Aim: How have the cultural achievements of Ancient Greece shaped history?
Come then with me,
Daughters of Mist, to the land of the free.
Come to the people whom Pallas hath blest,
Come to the soil where mysteries rest;
Come where the glorious Temple invites
The pure to partake of its sacred rites:
Holy the gifts that are brought to the gods,
Shrines with festoons and with garlands are crowned,
Pilgrims resort to the sacred abodes,
Gorgeous the festival all the year round.

Written c. 423 BC.

*How does Aristophanes describe Greece?*
*List and explain THREE Greek achievements.*
*Which one do you believe was the most important?*
How did Ancient Greek achievements contribute to modern civilizations?
“The only thing I know is that I know nothing.”

En oida oti ouden oida

“En oida oti ouden oida”

Who said this quote?

What does it mean?
I. PHILOSOPHY

1. Greek philosophers ("lovers of wisdom") used observation, questioning, & reason to study the world around them, as well as examining the best form of government for men to live under.

2. Famous philosophers include Socrates, Plato, & Aristotle.
4. Socrates urged **consideration of secular criteria for moral decisions**. Aristotle stressed the importance of **moderation** to balance **political** and **religious** instability.

5. Plato proposed an **ideal government** where philosophers ruled. Most philosophers stressed **practical, balanced systems** incorporating **democratic** and **oligarchic** elements.

6. A nonreligious philosophy encouraged **emphasis on the powers of human thought**. Socrates encouraged **skepticism** (an attitude of doubting the truth of something (such as a claim or statement)); Plato suggested **reason** could approach an understanding of eternal reality.
The Trial of Socrates

The Athenian philosopher Socrates (469?-399 BCE), under sentence of death, refuses the pleas of his friends to escape.

Socrates: Then consider the matter in this way: - Imagine that I am about to play truant . . . , and the laws and the government come and question me: 'Tell us, Socrates,' they say; 'what are you doing? Are you not going as far as you can to overthrow us - the laws and the whole state? Do you imagine that a state can exist when the decisions of law have no power, but are set aside and trampled upon by individuals?' . . . shall we reply, 'Yes; but the state has injured me and given an unjust sentence.' Suppose I say that?

Crito: Very good, Socrates.

Socrates: 'And was that the issue?' the law would answer; 'or were you to abide by the sentence of the state?...

Then the laws will say, 'Consider, Socrates, if we are speaking truly that in your present attempt you are going to do us an injury. For, having brought you into the world, and nurtured and educated you, and given you and every other citizen a share in every good which we had to give, we further proclaim to any Athenian by the liberty which we allow him, that if he does not like us when he has become of age . . . he may go where he pleases and take his goods with him. None of us laws will forbid him or interfere with him But he who has experience with the manner in which we order justice and administer the state, and still remains, has entered into an implied contract that he will do as we command him. And he who disobeys us is, as we maintain, thrice wrong; first, because in disobeying he is disobeying his parents; secondly, because we are the authors of his education; thirdly, because he has made an agreement with us that he will duly obey our commands...

Although he could have saved himself by admitting errors, Socrates chose death. He said:

"A man who is worth anything should not calculate the chance of living or dying, but whether he is doing the right thing and behaving like a good man or a bad one... It would be strange (wrong~ if, when I had been given orders by our generals, I stayed where they put me but now when, as I believe, God has commanded me to enquire critically into myself and other men, I were to leave my post (run away) through fear of death....

So if you release me now and say to me, 'Socrates, this time we'll let you off, but on this condition, that you will not engage in such criticism any more. If we catch you doing so again you shall die'--if you said that I would answer:

'Men of Athens, I honor and love you, but I shall obey God rather than you, and while I live and have the strength to do it I shall continue my pursuit of understanding, saying to anyone whom I meet, "You, my friend, a citizen of the great Athens, aren't you ashamed of amassing so much wealth and prestige as you can but paying so little, if any, attention to understanding the truth and you soul's progress?" And if the man protests and says he does care, I do not let him get off so easily, but I question and cross-examine him; and if I think he has no goodness in him but only says he has, I upbraid him for his false set of values. And I shall keep doing this with everyone whom I meet, for you must realize that this is my assignment from God, and I believe no greater good has ever happened in our city than this service of mine."
Read “The Trial of Socrates” and answer these questions:

a. Why does Socrates believe that it would be wrong for him to escape, even to save, his own life?

b. Why does Socrates refuse to apologize for his "wrong-doing" and choose to die?

c. Why does Socrates feel his decision is a great "service" to the city of Athens?
“ANCIENT GREEK CULTURE LEFT AN ENDURING LEGACY. IN ADDITION TO THEIR IDEAS ABOUT GOVERNMENT, GREEKS MADE CONTRIBUTIONS IN PHILOSOPHY, LITERATURE, ARTS & SCIENCES.”
II. THEATRE & ARTS

Achievements of Ancient Greece: Theater & Arts

I. Achievements in literature.
   A. Poetry
   B. Theater - dramas and comedies
   C. History
   D. Oratory
E. THEATRE (DRAMAS & COMEDIES):

1. Early Greek literature was in the form of plays, and developed for religious ceremonies.

2. Famous writers, such as Aeschylus, Sophocles, Aristophanes, and Euripides wrote tragedies and comedies about human conflict and interaction between the gods and man.
Document #2

"No one could have stood up against him
And stopped him
Except the gods
When he burst in the gates
And his eyes flashed like fire" - *The Iliad* by Homer

5. What do you think will happen next in this scene?

6. How does this character compare with Rambo, Terminator II, Superman?

Document #3

“...And when the Greeks came to the banks of the Scamander River those thousands died
And why?
No man had attacked their high-walled cities
But those whom war took never saw their children
No wife with gentle hand shrouded them for their grave.
They lie in a strange land. And in their homes are sorrows, too
Lonely women who died, old men who waited for sons that never came
That was the glorious victory they won. - *Euripides*, Greek writer 415 BC

7. Why is this selection described as a TRAGEDY?

8. How does Euripides view the Greek's military victory?
Theatron - seats for spectators
Skene or Logeion - stage for actors
Orchestra - dancing floor for chorus
Thymele - altar in the centre of the orchestra
Parados - gangway to altar and orchestra
The Theater of Dionysus as seen from the Acropolis.
III. ACHIEVEMENTS OF ART & ARCHITECTURE

HUM 1020 Greek and Roman Humanities
A. ART

1. Greek artists portrayed the human figure in **idealized realism**.
2. Paintings and statuaries (sculptures) show humans in the **perfect form**.

---

*Images of ancient Greek pottery.*
"(My history) is to be a possession for all time rather than an attempt to please popular taste." Thucydides, The Peloponnesian War 1.22
“The Parthenon marbles must definitely come back, and if someone wants to see them they have to come here and not to Britain. The marbles cannot be conceived of without Greece and Greece cannot be conceived of without them, its cultural heritage which proves its glory”. Greek 5th Grade school pupil. Source: E. Yalouri, The Acropolis. Global Fame, Local Claim. Oxford, 2001.

“My sweet boy, I only happen to know the Parthenon marbles. Elgin, you ancestor, I only know him as a thief. Thereafter we cannot possibly be referring to the same thing. In any case, if what you refer to are the Parthenon marbles I will answer to you: no, my sweet boy, we cannot protect them. We Greeks are primitive. We still live in caves and we eat raw meat with our hands.” Melina Merkouris Greek campaigner for the return of the “Elgin Marbles”, to a BBC journalist, speaking in 1970
Discourse

1. You and a partner will be assigned to take a pro or con position on this controversial issue.
2. You will study the issue and develop an argument for the position to which you were assigned.
3. You will make a presentation to the opposing side, laying out your position and the reasons for it. And, you will listen carefully to the opposing side do the same.

For more than 2,400 years the Parthenon has stood on the crest of the Acropolis. Rising over modern Athens, Greece, the Parthenon was the ancient temple to the goddess Athena. Though the Parthenon is in ruins today, millions come to marvel at what remains of this stately and beautiful building. And, in 2009, a beautiful new Acropolis museum opened in Athens.

In London, England, meanwhile, art lovers from all over the world flock to the British Museum. At this famous museum, people can view the exhibit of marble sculptures that were once part of the Parthenon. For these visitors, the art of ancient Greece comes to life at close range.

The Elgin Marbles, as they are known, form one of the British Museum’s most important collections. The marbles from the Parthenon arrived in Britain in the early 1800s. At that time, Greece was under Turkish rule. The Earl of Elgin, the British ambassador to Turkey, received permission to remove “some stones” from the Parthenon. Under Elgin’s direction 83 marble statues became part of the collection at the British Museum.

When Greece regained its independence from Turkey in 1830 its leaders asked Britain to return the Elgin Marbles. The British government refused. In 1983 the Greek government once again asked that the sculptures be returned. Once again, the British refused.

What do you think? Should the Elgin (Parthenon) Marbles be returned to Greece? Or should they remain in Britain? Read more about it in this newspaper article focused on the issue.
B. ARCHITECTURE

1. Greek constructed elaborate buildings using marble and the Greek column. The most famous example of Greek architecture is the **PARTHENON** in Athens.
The central Akroterion of the Parthenon roof

447–432 BCE.
ΤΑ ΑΕΤΩΜΑΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΘΕΝΩΝΑ

Δυτικό αέτωμα

Ανατολικό αέτωμα
2. The Parthenon was constructed by **PERICLES** as a tribute to the goddess **ATHENA**.
ΤΕΛΕΙΣ ΑΝΑΛΟΓΙΕΣ
3. GREEK COLUMNS: DORIC, IONIC, & CORINTHIAN

**THE DORIC ORDER**

- **COLUMN**
  - **Stylobate**
  - **Stereobate**
  - **Shaft**
  - **Capital**
  - **Architrave**
  - **Frieze**
  - **Cornice**

- **ENTABLATURE**
  - **Pediment**
  - **Metope**
  - **Triglyph**

**HUM 1020 Greek and Roman Humanities**
A. MATH & SCIENCE

1. Pythagoras:
Greek mathematician developed a formula (theorem) to calculate the relationship between the sides of a right triangle, a method still in use today.

2. Euclid: “Father of Geometry” wrote a Book (Elements-Στοιχεία) that became the basis for modern geometry.
Euclid's
"Elements"
3. **Aristarchus**: Greek astronomer, discovered that the earth rotated on its axis, and revolved around the sun.
4. Archimedes - Greek scientist tried to use science for more practical matters, he showed how the use of a lever and pulley system could lift just about any weight.
6. **Hippocrates** - a 5th century BCE physician, studied the causes of illnesses and experimented with various cures. Also credited with creating a set of ethical standards for doctors called the **Hippocratic Oath**.

May I always act so as to preserve the finest traditions of my calling and I long experience the joy of healing those who seek my help.

Hippocrates
Hippocrates 460-370 B.C.

De eed van Hippocrates

Ik zwer by Apollo, de geneesheer, en by de geest en door de goden, en ik zwer nooit tegen de goden in iemand. Ik zwer, als een broer, dat ik nooit tegen God en de wetten zal werken, maar dat ik nooit tegen de ziekte zal vechten. Ik zwer, als een broer, dat ik nooit tegen God en de wetten zal werken, maar dat ik nooit tegen de ziekte zal vechten. Ik zwer, dat ik nooit tegen God en de wetten zal werken, maar dat ik nooit tegen de ziekte zal vechten.
The Oath

By Hippocrates

I SWEAR by Apollo the physician, and Aesculapius, and Hebe, and all the gods and goddesses, that, according to my ability and judgment, I will keep this Oath and this stipulation - to reckon him who injuries me or chills me with a cold as my parents, to share my substance with him, to relieve his necessities if required,

to impart to the offspring in the same footing as my own children,
and to teach them the art, if they shall wish to learn it, without fee or stipulation;
and that by precept, lecture, and every other mode of instruction,
I will impart knowledge of the art to my own sons, and those of my teachers, and to my children, and to disapprove of such a stipulation and oath according to the law of medicine, none others. I will follow that system of regimen which, according to my ability and judgment, I consider for the benefit of my patients,
abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous.
I will give no deadly medicine to any one if asked, nor suggest any such counsel, and in like manner I will not give to a woman a pessary to produce abortion.
With purity and with holiness I will pass my life and practice my Art.
I will not cut persons laboring under the stone,
but will leave this to be done by men who are practitioners of this work.
Into whatever houses I enter, I will go into them for the better of the sick, and, abstain from every voluntary act of mischief and corruption;
and, further from the seduction of females or males, of freemen and slaves.
Whatever, in connection with my professional practice or not, in connection with it,
I see or hear, in the life of men, which ought not to be spoken of abroad,
I will not divulge, as reckoning that all such should be kept secret.
While I continue to keep this Oath unviolated,
may it be granted to me to enjoy life and the practice of the art,
respected by all men, in all times! But should I trespass and violate this Oath,
may the reverse be my lot!
Journal Entry

Which contribution of Ancient Greece do you think was the most important? Why? How did the achievements of Ancient Greece shape future societies?