4.4 The Glory that was Greece

*Directions: This set of notes goes along with the Ancient Greece Prezi that is found on the blog (under “Links to Prezi”). These notes will cover the information on paths 102-157.*

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

Vocabulary

Philosopher

Logic

Rhetoric

Tragedy

Comedy

Philosophers: Lovers of Wisdom



* + Instead of believing that events were caused by the whims of the gods, Greeks searched for cause through \_\_\_\_ and reason.
  + The Greeks called these thinkers \_\_\_\_\_\_, "lovers of wisdom"
    - Explored subjects likes math, music, logic (\_\_\_\_thinking)
    - Through observation, they would discover the laws that governed the universe
    - Modern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_can trace its roots to Greek principles
  + Debating Morality and Ethics
    - Some philosophers debated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and ethics
      * What is the best form of government?
      * What standards should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_human behavior?
    - In Athens, they questioned accepted ideas
      * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was more important than moral truth
      * Developed skills in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(art of skillful speaking) to use clever and persuasive speech to make their opinions known and become successful
      * Older citizens accused them of undermining traditional Greek values
    - Socrates Questions Tradition
      * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was an outspoken stonemason and philosopher
      * Much of what we know about him comes from his student \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      * He wrote no books, but spent his time asking people about their beliefs
        + The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Method - he would pose a series of questions to a student and challenge them to examine the implications of their answers

Allowed others to seek \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and self-knowledge

Many saw it as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to their core values

* + - * At age 70, Socrates was put on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
        + Accused of corrupting the cities youth and failing to respect the gods
        + Before a jury of 501, Socrates offered a calm and reasoned defense.
        + Jurors condemned him to death, which he accepted and drank \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(a deadly poison).
    - Plato Envisions a Perfect Society
      * Socrates' execution left Plato with a distrust for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      * He fled Athens for ten years and returned to establish the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a school where he taught and wrote of his own ideas.
      * He felt that through rational thought, people would discover unchanging ethical value, see perfect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and learn how to best organize society.
      * The Republic: Plato's book that describes his vision for an ideal state
        + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_democracy
        + The state should regulate every aspect of its citizens' lives in order to provide for their best interest
        + Divided society into three classes

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(produce the necessities of life)

Soldiers (defend the state)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(to rule)

Trained to lead and ensure order and justice

The wisest philosopher would be Philosopher-King and have ultimate authority

* + - * Felt men surpassed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in mental capabilities and in physical tasks
        + Some women were superior - talented women could be educated to serve the state.
      * Men and women should take military training together and raise their children in communal centers for the good of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    - Aristotle Pursues the Golden Mean
      * Plato's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      * Analyzed all forms of government and found good and bad examples of each
      * Suspicious of democracy because he felt it could lead to mob rule
      * Favored rule by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and virtuous leader
      * Good conduct means to pursue the "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_mean" - a moderate course between extremes
        + Promoted reason as a guiding force for learning
      * Set up the Lyceum, his school, for the study of all branches of knowledge.
      * Wrote on politics, ethics, logic, biology, literature, and many other areas.
      * When European \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_were created 1,500 years later…they were largely based on the works of Aristotle

Idealism in Architecture and Art



* + Monumental Architecture
    - Wanted to convey perfect balance to represent harmony and order with the universe
    - The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a wonderful example of this
      * Rectangular shape with tall columns supporting sloping roof
      * Adds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and grace
      * Today many public buildings throughout the world incorporated Greek architecture into their design (columns)
    - Artists Craft Life-like Human Forms
      * Early sculptors were in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_poses like the Egyptian style
      * By 450 BC, a new style of sculpting developed that was more natural
      * More \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_…but idealistic
        + Showed gods, goddesses, athletes, and famous people in their perfect, graceful form
        + Not true to life
      * Only pottery survives, no painting
        + Shows daily life
        + Each design is made to fit the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the pot

Greek Literature

* + Developed their own style of writing
  + Later became known to Europeans as the model of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + The "classical style" of writing - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and elegant
  + Began with the epic poems of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - Inspired later writers
  + Sappho, poet, later influenced of love and beauty



* + Tragic Drama
    - Possible most important contribution to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - First plays came from religious festivals to honor Dionysus
    - Performed outdoors with no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - Wore elaborate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and stylizes masks
    - A chorus sang on stage
    - Often based on legends and myths
    - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_moral and social issues or explored relationship between people and gods
    - Famous playwrights: Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides
      * Wrote tragedies (plays that told stories of human suffering and usually ended in disaster
      * Purpose: stir up and relieve emotions of pity and fear
      * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Sophocles explore what happens when moral duty conflicts with laws of the state
        + Antigone, a young woman, wishes to bury her brother who has died leading a rebellion, but King \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_forbids anyone to bury the traitors body. When she buries the body she is sentenced to death.
  + Greek Comedy
    - Some wrote comedies ( humorous plays that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people or customs)
    - Almost all surviving are written by Aristophanes
    - Tragedies would focus on the past and comedies would make fun of people of the day
    - Criticized society through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(like political cartoonists)

Recording Events As History

* + Applied observation, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and logic to the study of history
  + Herodotus is called the "Father of History" in the Western world because he went beyond listing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_or retelling ancient legends…
  + He visited lands and collected information from people who remembered events.
    - Wrote The Persian Wars
  + Greek word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_means inquiry
  + Herodotus noted bias (a mental leaning; prejudice; slant) and conflicting accounts
    - However, he entered his own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_into the writing
  + Early historians set standards for future historian. They showed the need to research and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_bias when writing.

4.4 Assessment Questions- **THIS** page

1. How did Greek thinkers, artists, and writers explore the nature of the universe and people’s place in it?
2. Why did Plato reject democracy?
3. Describe the ideal form of a republic set forth in Plato’s *Republic*.
4. How did Greek art reflect the idea of an ideal form?
5. How were Greek plays performed?
6. What were the topics of Greek poetry and plays?
7. Why would research and avoiding bias in history be important?