**Mr. Rousseau**

**World History**

**Periods 4-6**

**Week 6 Packet: Greek Civilization Part 1**

Title: The Ancient **Greeks**– Chapter 8 – 1 Guided Notes

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| *Directions: Read Chapter 8 Lesson 1 in your textbook. As you read, fill in the blanks on the guided notes below with the appropriate information available in the text. Highlight/Underline any vocabulary words used in the notes. Then, answer the review questions below in complete sentences.* | |
|  | **Greek Beliefs**   * Greeks believed in many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (traditional stories about gods and heroes).   + myths expressed the religious \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Greeks * Believed in gods and goddesses   + have powers but acted like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - acted like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, played tricks.   + 12 most important lived on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were stopped from entering * People of the city-states performed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (repeated action that is part of religious ceremony) for their gods   + prayed and offered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - hoped gods would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them   + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ honoring gods were an important part of Greek life     - feasts and sacrifices     - took part in athletic competition called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * Believed each person had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or destiny   + believed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (prediction of the future)   + visited the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find out about the future     - shrine where priest or priestess spoke for a god     - most famous was the Oracle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   **Epics and Fables**   * Greek poems and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are some of the oldest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Western civilization   + Europeans and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ modeled their writing after Greek works     - William \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ borrowed Greek plots and settings * First Greek stories were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + written by poet called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the 700’s BC.   + in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the Greeks construct a huge wooden \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to defeat the city of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tells the story of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ journey home after the fall of Troy     - the word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to describe a long exciting journey   + these poems taught \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and to be loyal to your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * Author named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wrote many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (stories meant to teach a lesson)   + funny and show human weaknesses and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + “The Hare and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” is one of his most popular   + Aesop’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were a part of Greek \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - stories passed down by word of mouth   **The Impact of Greek Drama**   * Greeks created and performed the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + stories told through the words and actions of a cast of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - performed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + two kinds of drama: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the main character struggles to overcome hardship but does not succeed     - in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the story ends happily and is usually filled with humor * Four writers created plays during the Golden Age of Greece   + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the earliest who used two actors     - wrote a trilogy called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ used three actors and wrote tragedies such as Oedipus Rex and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + another Greek playwright was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - wrote about ordinary humans beings and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ situations   + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a famous writer of Greek \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - poked fun at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and issues of his day   **Greek Art and Architecture**   * The Greeks constructed beautiful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + every city-state had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - included \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the gods     - large graceful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supported many Greek buildings   + sculptures decorated many Greek buildings     - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the favorite subject of Greek artists   **Short Answer**   1. *How is a fable a part of oral tradition?*   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   1. *Why was Mount Olympus important to the Greeks?*   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   1. *What two types of drama did the Greeks create? How did they differ?*   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   1. *Why do you think some computer viruses are called Trojan Horses?*   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**Greek Civilization: Chapter 8 Lesson 1 Vocabulary**

***Directions****: Using your 8-1 Guided Notes and your textbook, write down the definition for each vocabulary word below. Then create a sentence or draw a picture in the second column that appropriately uses the word. The sentence should provide enough information to give the reader a clear idea of what that word means.*

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| **Vocabulary Word** | **Definition of Vocabulary Word** | **Sentence Using the Word/Picture Showing the Word** |
| **myths** |  |  |
| **ritual** |  |  |
| **oracle** |  |  |
| **fable** |  |  |
| **oral tradition** |  |  |
| **drama** |  |  |
| **tragedy** |  |  |
| **comedy** |  |  |

**Greek Civilization: Chapter 8 Lesson 2 Vocabulary**

***Directions****: Read Chapter 8 Lesson 2 in your textbook and then write down the definition for each vocabulary word below. Then create a sentence or draw a picture in the second column that appropriately uses the word. The sentence should provide enough information to give the reader a clear idea of what that word means.*

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Vocabulary Word** | **Definition of Vocabulary Word** | **Sentence Using the Word/Picture Showing the Word** |
| **Sophists** |  |  |
| **rhetoric** |  |  |
| **Socratic method** |  |  |
| **Hippocratic Oath** |  |  |

**Directions:** Read each article on the Greek philosophers. Then, complete the chart below. Use as much detail as possible!

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Sophists** | **Socrates** | **Plato** | **Aristotle** |
| **Thinkers** | http://www.salem-news.com/stimg/october122006/sophist_democritus_350.jpg | http://www.socraticdialogue.be/image002.jpg | https://encrypted-tbn1.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcSZNFHsupK_W7OqjC4xAKWfR9pBcjdNOu17DpeyO7SrANN4z0pMJQ | http://johnnyholland.org/wp-content/uploads/aristotle0.jpg |
| **Main Idea** |  |  |  |  |
| **Important Contributions** |  |  |  |  |
| **Influence on Today** |  |  |  |  |

**The Sophists**

Many Greek philosophers were teachers. A group of philosophers known as Sophists traveled from polis to polis making their living by teaching. The name Sophist comes from the Greek word “sophia” which means “wise”. The Sophists taught many subjects, including mathematics, science and history. However, they were best known for teaching **rhetoric**, or the art of public speaking and debate. During the 5th century BC, the sophists had a major impact on Greek education, philosophy and politics.

Sophists did not believe that the gods influenced human actions. One Sophist named Anaxgoras claimed that the sun, moon and stars were not gods but burning hot stones. Arguments like this made many Sophists unpopular and many were persecuted for their ideas. Sophists also rejected the idea that there was an absolute right or wrong. For the Sophists, a way of life that was right for one person might be wrong for another. In doing so, the Sophists not only challenged Greek traditions, but were often accused by other philosophers of lacking values and morals and that they valued winning an argument more than seeking truth. They also accepted money for their teaching which was not customary of the day.

Most Sophists claimed to teach *arete* or “excellence” in the management of one's own affairs and especially in the administration of the affairs of the city. Up to the fifth century B.C. it was the common belief that a person was born with *arete* and that aristocratic birth alone qualified a person to receive this gift. The Sophists, however, taught that excellence was the result of training, not birth. The Sophists claimed to be able to help their students better themselves through the acquisition of certain practical skills, especially **rhetoric,** the art of persuasion. To Sophists, advancement in politics and a person’s career was almost entirely dependent upon rhetorical skills. The Athenian democracy with its assembly required every citizen to have the ability to speak persuasively. The Sophists met this need for rhetorical training and by their teaching proved that education could make an individual a more effective citizen and improve his status in Athenian society.

Although the Sophists did not all share common beliefs or found any schools, they had a lasting impact on the Greek world and influence today. Their influence on public speaking encouraged political debates and the arguments between candidates, allowing the voters of a democracy to see and hear the ideas of their leaders for themselves. This practice is still in use today when our political candidates meet to debate issues every election year. Their rational thinking and rejection of absolute truth inspired their students to think freely and pursue ideas that were outside of tradition. Many later inventors and scientists from Galileo to Charles Darwin would also use rational observations to challenge traditional ideas.

**Socrates**

Although a sculptor by training, Socrates loved philosophy. He lived in Athens and spent most of his time teaching in the agora. Socrates did not write down any of his personal beliefs, but much of information we have about him comes from the writing of his students. These writings reveal that Socrates was a harsh critic of the Sophists and opposed their methods and ideas of philosophy.

Unlike the Sophists, Socrates believed in absolute truth and that all real knowledge was within each person. In his search for truth, Socrates created a new way of questioning called the **Socratic Method**. Today, many university professors and teachers use the Socratic Method when they teach. Socrates did not lecture. Instead, he asked pointed questions and waited for his students to respond. He wanted students to find the answers for themselves and form their own opinions.

Socrates believed that the most important thing in life was to improve one’s soul. To do so, a person needed to focus on prioritizing the right things in life and avoid doing evil. Socrates believed that human beings did evil acts not because they were evil, but because they lacked wisdom. He taught that ignorance was the greatest enemy to the soul and society, and that the remedy for ignorance was wisdom and learning. This is why Socrates devoted his entire life, without pay, to teaching the youth of Athens and inspiring them to search deeper, ask questions, gain wisdom and improve their lives.

Some Athenian leaders believed that the Socratic Method was dangerous. At one time, Athens had allowed its people to speak freely and question their public leaders. However, when Athens lost the Peloponnesian War, its new rulers limited this freedom. The Athenians no longer trusted open debate. This method of discussion, however, was exactly what Socrates thought was necessary for education, and he continued to teach his students. Many of his students, such as Plato, would follow this pursuit of deeper knowledge and develop ideas that would shape the way the world works to this day.

In 399 BC, city leaders, fearing his influence, arrested Socrates and charged him with crimes of “urging young people to rebel against the government”. He was convicted and sentenced to death. Even when he had an opportunity to escape, Socrates stayed in Athens to demonstrate his intent was never to insight rebellion. After delivering a farewell speech, he drank a poison called hemlock, and died.

**Plato**

The philosopher Plato was one of Socrates’ students. He learned from Socrates the importance of knowledge, self-discovery and the pursuit of truth. After his mentor’s death, Plato himself became a teacher and opened a school in Athens called the Academy around 387 BC. The Academy of Athens would become a world-wide center of knowledge and learning for almost a thousand years after Plato’s death. There he continued the work of Socrates, but unlike Socrates, Plato recorded his ideas in writing. Perhaps one of the most important works Plato wrote was called *The Republic*. In it, Plato presented his plan for an ideal society and government.

In *The Republic*, Plato organized society into three groups. At the top were philosopher kings who ruled through logic and wisdom. Warriors, the second group, defended the society from attack using force and strength. The third group included the rest of the people. Their role was to provide the society’s food, clothing and shelter. He believed they lacked the wisdom of kings and the courage of warriors.

Plato believed that an ideal society must have a just and reasonable government. In *The Republic*, Plato noted his dislike of Athenian democracy because he believed the common people did not think for themselves and that they could be easily influenced into making foolish decisions. Plato believed that “philosopher kings” were intelligent and well educated. He felt that these kings would place the needs of the community above their own and that only they could fairly govern the citizens of Greece.

Despite his distrust of common people, Plato was willing to grant more rights to women. He believed that women should have the same opportunities for education and jobs that men have. Other civilizations such as the Roman’s and later the United States would take into consideration Plato’s belief that absolute democracy could be dangerous, and would instead elect intelligent and educated individuals to make decisions on behalf of the citizens of their countries. Today, these governments are called **Republics**.

In addition to his many contributions to politics, Plato also promoted the idea that there was a “Good” ideal force outside of this world that all souls came from and that represented everything beautiful, eternal and true. This concept, known as **Idealism**, argued that humanity lived in a fallen world that was merely a shadow of this “ideal” force. Plato further argued that the only way to gain “true knowledge” was from this force. Modern day religions such as Christianity, Islam and Judaism agree with Plato’s idea of a good, ideal force and worship a God representing similar values and characteristics.

**Aristotle**

Another great thinker of ancient Greece was Aristotle. A student of Plato, Aristotle attended the Academy in Athens and soon rose to become one of the greatest Greek thinkers of all time. He wrote more than 200 works on topics such as government, astronomy and political science. In 335 BC, Aristotle started his own school called the Lyceum. At this school, he taught his students the “**golden mean**”. The mean is the middle position between two extremes. The idea of the golden mean is that people should live moderately, avoiding excess and holding everything in balance. For example, individuals should not eat too little or too much. Instead, they should eat just enough to stay well.

Aristotle had many interests, including science. He studied the stars, plants and animals and carefully recorded what he observed. His father being a doctor, Aristotle found himself naturally drawn to biology and unlocking its mysteries. He classified living things according to their similarities and differences, dissected and labeled parts of creatures and their organs, and even organized living things into genus and species. Aristotle’s methods were an important step in the development of modern science and how scientists classify living things today.

Like Plato, Aristotle also wrote about government. He studied and compared the governments of different city-states and hoped to find the best political system. In his book *Politics*, Aristotle divided government into three types. The first was a monarchy, or rule by one person. The second was an oligarchy which is rule by a few people. The third type was democracy, or rule by many.

Aristotle believed the best government had features of all three. He argued a chief executive should serve as the head of state. A council or legislature should be elected to assist this leader in making decisions, and both of these bodies should be chosen and supported by the people. These ideas influenced the way Europeans and Americans thought about government. The authors of the United States Constitution, like Aristotle, believed that no one person or group should have too much power.

Perhaps Aristotle’s most famous student was **Alexander the Great**. When he was thirteen years old, Philip II of Macedon, his father, decided that Alexander needed a higher education and he began to search for a tutor. Philip offered the job to Aristotle, who accepted. In return for teaching Alexander, Philip agreed to pay Aristotle handsomely, but more importantly, to fund his research and provide him with servants, assistants and scholars to assist him in his pursuit of knowledge.

Aristotle educated Alexander and his closest companions in medicine, philosophy, morals, religion, logic and art. Many of the students who learned by Alexander's side would become his friends and future generals, and are often referred to as the 'Companions'. Alexander developed a passion for the works of Homer from Aristotle's teaching, and in particular the Iliad, which Aristotle gave him a copy of. Inspired by the great Trojan War and heroes like Achilles, Alexander would dream of his own great deeds and envision the own conquest of a great super power to the East: the Persian Empire.

Greek Philosophers Reflection Questions

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| ***Directions****: Read the articles on each Greek philosopher. Then, complete the review questions below using complete sentences.* | |
|  | 1. ***How would someone use rhetoric in everyday life?***   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   1. ***What is one important similarity between Plato and Aristotle? What is one major difference?***   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   1. ***Out of all of the philosophers you read about, which one do you feel had the greatest impact on history? Why? How has their legacy affected your life personally?***   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

Greek Civilization Quiz # 1

***Multiple Choice****: Select the letter corresponding to the correct answer choice.*Top of Form

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| --- |
| Top of Form   * **1.**The king of the Greek gods was \_\_\_\_\_\_.    **A.**Apollo   **B.**Zeus   **C.**Poseidon   * **2.**The most famous oracle in ancient Greece was at the temple of    **A.**Aphrodite at Rome   **B.**Athena at Athens   **C.**Apollo at Delphi   * **3.**The story of war and the Trojan horse is told in \_\_\_\_\_\_.    **A.**The *Iliad* by Homer   **B.**"The Tortoise and the Hare" by Aesop   **C.**The *Odyssey* by Homer   * **4.**A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a long poem that tells the adventures of a brave hero.    **A.**epic   **B.**fable   **C.**myth   **D.**drama  **5.**The Sophists were best known for teaching rhetoric.   **A.**TRUE   **B.**FALSE  **6.**Two types of \_\_\_\_\_\_ are tragedy and comedy.   **A.**epic   **B.**myth   **C.**drama   **D.**fableBottom of Form |
|  |

**7.**Plato believed in rule by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **A.**the common people

 **B.**a small group of rulers

 **C.**philosopher-kings

 **D.**elected officials

**8.**What is the Socratic method?

 **A.**a mathematical formula

 **B.**a way of asking questions

 **C.**a medical technique for treating sick people

 **D.**a way of investigating historical facts

**9.**Who is considered the father of history?

 **A.**Plato

 **B.**Hippocrates

 **C.**Herodotus

 **D.**Socrates

**10.**Who created a list of rules for doctors?

 **A.**Herodotus

 **B.**Hippocrates

 **C.**Thales

 **D.**Thucydides

**EXTRA CREDIT:**

Choose any Greek god from ancient Greek mythology and draw a picture of them looking awesome. You can paste a photo of your drawing here on this packet or scan and send it to me in an email! I can’t wait to see your EPIC drawings!