



A

Greek Civilization

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Questions for Pages 73-80

Unit II.

1. Who were the Hellenes and where did they come from?

The Hellenes were Greeks who lived in Greece, coast of Asia Minor and in the many islands of the Aegean Sea.

2. What did the Greeks have in common?

The Greeks had in common language and religion.

3. Who were some of the Greek Gods? What was Mt. Olympus?

The Greek chief gods were Zeus, god of sky, wielder of thunderbolts; Apollo, the sun-god, patron of the fine arts and symbol of beauty, who every day drove his shining chariot across the heavens; Athena, goddess of the air, patron of the useful arts, goddess of wisdom; Poseidon, god of the sea; Aphrodite, capricious goddess of love. The Mt. Olympus was the mountain believed where the family of gods dwelled.

4. What is a "city state"?

A city state is like a small agricultural community, surrounding a "county seat" or central city. The most important thing is the community was the city (polis, from which we got our word political) which served as a place of defense, a market place, and the seat of government.

Unit I - Roman-Greek Civilization

I. Greek Civilization

A. Origins

1. Pre-Hellenic

- a. Remains of ruins show high civilization.
- b. Ruins in Asia Minor (Troy), Crete (Knossos) and Greece (Mycenae and Tiryns).

(1) Palace, clay tablets, bath tub and tombs were found.

(2) Many clay tablet records were found but no way of translating them.

- c. This civilization died from ca. 1400-1100 B.C.

(1) Then for several centuries the Aegean world passed thru a "Dark Age" of semi-barbarism.

2. Hellenes

- a. Light haired people who came from North and wrecked ancient Aegean civilization. (1400-1100 B.C.)

b. Language and race related to Persians and Hindus

B. Common Elements in Greek Civilization

1. Geographic Greece

- a. Many small islands.

b. Coast lands of Asia Minor and Thess which jutting out into the sea, are separated by deep bays; finally Greece itself is nearly cut in two by the Gulf of Corinth.

c. "The country is further broken up by mountain ranges into small isolated valleys." (Becker)

d. "Greece is a tangle of mountain chains, sharp and steep with snow-capped peaks here and there. Between are little valleys with winding rivers." (Hall)

e. The rock is mostly limestone, and springs have cut it full of holes & caves.

f. Long arms of the blue sea run inland

and bring the sea air. Cliffs and head-lands boldly rise from the water.

2. Greek City-States

- a. Sparta, Athens, Corinth, Boetia
- b. Every Greek city-state surrounded the seat of government, which served as place of defense and market place.
- c. Each city-state had its own customs, government, army, navy, etc.
- d. It was a state in miniature.

3. Common Language

- a. Language came from Phoenicians.
- b. Phoenicians wrote from right to left, but the Greeks changed it to from left to right.
- c. Phoenicians - α & β Early Greek α & β Later Greek A B.
- d. Greeks had many dialects but there developed a literary Greek all educated Greeks could understand.

4. Common Religion

- a. Greeks had advanced beyond nature worship.
- b. They had five chief gods.
 - (1) Zeus was chief god, god of sky.
 - (2) Apollo was the sun-god.
 - (3) Athena was goddess of air.
 - (4) Aphrodite was goddess of love.
 - (5) Poseidon was god of sea.
- c. Homer's description of Greek gods.
 - (1) Lived on Mt. Olympus.
 - (2) Behaved like human beings.
 - (3) Gods represented human conduct.

d. Oracle

- (1) The most famous oracle at Delphi.
 - (a) The oracle, the priestess Pythia reported messages from Apollo.
- (2) Oracles were made mostly where natural gases came out from ground.
- (3) An oracle smelled the gas and then

went into unconsciousness.

(4) The priestess translated what the oracle mumbled to the person who came with his troubles.

(5) Usually the interpretation had two meanings.

b. In honor of gods

(1) All city states united in religious confederations twice yearly at Delphi.

(2) Also athletic contests were held, the most important one being held at Olympia every four years in honor of Zeus.

(3) When they had these events, they forgot about politics.

5. Attitude towards Foreigners.

a. Foreigners were regarded as barbarians (barbaroi)

b. They considered themselves superior to all people.

c. But when any outsiders tried to attack, all city-states united.

C. The Two Leading Greek City-States

1. Sparta - Dorian Greeks

a. Kept best lands for self.

b. Imposed rule on natives.

(1) Natives who didn't resist given poorer lands (perioeci)

(2) Natives who did resist made serfs (heklotai)

(3) Result - Spartans were land owning aristocracy.

c. Kept democracy for self.

(1) Perioeci and heklotai could not become citizens.

(2) They had two kings, but really power was exercised by council (Gerousia) of 30 members and small committee of five ephors elected by citizens.

d. Spartan civilization

(1) At age of seven all boys were separated

from parents and trained by state.

- (a) They were required to live on simplest coarse foods.
 - (b) To endure severest hardships without whimpering.
 - (c) To speak only when spoken to and then briefly.
 - (d) To obey superiors instantly and without question.
- (2) Physically defectant infants were allowed to die from exposure.
 - (3) Sparta had best army in Greece.
 - (4) Contributed a solid, unadorned architectural style (the Doric) and two phrases "Spartan fare (Spartans just ate bare essentials), simply good" and "Laconic speech" (short speech but forceful).

2. Athens - Ionian Greeks

a. First government

- (1) Governed by king and council (Areopagus) made up of wealthy land owning nobles.
- (2) Then king lost control and nobles gained control.

b. Solon (594 B.C.)

- (1) A wise aristocrat who cancelled all existing debts and abolished slavery for debt.
- (2) Remembered as great lawgiver.
- (3) Prepared way for popular government.
- (4) His name became symbol for political wisdom.
- (5) Weakened power of nobles by protecting poor against rich.
- (6) Enlarged public assembly by admitting more men to citizenship and it was given more power.
7. New courts were created, composed of judges elected by lot among citizens.

c. Class struggle

- (1) Conflict between country farmers and city business men and traders (after Solon's time)
- (2) Conflict between rich landowners and poor farmers.
- (3) Pisistratus seized Acropolis and made himself dictator.
- (4) After him came Hippias and Hipparchus, less popular than Pisistratus.

d. Establishment of government

- (1) Then came Clisthenes in 510 B.C.
 - (a) He abolished slavery.
 - (b) Compiled reforms of Solon and established democratic form of government
- (2) He divided country into about 100 districts (demes) and grouped people into ten tribes.
 - (a) Each tribe was of a number of demes from each of the different regions.
- (3) From each tribe was selected by lot fifty men to make up executive council of 500.
- (4) All adult male citizens were admitted to legislative assembly.
- (5) Army commanded by ten generals, each tribe electing one.

e. Athenian democracy.

- (1) To guard against tyranny citizens were to vote once yearly for banishment of any man who appeared to be gaining too much influence.
- (2) Only one half of population was citizens; rest were metics or slaves.
- (3) Citizens and foreigners were treated fair.

3. Common Defense Against Persians.

a. Effect of Marathon

- (1) Really decisive battle in history of world.

(a) "If Athenians had been defeated, the later history of Greece and of European civilization, which was to be greatly influenced by Greeks, would surely have been different."

(2) Took place at plains of Marathon in 490 B.C.

(3) Before battle of Marathon, the Greeks were even afraid of the word Persians but after the Persian defeat, they didn't feel that way anymore.

B. Thermopylae

(1) 480 B.C., Persian army led by King Xerxes crossed Hellespont and moved along coast into Thessaly.

(2) Thermopylae - a narrow pass between mountain and sea and leading from Thessaly into Central Greece.

(3) A Spartan king, Leonidas, with 10,000 soldiers guarded the pass.

(a) For two days they resisted Persians who were attacking from front & back.

(b) Also Persian fleet was weakened by the storms.

(4) On night of second day, a Greek traitor led Persian soldiers around a pass - one little known mountain trail.

(a) Here they accomplished by land what navy had failed to do.

(5) Then Persians went down thru Boeotia into Attica, occupied Athens and destroyed Acropolis.

C. Salamis and after

(1) To escape from invasion, Greek army was stationed at Isthmus of Corinth, while navy held Straits of Salamis.

(2) Themistocles took a chance and sent a messenger pretending he was a traitor to tell Xerxes he could trap Greek fleet

by going to Strait of Salamis. The waiting Greeks attacked the trapped Persians.

(3) Xerxes, defeated, returned to Asia Minor and left Mardonius to winter in Thessaly.

(4) In 479 B.C. Mardonius invaded Attica but without success against Pausanias at Plataea.

D. Struggle for Leadership.

1. Rise of Athens

a. Athens gain control

(1) After Persian war, many of the states of Greece looked to Athens as the queen of the sea and the savior of the Greeks.

(2) A great league of friendly states called the Confederacy of Delos or Delian Confederacy was formed with Athens at the head.

(a) It was called that because common treasury was located in the temple of Apollo on Island of Delos.

(3) The league was sworn to protect Greece from Persia.

(4) Athens determined what contributions each state should make and administered common funds.

(5) The league cleared sea of pirates, and arranged commercial treaties among member states.

b. Confederacy benefited Athens most

(1) They collected tribute from each state.

(2) Took over fleet of most of member states.

(3) Moved treasury from Delos to Athens.

(4) Used money from tribute for maintaining formidable navy, which made them, for time being dominant political power in Greek world.

(5) In this way a voluntary confederacy of states formed for purpose of defending

their common liberty against Persia, was changed into an empire composed of states subject to Athens.

(6) While Athens imposed their rule on other states, she remained democracy.

(a) She had magistrates elected by ballot or chosen by law to execute laws.

(b) But laws and policies to be followed were decided by general assembly (ecclesia) composed of all adult male citizens.

(c) Since assembly was large, it could do little more than vote for or against measures proposed to it and so the government was really directed by such leaders as the majority of citizens were willing to support.

C. The "Age of Pericles" (459 - 429 B.C.)

(1) Pericles was an orator.

(a) He was real ruler of Attica.

(2) During his time Athenian Democracy worked best.

(a) Administration in hands of many, not of few.

(b) Population of Attica did not exceed 300,000. Of this nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ were slaves, $\frac{1}{6}$ resident foreigners (metics), leaving no more than 150 citizens. Excluding women and children there were only about 50,000 voters.

2. Peloponnesian War (431 - 404 B.C.)

a. Cause

(1) Struggle for supremacy between Athens and Sparta.

(a) In 431 B.C. relation between Athens and Sparta was friendly but bitter rivalry existed between Athens and Corinth, ally of Sparta.

(A) In 432 B.C. Athens intervened in quarrel between Corinth and one of her colonies, Corcyra.

(C) Corinth asked Sparta for help.

(d) Sparta said she would not because she knew it would be a long war and didn't know if she was to win or not anyway.

(e) Anyway Sparta sent representatives to Athens trying to agree on a peace term but Athens wouldn't give in. Then war started.

b. Disastrous effect.

(1) It lasted for 27 years.

(A) The war may be divided into 3 periods.

(B) First period (431 - 421 B.C.)

Spartan armies and allies invaded Attica each summer and ravaged the country, but the Athenians remained safe behind their walls, supported by foods brought in by Athenian ships. All the while, the Athenian navy landed soldiers along Persian coast to destroy what they could.

(C) Second period (415 - 413 B.C.)

Alcibiades persuaded Athens to send an expedition to Sicily in order to capture city of Syracuse, a colony of Corinth. This, he argued, would not only weaken Corinth but enable Athenians to dominate the western Mediterranean around Sicily and Southern Italy as she now dominated the Aegean. But Athenians were destroyed themselves in the attempt. The commanders Nicias and Demosthenes were executed, while survivors ended their lives as slaves in stone quarries of Syracuse.

(d) Third period - (413 - 404 B.C.)

Athenians were weakened after

Syracuse fight. Many Athenians (subjects) deserted to enemy. Persians helped build Spartan navy. In 404, Sparta directed by Lysander, outwitted the Athenians at Negospotami in the Hellespont and captured nearly all of Athenian fleet.

- (2) Death of Pericles (429 B.C.) and outbreak of plague due to unsanitary conditions destroyed 1/3 of population.
- (3) Peace made to last 50 years (Peace of Nicias) in 421 B.C. was broken by Athens.
- (4) For 30 years after, Sparta was dominant power of Greece and in Aegean and Persian king once more subjugated Greek cities in Asia Minor.
- (5) Ascendancy came to a sudden stop when Epaminondas, an able leader of people of Thebes, defeated Spartan army at Leuctra (371 B.C.)
 - (a) For a time Thebes was leading city, but her power, depending chiefly on genius of Epaminondas ended with his death in 362 B.C.

F. Greek Civilization, 500 - 322 B.C.

1. Great age of Greece in Art and Literature
 - a. From writers we know that the Greeks excelled in art of painting. But no paintings left to prove it.
 - b. Part of architecture and sculpture left.
2. Athens
 - a. No splendid private houses in ancient Athens. Only few could afford it.
 - b. Streets were narrow, crooked.
 - c. Private houses were made of sun-dried brick and wood and were small.
 - d. Athenian men didn't care much

about his house because they thought it was primarily a place for women and children.

(1) The men spent most of his time at work or with acquaintances in the market square or in the public places.

2. All beautiful buildings such as temples, theaters and places of assembly for citizens were built by city for the public.

3. Acropolis

a. Only beautiful place in Athens.

b. This hill, as the heart of the town, was in earlier times a fort. It was placed on steep hill so enemy couldn't climb it easily.

c. After wall was built around Athens, Acropolis was made into a sacred place where the most holy temples and statues were.

d. Central building on Acropolis is Parthenon (Doric style)

(1) Was built in honor of goddess Athena

(2) Built entirely of white marble.

(3) Half ruined by wars.

(4) Statue of Athena in Parthenon destroyed.

e. "Into stony side of Acropolis was cut a huge half circle, and marble benches were built here, tier above tier, until there was room to seat all people of Athens, facing a stage and dancing-circle."

(1) This theater, sacred to Dionysus (god of the vineyard, wine, joy & dance) was used once a year for plays held in his honor.

(2) Leading from one of theater doors was a street, lined on both sides

with monuments of marble and bronze.

4. Greek Temples

a. Rectangular building with rather flat, gable roof.

b. Usually there were two rooms in center of temple.

(1) One was for statue of god in whose honor temple had been built.

(2) Second one was for to keep all the treasures and gifts which belonged to the god.

c. At each end of temple was a porch, an extension or roof supported on pillars.

d. Series of marble figures in relief on walls of Parthenon now in British Museum.

5. Orders of Pillars

a. Doric - sturdy, severe and unadorned

b. Ionic - more slender, graceful with top (capital) decorated with scrolls.

c. Corinthian - most elaborate with carvings of flowers and leaves on capital.

6. Phidias

a. Most famous sculptor of 5th century

b. Made statue of Athena that stood in Parthenon, and statue of Zeus in temple of Zeus at Olympia (made of gold and ivory laid over wooden framework).

7. Drama

a. Was either comedy or tragedy.

b. Greek play writers depicted with highest art fundamental conflicts in the life of men - conflict between man and gods or fate; conflict between man and his fellow men; conflict between man and his own defects of character;

between man and social customs and between discordant ideas of human life and destiny."

c. Plays were oratorical rather than conversational.

8. Aeschylus (524 - 456 B.C.)

a. Regarded as founder of Greek drama.

b. Lived during age of Persian wars.

c. His plays were solemn, monotonous and unreal.

d. "There would be few characters, almost no action and no humor."

e. Dialogue consisted mostly of long, stilted speeches.

f. Performance would seem more like a religious ceremony since Greek plays had their beginning in custom of reciting verses at religious festivals.

g. Characters were chiefly gods and the themes, religious.

h. "His Prometheus is a dramatic presentation of the Greek legend that Prometheus angered Zeus by stealing fire from heaven for the use of man."

i. Athenians called him "Father of Tragedy."

j. Carried off prize in tragic composition eleven times.

k. The trilogy, Agamemnon, Choephoroe and the Eumenides of Aeschylus is only one from ancient stage of Greece of which all the parts have come to us.

l. Wrote 70 and 90 plays, of which seven remain.

m. Many of his dramas were arranged as "trilogies," that is groups of three related plays.

9. Sophocles (496 - 406 B.C.)

a. His plots were taken from epic stories of Homer, and the characters are mostly

men and women who have the characteristic virtues and defects of men and women."

b. His stories deal with conflict between men themselves.

c. Tragedy arises from defeat or destruction of the hero on account of some weakness of character.

d. He added 3rd character to drama after Aeschylus added 2nd.

e. In his plays fate or destiny acts not thru the gods but thru the effect of inherited weakness of character.

f. While yet a youth, he gained the prize in a poetic contest with Aeschylus in 468 B.C., after which he became leader of tragedy at Athens.

g. "Won more than 20 victories at the Dionysia and produced more than 100 plays, 7 of which are extant.

h. "Antigone" most typical of Sophocles' work. Other plays are Ajax, Oedipus Tyrannus, Electra, and Oedipus of Colonus.

i. Euripides (480 - 406 B.C.)

a. Altho. 16 years younger than Sophocles, his dramas were more real and interesting.

b. "The plots are more thrilling; more romantic and the characters more like real individuals and speak less like heroes and more like modern men and women."

c. Plots dealt with questions of morality, religion or politics of his days.

d. Tragedy arises less from hero's weakness of character than his lack of adjustment to social and political customs.

e. Said to have written 100 plays of which only 12 remain.

f. Athenians liked him better than Aeschylus.

lus or Sophocles.

(1) Aeschylus was too lofty, severe and earnest a poet to be long favored by the pleasure loving Athenians.

(2) Sophocles wasn't sensational enough to please them.

g. Presented first play at 25.

h. Won prize at 39 and only won 5 times in all, altho he produced 92 plays.

i. His characters were human instead of being gods or demigods or idealized human beings of heroic stature.

j. 8 of his plays have survived including 'Alceste', 'Medea', 'Hippolytus', the 'Trojan Woman', 'Orestes', 'Electra', 'Iphigenia at Aulis', and 'Baechae'.

11. Aristophanes (448-388 B.C.)

a. "Wrote his plays at a time when political life was still more unstable and corrupt, and when the Greeks were questioning and renouncing all the old ideas of morality, religion, and social organizations."

b. Remembered as comedy writer.

c. Wrote plays which exposed corruption and absurdities in thought and conduct of his time.

d. Here are four of his plays:

(1) Knights - exposure of the demagog, Cleon, who persuaded the Athenians not to make peace with Sparta.

(2) Clouds - witty satire on the intellectual fads of the day.

(3) Wasps - satire on the law courts

(4) Birds - describes formation of a bird community by 2 Athenians who were disgusted with the confusion and corruption of life in city.

e. Expert at satire.

f. For 40 years was, "the great burlesque

critic of Athenian life."

g. Comedies were gay, fun-making about things of his own day, always from standpoint of the conservatives.

12. Herodotus (484 - 425 B.C.)

a. Known as "Father of History."

b. Was first to understand that the historian should find out all he can about past events and tell what he thinks true about them, without caring whether what he tells is pleasant or not.

c. Born at Halicarnassus, in Asia Minor

d. First writer of historic narratives which was artistic and unified.

e. Travelled to shores of Hellespont and of Euxine, Scythia, Syria, Palestine, Babylon, Egypt, and the Greek colonies on north coast of Africa, and studied manners, customs, religion of the people, history of country, and production of soil.

f. History based on what he saw and what was told in these travels.

g. History fame consists of 9 books.

h. In these he tells story of rise of free states of Greece and their struggle with invading kings of Persia. Pages alive with human intent and anecdotes, not all of which he himself believed.

i. He didn't care whether his stories were true or not. Just so they made up a good yarn.

j. Central theme of his history is Persian wars, the struggle between Asia and Greece.

k. His idea of Nemesis made him a dramatist and his history a world tragedy.

13. Thucydides (471 - 400 B.C.)

a. Much more philosophical writer than

Herodotus.

b. In fairness, truthfulness, clearness and philosophical insight, never has been surpassed as a narrator and interpreter of events.

c. After banishment, became exile for 20 years.

d. Wrote about 21 years of 25 years of Peloponnesian Wars. When he died, still incomplete.

e. Always wrote about actual deeds - very critical.

f. Took more time hunting for facts than in writing them.

g. Style full of dignity and replete with condensed meaning. Sometimes harsh and obscure from over condensation.

h. Always left himself out of story. Rarely gave his views.

14. Homer (800 B.C.?)

a. Blind poet

b. Didn't write stories, told them.

c. Homers Iliad and Odyssey - mixture of fact and fancy.

(1) Iliad - story of 10 years war between Greeks and Trojans.

(2) Odyssey - relates adventures of Odyssey (Ulysses) on return of war.

(3) Greeks captured and destroyed Troy and the Iliad is an actual event but what is related about the event is too marvelous to be true.

d. Capture of Troy which Greeks didn't forget, but since it happened so long ago before written records were made, was kept alive by bards who entertained people by telling story orally.

15. Thales (6th Century B.C.)

a. Earliest philosopher of Greece

b. Founder of Ionian school.
c. Traveled to Crete, Phoenicia and Egypt, where he calculated heights of pyramids and received instructions from priests.

(1) From this he probably acquired knowledge of geometry.

d. Called "Father of Abstract Geometry" and "Father of Greek Science."

e. According to Herodotus, Thales learned enough about heavens to predict an eclipse in 588 B.C.

f. His philosophical doctrines were preserved only by oral tradition until Aristotle committed them to writing several hundred years after his death."

16. Hippocrates (Ca. 460 B.C.)

a. Believed by Greeks to be descendant of a god and he became a priest physician.

(1) Used temple as hospital.

b. Known as "Father of medicine."

c. Taught that all diseases have purely natural causes and are to be cured by discovering the cause and then applying proper remedy. (Before his time people believed that diseases were inflicted by the gods or by evil spirits and tried to cure by wearing charms or else went to religious temples dedicated to Asclepius (god of health) to be cured.)

d. Didn't know much about human body or causes of maladies but placed great emphasis on proper diet and plenty of fresh air.

e. Kept "case histories" - record of symptoms, remedies applied and effect on patients.

How Did It Start?

Elkhart: Is a doctor a hypocrite because he is bound by the "Oath of Hypocrites," as a Boston editorial had it recently?—L. M. L.

Answer: Of course there is no connection between a hypocrite (from the Greek *hypokrites*, "one who acts on the stage," hence, a pretender) and the great Greek physician Hippocrates (pronounced: hi-POCK-ruh-teez.)

The Hippocratic Oath, still taken at some universities by graduates in medicine, is a code of ethics for physicians. It ends thus: "Whatsoever house I enter, there will I go for the benefit of the sick, refraining from all wrongdoing or corruption . . . Whatsoever things I see or hear concerning the life of men, in my attendance on the sick, or even apart therefrom, which ought not to be voiced abroad, I will keep silence thereon, counting such things to be as sacred secrets."

What

17. Pythagoras (600 B.C.)

- a. Supposed to be one of first to believe that earth is round.

18. Leucippus - (450 B.C.)

- a. Together with his pupil, Democritus, they worked out a theory - that all things in universe are composed of minute, indestructible particles, called atoms.

19. Anaxagoras (Ca. 450 B.C.)

- a. Taught that 'sun' is mass of burning iron.

- b. Plato says he was first to explain the waxing and waning of the moon.

(1) Explanation - because moon's liquid is only a reflection of the light of the sun.

20. Socrates (470 - 399 B.C.)

- a. Poor stonecutter by trade

- b. Wife, Xanthippe regarded him as lazy. Good for naught because he rarely worked or brought home money.

- c. Served once in army and saved life of friend, Alcibiades.

- d. Once member of council of 500.

- e. His method of teaching and learning - asking and answering questions.

- f. Asked about meanings of life - as truth, justice, virtue, happiness, morality and beauty.

- g. Teaching - be critical of yourself and your ideas; seek always and follow what seems to be right and true, even if it is not what majority of men think right and true.

- h. After Peloponnesian War, democratic party denounced him as enemy of religion and corrupter of Athenian youth.

- i. Condemned to death by drinking cup

of himlock.

j. Last words: "Thus we part and go our separate ways, you to live and I to die: which is better, God only knows!"

k. Never wrote any books but ideas and philosophies transmitted thru his disciple, Plato.

l. When charges were made against him by enemies his friends who wanted to buy his pardon or bribe prison guards to allow his escape were refused because he thought such things were dishonorable.

m. "Socratic dialogue" - informal conversation between several characters.

2. Plato (427-347 B.C.)

a. Was voluminous writer, profound thinker and literary artist of first rank.

b. In writing and in teaching, used "Socratic dialogue."

c. Chief character in his dialogues was Socrates. Plato always seem to be listening to Socrates.

d. Philosophy of Plato - "idealistic."

e. Teaching Ideas which we have of things are more real than the things themselves because ideas help to create things.

f. According to Plato there must be a supermind that exists forever and everywhere; our ideas are but "recollections" or copies of ideas which come from the universal, eternal, perfect mind (God).

(1) The Mind of God creates and governs all the things that come and go in the universe.

g. Plato was an idealist (one who follows ideas) in answering the questions: What is highest good to

which men can attain and what kind of government and society will best enable them to attain it? Answers to this question are given in his greatest work, The Republic.

22. Republic

a. Says all men are not created equal.
b. Each man should follow his natural bent: Stupid men shouldn't have anything to do with government as they do in democracy. Government should find out what each man is fitted to do, and then see that he does it. If government can do that, it is best and just government. Justice should provide useful work for men who can best do that work.

c. Three classes of people

- (1) Those who desired property (workers, artisans, merchants (not citizens)).
- (2) Lovers of action, glory, honor, game, who would form military class, pledged to be policemen and to defend the state.
- (3) Smallest and highest class - "guardians" or rulers of the state. People who by long study could know what was just and wise for the community.

d. Believed that better for people to be well and safely governed even against will, than for them to have satisfaction of governing themselves, even at cost of being governed badly.

23. Aristotle (384-322 B.C.)

- a. Born at Stagirus, Thrace.
- b. In 343 B.C. was teacher of Alexander.
- c. Plato called him nous (intelligence personified).
- d. His writings were precise and logical.

but no charm or humor.

- e. Had matter-of-fact scientific mind.
- f. Interested in world as it was.
- g. Differs from Plato in 2 different ways.
 - (1) Rejected Plato's doctrine that ideas of things are more real than things themselves.
 - (2) Aristotle more concerned than Plato about explaining men and things as they actually are.
- h. Aristotle's Politics deals with government and social relations.

24. Politics

- a. Asks, "What kinds of government have actually existed and what do they teach us about government in general?"
- b. Republic asks, "What is ideal or perfect government?"
- c. Three types of government:
 - (1) Government by one (monarchy), tends to become tyranny.
 - (2) Government by few (aristocracy), tends to become oligarchy (government by rich).
 - (3) Government by many (polity), tends to become democracy (government by least intelligent).
- d. Aristotle's science of politics consists of knowing what forms of government are possible under particular conditions, taking men as they are and their political estimates as history exhibits them.
- e. To devise perfect form of government for imperfect men is wasted effort.

25. Ethics

- a. Deals with other conduct of man rather than with ideas of perfect conduct.
- b. Chief object of life is happiness or

maximum of satisfaction, not goodness.

c. In seeking happiness, men are moved by motives and conflicting impulses and in order to attain greatest happiness out of one's life, these motives and impulses must be balanced and harmonized.

d. No action is good or bad in itself but only in relation to other actions. Human quality becomes vice if there is too much or too little of it.

e. Aristotle is important because he was first to attempt a complete and unified exposition of the entire field of knowledge.

26. Metaphysics

a. Deals with field of natural science - physics, astronomy, zoology, botany, (phs) psychology

b. This is least important of Aristotle's work because he had no modern instrument for observation or experiment.

27. Syllogism

a. Six works of logic together called Organon, instrument of correct thinking.

b. Correct thinking Aristotle took to be foundation of all true knowledge and he reduced all correct thinking to a form known as syllogism, consisting of a major and a minor premise and a conclusion.

a. Example:

Major - all men are mortal.

Minor - Socrates is a man.

Conclusion - Therefore Socrates is mortal.

Facts to Remember

The Greek gods differ from those of the ancient people's in being less strange and terrifying, more human and understandable. They were a people unafraid, so that, thinking well of themselves, they had the boldness and originality to create the gods in their own image.

In Athens, only one half of population was slaves citizens. Slaves had no rights and larger number of foreigners (metics) permanently residing in country had no political rights nor right to own land. But sometimes some were admitted to citizenship. Popular government was principal contribution of the Athenians to the art of politics. Athens in fifth century was the place where both citizens and foreigners were least subject to oppressive or unfair laws and customs.

The Greeks loving their land for its beauty, thought that it possessed every other virtue, even fertility. Yet, really it is not a fertile country. Most of the land is mountainous and cannot be used for farming at all. The valleys are small. Thessaly, the largest plain in Greece, is not 60 miles square. And even in many of the valleys, the soil is light. The climate is dry so farmers have always had to irrigate. Yet, ancient Greece was crowded with people living mostly in cities and villages and busy with farming, mining and manufacturing.

Greek ships were small, not over a hundred feet long and perhaps as fourth as wide. They were shallow carrying a small cargo. One mast stood amidships and held a square sail. There was no

centerboard; the ship could only run before the wind. If course lay north, and wind was blowing from that direction, the sail was furled, the mast taken down and stowed away, and the men sat down to row; ship carried 20 or 30 long oars in case of need. No rudder as we have but a broad oar fastened to ship's side and projected past stern. With this, pilot steered with no lighthouses to warn him off the rocks. He had no maps to guide him and no compass to give him directions. Greeks sailed to Spain, Gaul, northern Africa and Italy to trade with them gold, jewelry, bronze pots, brilliant cloth, wine, oil, swords - such things as uncivilized people would be eager for. Barbarians brought sheep, cattle, cheeses in exchange. Sometimes traded veins of metal or forests or good plains for raising wheat if Greeks didn't find anything they liked of the natives.

Sculptors of 4th century made statues even of gods, size of human body of bronze or marble. Greek artists not most interested in the ideal or perfect. Greek motto - "nothing too much." Polygnotus in 5th century was renowned as a draughtsman. Great painters of 4th century - Parrhasius, Zeuxis and Apelles were famous as colorists.

Greeks impressed us by their capacity for sudden changes. Athenians actually lived in city that was dirty, ugly, formless but he could look up at Acropolis or walk about there and see in the Parthenon and the buildings grouped about it what a

Facts to Remember

perfect Athens might be like.

No particular part that distracts the eye to look at Parthenon. Building is not too small, not too large, not too wide, nor narrow, not too flat nor too high - it's just right. Modern architectures still copy old Greek temples in many way.

All citizens of Greek did not refer to himself as a Greek but as, for example, if he lived in Sparta, he was a Spartan, etc.

Three common elements in Greece - language, religion and customs. When Greeks went to start new colony they always took with them from the altar of the city, a little of the sacred fire of the city, a little of the home earth from beneath the altar and a priest.

Parallel walls were built from Athens to Piraeus (Athens' port) and around port itself. Piraeus was connected with her mother (Athens) by long walls. These "Long Walls" made one city of Piraeus and Athens.

Greeks were fishermen, traders, and colonizers. They had to find new colonies because they didn't have enough of everything in own land.

Many foreigners came to reside in Athens because it was the intellectual and commercial center of the Greek world. Some of metics were artists and philosophers (Aristotle, for example). Many of them were skilled artisans, others were business men and traders. Athenians' ships carried on a prosperous import and export trade throughout the Aegean with Egypt and

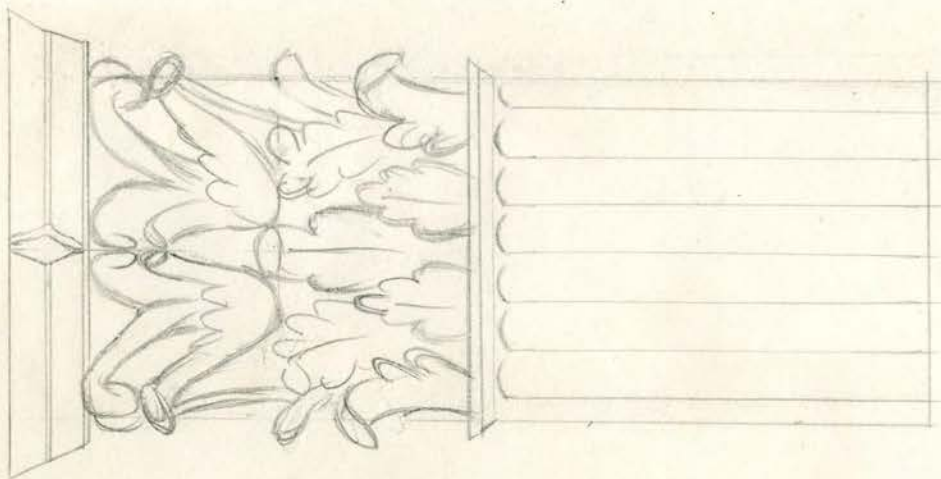
Phoenicia and even in the Mediterranean. Chief exports, imports were grain, timber, and hide. Exports were wine, oil, and manufactured articles, especially beautifully painted pottery. They built strong walls around city, in case of war the people could take refuge within the walls.

In great age of Greece, not nearly so many books nor so many subjects written about as in our time because then there weren't so many readers and every copy of book had to be copied by hand from original manuscripts. Greeks wrote for fun of it or for fame or because they had something important to say.

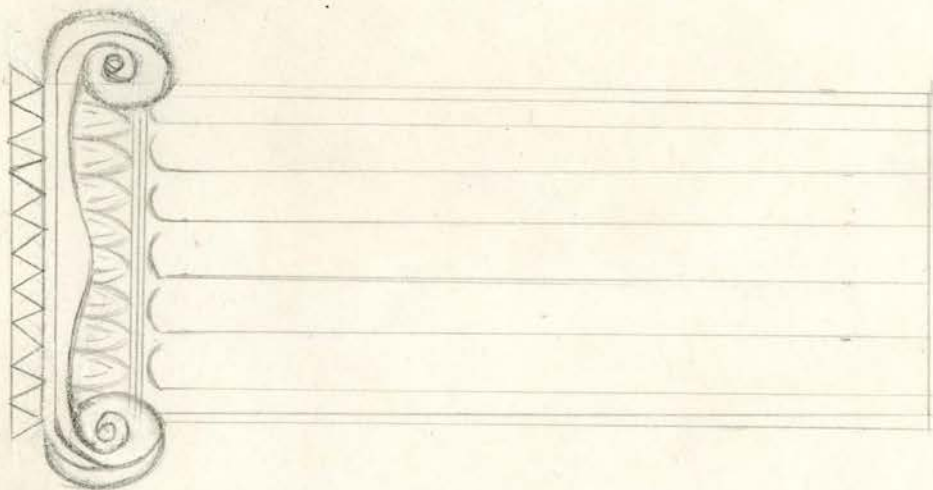
There are two forms of literature fiction and history. By 4th and 5th century, Greeks already had these forms of literature. Our chief form of fiction is the novel. The Greeks wrote fiction which was largely confined to the drama tragedies or comedies performed in the theater. Chief writers of drama were Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes.

Greek Alphabet

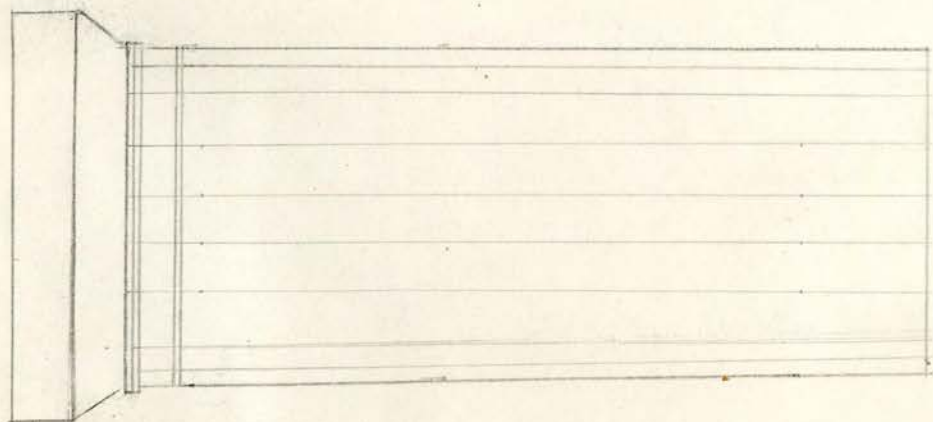
A	a	alpha	a(ä)
B	β	beta	b(b)
Γ	γ	gamma	g(g)
Δ	δ	delta	d(d)
Ε	ε	epsilon	e(ě)
Ζ	ζ	zeta	z(z)
Η	η	eta	ē(ā)
Θ	θ	theta	th(th)
Ι	ι	iota	i(ī)
Κ	κ	kappa	k(k)
Λ	λ	lamda	l(l)
Μ	μ	mu	m(m)
Ν	ν	nu	n(n)
Ξ	ξ	xi	x(x)
Ο	ο	omicron	o(ö)
Π	π	pi	p(p)
Ρ	ρ	rho	r, rh(r)
Σ	σ	sigma	s(s)
Τ	τ	tau	t(t)
Υ	υ	upsilon	y, u(ü, ö)
Φ	φ	phi	ph(f)
Χ	χ	chi	ch(x, t)
Ψ	ψ	psi	ps(ps)
Ω	ω	omega	ō(ō)



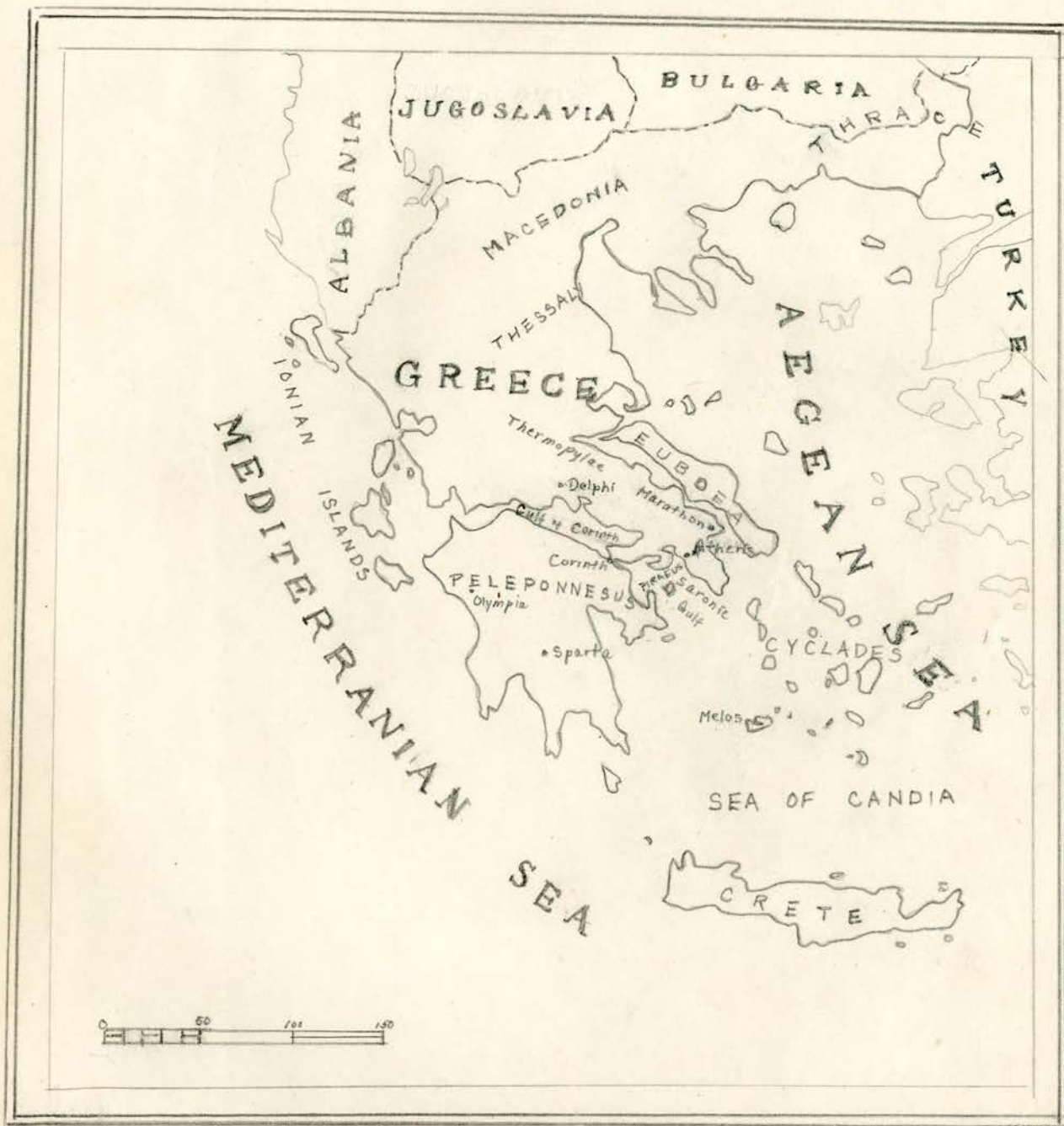
Corinthian

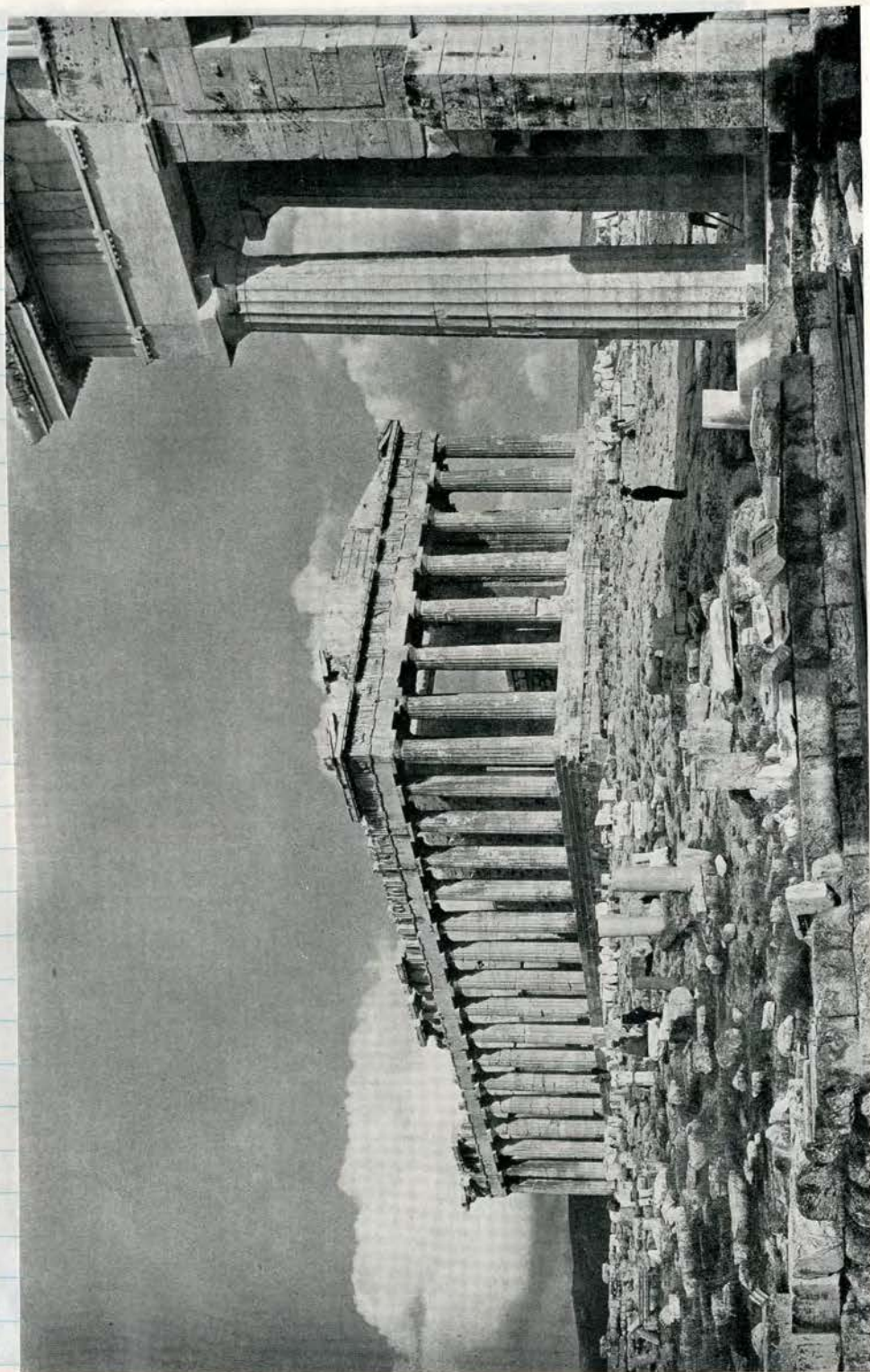


Ionic



Doric





THE PARTHENON, WITH ITS NORTH COLONNADE RESTORED AFTER 243 YEARS



© National Geographic Society

Natural-Color Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

FORCE, AN ALLEGORICAL FIGURE IN ANCIENT GREEK TRAGEDY

Power and Force conduct Prometheus to unjust punishment. But neither can break the proud spirit of mankind's instructor and champion. Aeschylus's "Prometheus Bound" was the artistic triumph of the Delphic Festival of 1930, during which two ancient tragedies were enacted, Pythian Games were revived and native costumes and handicrafts were exhibited (see Color Plates XVII to XXIV).

THE ROMAN EMPIRE

800 B. C.—300 A. D.



THE ROMANS BROUGHT ANCIENT CIVILIZATION TO A CLIMAX. PRIMARILY PRACTICAL PEOPLE, THEY ASSIMILATED GREEK AND EGYPTIAN CULTURE, TRANSFORMED IT TO FIT THEIR OWN NEEDS

GREEK DEMOCRACY

800 B. C.—100 B. C.



THE GREEKS PRODUCED GREAT PHILOSOPHERS, GREAT SOLDIERS. THEIR ARCHITECTURE HAS BEEN COPIED FOR 2,000 YEARS. THEY CREATED DEMOCRACY BUT COULD NOT KEEP IT

EGYPT'S PHARAOHS

4000 B. C.—332 B. C.



THE EGYPTIAN PHARAOHS LIVED NOT AS KINGS BUT, AS GODS. AS GODS THEY WERE ABLE TO FORCE THEIR PEOPLE TO CREATE HISTORY'S FIRST LONG-TERM CIVILIZATION

THE AGE OF STONE

12,000 B. C.



THE NEOLITHIC MAN LEARNED TO USE POLISHED STONE INSTRUMENTS AND PRACTICED PRIMITIVE AGRICULTURE. HE DOMESTICATED CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS INSTEAD OF HUNTING THEM

THE BIRTH OF MAN

500,000 B. C.



EARLY MAN SPENT HIS TIME HUNTING FOOD OR SQUATTING AROUND A FIRE WHICH PROTECTED HIM FROM BEASTS OF PREY. AT 40, HE WAS AN OLD MAN AND READY FOR DEATH

THE BIRTH OF MAMMALS

60,000,000 B. C.



FIRST MAMMALS WERE ANCESTORS OF TODAY'S RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANT, GIRAFFE AND PIG. ADAPTED TO A STEAMING WORLD OF THICK VEGETATION, MANY SPECIES WERE KILLED OFF IN ICE AGE

THE AGE OF REPTILES

300,000,000 B. C.



SEA CREATURES DEVELOPED SKINS, CAME OUT OF THE WATER AS AMPHIBIANS, ADAPTED THEMSELVES TO DRY LAND AND EVOLVED INTO POTBELLED REPTILES AND BIRDS

THE START OF LIFE

1,500,000,000 B. C.



THE FIRST LIVING THINGS ON EARTH WERE TINY ONE-CELLED CREATURES SIMILAR TO THE AMOEBA OF MODERN TIMES. SOME GREW INTO JELLY FISH. ALL LIVED IN WATER

THE EARTH COOLS OFF

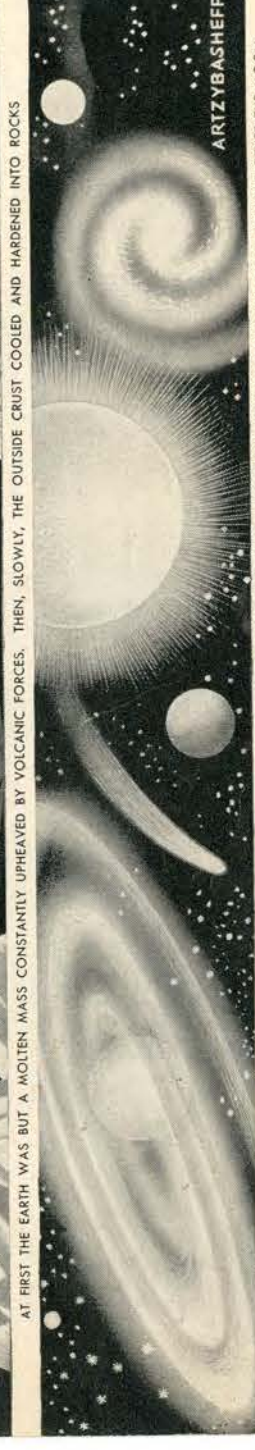
2,500,000,000 B. C.



AT FIRST THE EARTH WAS BUT A MOLTEN MASS CONSTANTLY UPHEAVED BY VOLCANIC FORCES. THEN, SLOWLY, THE OUTSIDE CRUST COOLED AND HARDENED INTO ROCKS

THE EARTH IS BORN

3,000,000,000 B. C.



AEONS AGO A FIERY MASS OF MATERIAL BROKE FROM THE SUN AND WENT SPINNING INTO SPACE. LATER IT SPLIT INTO TWO PIECES, ONE FORMING THE EARTH AND THE OTHER THE MOON

ARTZYBASHEFF



© National Geographic Society

Kodachrome by B. Anthony Stewart

ISOLATION HAS HELPED PRESERVE THIS GRECIAN COSTUME

Hard to get to by land, and reached only after a stiff climb from its tiny port, is Trikeri, high on the peninsula tip of Pélion. On these slopes Achilles, Homeric hero, was trained by the Centaur, half man, half horse (Plate V).



GREEK PHILOSOPHERS MADE FIRST MAPS OF ROUND WORLD

The Greek philosophers in the 4th to 2nd Centuries B. C. did not need a Magellan to demonstrate to them that the world is round. They proved it by geometry. And by the same rules of spherical and plane geometry that lay out our world maps today, they made the first projections of the round surface of their known world onto flat maps. This was a great advance over the 6th Century B. C. world of Homer, flat and disk-shaped, bounded by an endless ocean (left). But even though the Ionian Greeks traced Ulysses' legendary journey to Hades, they drew a surprisingly accurate picture of the Mediterranean Sea. It was Eratos-

thenes of Cyrene in the 3rd Century B. C. who founded the school of geography. He proved that the earth was round, measured its circumference with an error of only 14%, and laid out the first system of latitude and longitude. His exaggerated Mediterranean, only 14% too long, was not corrected until 1700. Greek maps after Ptolemy, through the centuries of the Roman Empire, showed the world, with impressive accuracy. The tip of Scandinavia, from the Ganges westward to Ireland, was the tip of the world, with the headwaters of the Nile to the south. The tip of Scandinavia, from the Ganges westward to Ireland, was the tip of the world, with the headwaters of the Nile to the south. The tip of Scandinavia, from the Ganges westward to Ireland, was the tip of the world, with the headwaters of the Nile to the south. The tip of Scandinavia, from the Ganges westward to Ireland, was the tip of the world, with the headwaters of the Nile to the south.

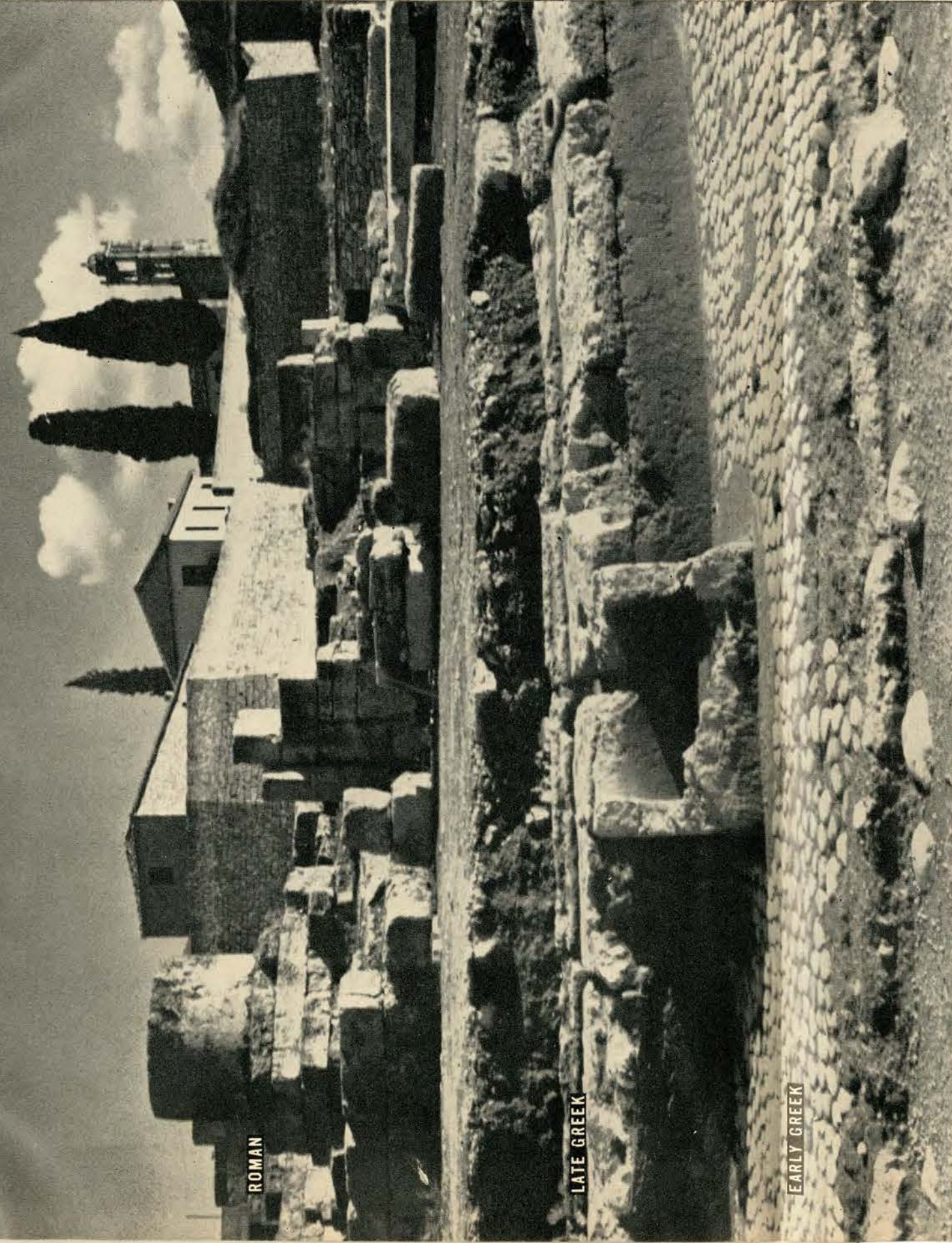
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*So geographers in Africa maps
With savage pictures fill their gaps,
And o'er uninhabitable downs
Place elephants for want of towns.*

GREECE

Page 50



ROMAN

LATE GREEK

EARLY GREEK

SUCCESSIVE CIVILIZATIONS OF CORINTH ARE SHOWN BY THESE DIGGING LEVELS WHICH REVEAL ROMAN RUINS ATOP HELLENIC RUINS ATOP PRE-HELLENIC ROAD

1998.38.39



WORKMEN WASH ANCIENT EARTH FROM NEWLY DISCOVERED PIECES OF MARBLE AND STONE



FINDINGS ARE CATALOGUED AND CLASSIFIED BY A MEMBER OF SCHOOL

(continued)

CORINTH'S COURTESANS DREW MEN AND MONEY IN 400 B.C.

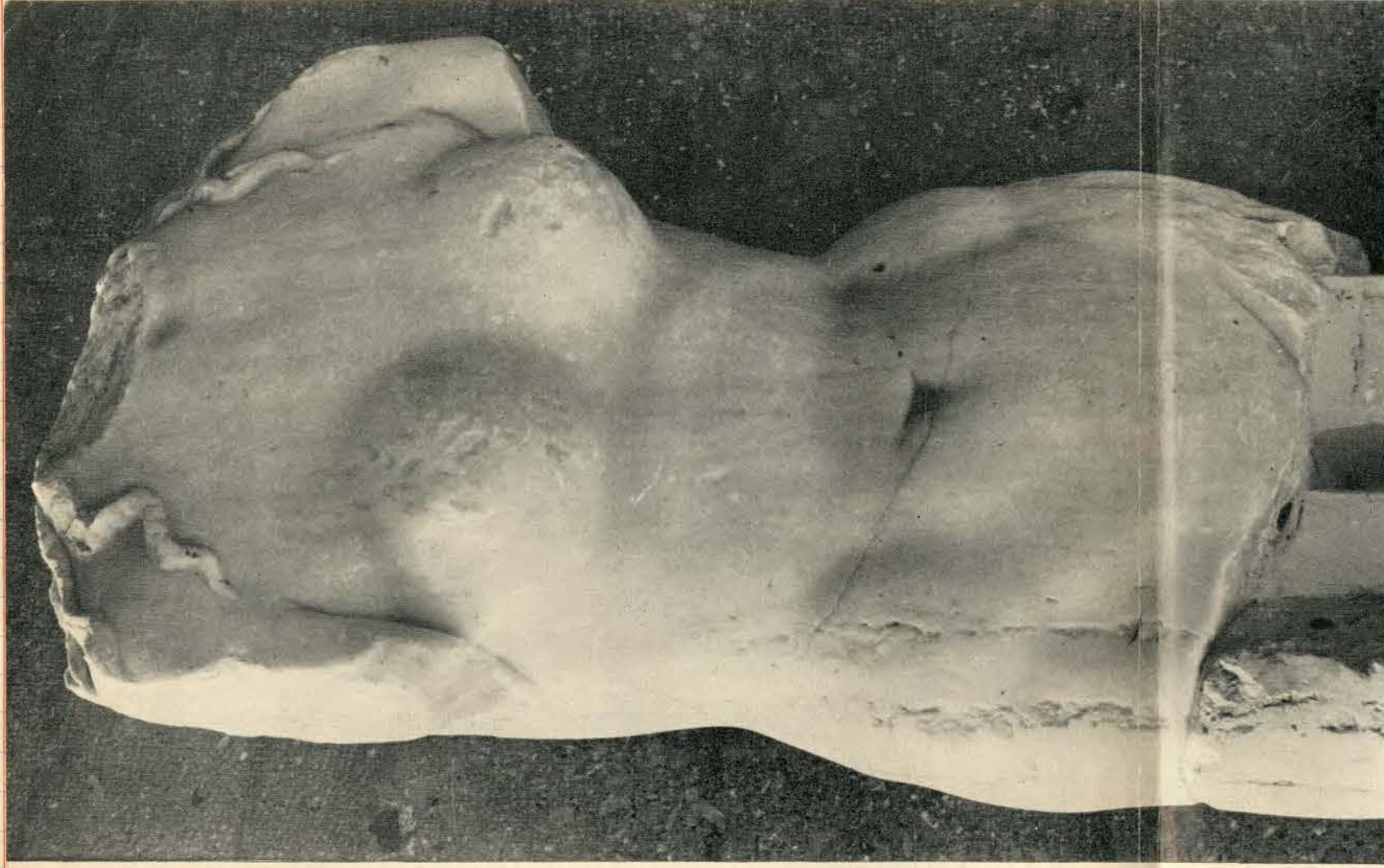
Twenty-four hundred years ago Corinth was the largest commercial city in Greece, with a population of 100,000. It was the center of Mediterranean trade and to it came captains, sailors and soldiers bent on squandering their money on thousands of comely courtesans dedicated to Aphrodite, goddess of love. But with riches came conceit and contempt for the Romans. The latter conquered and razed the city in 146 B.C.

A hundred years later Corinth was rebuilt and colonized by Caesar, but it never regained its ancient splendor. In the following 1,000 years it was sacked by Goths and Normans, twice destroyed by earthquakes. A final and terrifying earthquake in 1858 forced Corinthians to abandon the site.

The American School of Classical Studies, digging details of this tragic history from Corinth's buried ruins, found it had been intermittently occupied ever since the Stone Age.



HEAD OF ROME'S NERO, WHO WAS OFTEN IN CORINTH



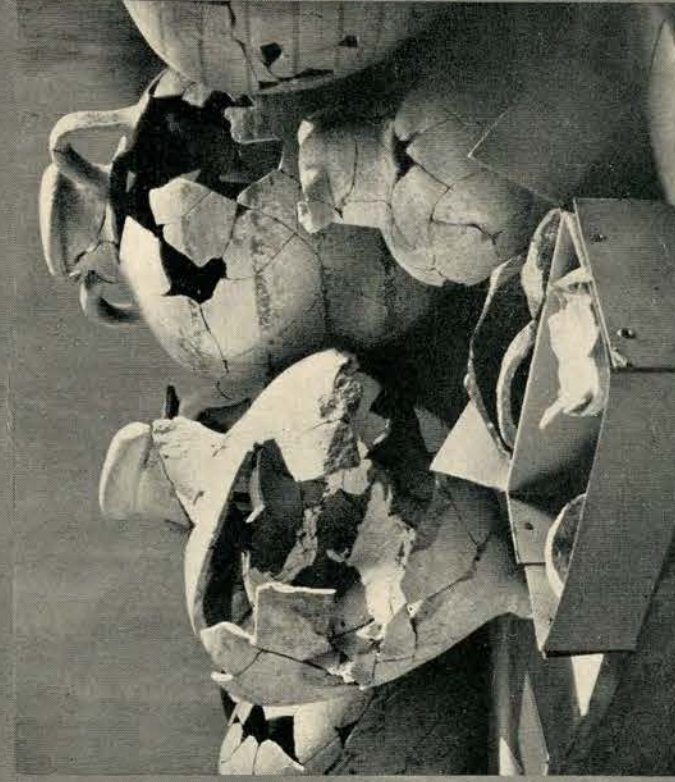
IN CORINTH THIS STATUE OF APHRODITE, GODDESS OF LOVE, WAS DUG UP



POTTERY PIECES ARE ASSEMBLED FOR SORTING



THE BITS ARE CAREFULLY GLUED TOGETHER



JIGSAW PUZZLE BY EXPERTS

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



BY POTSHERD, NOT BLACKBALL, THE GREEKS OSTRACIZED A MAN

On bits of broken pots, voters scratched the names of men they wanted to exile. On these discarded ballots, found at the Athenian Agora, are two famous names: Themistocles, upper right, Aristides just below. Aristides' opposition to Themistocles' big-navy plan led to the former's ostracism, but later he commanded an Athenian squadron. Judging from the number of ballots which bear his name, Themistocles, savior of Athens from the Persian fleet at Salamis, was the most hated leader of ancient times. At least 6,000 voters had to cast an ostraca ballot to ostracize a man (page 300).



VENUS

● Venus' measurements: height, 6 ft. 8½ in.; hip, 51 in.; waist, 39 in.; leg length, 41 in.; foot, 13 in.—ED.

