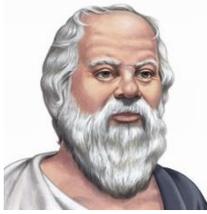


Greek Scholars

1: Socrates



Socratic dialogue: his style of conversation

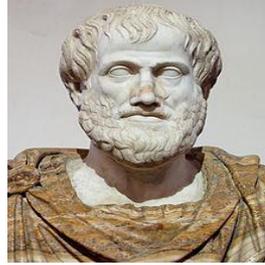
- He talked to whoever would listen, he asked questions, criticized answers, and poked holes in faulty arguments.
- The Greeks enjoyed being with him to talk with him and were fascinated by what he had to say.
- He turned to his conscience for moral truth and enjoyed creating confusion by asking simple questions.

Basics:

- Socrates was the wisest philosopher of his time. Today he is ranked as one of the world's greatest moral teachers.
- Interested in neither money, nor fame, nor power, Socrates wandered along the streets of Athens in the 5th century BC. He wore a single rough woolen garment in all seasons and went barefoot.
- He sought to uncover the nature of virtue and to find a rule of life. “Know thyself” was his motto. In knowing oneself he saw the possibility of learning what is really good, in contrast to accepting mere outward appearance.
- His death: Socrates, however, was not appreciated by the Athenian mob. His genius for exposing frauds made him many enemies. At last, three of his political foes indicted him on the charge of “neglect of the gods” and “corruption of the young.” They were false charges, but politically convenient. He was sentenced to die by drinking hemlock.



2: Aristotle

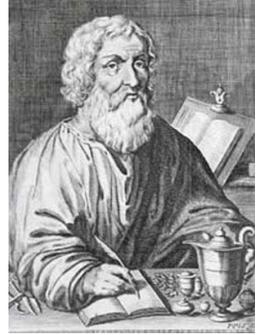


- Philosopher, educator, and scientist—one of the greatest and most influential thinkers in Western culture.
- Aristotle was probably the most scholarly and learned of the classical Greek philosophers. In his writings, Aristotle considered, summarized, criticized, and further developed all the intellectual knowledge before him.
- In 343 B.C., Philip II, king of Macedonia, invited Aristotle to supervise the education of his young son Alexander. Alexander later conquered all of Greece, overthrew the Persian Empire, and became known as Alexander the Great.

His Legacy

- After Aristotle's death, his philosophy continued to be taught.
- From about A.D. 500 to 1100, knowledge of his philosophy was almost completely lost in the West. During this period, it was preserved by Arab scholars who reintroduced it to Western Europe later.
- His writings covered: physics, biology, zoology, metaphysics, logic, ethics, poetry, theatre, music, psychology, linguistics, economics, politics, meteorology, geology and government.
- His philosophy has exerted a unique influence on almost every form of knowledge in the West.

3: Hippocrates



- Physician who practiced medicine on the Greek island of Cos who became the most famous person in ancient medicine.
- Hippocrates is often called the “father of medicine.”

Hippocratic corpus:

- Writings linked with Hippocrates
- Challenged the methods of many physicians who used magic and witchcraft to treat disease
- It taught that diseases had natural causes and could therefore be studied and possibly cured according to the workings of nature.
- Taught that a well-trained physician could cure illness with knowledge gained from medical writings or from experience. Modern medicine is still based on this assumption.

Hippocratic Oath:

- An oath that originates back to Hippocrates and his medical beliefs.
- Its principles are held sacred by doctors to this day: treat the sick to the best of one's ability, preserve patient privacy, teach the secrets of medicine to the next generation, and so on.
- Today, most graduating medical-school students swear to some form of the oath, usually a modernized version.

"Hippocrates." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. 2004. Encyclopædia Britannica Online School Edition. 24 Aug. 2019 <<http://www.school.eb.com/eb/article?eu=41416>>.

Scarborough, John. "Hippocrates." *World Book Online Reference Center*. 2004. World Book, Inc. 24 Aug. 2019. <<http://www.worldbookonline.com/wb/Article?id=ar257540>>.

4: Pericles



Athenian Government:

- 462 B.C.E. he assumed the leadership role of the democratic faction in Athens.
- He championed the rights of the lower class and undertook various legislative measures that gave Athens's citizens more effective control of their government and law courts.
- Under his leadership, every freeborn male citizen to participate in Athenian government.
- He manipulated Athens's enemies into fighting only when he felt Athens was really ready.

Building Projects:

- He supported a building program that enhanced the city's beauty and provided a great deal of employment.
- Among these were the Acropolis and the Parthenon.



His Legacy

- The form of democracy which Pericles developed in Athens used majority rule more fully than any constitution since then.
- At the time, he was known as "the First Citizen of Athens."

"Pericles." *World Eras*. Ed. John T. Kirby. Vol. 6: Classical Greek Civilization, 800-323 B.C.E. Detroit: Gale Group, 2001. 201-202. *World History in Context*. Web. 12 Sept. 2019.

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