

TWO PHILOSOPHERS: PLATO AND ARISTOTLE

CHAPTER SUMMARY

Plato and Aristotle, who had very different opinions about the nature of reality, were the two most famous philosophers of ancient Greece.

ACCESS

WITH A PARENT OR PARTNER

This chapter will introduce the ideas of Greek philosophers about the perfect place in which to live. Work with a partner to create a perfect imaginary country. What would the climate be like? Who would live there? What would people do for work and relaxation? Act the part of a tour guide and show the other person around this country.

BUILDING BACKGROUND

To organize the information in the chapter, make a K-W-L graphic organizer (see page 8 of this study guide) in your history journal. In the *K* column, write everything you *know* about the Greek philosophers from chapter 22. In the *W* column, write questions about what you *want to know* about Greek philosophers. After you finish the chapter, fill in the *L* column with what you *learned* about Greek philosophers.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Write a sentence describing each character below.

Aristotle (ar-i-STAH-tl) _____

Plato (PLAY-toh) _____

Philip of Macedon (MASS-i-don) _____

Alexander _____

WORD BANK

Utopia Atlantis Lyceum Academy syllogisms

Complete the sentences below with the correct word from the Word Bank above. One word is not used.

1. If you went to Aristotle's school, you would go to the _____.
2. If you dreamed about living in an island kingdom, you dreamed about _____.
3. If you studied under Plato, you went to the _____.
4. If you thought "nowhere land" was the best place to live, you wanted to live in _____.

WORD PLAY

Find the unused word in the chapter. Write a sentence using that word.

CRITICAL THINKING

FACT OR OPINION?

A fact is a statement that can be proved. An opinion judges things or people, but it cannot be proved or disproved. Label each sentence from the chapter "F" if it is a fact, or "O" if it is an opinion.

- _____ 1. The philosopher Socrates didn't write down any of question-and-answer sessions for which he was well known.
- _____ 2. So it is the teacher's job to help students recall all of the things they have forgotten.
- _____ 3. Aristotle and Plato had very different ideas about the nature of reality and how people could learn about it.
- _____ 4. Plato wrote a book called the *Republic* to describe his Utopia.
- _____ 5. It's also not surprising that a man born in Athens at the height of its powers should think of the polis as the best thing going.
- _____ 6. Plato discusses all kinds of ideas in the *Republic*, starting with the idea of justice.
- _____ 7. First, it's sometimes hard to tell who is really your friend and who is your enemy.
- _____ 8. And lastly, hurting other people damages your soul.

WORKING WITH PRIMARY SOURCES

Read the excerpt below from Aristotle's *Politics*, which describes three types of government and the problems with each. Answer the questions that follow.

The form of government . . . in which one rules, we call that . . . monarchy; that in which more than one, but not many, rule, aristocracy . . . when the citizens at large administer the state for the common interest, the government is called a polity . . . Of the above-mentioned forms, the [worst] are as follows: of monarchy, tyranny; of aristocracy, oligarchy; of polity, democracy. For tyranny is a kind of monarchy which has in view the interest of the monarch only; oligarchy has in view the interest of the wealthy; democracy, of the needy. None [care for] the common good of all.

1. Define the three types of governments that Aristotle describes.

- A government with one ruler is a _____.
- A government with more than one ruler, but not many, is an _____.
- A government with citizens at large ruling a state is a _____.

2. Why is tyranny the worst form of monarchy, according to Aristotle?

3. Why is oligarchy the worst form of aristocracy?

4. Why is democracy the worst type of polity?

5. In Aristotle's writing, what do the words "common good" mean?

"A PESTILENT MAN": PHILIP OF MACEDON

CHAPTER SUMMARY

Philip and his son, Alexander, conquered much of Greece. Philip's assassination allowed Alexander to take absolute power of Greece and Macedonia.

ACCESS

WITH A PARENT OR PARTNER

In this chapter, you will learn about one of the most famous family relationships in ancient Greece: Philip, Olympias, and Alexander. Talk about your own family with a parent or partner and compare notes. What happens when there's an argument between family members? Who is the one to settle disagreements? What are some other dynamics within the family?

BUILDING BACKGROUND

The best way to organize the material in the chapter is to use a cause and effect chart (see the T-chart on page 9). Copy this chart in your history journal and write down actions that are taken by characters in the chapter—for example, Philip hires Aristotle as a tutor—in the *Cause* column. Put the results of that action—Alexander learns to love the works of Homer—in the *Effect* column. Write at least five cause and effect statements.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Write a sentence to describe each character below.

Demosthenes (di-MOSS-thuh-neeZ) _____

Isocrates (eye-SAHK-ruh-teeZ) _____

Olympias (uh-LIM-pee-us) _____

Pausanias (paw-SAY-nee-us) _____

IN YOUR OWN WORDS

In your history journal, retell the story of Alexander and his taming of the horse, Bucephalus, in your own words. Imagine you are describing the story in a letter to a friend.

COMPREHENSION

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Use numbers to put the following events in order, starting with "1" for the first event, and so on.

- _____ Philip leaves Macedonia and puts his son, Alexander, in charge.
- _____ Philip of Macedonia conquers Athens and other *poleis*.
- _____ Philip is assassinated at his daughter's wedding by Pausanias.
- _____ Before joining troops to fight the Persians, Philip attends the marriage of his daughter.
- _____ Philip declares that Alexander is not his son and marries a Macedonian princess.
- _____ Alexander defeats the Thracian revolt and sets up Macedonian colonies.
- _____ Philip orders troops to attack the Persian army, which has troops from Greece fighting against him.
- _____ Friends of Alexander capture and kill Philip's assassin.
- _____ Philip marries Olympias and has a son, Alexander.
- _____ Several horses are discovered waiting for Pausanias at the palace gates.

WRITE ABOUT IT

In your history journal, write a four-sentence paragraph telling who you think might have been the co-conspirators with Pausanias to assassinate Philip. In the first sentence, name your suspect. In the second sentence, explain why that person had a reason to kill the king. In your third sentence, give a reason for your suspicion. In your final sentence, explain how you would have proved your suspicion if you had witnessed the assassination.

WORKING WITH PRIMARY SOURCES

Read about the battle of Chaeronea, which was fought between the Macedonians and the armies of Athens in 338 BCE. The history was written by Diodorus Siculus in the 1st century BCE. Answer the questions that follow.

About sunrise . . . the two armies arrayed . . . for battle. [Philip] ordered his son Alexander, who had just become of age . . . to lead one wing . . . Philip . . . led the other wing. . . . The battle was fierce and bloody. . . . [V]ictory was uncertain, until Alexander, anxious to [prove] his valor . . . was the first to . . . cut to pieces the lines of the enemy . . .

The king, too, . . . fought with . . . fury, that the glory of victory might not be attributed to his son. He forced the enemy . . . to give ground. . . . Over one thousand Athenians fell, and two thousand were made prisoners.

1. What is another way to say "arrayed"?
_____ (a) lined up _____ (b) prayed _____ (c) dressed up _____ (d) afraid
2. "Become of age" means that Alexander was
_____ (a) born. _____ (b) 10 years old. _____ (c) married. _____ (d) about 18.
3. What is another way to say "valor"?
_____ (a) courage _____ (b) strength _____ (c) fear _____ (d) victory
4. What words explain why Philip fought with "fury"?

5. What is another way to say "attributed"?

WORLDS TO CONQUER: ALEXANDER THE GREAT

CHAPTER SUMMARY

Alexander conquered most of the Middle East and Central Asia. In his short life, he became one of the most respected, feared, and worshipped leaders of the ancient world.

ACCESS

WITH PARENT OR PARTNER

This chapter discusses the conquests of Alexander the Great. With a parent or partner, find a modern map that shows the same area as the map titled *The Empire of Alexander* on page 160. What modern countries also appear in the map in the book? What modern countries are not shown on the map?

BUILDING BACKGROUND

To organize the material in this chapter, make a sequence of events chart in your history journal (see the graphic organizer on page 9 of this study guide). Begin with the event "Alexander destroys Thebes." Make the final event "Alexander dies in Babylon." Fill in the boxes with events and the years they occurred.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Write a sentence to describe each character below.

Parmenio (par-MEN-ee-oh) _____

Darius III (duh-RYE-us) _____

How is the name "Darius" pronounced today? _____

WORD BANK

diplomacy sarcophagus coffin

Complete the sentences below with the correct word from the Word Bank above. One word is not used.

1. A word meaning "folded paper" is the origin of the word _____.
2. Words meaning "flesh eater" are the source of the word _____.

WORD PLAY

In a dictionary, look up the meaning of the unused word. Rewrite the sentence from the chapter in which the word appears, using its definition in place of the word.

WHAT HAPPENED WHEN?

State in a complete sentence what happened on each of the dates below.

356 BCE _____

336 BCE _____

335 BCE _____

334 BCE _____

331 BCE _____

325 BCE _____

323 BCE _____

DRAWING CONCLUSIONS

Use clues in the sentences below to figure out the meaning of the words in *italics*. Check the words that mean the same or almost the same as the word.

The rest of Greece was terrified at this *severity*, and no other state threatened to rebel against Alexander.

1. Which word is a clue to the meaning of *severity*?

____ (a) Greece ____ (b) rebel ____ (c) terrified ____ (d) threatened

2. If states did not threaten to rebel against Alexander, the people must have been

____ (a) outraged. ____ (b) frightened. ____ (c) happy. ____ (d) angry.

3. "Severity" means

____ (a) wisdom. ____ (b) seriousness. ____ (c) cruelty. ____ (d) strength.

This *scandalized* the Greeks, who had heard many stories of disastrous vengeance by the gods on anyone who dared compare himself with them.

4. Which words are clues to the meaning of *scandalized*? (check more than one)

____ (a) Greeks ____ (b) disastrous ____ (c) vengeance ____ (d) dared ____ (e) compare

5. According to "many stories" in ancient Greece, a person who said he was like a god was

____ (a) risking his life. ____ (b) considered wise. ____ (c) very handsome. ____ (d) a leader.

6. Which is another word for "scandalized"?

____ (a) shocked ____ (b) ashamed ____ (c) embarrassed ____ (d) angry

It seemed as though Alexander, even if he wasn't a god, was *invincible*.

7. Which of the following statements about the gods of ancient Greece are true?

____ (a) The gods were all male. ____ (c) The gods lived forever.
____ (b) The gods never disagreed with one another. ____ (d) The gods interacted with humans.

8. Which is another word for "invincible"?

____ (a) delicate ____ (b) unbeatable ____ (c) handsome ____ (d) charming

ALL OVER THE MAP

LOCATION

The map on page 160 shows the empire of Alexander in 323 BCE, the year he died. Study the map and answer the following questions.

1. How far did the empire stretch from east to west? _____

2. From which city did Alexander and his army begin their march? _____

3. Alexander marched to Egypt before or after he marched through Tyre? _____

4. After marching north from Damascus, Alexander's army had to cross which rivers to get to Babylon? _____

5. How many times did they have to cross these rivers? _____

6. About how far is Babylon from Persepolis? _____

7. After leaving Persepolis, Alexander's army marched _____ before turning toward Kandahar.

____ (a) southwest ____ (b) northwest ____ (c) east ____ (d) west

8. About how many miles south along the Indus River did Alexander march before crossing the river and turning southwest? _____

9. Why does the return arrow on the map end in Babylon? _____

BUT IS IT STILL GREEK? THE HELLENISTIC WORLD

CHAPTER SUMMARY

The death of Alexander led to a series of wars between his generals and finally to the collapse of the ancient Greek world. Today, the influence of ancient Greece is still present in the politics, language, and culture.

ACCESS

TIMELINE REVIEW

Now that you have come to end of the book, you can create a big timeline of ancient Greece in your history journal. Use the timeline graphic organizer as a model (see page 9 of this book). Consider breaking up the timeline into several large periods, such as from 2000 BCE to 1200 BCE and 1200 BCE to 750 BCE, and so on. Next to each important era, make a list of important facts (for example, about the Minoan and Mycenaen civilizations, or the Trojan War). When you're done, compare your timeline with timelines by students in the class.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Write a sentence to describe each character below.

Ptolemy (TAL-uh-mee) _____

Callimachus (kuh-LIM-uh-kus) _____

Euclid (YOO-klid) _____

WORD BANK

astronomy anatomy legacy

Complete the sentences below with the correct word from the Word Bank above. One word is not used.

1. Scientists who study the arrangement of the nighttime skies are studying _____.
2. Scientists who study the parts and structure of the human body are people who study _____.

WORD PLAY

In a dictionary, look up the meaning of the unused word. Rewrite the sentence from the chapter in which the word appears, using its definition.

WHAT HAPPENED WHEN?

State in a complete sentence what happened on each of the dates below.

290 BCE _____

190 BCE _____

COMPREHENSION

MAIN IDEA AND SUPPORTING DETAILS

Each sentence in *italics* below states a main idea from the chapter. Put a check mark in the blanks in front of each detail that supports or tells more about the main idea.

1. *After a while, the Mediterranean area became very different from the one Alexander knew.*
 - ___ (a) So many different civilizations were merged that the region was not Hellenic (Greek) anymore.
 - ___ (b) The emperor and conqueror Alexander left things in a mess by not making a clear statement about who should take over after his death.
 - ___ (c) It makes more sense to call it Hellenistic (Greek-like).
 - ___ (d) And after his death, the different cultures merged and combined to such an extent that Alexander wouldn't have recognized his former empire.
2. *Gradually, the restrictions on women's lives loosened.*
 - ___ (a) Poets, too, flourished in the Hellenistic world.
 - ___ (b) Women appeared in public and were encouraged to write poetry and philosophy.
 - ___ (c) A few women even achieved political power.
 - ___ (d) Other women were encouraged to write and even to publish their writings and appear in public.
3. *We can see ancient Greek things everywhere in our lives today.*
 - ___ (a) Familiar names like Nike and Apollo, worldwide events like the Olympics, near-universal symbols like the masks of comedy and tragedy—they all come from Greece.
 - ___ (b) In the 15th century, the Italians rediscovered Greek art and philosophy.
 - ___ (c) Most new physicians swear an oath of behavior modeled on the first one written by the Greek physician Hippocrates.

CRITICAL THINKING

Many prefixes, suffixes, and roots of English words originally come from ancient Greek. Study the chart below. Use a dictionary to help identify the English words described in the questions that follow.

<u>Greek Prefixes</u>	<u>Basic Meaning</u>
auto-	self, same
bio-	life
micro-	small
ped-	foot
thermo-	heat

1. What English word describes a book a person writes about his or her life? _____
2. What English word means the study of living things? _____
3. What English word describes a small item found in a computer? _____
4. What English word is the action that causes a bicycle to move? _____
5. What English word is a tool for measuring temperature? _____

WITH A PARENT OR PARTNER

Get the help of a parent or partner for the following questions, about Greek suffixes and roots.

<u>Greek Suffixes</u>	<u>Basic Meaning</u>
-gram	something written
-graph	something written or drawn

<u>Greek Roots</u>	<u>Basic Meaning</u>
-dem-	people
-path-	feeling, suffering

1. What English word is a written message sent over a telephone line? _____
2. What is the English word for a person's signed name? _____
3. What is the English word for a widespread illness that strikes many people? _____



Name _____

Date _____



Teaching Guide

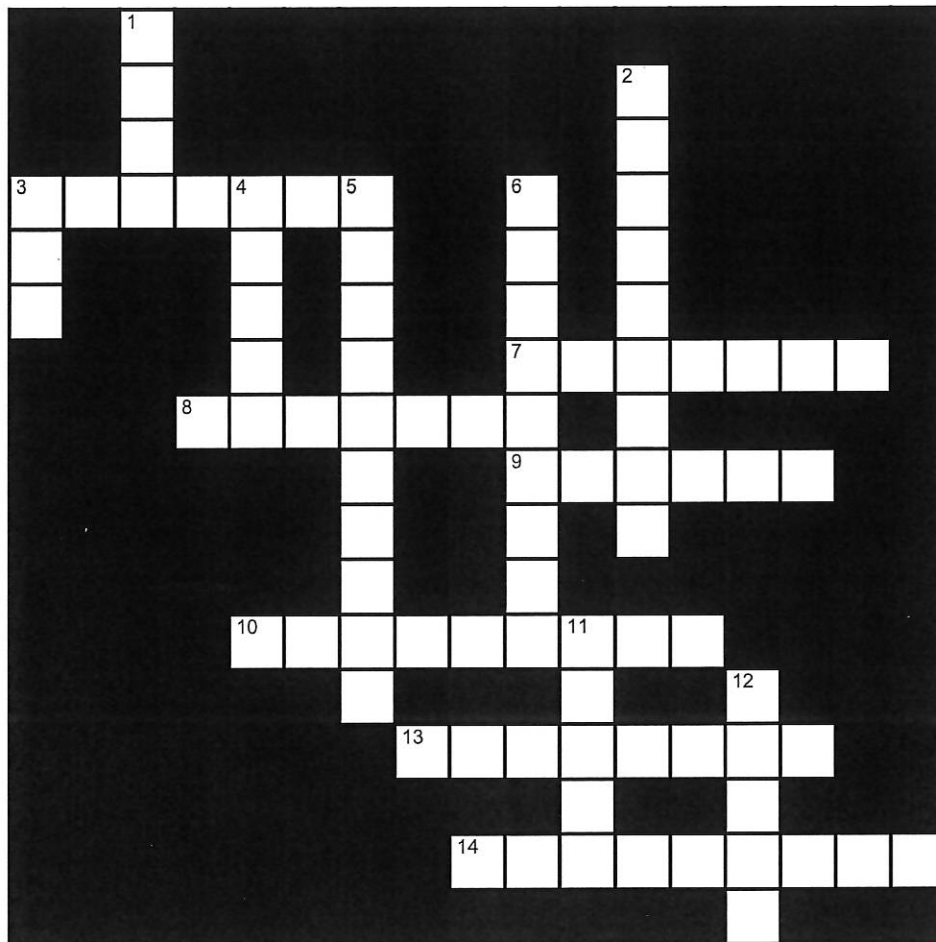
Ancient Gods and Goddesses: Matching

Directions: Match the names of the gods and goddesses to their realms of power. The first one is done for you!

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Zeus | A. God of Underworld; Zeus's brother |
| 2. Apollo | B. Goddess of Love and Beauty |
| 3. Hera | C. God of Blacksmiths and Craftsmen; son of Zeus |
| 4. Hades | D. King of the Gods; rules the heavens |
| 5. Poseidon | E. God of the Sea; Zeus's brother |
| 6. Hestia | F. Goddess of Hunting; daughter of Zeus |
| 7. Hermes | G. God of Music; son of Zeus |
| 8. Aphrodite | H. Messenger of the gods; son of Zeus |
| 9. Dionysus | I. Goddess of Wisdom; daughter of Zeus |
| 10. Artemis | J. Goddess of Hearth and Home |
| 11. Ares | K. God of War; son of Zeus |
| 12. Athena | L. God of Wine |
| 13. Hephaestus | M. Goddess of Women and Marriage; Zeus's wife |



Ancient Greece Crossword



Across

- 3 Where the first Olympic Games were held (7)
- 7 Seized power from the aristocracy in 650 BCE (7)
- 8 Battle where the Romans defeated the Greeks (7)
- 9 Founder of geometry (6)
- 10 Conquered Persia and Egypt (9)
- 13 Famous battle where the Greeks defeated the Persians (8)
- 14 Period when Greece was inhabited by the Mycenaean people (6,3)

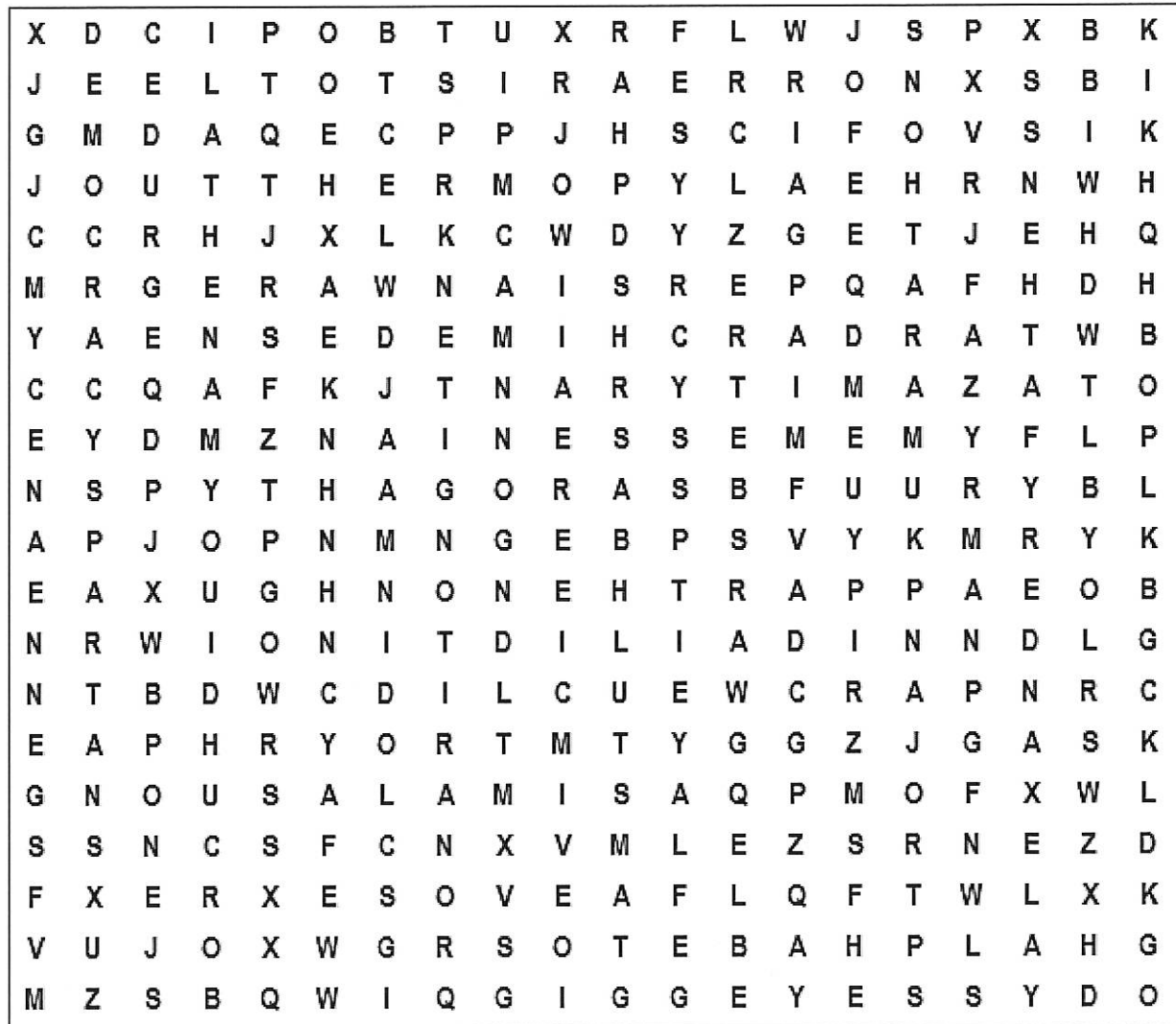
Down

- 1 Where the Trojans came from (4)
- 2 Form of government where all eligible people have a say (9)
- 3 Number of events at the first Olympic Games (3)
- 4 Philosopher who founded the Academy (5)
- 5 Famous mathematician and engineer (10)
- 6 Temple built to house a statue of the Goddess Athena (9)
- 11 Man who introduced a new set of harsh laws (5)
- 12 Author of the Iliad (5)

Ancient Greece True or False Quiz

1. The Trojans inhabited Greece in the Bronze Age True ☐ False ☐
2. The Trojan war between the Greeks and the Trojans began in 1194 BCE True ☐ False ☐
3. The Greeks used a wooden horse to invade and overrun the Trojan city of Troy True ☐ False ☐
4. The Phoenician alphabet was developed from the Greek alphabet True ☐ False ☐
5. the first recorded Olympic games only had one event - the men's 200m sprint True ☐ False ☐
6. The first Messenian war ended in victory for the Spartans. True ☐ False ☐
7. Pythagoras was a mathematician True ☐ False ☐
8. The Persians defeated the Greeks in the Battle of Marathon. True ☐ False ☐
9. Alexander the Great came from Macedon True ☐ False ☐
10. Greece became part of the Roman Empire in 146 BCE True ☐ False ☐

Ancient Greece Wordsearch



OLYMPICGAMES
 PERSIANWAR
 DEMOCRACY
 ALEXANDER
 SPARTANS
 SALAMIS
 ATHENS
 EUCLID
 TROY

THERMOPYLAE
 ARCHIMEDES
 PARTHENON
 MYCENAEN
 MARATHON
 TROJAN
 XERXES
 ILIAD

PYTHAGORAS
 MESSENIAN
 ARISTOTLE
 ALPHABET
 ODYSSEY
 TYRANT
 ATHENA
 DRACO

The Ancient Olympics



The Ancient Olympics were held at Olympia, one of the sacred places of the ancient god Zeus.

The earliest known record of an Olympic competition is 776BCE but it is thought that some kind of event may have been held for many years before that.

One legend states that the games were started by Heracles while another states that they were started by a king who wanted to bring peace to the region.

Women did not compete in the ancient Olympics and married women were not even allowed to attend as spectators.

The male athletes did not wear any clothes and competed naked. At the first Olympic Games in 776BCE there was just one event - the Stade - a 200 metre (222 yard) race.

Other events were added over time and by 100BCE the games lasted for five days.



Ancient Olympic Events

Sprinting/Running	Combat/Fighting	Other
Stade/Stadion - 200 metres		
Dialous - 400 metres	Boxing	Chariot Racing - The winner was the owner of the chariot rather than the rider
Dolichos - 4800 metres	Wrestling	
Hoplitodromos - 400 or 800 metres in full armour	Pankration - violent martial arts style	Pentathlon - Wrestling, Stadion, Long Jump, Javelin, Discus

Winning an Olympic event was considered to be the greatest sporting achievement. The winner of each event was presented with an olive branch as a token of this achievement.



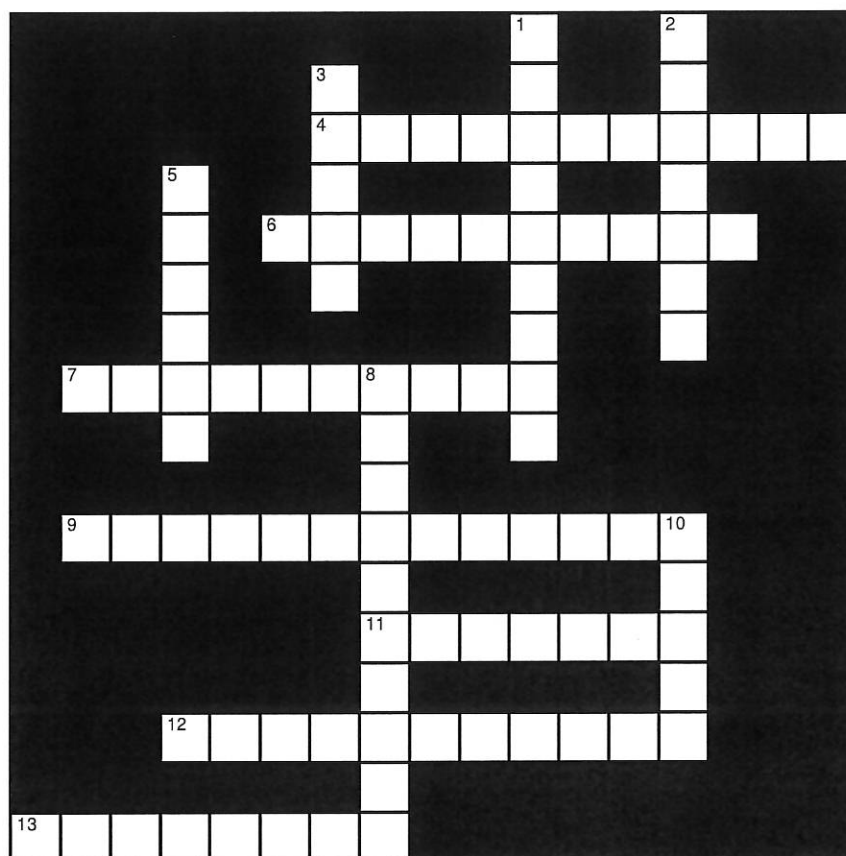
The Ancient games began to decline around 424BCE when Greece was at war with the Spartans and many young men had to go to war rather than devote themselves to athletics.

The games continued when the Romans invaded and conquered Greece but when the Emperor Theodosius came to power he banned all non-Christian events including the Olympic Games.

Ancient Olympics True or False Quiz

1. The Ancient Olympics were held at Olympia in Greece True ☐ False ☐
2. The date of the first recorded Ancient Olympic competition is 1401 True ☐ False ☐
3. One legend states that Heracles started the Olympic games True ☐ False ☐
4. Women did not compete in the ancient Olympics True ☐ False ☐
5. Male athletes competed naked True ☐ False ☐
6. The Stade was a 200 metre (222 yard) race True ☐ False ☐
7. Ancient Olympic event winners were given Gold Trophies True ☐ False ☐
8. The Hoplitodromos was a 400 metre cycle race True ☐ False ☐
9. The Pankration was a violent martial arts style event True ☐ False ☐
10. The ancient Olympics were cancelled by the Emperor Theodosius True ☐ False ☐

Ancient Olympics Crossword



Across

- 4 Given to winners (5,6)
- 6 Event with 5 sports (10)
- 7 Violent martial art-style fight (10)
- 9 Race wearing full armour (13)
- 11 Location of the Ancient Games (7)
- 12 Event involving horses (7,4)
- 13 4800 metre race (8)

Down

- 1 Physical contact fight (9)
- 2 400 metre race (7)
- 3 Not allowed to compete (5)
- 5 Fist fighting event (6)
- 8 Emperor that banned the Ancient Games (10)
- 10 200 metre race (5)

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Writing Exercises: Ancient Greece

Answer each of the following questions using complete sentences.

What role did geography play in the rise of Greek city-states?

[illegible]

Explain how the Athenians justified the practice of slavery in a democracy.

[illegible]

Describe the impact of Greek civilization on the United States.

[illegible]

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Writing Exercises: Classical Civilizations

Answer each of the following questions using complete sentences.

Define the phrase *classical civilization*.

Describe the role and status of women in classical civilizations.

What forces brought about the rise and fall of classical civilizations?