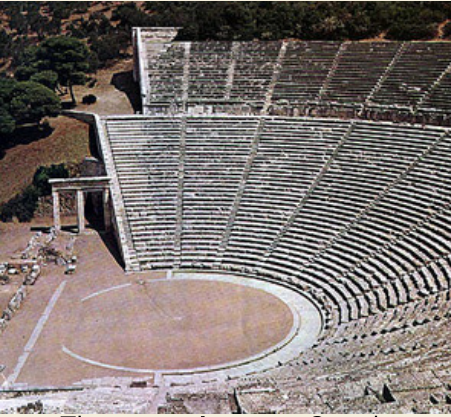


ANCIENT GREEK IDEALISM, PHILOSOPHY, AND ART

By: Clark Chin & Leo Maynard-Zhang

RELIGION

- ~The Greeks were polytheistic meaning they believed in many gods.
- ~They worshiped and represented their Gods using art, structure and monumental architecture.
- ~Their first plays were based off religious festivals
- ~They also used plays in Athens to worship the god of fertility and wine, Dionysus.



This is an Ancient Greek theater

WRITING

- ~Ancient Greeks developed their own style of literature.
- ~Greek drama originated. Writers wrote stories that became scripts. These scripts then became Greek plays.
- ~Plays were performed in large outdoor theaters with little or no scenery.
- ~Greek comedy were the greatest Athenian playwrights. They were humorous plays that mocked people or customs. Most of all Greek comedies that are still around today were written by Aristophanes.

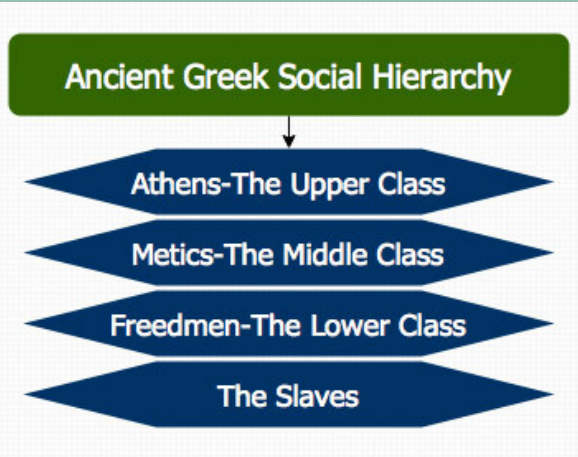
ART

- ~Architects created a temple called the Partheon where people could worship their Gods.
- ~Sculptors carved statues of their idols.
- ~The only surviving Greek paintings today are on pottery. These historic paintings include views of everyday Greek life.
- ~Examples of these paintings are women carrying water from wells, warriors charging into battle, and athletes competing in javelin contests. Each design perfectly fits on its set of pottery.



SOCIAL STRUCTURE

- ~Philosophy played a part in the creation of Ancient Greek social structure. Plato set up a school called the academy where he taught about his idea of the ideal social structure
- ~A Metic is a foreigner living in an ancient Greek city who had some of the privileges of citizenship.
- ~Athens were the people born to Athenian parents. They were considered the citizens of Athens.
- ~Freedmen were emancipated slaves. They were legally free from slavery



GOVERNMENT

- ~Different city-states in Greece were ruled differently.
- ~The types of governments in each city state were monarchies, aristocracies and oligarchies.
- ~Athens, along with other city states, became more powerful when it went from a monarchy to an aristocracy
- ~Two of the major city-states, Sparta and Athens had a war called the Peloponnesian war

Monarchy

A government run by a king or queen

Oligarchy

A government run by merchants, farmers and artisans

Aristocracy

A government run by rich land owners



CITIES

- ~City states in Ancient Greece were called Polis
- ~Their cities were much smaller than that of other empires.
- ~The most important major city-states were Sparta, Athens and Corinth

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1) Who Started The Academy
- Plato
 - Socrates
 - Polis
 - Odysseus

- 2) What is Polytheism
- Believing in 2 Gods
 - A symbol of religion
 - Belief in 1 God
 - Belief in many Gods