

# Ancient Greece part 2

# Terms

- Golden Age / Classical Age
- Pericles
- Radical Democracy
- Xenophanes of Colophon
- Thales of Miletus
- Heraclitus of Ephesus
- Socrates
  - Socratic Method
- Plato
- Aristotle
- Herodotus
- Hippocrates
- Greek tragedies and comedies
- Alexander the Great
- Hellenistic Kingdoms
- Epicureanism
- Stoicism

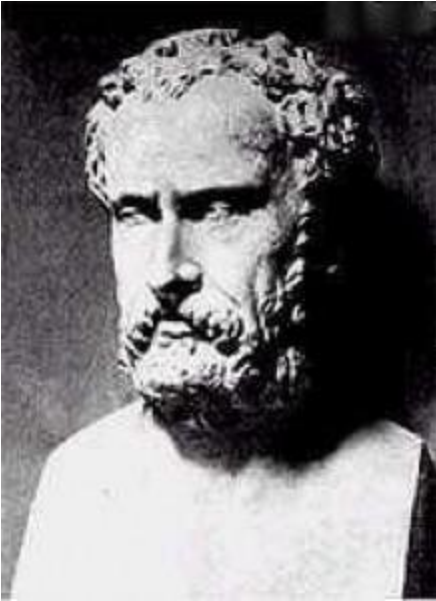
# Democracy under Pericles

- Open investigation and punishment of corruption
  - Ostracism
- Equal protection for all citizens
- Random selection through lottery for public offices and Council of 500
- Payment for serving in public office and jurors

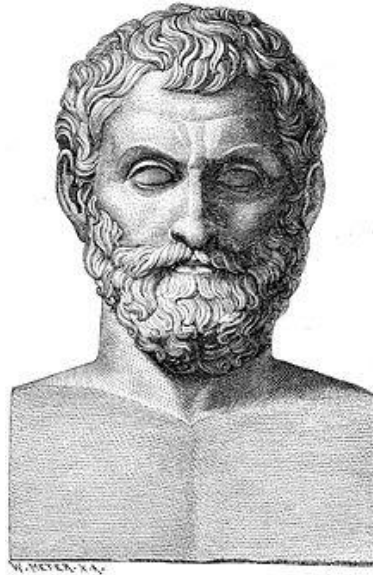
# Golden Age/Classical Greece

- 479-431 BCE – Golden Age of Athens
- 479 – 350 BCE– Classical Greece

# Early Philosophy

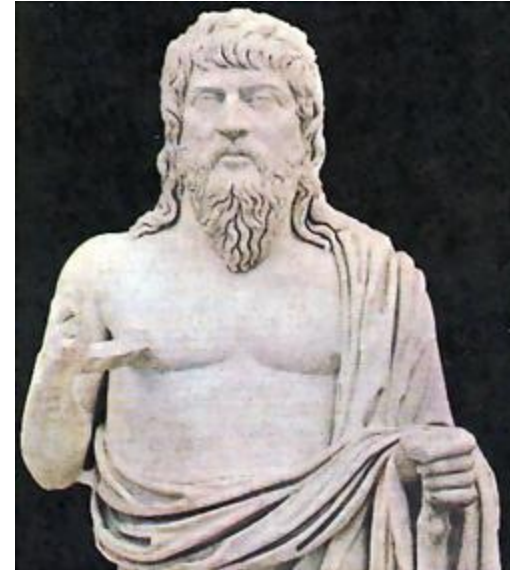


Xenophanes of Colophon –  
c.570-478 BCE  
Challenged conceptualization of Religion



Thales of Miletus –  
c. 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE

Life force or source of life is water.  
Water as building block of life



Heraclitus of Ephesus  
c. 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE

# Socrates

- Socrates 469-399 (Golden Age)
  - Introduction of morals and ethics more into rhetoric
  - Achieve true happiness by observing universal and naturally understood standards of behavior
  - Socratic Method

# Plato

- Plato 429-348 (Classical Greece)
  - The Academy
  - Moral qualities are unchanging, universal, and absolute
  - *Forms*
  - Dualism
  - *The Republic*

# History of Animals Politics and Nicomachean Ethics - Aristotle

- What is Aristotle's view on world and change?
- Does it have to be forced by man?
- What are his observations on animals, politics, and ethics?



# Aristotle

- 384-322 (Hellenistic era)
- Change as not unnatural or contradiction of existence, but rather as natural progression of the world
- Truth, equality and knowledge is in our grasp with the careful study and application of reason

# History and Science

- *Historiari*
  - Herodotus (485-425)
    - Persian Wars
  - Thucydides (455-399 BC)
    - Peloponnesian wars
- Science/Medicine
  - Hippocrates of Cos
    - Hippocratic Oath
    - Four Humors

# Plays and Art

- Tragedies – basis of human suffering
- Comedies – upfront in critique of politics
- Archaic period art – sculpture with non-naturalistic forms
- Classical period art – more naturalistic
- Architecture – Doric, Ionic, Corinthian



Male Kouros

[http://www.oneonta.edu/faculty/farberas/arth/Images/109images/greek\\_archaic\\_classical/sculpture/kouros\\_met.jpg](http://www.oneonta.edu/faculty/farberas/arth/Images/109images/greek_archaic_classical/sculpture/kouros_met.jpg)



Female  
Kore

[http://www.thehistoryblog.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Peplos\\_Kore.jpg](http://www.thehistoryblog.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Peplos_Kore.jpg)





Die Caryatiden sind weibliche Figuren, deren Körper als Säulen gestaltet sind. Die Caryatide rechts ist aus Porphyrgestein gefertigt.





Reclining Dionysus, Parthenon, British Museum



Temple of Corinth,  
Archaic Doric  
architecture









**Doric**



**Ionic**



**Corinthian**

# Peloponnesian Wars

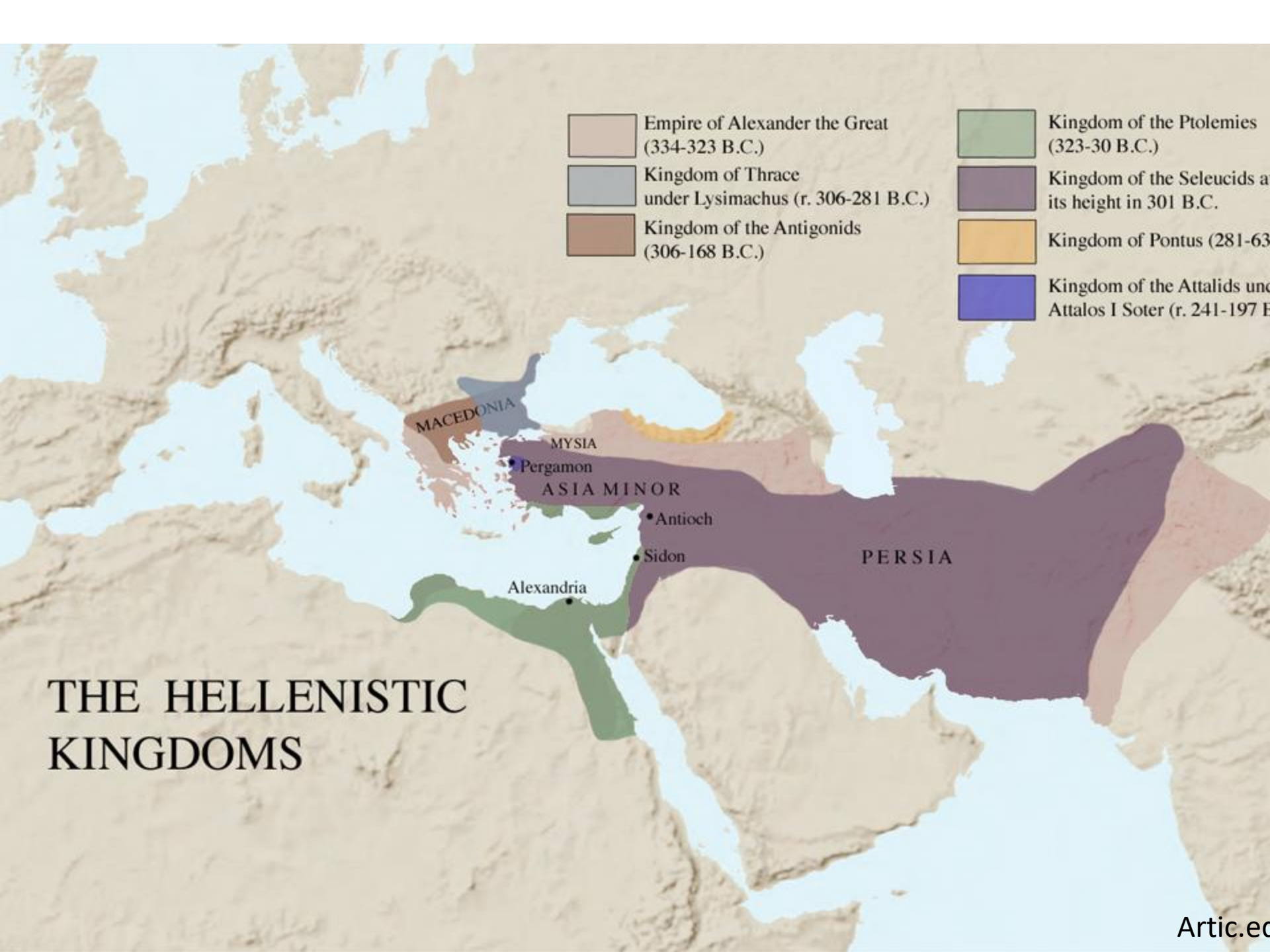
- Sparta vs. Athens
- Athens surrenders 404 BCE

# Alexander the Great

- Macedonia
- Philip II 359-336 BCE
- Alexander 336- 323 BCE
  - Persia
  - Egypt
  - India
- Hellenistic Kingdoms
  - Advances in science, math, philosophy



# Kingdom of Alexander the Great



- Empire of Alexander the Great (334-323 B.C.)
- Kingdom of Thrace under Lysimachus (r. 306-281 B.C.)
- Kingdom of the Antigonids (306-168 B.C.)

- Kingdom of the Ptolemies (323-30 B.C.)
- Kingdom of the Seleucids at its height in 301 B.C.
- Kingdom of Pontus (281-63 B.C.)
- Kingdom of the Attalids under Attalos I Soter (r. 241-197 B.C.)

# THE HELLENISTIC KINGDOMS

# Recap

- Golden Age/ Classical Greece
  - Philosophy
  - Plays
  - Art and Architecture
- Peloponnesian wars
- Philip II and Alexander the Great
- Hellenistic Kingdoms