**World History #11**

 **Classical Greeks**

Golden Age the City States

Greek thinkers change view of world

 Herodotus - history

 Pythagoras - geometry & astronomy (almost a religious position)

 Hippocrates (hip-AHK-ruh-teez) – medicine - No longer supernatural - natural

 Euclid - elements & geometry

 Archimedes - mathematics

 Socrates - truth in questions - examine yourself Unexamined life is not worth living

 know your self

 review all possible points

 question all things

 Plato – find the truth in the ideal good

 The state is the realization of good. A good state is one that ideal justice is

 realized. A corrupt state is one that is deficient of justice.

 Aristotle – find the truth in nature - step by step – self -interest

The state is to guide man from crude natural conditions to civilized culture and

 intellectual life. Man is political and social by nature. The state is a community.

 Women and children are inferior and therefore excluded from government for

 this reason.

 The principle of moderation must be observed in the state.

 The highest virtue is intellectual activity.

 All men can be corrupted.

 “The basis of a democratic state is liberty.”

 Truth is agreement of knowledge with reality.

 A citizen is “He who has the power to take part…of any state.”

 The state is held together by a bond of fellowship, not by rules and law.

 “Poverty is the parent of revolution and crime.”

 Everyone has a distinct interest in his own business (self-interest)

 Aim at equitable and not equality – slavery is by law not nature. The

 principle of moderation must be observed.

 The state exist for the good life – political society exist for the noble action.

 “When there is no middle class, and the poor greatly exceed in numbers,

 trouble arise, and the state soon comes to an end.” Political stability on

 social-economic order.

 Moral sovereignty- the state is held together by fellowship not by

 anonymous rules and laws. The middle class holds the balance of power.

 Unity is runniness for it subordinates individuals and is self-destructive – the

 best is unattainable – a rejection of Plato’s Ideal good.

 Government – Solon changed the laws

 Democracy = government by the people (slaves made this possible)

 Polis = the city state

 Oligarchies = rule of few

 Tyrant = in time of emergency told power ( problem was power was not given up)

 Individualism in the idea of HERO that one could defeat the gods

Size of the Earth and it was round & Solar system is heliocentric

 Establish Solar System 6 minutes

 Established solar time within 2 seconds

 Established earth size within 200 miles

 Aswan - Alexandra and shadows measured at each site

700 B.C. Lydia starts to use coins

 Phoenicians (fih-NISH-uh) - sea traders - alphabet

650 B.C. Assyrian Empire - used iron and Terror in war

563 B.C. Buddha

513 B.C. Persian Empire - Zoroastrianism = good and evil struggle

500 B.C. Sun Tzu - *Art Of War*

 Camel domesticated

 Sudan becomes a power in Africa

490 B.C. Battle of Marathon - only time Greek city-states worked together

480 B.C. Battle of Thermopylae

431 B.C. Peloponnesian War - Sparta and Athens

359 B.C. Alexander the Great - died at 32 - spread Greek culture

Persian Wars

 Marathon–Pheidippides (fy-DIP-ih-deez)

 Thermopylae (thur-MOP-uh-lee)

Peloponnesian Wars /Sparta & Athens

 Pericles (PEHR-uh-kleez)

# Gifts from theGreeks**:**

 Democracy – Solon

 Philosophy – thinkers

 Individualism through the idea of the Hero (one person can make a difference)

 Tyrant – in time of emergency (power and corruption)

 Art – geometric life forms

 Architecture

 Olympic Games for warfare