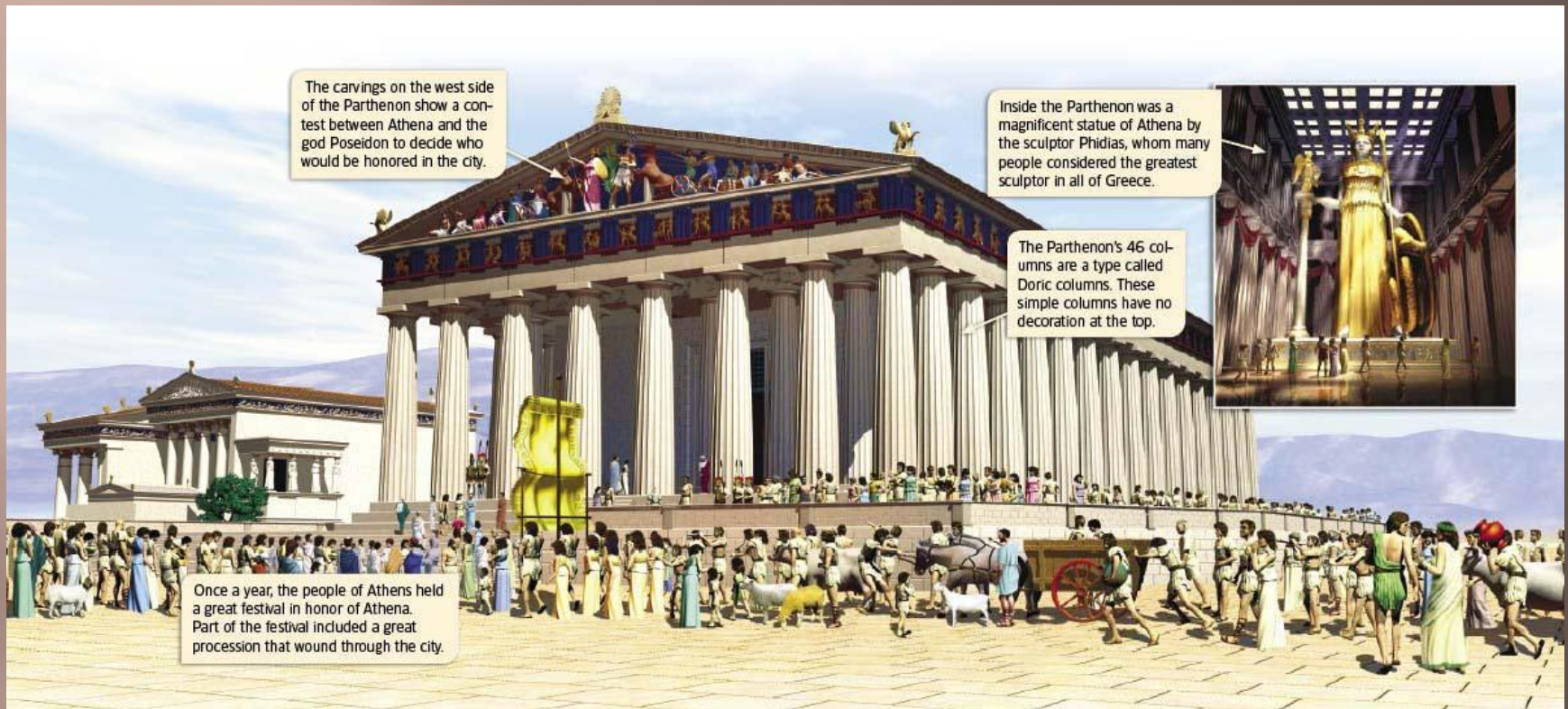


GREEK ACHIEVEMENTS

The Parthenon

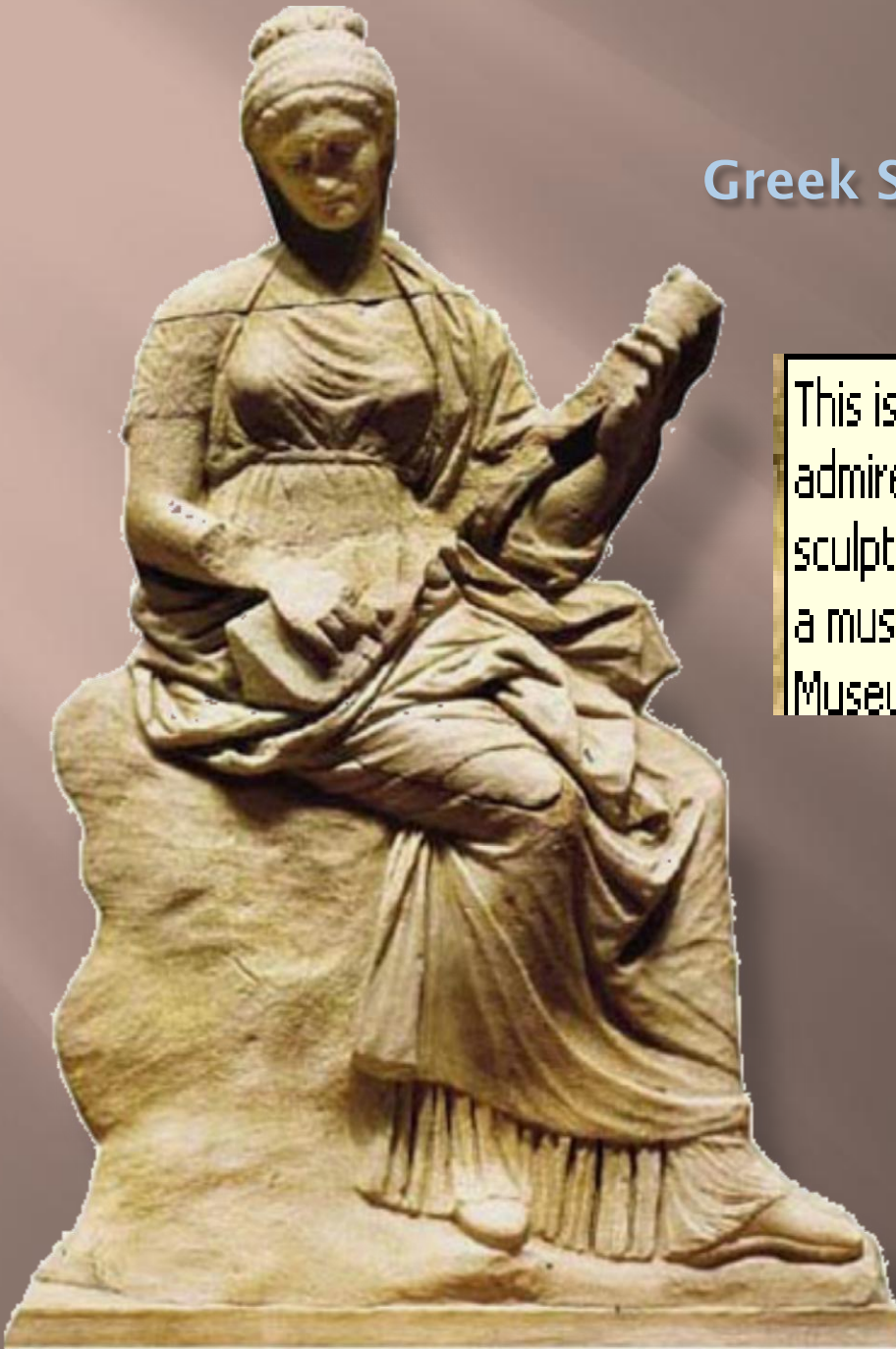


The Parthenon was a beautiful temple to the goddess Athena, whom the people of Athens considered their protector. The temple, which stood on the Athenian acropolis, was built by Pericles and is still one of the most famous buildings in the world.

The Arts

- ▣ The ancient Greeks were master artists.
- ▣ Their paintings and statues have been admired for hundreds of years. Greek sculptors studied the human body, especially how it looks when it is moving. They used what they learned when they made their statues. Greek artists painted detailed scenes on vases, pots, and other vessels.
- ▣ The remains of Greek architecture show how much care the Greeks took in designing their buildings so they would reflect the beauty of their cities.

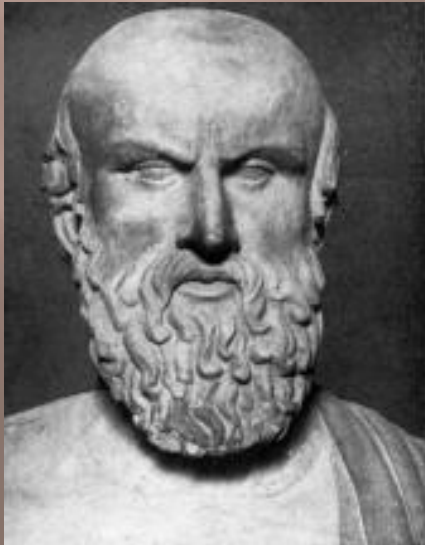
Greek Sculpture



This is a Greek sculpture of a woman. Greek sculpture is admired for its realism, natural look, and details. This is a sculpture of a Greek woman. She is sitting down and holding a musical instrument. Credit: © National Archaeological Museum Athens/Dadli Orti/Art Archive

Writers

- ▣ Greek writers created new literary forms, including drama and history.
- ▣ Dramatists wrote tragedies, which described hardships faced by Greek heroes, and comedies, which made fun of people and ideas.



Aeschylus was the first of the three great ancient Greek writers of tragedy. Born at Eleusis, Aeschylus lived from about 525–456 B.C., during which time the Greeks suffered invasion by the Persians in the Persian Wars.

Historians

- ▣ Historians were interested in the lessons that history could teach. They tried to figure out what caused wars so the Greeks could learn from their mistakes and avoid similar wars in the future.

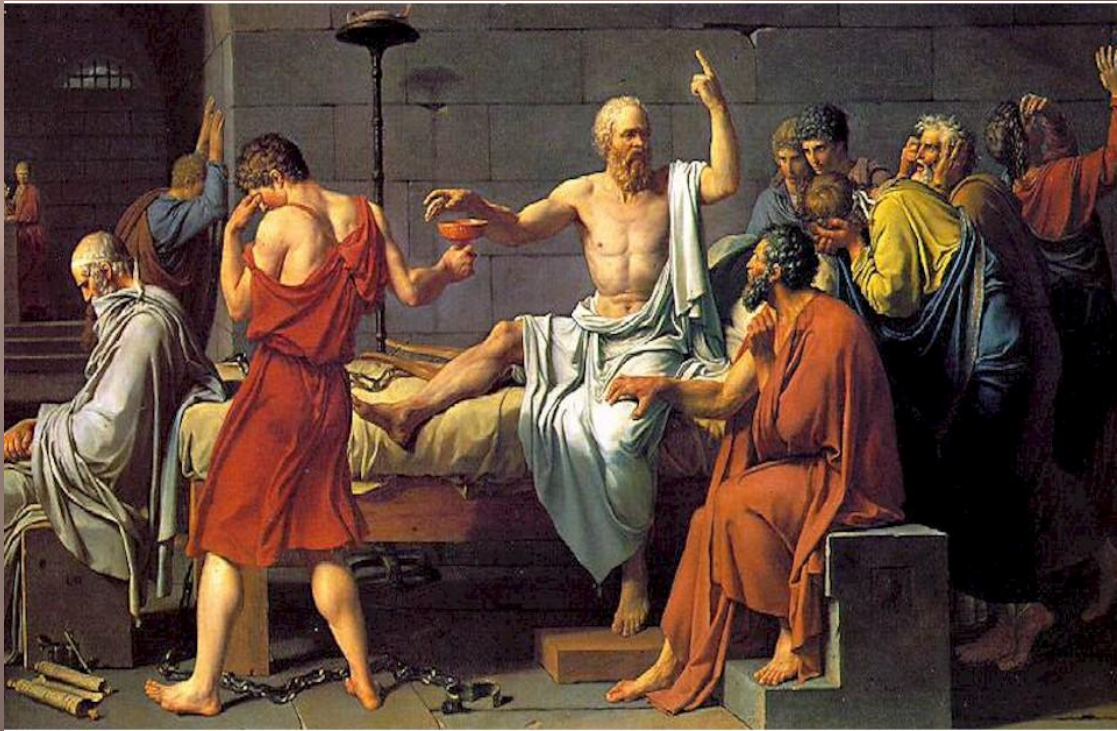


Philosophy

- ▣ The ancient Greeks worshipped gods and goddesses whose actions explained many of the mysteries of the world.
- ▣ But around 500 BC a few people began to think about other explanations.
- ▣ We call these people philosophers.
Philosophers believe in the power of the human mind to think, explain, and understand life.

Socrates

- ▣ **Socrates** believed that people must never stop looking for knowledge. He taught by asking questions. When people answered, he challenged their answers with more questions.



This drawing shows how one artist imagined Plato (left), Aristotle (center), and Socrates (right) to look.



Plato

Socrates's student **Plato** created a school called the Academy to which students, philosophers, and scientists could come to discuss ideas.



Aristotle

Plato's student **Aristotle** taught that people should live lives of moderation, or balance. He believed that moderation was based on **reason**. Aristotle also made great advances in the field of logic, the process of making inferences.

Euclid

300 BC



Euclid is considered one of the world's greatest mathematicians. He lived and taught in Alexandria, Egypt, a great center of learning. Euclid wrote about the relationship between mathematics and other fields, including astronomy and music. But it is for geometry that he is best known. In fact, his works were so influential that the branch of geometry we study in school — the study of flat shapes and lines — is called Euclidean geometry.

Science

- ▣ Many of the rules we still use today to measure and calculate were first developed by Greek mathematicians like **Euclid**.
- ▣ Greek doctors like **Hippocrates** wanted to cure diseases and keep people healthy.
- ▣ Greek inventors also made many discoveries that are still in use, from practical devices like water screws (which bring water up from a lower level to a higher one) to playful mechanical toys.

Sparta's Government

450 BC

Sparta's Government, c. 450 BC

Ephors

- Five adult male citizens
- Elected to one-year terms
- Presided over Assembly and Council
- Ran Sparta's daily affairs

Kings

- Two hereditary rulers
- Commanded armies
- Served as high priests
- Served as judges in minor cases

Assembly

- All male citizens age 30 and above
- Passed or rejected proposals made by Council
- Could not propose actions on its own
- Elected ephors

Council of Elders

- 28 male citizens over age 60
- Elected for life by citizens
- Proposed actions to Assembly
- Served as judges in important cases

Chapter 10 Summary



Sparta and Athens fought together to defeat Persia in the Persian Wars.



Spartan culture centered on the military, while Athenian culture emphasized the arts.



Alexander the Great built a huge empire and spread Greek culture.



The ancient Greeks made lasting contributions to architecture, philosophy, science, and many other fields.

Chapter Visual Summary: This is a visual summary of the chapter. The first picture represents a Spartan and an Athenian fighting with weapons and shields. Text beneath it reads: Sparta and Athens fought together to defeat Persia in the Persian Wars. The second picture represents a vase with Spartan soldiers in armor on the front. Text beneath it reads: Spartan culture centered on the military, while Athenian culture emphasized government and the arts. The third picture is a facial statue of Alexander the Gr