

Social Studies

Unit 5: The Foundation of Western Ideas 2500 BC - 323 BC

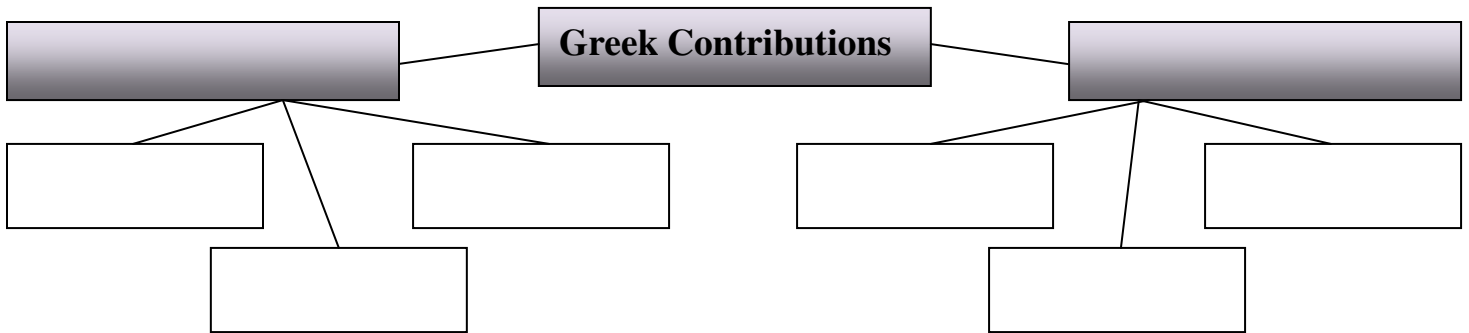
Chapter 12: Classical Greece 500 B.C. - 323 B.C.

Lesson 4: Contributions of the Greeks, pp. 383-387

Miss Olson

Objectives

1. Identify examples of the influence of ancient Greece on contemporary American culture and Western civilization.
2. Explain the significance of the questioning approach of ancient Greek philosophers, scientists, and historians.



Vocabulary

lyric poetry-

1. Where does the photograph on page 383 represent? What building is it?
2. From what Greek word does *Philadelphia* come?
3. What kinds of buildings in the United States have been built in the style that can be traced to the ancient Greeks? (4)
4. Where, besides architecture, is Greek influence also found? (6)

Greek Arts

5. For around how many years have Greek styles influenced architecture in many countries?
6. What is the most noticeable feature of Greek architecture?

Look at the Explore feature, page 388-389 to answer the following questions:

7. What are the three types of Greek capitals?
8. What group was the first to borrow the Greek style?
9. What is the name of the period in which architects in the United States imitated Greek architecture in the late 1700s?

10. Greek building styles are statements in stone and reminders of what?

Literature

23. To whom can many of the forms of literature that have been popular throughout history be traced?

24. What is epic poetry?

25. What were Homer's epic poems (Be sure to underline them.)? (2)

26. What was a shorter form of poetry? What does it deal with?

27. Who was one of the greatest lyric poets? What did her poems celebrate? When were these written? (4)

28. What was perhaps the greatest contribution of Greek literature?

29. Why are Greek tragic plays still admired today?

30. When did Greeks begin to enjoy biting comedies? What subjects were made fun of? (4)

31. Who was one of the most famous Greek writers of comedy?

By Sappho's time, lyric poetry provided a popular pastime for wealthy people. The poems were sung to the accompaniment of a lyre (thus lyric). People sent lyric poems as letters, and in that way many were preserved. Sappho was a great lyric poet who started a school to teach girls music and poetry. She enjoyed freedom beyond that of most women in Golden Age Athens. She was a respected wife and mother, though later accounts misrepresented her.

Art and Sculpture

32. Who, throughout history, has learned from the Greeks? (2)

33. How did the Greeks show the human body? (2)

34. What did other cultures, as they did with architecture, do with greatly admired Greek art? (2)

History

35. What were the Greeks the first people to do?
36. What did two Greeks do in the 400s B.C.? How did this affect how history was written?
37. Who is the “father of history”? Of what conflict did he write?
38. From where does the word *history* actually come?
39. Who wrote an account of the Peloponnesion War that took history a step further?
40. To whom had Herodotus traced many events?
41. What did Thucydides do, on the other hand? What were three of his techniques of inquiry? (4)
42. What did his method of sifting through evidence do?

Greek Ideas

43. Just as Thucydides looked beyond the will of the gods to explain history, what did Greek philosophers and scientists do?
44. Who did the Greeks believe could answer these questions?

Philosophy

45. What did the Greeks at the time of Homer believe?
46. How the first Greek philosopher challenge that belief in the 500s B.C.? What was his name?
47. Though his explanation was wrong, in searching for what had he taken a first step?
48. Who were some of the later philosophers? (3)

49. Rather than lecturing to their students, what method of teaching do many American universities use?

Aside from the Socratic method, Greek scientists and mathematicians developed and used logic. The Greeks used deductive reasoning, carefully drawing conclusions from known information. Aristotle introduced the syllogism: a set of premises followed by a conclusion. For instance: Premises: (1) all city roads have potholes; (2) this is a city road. Conclusion: this road has potholes.

Science

50. About what did the Greeks ask basic questions?

51. In what areas did these questions lead them to make discoveries? (3)

52. What theory was expressed by the Greek astronomer Aristarchus in the 200s B.C.?

53. How many years later was theory finally proven correct?

54. In what field of mathematics did Pythagoras make important discoveries?

55. Who is called the “father of geometry“? Until when was his book used as a textbook?

56. Who was one of the first doctors to look for natural causes for diseases?

57. What had people believed previously?

58. What did Hippocrates write in the 400s B.C.? Who still takes the oath today?

I will follow that method treatment which, according to my ability and judgment, I consider for the benefit of my patients, and abstain from whatever is [harmful] - Hippocratic Oath

The Legacy of Greece

59. What has been passed down through the centuries in addition to their great achievements in the arts and sciences?

60. What is Greek civilization sometimes called?