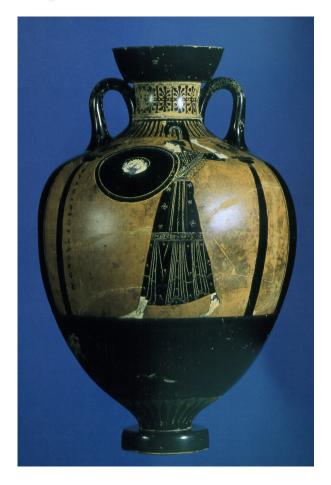
CLAS 0210 Sport in the Ancient Greek World

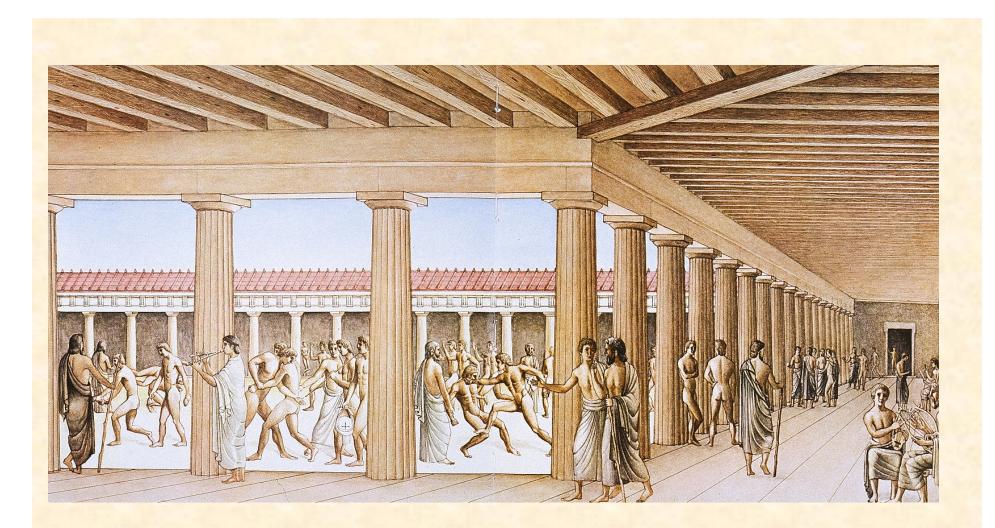


Class 19

Wednesday 10 March

Gymnasia, training,

trainers, and diet



The gymnasium and the palaistra

What purposes did the gymnasion serve?

• Gymnasion [modern gymnasium] —

from the 6th century BC, a complex of buildings and public spaces designed to fulfill several functions:

- physical training and practice in all the Greek sports
- training young men in the necessary military skills required by the state
- location of institutions of higher education



Phased Plan of Sanctuary at Olympia

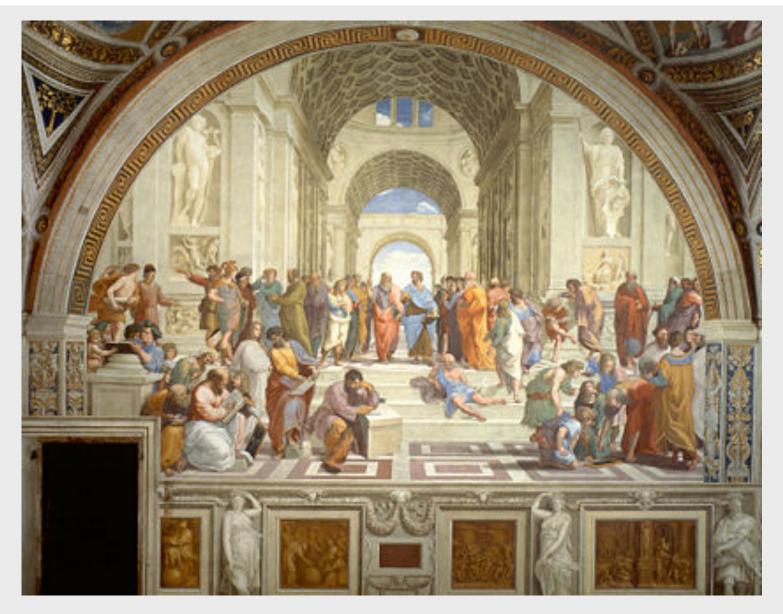
Gymnasia in Athens:

Academy [Plato's school, early 4th century BC] cf. academy, academe, academics, etc.

Lyceum [Aristotle's school, founded 335 BC; named after its sanctuary of Lycian Apollo The *peripatetics* Lycée = French high school

Cynosarges [Diogenes; the "cynics"; cynical]

N.B. Gymnasium in Germany = the most academic type of High School



Raphael, *School of Athens* (1511) (Note central figures— Plato, Aristotle, Diogenes) Literary and epigraphic sources mention in the Lyceum:

- Apodyterium (dressing room)
- Dromoi (running tracks, roads)
- Peripatoi (walkways)
- a gymnasium building
- a palaistra (wrestling school)
- cult sanctuaries
- seating area
- stoas (covered colonnaded buildings)
- irrigation channels to keep the area green and wooded



Discovery of Aristotle's Lyceum in 1996

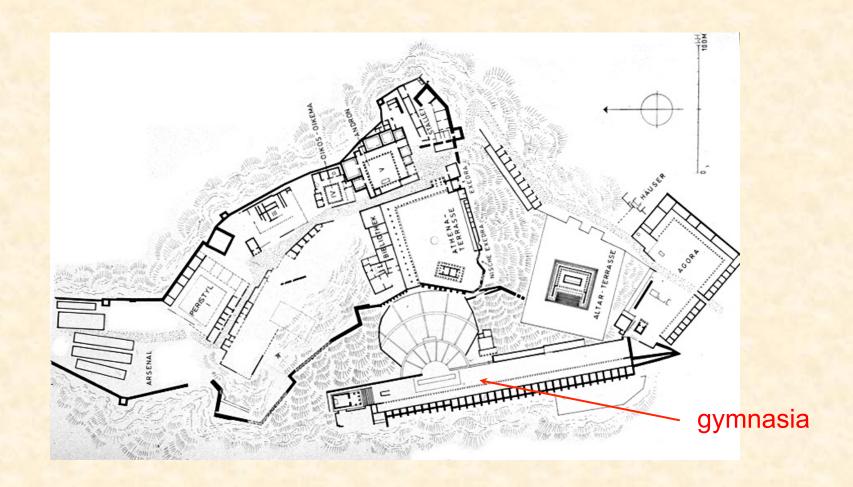
Gymnasia regarded as centers for training the body and the soul

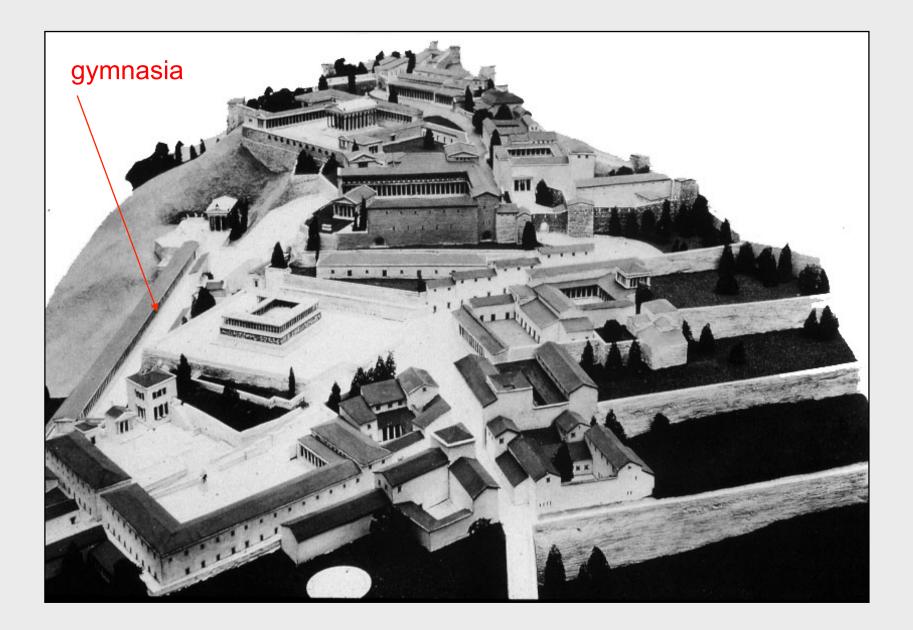
mens sana in corpore sano "a sound mind in a sound body"

reading writing arithmetic geometry literature music etc.

Religion, too: cult of Herakles especially prominent in gymnasia

Pergamon (Turkey)





Training:

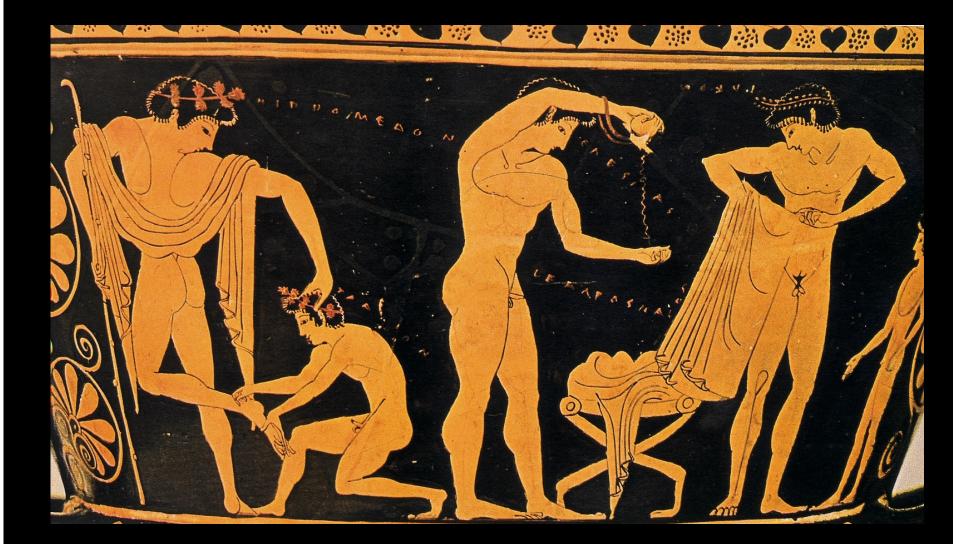
- acquisition of skill in technique
- preparation of the body to face stress
- mental preparation

Greek terms for trainers:

paidotribes: "boy-rubber"

aleiptes: "rubber"

gymnastes: "coach", "trainer"



foot massage rubbing on oil disrobing

Aristotle:

"The boys should be entrusted to a *gymnastes* and a *paidotribes*. For the former takes care of their physical constitution, and the latter their training."

"We argue more about the navigation of ships than we about the training of athletes, because it has been well organized as a science."

Arete	36
Arete	217
Arete	37, 47

Philostratus, On Gymnastics (2nd/3rd century AD) [See passages in Arete]

The Four Humors

HOT	COLD



Black bile (melaina chole) *melancholic*

DRY Bile (chole) choleric

Phlegm phlegmatic

The Four Humors

HC	Т	COLD

WET Blood sanguine air Black bile (melaina chole) *melancholic water*

DRY_Bile (chole) *choleric* <u>fire</u>

Phlegm phlegmatic earth

