

# Terms, People, and Places

Philosopher:

Logic:

Rhetoric:

Socrates:

Plato:

Aristotle:

Parthenon:

Tragedy:

Comedy:

Herodotus:

# Lesson Objectives

- Analyze the political and ethical ideas developed by Greek philosophers
- Understand how balance and order governed Greek art and architecture
- Identify the themes explored by Greek writers and historians

# Summary

## “The Glory That Was Greece”

Guided by a belief in reason, Greek artists, writers, and philosophers used their genius to seek order in the universe. They explored the nature of the universe and the place of people in it. Their achievements and contributions still influence the Western World until today.

CHAPTER  
**4**  
SECTION 4

## Section Summary

### THE GLORY THAT WAS GREECE

#### READING CHECK

Who was Herodotus?

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#### VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *rigid* in the underlined sentence. What context clues to the word's meaning can you find in the surrounding words or phrases? Circle any context clues in the paragraph that help you figure out what *rigid* means.

#### READING SKILL

**Identify Supporting Details** How were the views of Socrates different from those of the Sophists?

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Greek thinkers used observation and reason to explain events. These thinkers were called **philosophers**, meaning “lovers of wisdom.” Philosophers explored many subjects, from mathematics and music, to **logic**, or rational thinking. They believed that through reason and observation, they could discover laws that governed the universe.

Some philosophers were interested in ethics and morality. In contrast, the Sophists believed that success was more important than moral truth. They developed skills in **rhetoric**, the art of skillful speaking. Ambitious men could use clever and persuasive rhetoric to advance their careers.

The philosopher **Socrates** was an outspoken critic of the Sophists. He believed in seeking truth and self-knowledge. Most of what we know about Socrates comes from his student **Plato**. Plato set up a school called the Academy where he taught his own ideas. Like Socrates, Plato emphasized the importance of reason.

Plato's most famous student, **Aristotle**, also promoted reason as the guiding force for learning. He set up a school, the Lyceum, for the study of all branches of knowledge.

While Plato argued that every object on Earth has an ideal form, Greek artists and architects reflected a similar concern with balance, order, and beauty. The most famous example of Greek architecture is the **Parthenon**. The basic plan of the Parthenon is a simple rectangle, with tall columns supporting a gently sloping roof.

Early Greek sculptors carved figures in rigid poses. Later, they emphasized more natural forms. Sculptors carved their subjects in a way that showed human beings in what was considered their most perfect, graceful form.

In literature, the Greeks also developed their own style. Some Greek playwrights wrote **tragedies**, or plays that tell stories of human suffering, usually ending in disaster. Others wrote **comedies**, or humorous plays that mock customs or that criticize society.

History was also an important study for Greeks. **Herodotus**, often called the “Father of History,” stressed the importance of research. He visited many lands to collect and chronicle information from witnesses of actual events. Thucydides also recorded events as he experienced them. Both men set standards for future historians.

#### Review Questions

1. What did Greek philosophers use to explain events?

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2. What two forms of drama did the Greeks develop?

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## CHAPTER

## 4

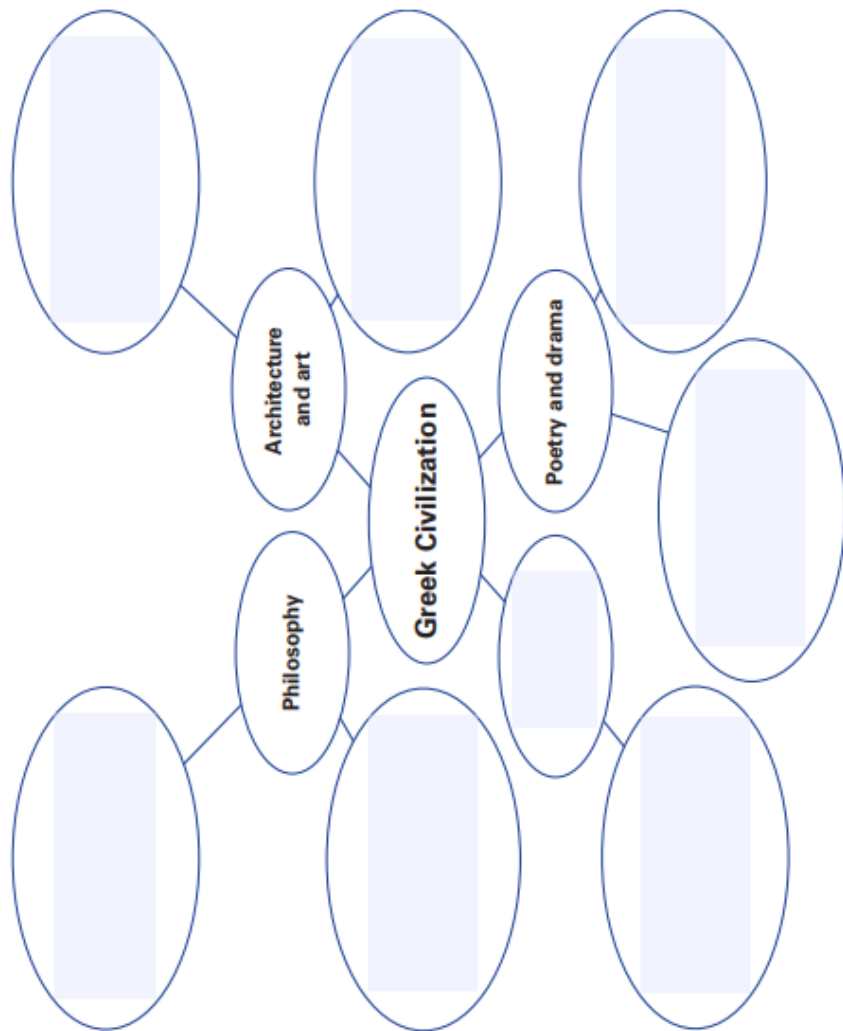
## SECTION 4

## Note Taking Study Guide

## THE GLORY THAT WAS GREECE

**Focus Question:** How did Greek thinkers, artists, and writers explore the nature of the universe and people's place in it?

*As you read this section in your textbook, complete the concept web below to record the supporting details about Greek achievements discussed in the section.*



# Aim #17: Why is ancient Greece considered the “Cradle of Western Civilization”?







# “Cradle of Western Civilization”

- Democracy
- Philosophy (logic)
- Art & Architecture
- Literature
- Drama & Theater
- History
- Olympics

## VISUAL STUDY GUIDE



### Classical Greece

- Greek society was organized into independent city-states, each with its own government, laws, and customs.
- Two of the largest city-states were Athens, the birthplace of democracy, and Sparta, which developed a military society.
- The Greeks established colonies throughout the Aegean and Mediterranean worlds and came into conflict with the Persian Empire.
- Greek mythology taught that there were many gods whose actions controlled the forces of nature.
- The ancient Greeks, especially the Athenians, made huge contributions to many fields, especially the arts, philosophy, and science.

### Hellenistic World

- Alexander the Great of Macedonia formed a huge empire that included all of Greece, the former Persian Empire, Syria, and Egypt.
- In his empire, Alexander encouraged the blending of native cultures with Greek.
- After Alexander died, his empire was divided among his generals. The result was three independent kingdoms, each with a Greek-influenced culture.
- Cities that Alexander founded such as Alexandria, Egypt, became great centers of learning and trade. Scholars in these cities made great advances in many fields.

## Greek Achievements

### Government

- Athens developed the world's first democracy.

### Philosophy

- Classical thinkers like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle laid the foundation for most later Western philosophy.
- Hellenistic thinkers founded new schools of learning.

### Literature

- Poets wrote long, sweeping epics and beautiful lyric poems.
- Historians tried to record major events impartially.
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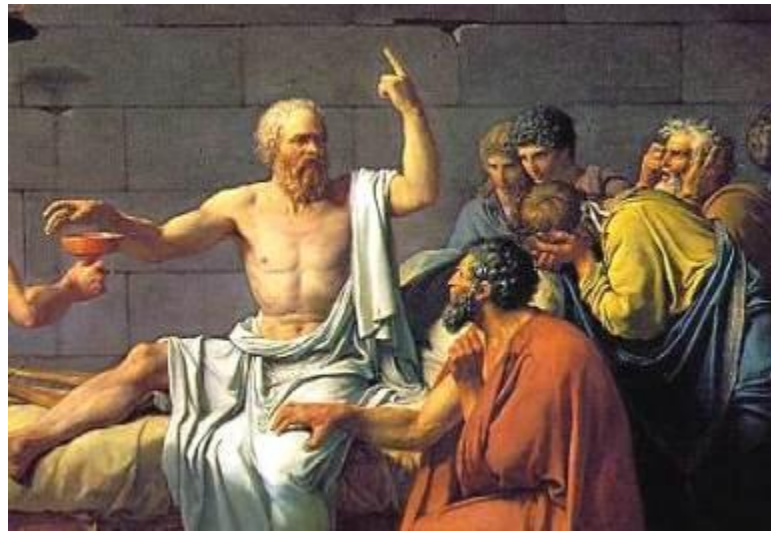
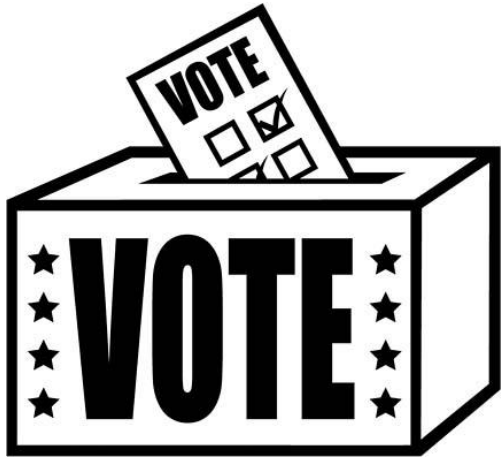
### Architecture

- The ancient Greeks built majestic and stately temples, like the Parthenon, that were characterized by proportional designs and the use of columns.

### Art

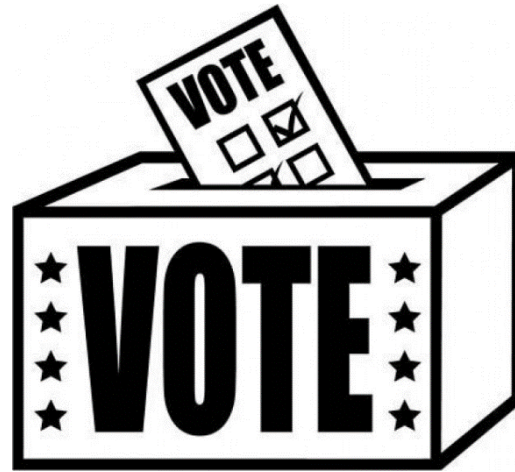
- Painters used red clay and black glaze to create detailed scenes of daily life.
- Sculptors tried to capture perfect human forms that looked as though they could move.





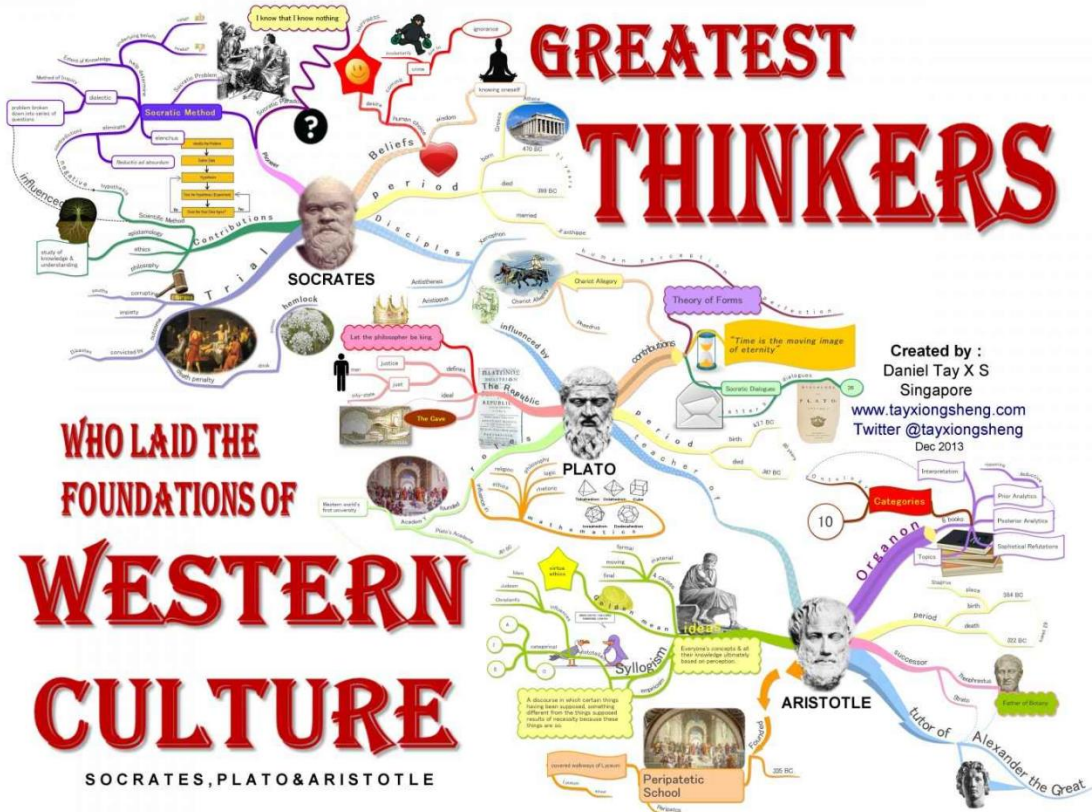
“The Cradle of  
Western Civilization”

# Democracy





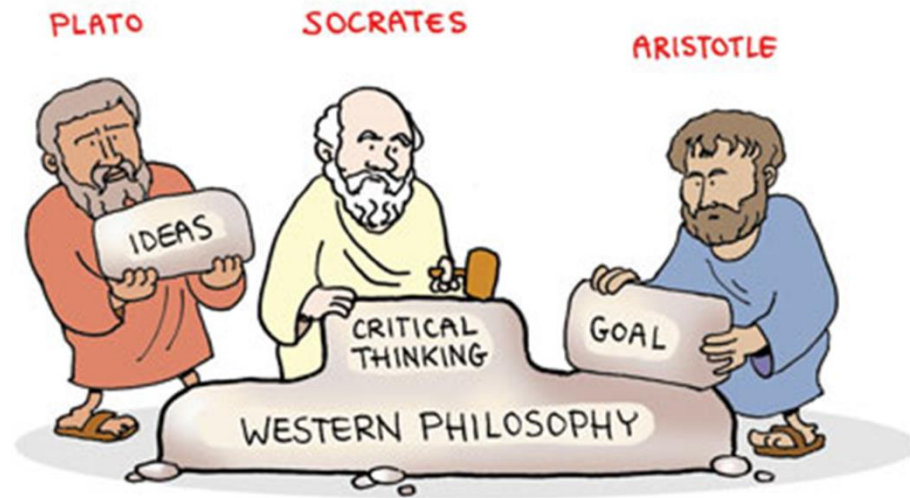
# GREATEST THINKERS



## WHO LAID THE FOUNDATIONS OF WESTERN CULTURE

SOCRATES, PLATO & ARISTOTLE

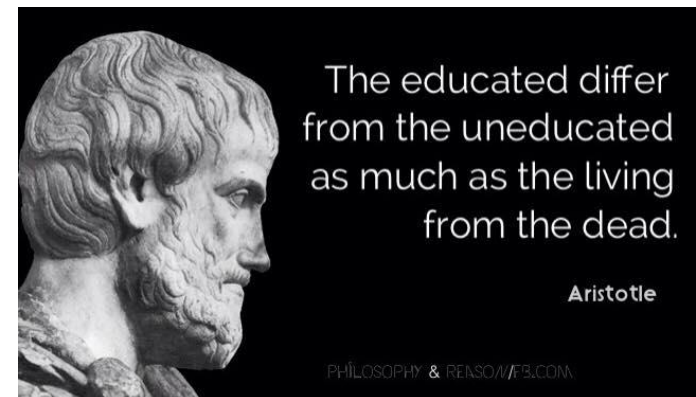
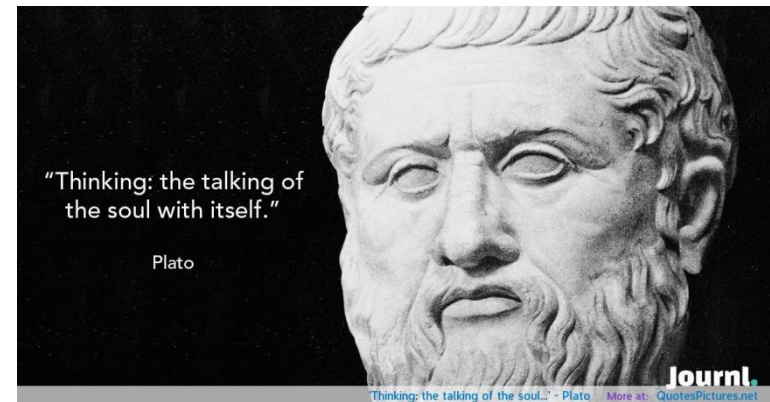
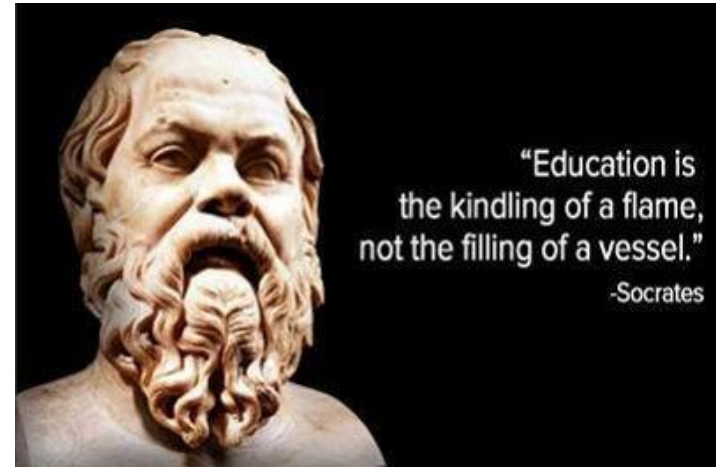
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GmHAdgDkcCw>



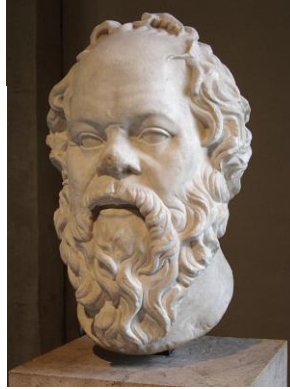
**“The unexamined life is not  
worth living”**

- Socrates

# Philosophy



# Socrates (469-399 B.C.E.) Questions Traditions



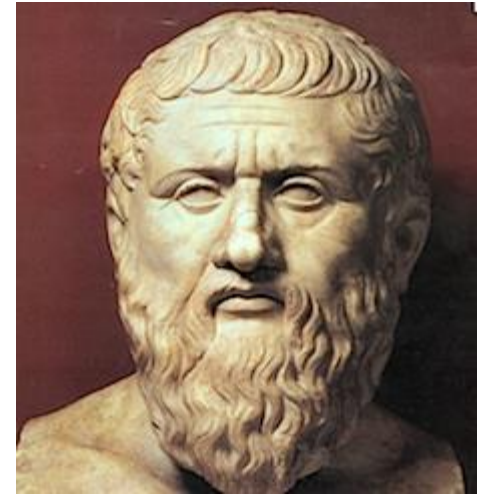
## Socratic Questioning

- conceptual clarification questions (*Why are you saying that? What exactly does this mean?*)
- probing assumptions (*How can you verify or disprove that assumption? What would happen if ... ?*)
- probing rationale, reasons and evidence (*What do you think causes ... ? What is the nature of this?*)
- questioning viewpoints and perspectives (*Why it is ... necessary? Who benefits from this?*)
- probe implications and consequences (*What are the implications of ... ? How does ... affect ... ?*)
- questions about the question (*Why do you think I asked this question? What does that mean?*)



# Plato's Perfect Society

- Distrusted democracy as mob rule for killing his teacher
- Set up the **Academy**; taught ideas such as reason & rational thinking to develop values & organize society
- Wrote ***The Republic***; describing the ideal state, where an elite philosopher king would control every aspect of citizen's lives to ensure their best interest.
- 3 classes in the ideal state: (1) workers to produce (2) soldiers to defend (3) philosophers to rule
- Believed men are superior to women, but some women can be educated & be part of government



# PLATO'S IDEAL SOCIETY

## Rulers: The Virtue of Wisdom

Since the rulers are responsible for making decisions according to which the entire city will be governed, they must have the *virtue of wisdom*--the capacity to comprehend reality and to make impartial judgments about it.

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## Soldiers: The Virtue of Courage

Soldiers charged with the defense of the city against external and internal enemies need the *virtue of courage*--the willingness to carry out their orders in the face of danger without regard for personal risk.

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## Farmers, Merchants & Other People: The Virtue of Moderation

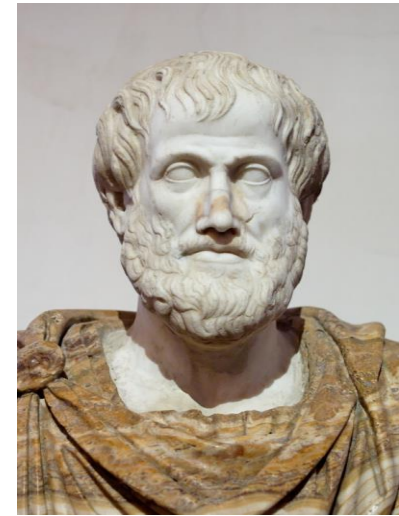
The rest of the people in the city must follow its leaders instead of pursuing their private interests, so they must exhibit the *virtue of moderation*--the subordination of personal desires to a higher purpose.

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# Aristotle's Concept of the Golden Mean

<b>Deficiency (-)</b>	<b>BALANCE</b>	<b>Excess (+)</b>
cowardice	COURAGE	rashness
stinginess/miserliness	GENEROSITY	extravagance
sloth	AMBITION	greed
humility	MODESTY	pride
secrecy	HONESTY	loquacity
moroseness	GOOD HUMOR	absurdity
quarrelsomeness	FRIENDSHIP	flattery
self-indulgence	TEMPERANCE	insensibility
apathy	COMPOSURE	irritability
indecisiveness	SELF CONTROL	impulsiveness

# Aristotle



- Distrusted democracy & favored rule by a single strong and virtuous ruler in *Politics*
- Good behavior meant pursuing the “**golden mean**” (living moderately)
- Promoted reason
- Sets up the *Lyceum* to study all knowledge
- Wrote on politics, ethics, logic, biology, and literature which set the foundations for future European academics

Aristotle's Concept of the Golden Mean		
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## **Checkpoint**

How do Greek politics & philosophy influence us today?

# Idealism in Art & Architecture



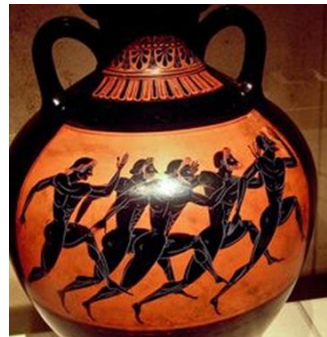
The Parthenon



US Supreme Court Building



*The Dying Gaul* (shows realistic human form at rest and in motion) A wounded warrior gasping for his last breath





# Literature & Theater



alpha	A	$\alpha$	nu	N	$\nu$
beta	B	$\beta$	xi	$\Xi$	$\xi$
gamma	$\Gamma$	$\gamma$	omicron	O	$\omicron$
delta	$\Delta$	$\delta$	pi	$\Pi$	$\pi$
epsilon	E	$\epsilon$	rho	P	$\rho$
zeta	Z	$\zeta$	sigma	$\Sigma$	$\sigma$
eta	H	$\eta$	tau	T	$\tau$
theta	$\Theta$	$\theta$	upsilon	Y	$\upsilon$
iota	I	$\iota$	phi	$\Phi$	$\phi$
kappa	K	$\kappa$	chi	X	$\chi$
lambda	$\Lambda$	$\lambda$	psi	$\Psi$	$\psi$
mu	M	$\mu$	omega	$\Omega$	$\omega$



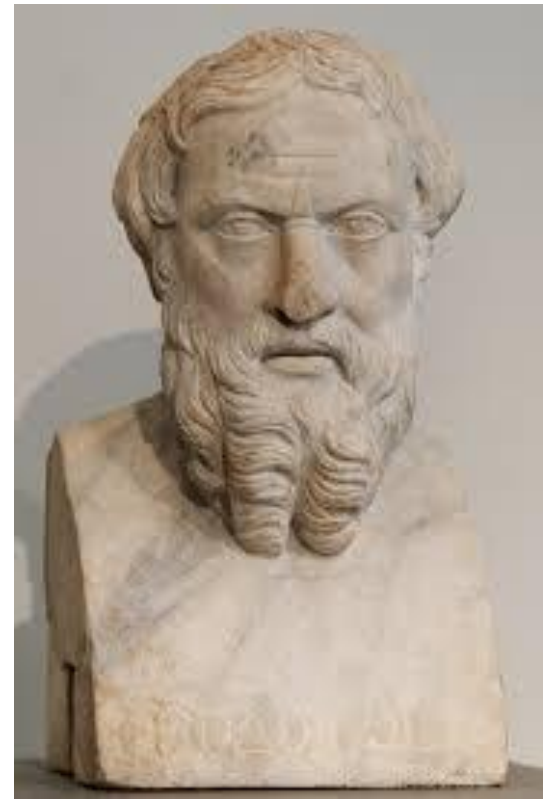
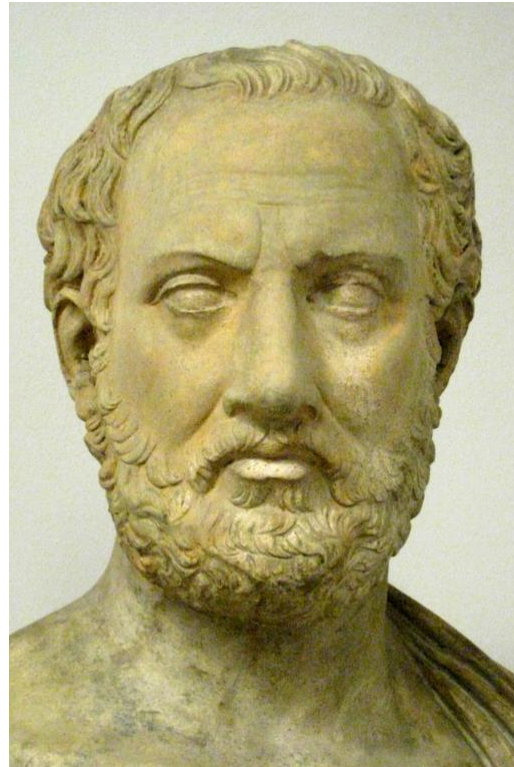
# History

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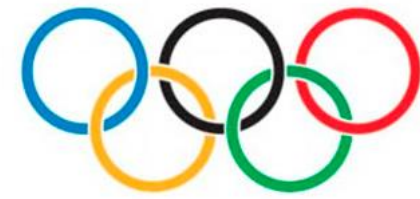
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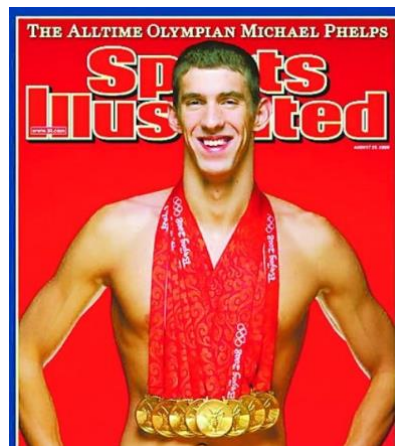
# Olympics & Marathon



The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not winning but taking part; the essential thing in life is not conquering but fighting well.

(Pierre de Coubertin)

izquotes.com





# Checkpoint

How does Greek literature, architecture  
& history affect us?



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I don't get it...



I get it!

EXIT CARD  
Please jot down what you  
have gotten from today's  
lesson and what you still  
have questions on.