

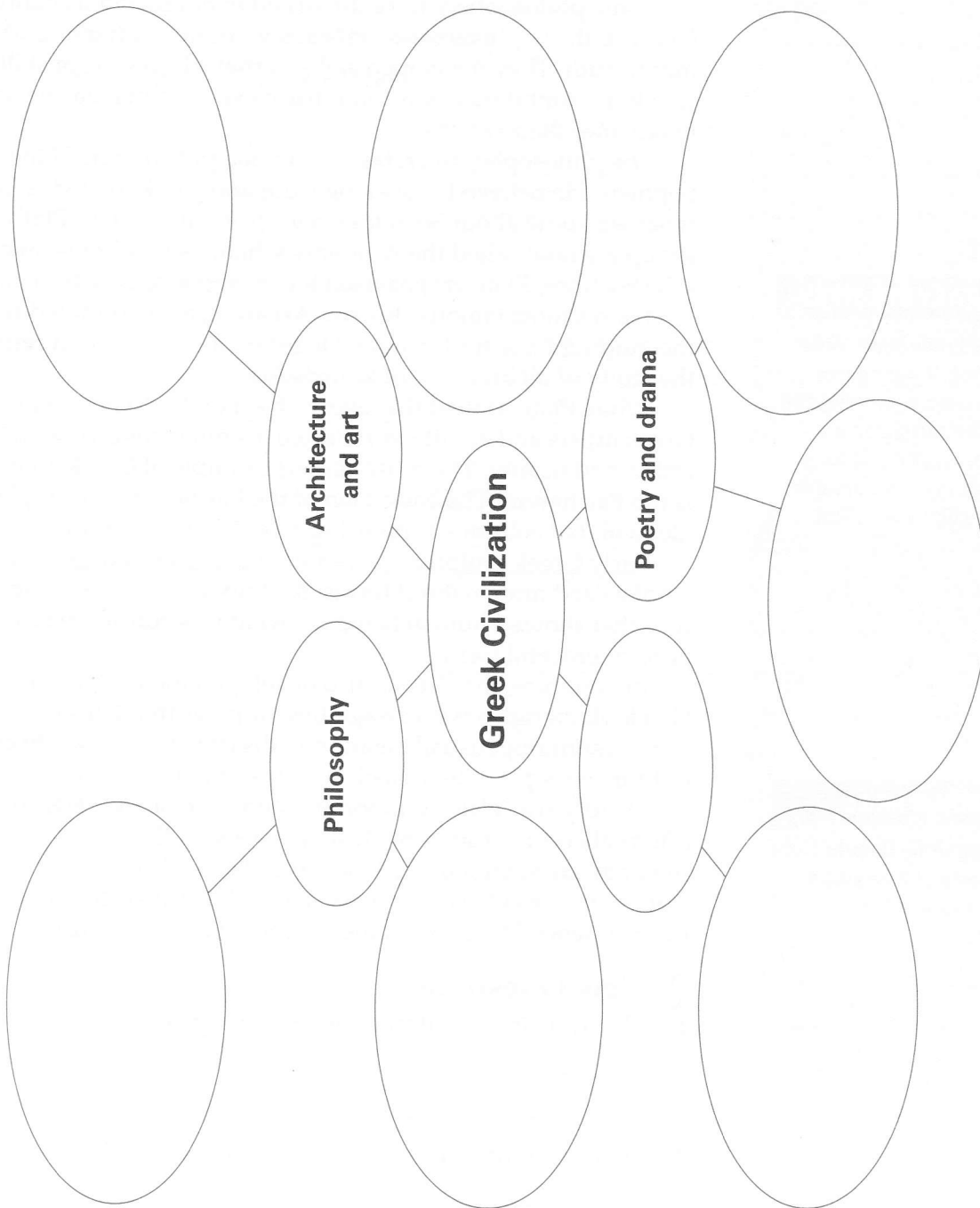
CHAPTER
4
SECTION 4

Note Taking Study Guide

THE GLORY THAT WAS GREECE

Focus Question: How did Greek thinkers, artists, and writers explore the nature of the universe and people's place in it?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the concept web below to record the supporting details about Greek achievements discussed in the section.



CHAPTER

4

SECTION 4

Section Summary

THE GLORY THAT WAS GREECE

READING CHECK

Who was Herodotus?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *rigid* in the underlined sentence. What context clues to the word's meaning can you find in the surrounding words or phrases? Circle any context clues in the paragraph that help you figure out what *rigid* means.

READING SKILL

Identify Supporting Details How were the views of Socrates different from those of the Sophists?

Greek thinkers used observation and reason to explain events. These thinkers were called **philosophers**, meaning "lovers of wisdom." Philosophers explored many subjects, from mathematics and music, to **logic**, or rational thinking. They believed that through reason and observation, they could discover laws that governed the universe.

Some philosophers were interested in ethics and morality. In contrast, the Sophists believed that success was more important than moral truth. They developed skills in **rhetoric**, the art of skillful speaking. Ambitious men could use clever and persuasive rhetoric to advance their careers.

The philosopher **Socrates** was an outspoken critic of the Sophists. He believed in seeking truth and self-knowledge. Most of what we know about Socrates comes from his student **Plato**. Plato set up a school called the Academy where he taught his own ideas. Like Socrates, Plato emphasized the importance of reason.

Plato's most famous student, **Aristotle**, also promoted reason as the guiding force for learning. He set up a school, the Lyceum, for the study of all branches of knowledge.

While Plato argued that every object on Earth has an ideal form, Greek artists and architects reflected a similar concern with balance, order, and beauty. The most famous example of Greek architecture is the **Parthenon**. The basic plan of the Parthenon is a simple rectangle, with tall columns supporting a gently sloping roof.

Early Greek sculptors carved figures in rigid poses. Later, they emphasized more natural forms. Sculptors carved their subjects in a way that showed human beings in what was considered their most perfect, graceful form.

In literature, the Greeks also developed their own style. Some Greek playwrights wrote **tragedies**, or plays that tell stories of human suffering, usually ending in disaster. Others wrote **comedies**, or humorous plays that mock customs or that criticize society.

History was also an important study for Greeks. **Herodotus**, often called the "Father of History," stressed the importance of research. He visited many lands to collect and chronicle information from witnesses of actual events. Thucydides also recorded events as he experienced them. Both men set standards for future historians.

Review Questions

1. What did Greek philosophers use to explain events?

2. What two forms of drama did the Greeks develop?
