READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. Failure to comply with them will result in deductions from your paper grade.

1. The purpose of the term paper (6-8 pages; 12-point Times New Roman font, double-spaced with 1-inch margins; due in class on Friday, March 8, in hard copy; no electronic submissions will be accepted) is for you to engage directly with the primary sources (that is, Greek authors and documents in translation) and to demonstrate your ability to read them carefully and critically and to construct a cogent argument, which requires that you not simply summarize but analyze the sources.

2. If you wish, you may also consult modern scholarly works. This is strictly optional; if you do so, be sure to give full citations. DO NOT use websites as sources, other than JSTOR; any secondary sources you use must be printed works in the field of classical antiquity (do not cite, e.g., the Encyclopaedia Britannica or Wikipedia). Do not cite lectures given in this (or any other) course. If you cite sources not assigned for this course, include full bibliographical references. If you cite only sources assigned for this course, no bibliography is needed; for example, you may cite Sealey as “Sealey, p. [page number].”

3. Your grade will reflect your command of formal written English, with diction appropriate to an academic paper, as well as the substance of your argument. Correct grammar, spelling, and punctuation are vital to the effective presentation of a written argument. Proofread your work, and note that running your paper through a spell-check program does not qualify as proofreading.

Citation style for primary sources. You must cite your sources consistently and accurately throughout your paper in support of your argument. When citing an ancient author, use the conventional divisions of the text (book, chapter, section, etc.: see below). Do not use page numbers of modern editions, which vary. See the examples below, and note that the material in square brackets following the citations is merely explanatory (do not include it in your citations). You may cite either in footnotes or in parentheses within your text.

Examples:
Thucydides 1.15 [= Thucydides, book 1, chapter 15]
Xenophon, Hellenica 2.3.2 [= Xenophon, Hellenica, book 2, chapter 3, section 2]
Plutarch, Pericles 36 [= Plutarch, Life of Pericles, chapter 36]
Lysias 12.1 [= Lysias 12 (Against Eratosthenes), section 1]
Demosthenes 1.3 [= Demosthenes 1 (First Olynthiac), section 3]

In citations, the following abbreviations for authors’ names are commonly used:
Hdt. = Herodotus; Thuc. = Thucydides; Xen. = Xenophon; Plut. = Plutarch; Arist. = Aristotle;

Cite sources in Fornara’s collection by Fornara’s item number (not page number) and (where applicable) line number(s); e.g.,
Fornara no. 98, lines 19-20
Choose one of the following topics:

1. Compare and contrast the accounts of the regime of the Thirty Tyrants given by Lysias (in speeches 12, Against Eratosthenes, and 13, Against Agoratus) and Xenophon (Hellenica 2.3-4). How do these two authors complement and/or contradict each other? Which aspects of the oligarchy does each emphasize, and why? Where contradictions occur, which source is to be preferred, and why? To what extent can these sources be reconciled so as to form a single consistent account?

2. Did the actions of Philip II of Macedon justify the reactions of his Athenian critics? Cite events and examples from the speeches of Demosthenes (Demosthenes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9), Hegesippus ([Demosthenes] 7), and Philip ([Demosthenes] 12) – and from other ancient sources, if you wish – in support of your position.