

why did pericles give his speech

why did pericles give his speech is a question that delves into one of the most iconic moments of ancient Athenian history. Pericles, a prominent statesman and orator, delivered his famous Funeral Oration during the Peloponnesian War, a time of intense conflict between Athens and Sparta. This speech was not only a eulogy to fallen soldiers but also a powerful expression of Athenian values, democracy, and patriotism. Understanding why Pericles gave his speech involves exploring the historical context, the purpose behind the oration, and its lasting impact on political rhetoric and society. This article will examine the reasons behind Pericles' speech, its content, and its significance in shaping Athenian identity and democratic ideals. The following sections will provide a detailed analysis of these aspects.

- Historical Context of Pericles' Speech
- The Purpose of Pericles' Funeral Oration
- Key Themes in the Speech
- The Impact and Legacy of Pericles' Speech
- Why the Speech Remains Relevant Today

Historical Context of Pericles' Speech

Understanding why did Pericles give his speech requires a thorough look at the historical background surrounding it. The speech was delivered during the early years of the Peloponnesian War, a protracted and devastating conflict between the city-states of Athens and Sparta. This war began in 431 BCE and was marked by intense military engagements, political upheaval, and profound social consequences. Athens was a powerful maritime empire with a democratic government, while Sparta was a dominant land power with an oligarchic system.

Pericles, as the leading statesman of Athens, played a crucial role in guiding the city through this turbulent period. The Funeral Oration was part of the annual public funeral held for soldiers who died in battle, a tradition that honored the fallen and reinforced collective values. The speech was delivered to inspire the citizens, commemorate the sacrifice of the warriors, and justify the ongoing war effort.

The Peloponnesian War

The Peloponnesian War created a climate of uncertainty and fear in Athens. As

the conflict escalated, maintaining public morale became essential. Pericles' speech addressed this need by providing reassurance and emphasizing the nobility of the Athenian cause.

Athenian Society and Democracy

Athens in Pericles' time was renowned for its democratic principles, cultural achievements, and military prowess. The speech highlighted these aspects to foster pride and unity among the citizens.

The Purpose of Pericles' Funeral Oration

One of the central reasons why did Pericles give his speech was to fulfill the civic duty of honoring the dead while simultaneously strengthening the city-state's resolve. The Funeral Oration was not merely a eulogy but also a political tool designed to promote Athens' democratic ideals and justify the sacrifices demanded by war.

Pericles aimed to achieve several objectives through his oration, each contributing to the overall goal of sustaining Athenian morale and commitment.

Commemoration of Fallen Soldiers

Primarily, the speech paid tribute to the soldiers who had given their lives defending Athens. By recognizing their courage and sacrifice, Pericles sought to provide comfort to bereaved families and inspire others to emulate their valor.

Promotion of Athenian Ideals

The oration extolled the virtues of Athenian democracy, freedom, and cultural superiority. It contrasted Athens with other Greek city-states, particularly Sparta, emphasizing the uniqueness and strength of Athenian society.

Encouragement of Civic Unity and Patriotism

By invoking shared values and collective pride, Pericles encouraged Athenians to remain united and steadfast in the face of adversity. The speech reinforced a sense of communal responsibility and national identity.

Key Themes in the Speech

Why did Pericles give his speech also relates to the specific themes he chose to emphasize, which reflected the political and social climate of Athens. The Funeral Oration is famous for its eloquent articulation of several core ideas that resonated deeply with its audience.

Democracy as the Ideal Political System

Pericles praised Athenian democracy as a system where power was vested in the many rather than the few. He highlighted how this form of government fostered equality before the law, civic participation, and merit-based advancement.

Valor and Sacrifice in War

The speech honored the bravery of soldiers who died for their city and framed their sacrifice as essential to preserving Athens' way of life. This theme reinforced the nobility of military service and the importance of defending democratic freedoms.

Athenian Exceptionalism

Pericles depicted Athens as a model for other city-states, emphasizing its cultural achievements, openness, and innovative spirit. This message sought to instill pride and a sense of destiny among the citizens.

Unity and Collective Responsibility

The oration underscored the importance of solidarity among Athenians, urging them to work together for the common good and to uphold the values that defined their society.

The Impact and Legacy of Pericles' Speech

The significance of why did Pericles give his speech extends well beyond its immediate historical moment. The Funeral Oration became a foundational text in the tradition of political rhetoric and has influenced the way societies commemorate sacrifice and express democratic ideals.

Influence on Political Oratory

Pericles' speech set a standard for public addresses by combining emotional appeal with philosophical reflection on governance and citizenship. Its style

and content have inspired countless speeches in Western political history.

Reinforcement of Athenian Identity

The oration strengthened the collective identity of Athens during a critical period, helping to maintain social cohesion and resolve amid the hardships of war.

Enduring Symbol of Democracy

Pericles' rhetoric continues to be studied as an early and influential articulation of democratic values, illustrating the power of speech to shape political culture and national consciousness.

Why the Speech Remains Relevant Today

The question of why did Pericles give his speech also invites reflection on its contemporary relevance. Modern societies continue to grapple with issues of patriotism, democracy, and the commemoration of those who serve their countries. Pericles' Funeral Oration offers insights that transcend its ancient context.

Lessons in Leadership and Rhetoric

Pericles demonstrated how effective leadership combines honoring sacrifice with inspiring vision. His speech remains a model for how leaders can communicate values and motivate populations during crises.

Democracy and Civic Engagement

The emphasis on active citizenship and democratic participation in the speech resonates with ongoing efforts to strengthen democratic institutions worldwide.

Commemoration of Sacrifice

The oration exemplifies the role of public memory in honoring those who give their lives for their communities, a practice still central to national ceremonies and remembrances.

Core Takeaways from Pericles' Funeral Oration

- Recognition of individual and collective sacrifice
- Celebration of democratic governance and equality
- Promotion of civic unity and shared responsibility
- Encouragement of pride in cultural and political achievements
- Use of rhetoric to inspire resilience during conflict

Frequently Asked Questions

Why did Pericles give his famous Funeral Oration speech?

Pericles gave his Funeral Oration to honor the fallen Athenian soldiers during the Peloponnesian War and to inspire the citizens by praising Athens' democracy and values.

What was the historical context of Pericles' speech?

Pericles delivered his speech during the early years of the Peloponnesian War, after a significant battle where many Athenian soldiers had died.

What was the purpose of Pericles' speech?

The purpose was to commemorate the dead, boost morale, and reinforce the ideals of Athenian democracy and civic pride.

How did Pericles use his speech to influence Athenian citizens?

He used the speech to highlight the virtues of Athens, encourage unity, and motivate citizens to continue supporting the war effort.

Why is Pericles' speech considered significant in history?

It is a foundational text illustrating the values of democracy, patriotism, and the importance of civic duty in ancient Athens.

Did Pericles' speech aim to justify the war?

Yes, indirectly; by praising the sacrifices of the soldiers and the strength of Athens, he justified the ongoing conflict.

How did Pericles portray Athens in his speech?

He portrayed Athens as a model city of democracy, culture, and military strength.

Was Pericles' speech meant for the general populace or a specific group?

It was addressed to the general Athenian populace during a public funeral for fallen soldiers.

What themes did Pericles emphasize in his speech?

Themes of democracy, sacrifice, honor, patriotism, and the greatness of Athens were emphasized.

How did Pericles' speech impact future democratic societies?

It set a precedent for democratic rhetoric and public oratory, influencing the way leaders communicate civic values and honor the fallen.

Additional Resources

1. Pericles and the Golden Age of Athens

This book explores the life and times of Pericles, focusing on his leadership during Athens' Golden Age. It provides historical context for his famous funeral oration speech, explaining the political and social circumstances that prompted it. Readers gain insight into how Pericles aimed to inspire civic pride and unity among Athenians during the Peloponnesian War.

2. The Funeral Oration of Pericles: History and Interpretation

Delving into the content and significance of Pericles' funeral speech, this work analyzes its rhetorical strategies and underlying motives. The author examines why Pericles delivered the speech and how it served to honor fallen soldiers while reinforcing democratic values. The book also discusses its lasting impact on classical rhetoric and political thought.

3. Athens at War: Pericles and the Peloponnesian Conflict

Focusing on the historical backdrop of the Peloponnesian War, this book explains the pressures faced by Athens under Pericles' leadership. It highlights why Pericles gave his speech as a means to bolster morale and justify the sacrifices made by the city's citizens. The narrative connects

military struggles with the political messages conveyed in the oration.

4. *The Power of Words: Pericles' Speech and Athenian Democracy*

This book investigates the relationship between Pericles' speech and the ideals of Athenian democracy. It argues that the speech was crafted to strengthen democratic participation and patriotism during a time of crisis. The author provides a close reading of the speech, illustrating how rhetoric can shape political identity.

5. *Leadership in Ancient Athens: Pericles' Vision and Legacy*

Examining Pericles as a leader, this book addresses the reasons behind his famous speech and its role in promoting his political agenda. It discusses how Pericles used the funeral oration to unify Athens and legitimize his leadership during wartime. The book also considers the broader implications of his policies on Athenian society.

6. *Pericles' Funeral Oration: A Study in Political Rhetoric*

This scholarly text focuses on the rhetorical elements of Pericles' speech and why they were necessary at that moment in history. The author explores how the speech functioned both as a tribute and as a persuasive tool to maintain public support for the war. It also places the speech within the tradition of classical Greek oratory.

7. *War and Memory: The Context of Pericles' Funeral Speech*

This book highlights the cultural and historical context in which Pericles delivered his funeral speech. It explains how the speech was intended to commemorate the dead and inspire the living amid ongoing conflict. The analysis sheds light on the social values and collective memory that Pericles sought to shape.

8. *Rhetoric and Democracy in Classical Athens*

Offering a broader perspective, this book situates Pericles' speech within the development of Athenian democratic practices. It discusses why Pericles' oration was a critical moment for reinforcing the principles of equality and civic duty. The text provides background on the political environment that made such speeches essential.

9. *Pericles: The Man Behind the Speech*

This biography delves into Pericles' personal motivations and the political challenges he faced leading up to his speech. It reveals why he chose to address the Athenian assembly in this manner and how his speech reflected his vision for Athens. The book offers a comprehensive look at the intersection of personality, politics, and public discourse.

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Laurie M. Johnson, 2020-01-15 This original book has been consistently cited by scholars of international relations who explore the roots of realism in Thucydides's history and the political philosophy of Thomas Hobbes. While acknowledging that neither thinker fits perfectly within the confines of international relations realism, Laurie M. Johnson proposes Hobbes's philosophy is more closely aligned with it than Thucydides's.

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John T. Hogan, 2020-07-01 John T. Hogan's *The Tragedy of the Athenian Ideal in Thucydides and Plato* assesses the roles of Pericles, Alcibiades, and Nicias in Athens' defeat in Thucydides' Peloponnesian War. Comparing Thucydides' presentation of political leadership with ideas in Plato's *Statesman* as well as *Laches*, *Charmides*, *Meno*, *Symposium*, *Republic*, *Phaedo*, *Sophist*, and *Laws*, it concludes that Plato and Thucydides reveal Pericles as lacking the political discipline (*sophrosune*) to plan a successful war against Sparta. Hogan argues that in his presentation of the collapse in the Corcyraean revolution of moral standards in political discourse, Thucydides shows how revolution destroys the morality implied in basic personal and political language. This reveals a general collapse in underlying prudential measurements needed for sound moral judgment. Furthermore, Hogan argues that the *Statesman's* outline of the political leader serves as a paradigm for understanding the weaknesses of Pericles, Alcibiades, and Nicias in terms that parallel Thucydides' direct and implied conclusions, which in Pericles' case he highlights with dramatic irony. Hogan shows that Pericles failed both to develop a sufficiently robust practice of Athenian democratic rule and to set up a viable system for succession.

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Antonis Tsakmakis, Melina Tamiolaki, 2013-03-01 This volume brings together scholars from various areas (history, philology, linguistics, history of political ideas) and attempts a fresh survey of current trends in the analysis of Thucydides' historical narrative. Individual contributions range from a general outlook of Thucydides' historical and historiographical concepts to detailed analysis of narrative strategies, linguistic features and stylistic devices. Special attention is given to questions such as the representation of character, the role of individuals, the interaction between leaders and masses in Athenian democracy, the construction of speeches in Thucydides' work, etc. The analysis of language, style and narrative properties is related to the construction of meaning according to current standards of textual analysis and interpretation.

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World Jon Stewart, 2020-03-24 *The Emergence of Subjectivity in the Ancient and Medieval World: An Interpretation of Western Civilization* represents a combination of different genres: cultural history, philosophical anthropology, and textbook. It follows a handful of different but interrelated themes through more than a dozen texts that were written over a period of several millennia and, by means of an analysis of these texts, presents a theory of the development of Western civilization from antiquity to the Middle Ages. The main line of argument traces the various self-conceptions of different cultures as they developed historically, reflecting different views of what it is to be human. The thesis of the volume is that through examination of these changes we can discern the gradual emergence of what we today call inwardness, subjectivity, and individual freedom. As human civilization took its first tenuous steps, it had a very limited conception of the individual. Instead, the dominant principle was that of the wider group: the family, clan, or people. Only in the course of history did the idea of what we now know as individuality begin to emerge, and it took millennia for this idea to be fully recognized and developed. The conception of human beings as having a sphere of inwardness and subjectivity subsequently had a sweeping impact on all aspects of culture,

including philosophy, religion, law, and art: indeed, this notion largely constitutes what is today referred to as modernity. It is easy to lose sight of the fact that this modern conception of human subjectivity was not simply something given, but rather the result of a long process of historical and cultural development.

why did pericles give his speech: The Practice of Rhetoric Debra Hawhee, Vessela Valiavitcharska, 2022-10-18 Rhetoric, broadly conceived as the art of making things matter, is both a practice and theory about that practice. In recent decades, scholars of rhetoric have turned to approaches that braid together poetics, performance, and philosophy into a practical art. By practical art, they mean methods tested in practice, by trial and error, with a goal of offering something useful and teachable. This volume presents just such an account of rhetoric. The account here does not turn away from theory, but rather presumes and incorporates theoretical approaches, offering a collection of principles assembled in the heat and trials of public practice. The approaches ventured in this volume are inspired by the capacious conception of rhetoric put forth by historian of rhetoric Jeffrey Walker, who is perhaps best known for stressing rhetoric's educational mission and its contributions to civic life. The Practice of Rhetoric is organized into three sections designed to spotlight, in turn, the importance of poetics, performance, and philosophy in rhetorical practice. The volume begins with poetics, stressing the world-making properties of that word, in contexts ranging from mouse-infested medieval fields to the threat of toxin-ridden streams in the mid-twentieth century. Susan C. Jarratt, for instance, probes the art of ekphrasis, or vivid description, and its capacity for rendering alternative futures. Michele Kennerly explores a little-studied linguistic predecessor to prose-logos psilos, or naked speech-exposing the early rumblings of a separation between poetic and rhetorical texts even as it historicizes the idea of clothed or ornamented speech. In an essay on the almost magical properties of writing, Debra Hawhee considers the curious practice of people writing letters to animals in order to banish or punish them, thereby casting the epistolary arts in a new light. Part 2 moves to performance. Vessela Valiavitcharska examines the intertwining of poetic rhythm and performance in Byzantine rhetorical education, and how such practices underlie the very foundations of oratory. Dale Martin Smith draws on the ancient stylistic theory of Dionysius of Halicarnassus along with the activist work of contemporary poets Amiri Baraka and Harmony Holiday to show how performance and persuasion unify rhetoric and poetics. Most treatments of philosophy and rhetoric begin within a philosophical framework, and remain there, focusing on old tools like stasis and disputation. Essays in part 3 break out of that mold by focusing on the utility and teachability of rhetorical principles in education. Jeanne Fahnestock and Marie Secor update stasis, a classical framework that encourages aspiring rhetors to ask after the nature of things, their facts and their qualities, as a way of locating an argument's position. Mark Garrett Longaker probes the medieval practice of disputation in order to marshal a new argument about why, exactly, John Locke detested rhetoric, and the longstanding opposition between science and rhetoric as modes of proof that has lasting implications for the way argument works today. Ranging across centuries and contexts, the essays collected here demonstrate the continued need to attend carefully to the co-operation of descriptive language and normative reality, conceptual vocabulary and material practice, public speech and moral self-shaping. The volume promises to rekindle long-standing conversations about the public, world-making practice of rhetoric, thereby enlivening anew its civic mission--

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