of the women and children. It was remarked that Mitylene had revolted without being, like the rest, subjected to the empire; and what above all swelled the wrath of the Athenians was the fact of the Peloponnesian fleet having ventured over to Ionia to her support, a fact which was held to argue a long-meditated rebellion.** Thuc. 3.36



Mytilene Theatre

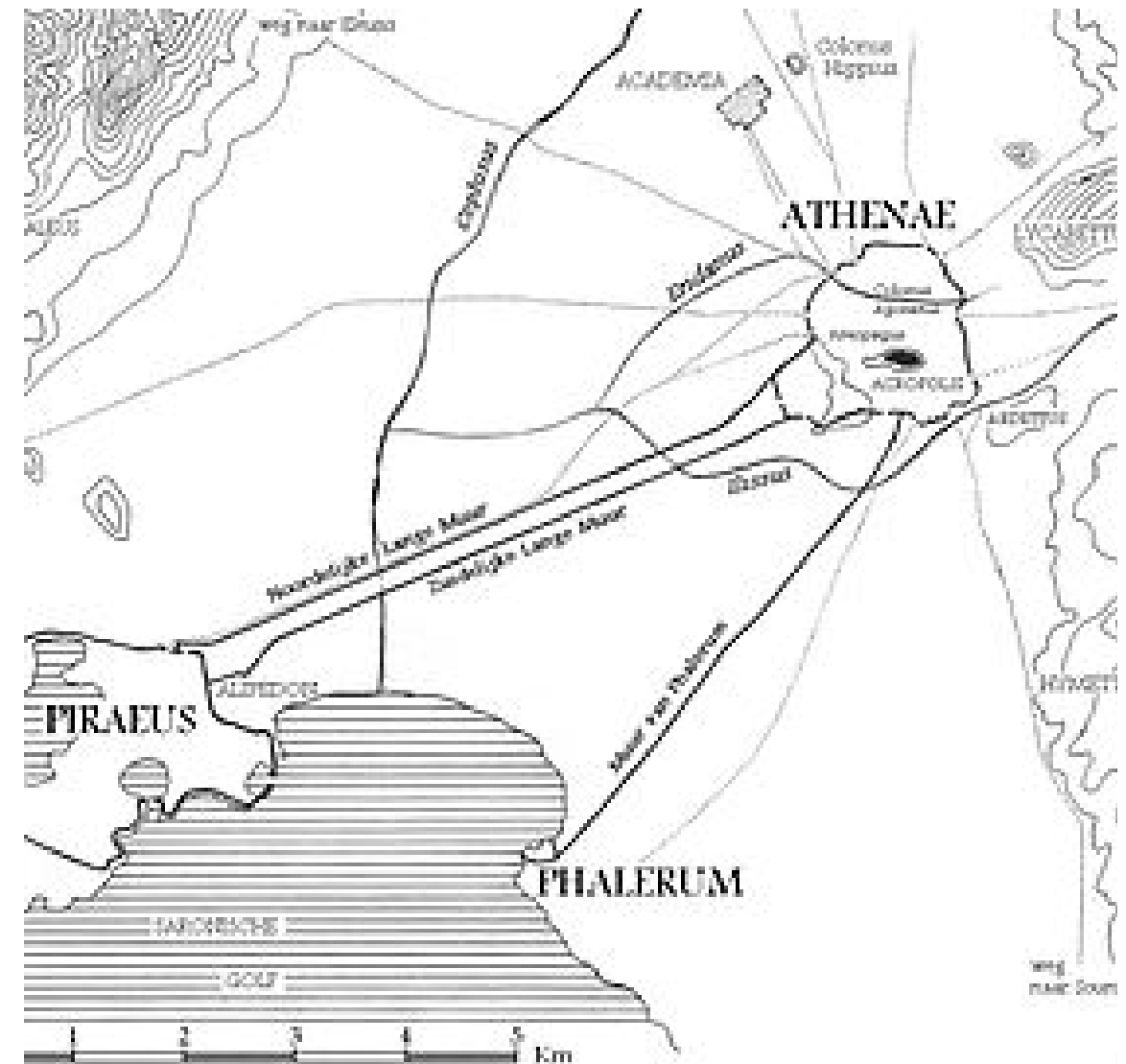
Athens' Fear – 404 BCE

- And when the ambassadors reached home and reported this to the people, despondency descended upon all; **for they imagined that they would be reduced to slavery, and that while they were sending another set of ambassadors, many would die of the famine.** Xen. Hell. 2.2.14



Athens' Fate

- The Lacedaemonians, however, said that they would not enslave a Greek city which had done great service amid the greatest perils that had befallen Greece, and they offered to make peace on these conditions: that the Athenians should destroy the long walls and the walls of Piraeus, surrender all their ships except twelve, allow their exiles to return, count the same people friends and enemies as the Lacedaemonians did, and follow the Lacedaemonians both by land and by sea wherever they should lead the way. Xen 2.2.18



Greeks or non-Greeks

- The Athenian generals left in Sicily now divided the armament into two parts, and each taking one by lot, sailed with the whole for Selinus and Egesta, wishing to know whether the Egestaeans would give the money, and to look into the question of Selinus and ascertain the state of the quarrel between her and Egesta. [2] Coasting along Sicily, with the shore on their left, on the side towards the Tyrrhene Gulf, they touched at Himera, the only Hellenic city in that part of the island, and being refused admission resumed their voyage. [3] **On their way they took Hyccara, a petty Sicanian seaport, nevertheless at war with Egesta, and making slaves of the inhabitants gave up the town to the Egestaeans, some of whose horse had joined them;** after which the army proceeded through the territory of the Sicels until it reached Catana, while the fleet sailed along the coast with the slaves on board. [4] Meanwhile Nicias sailed straight from Hyccara along the coast and went to Egesta, and after transacting his other business and receiving thirty talents, rejoined the forces. **They now sold their slaves for the sum of one hundred and twenty talents,** [5] and sailed round to their Sicel allies to urge them to send troops; and meanwhile went with half their own force to the hostile town of Hybla in the territory of Gela, but did not succeed in taking it. Thuc. 6.62



Money and slavery

- 1 Talent = 6000 drachmas → 120 talents = 720,000 drachmas
- 1 drachma = 6 obols
- A sculptor would have a pay of 1 ½ dr per day, so around 450dr a year
- A rower in the Athenian navy was paid 3ob per day, so around 150dr a year
- The building and sculptures of the Parthenon cost around 450T.



The fear of destruction

- The eyes of the Olynthians are opened to the fact that they are now fighting not for glory, not for a strip of territory, but to avert the overthrow and enslavement of their fatherland. They know how he treated those Amphipolitans who betrayed their city and those Pydnaeans who opened their gates to him. And a despotism, I take it, is as a rule mistrusted by free constitutions, especially when they are near neighbors. Dem. 1.5

