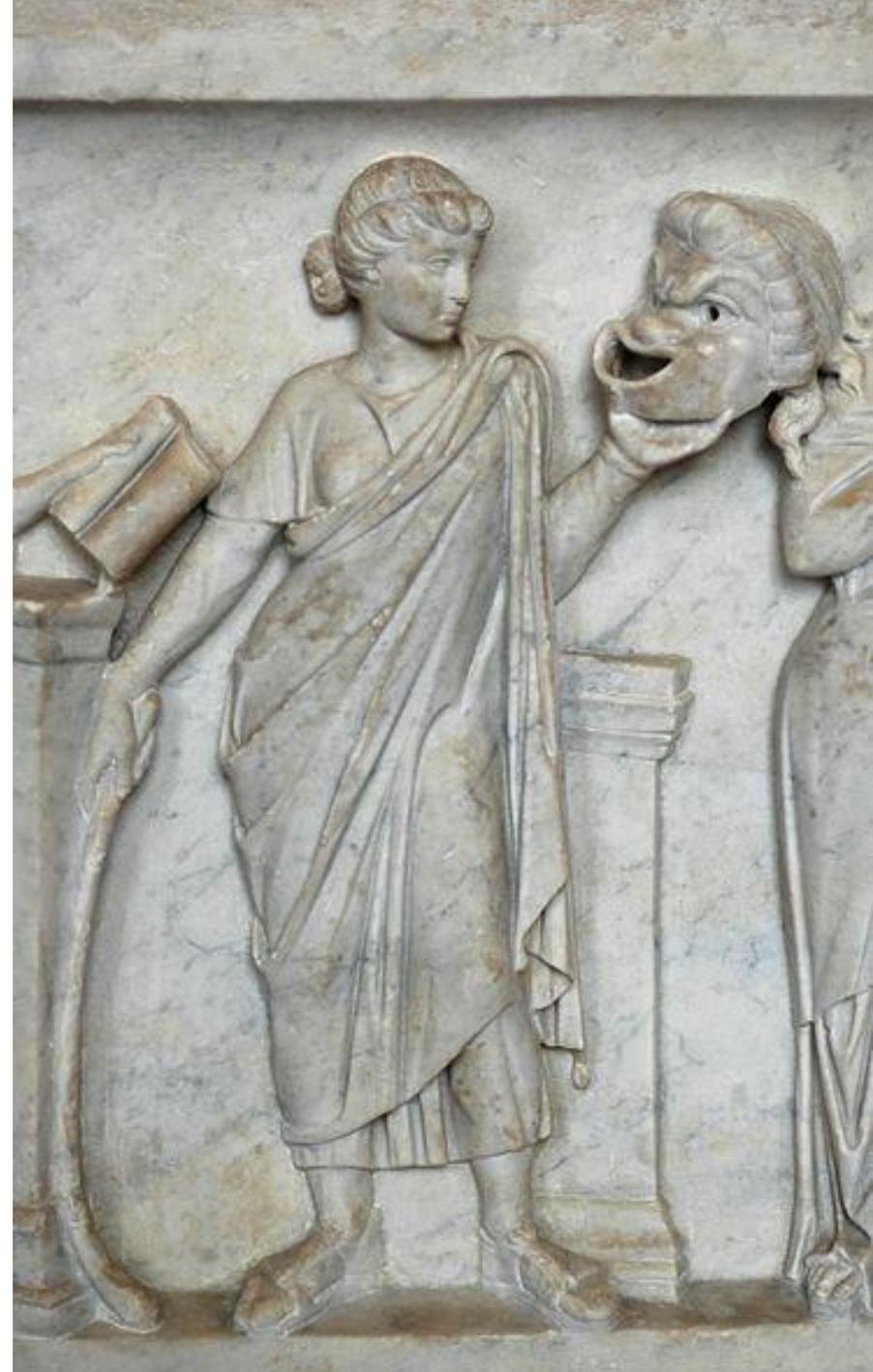


The image shows the ruins of the Temple of Apollo in Delphi, Greece. The temple is a circular structure with several standing columns and a partially reconstructed roof. It is situated on a hillside with a view of the surrounding mountains. The text "Major Accomplishments of Ancient Greek Civilization" is overlaid on the right side of the image in a yellow font.

Major Accomplishments of Ancient Greek Civilization

drama



theatres

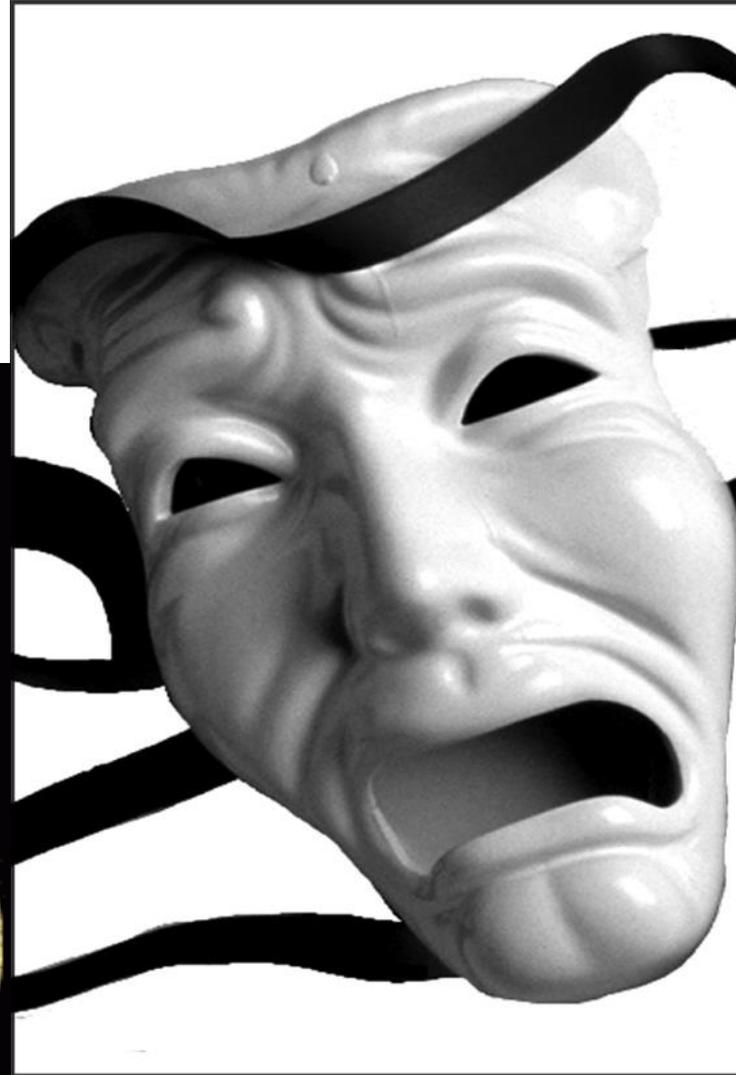




comedy



tragedy



epic poems

ΟΔΥΣΣΕΙΑ

Ἄνδρα μοι ἔννεπε, Μοῦσα, πολύτροπον, ὃς μάλα πολλὰ
πλάγχθη, ἐπεὶ Τροίης ἱερὸν πτολίεθρον ἔπερσε·
πολλῶν δ' ἀνθρώπων ἴδεν ἄστεα καὶ νόον ἔγνω,
πολλὰ δ' ὃ γ' ἐν πόντῳ πάθειν ἄλγεα ὄν κατὰ θυμόν,
ἀρνύμενος ἣν τε ψυχὴν καὶ νόστον ἐταίρων.
ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὧς ἐτάρους ἐρρύσατο, ἰέμενός περ·
αὐτῶν γὰρ σφετέρησιν ἀτασθαλίησιν ὄλοντο,
νήπιοι, οἳ κατὰ βοῦς Ἵπερίονος Ἥελίοιο
ἤσθιον· αὐτὰρ ὁ τοῖσιν ἀφείλετο νόστιμον ἦμαρ.

ODYSSEY

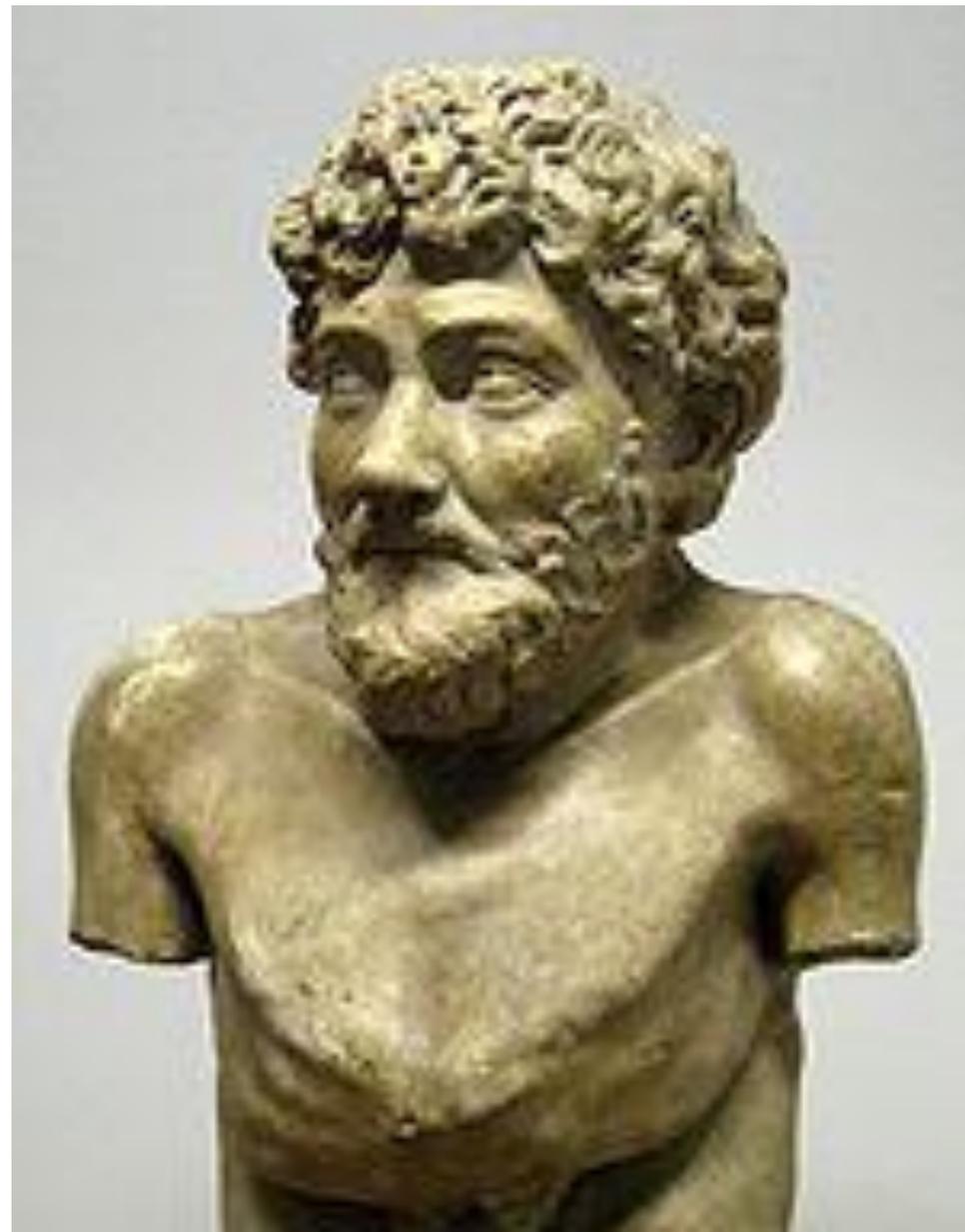
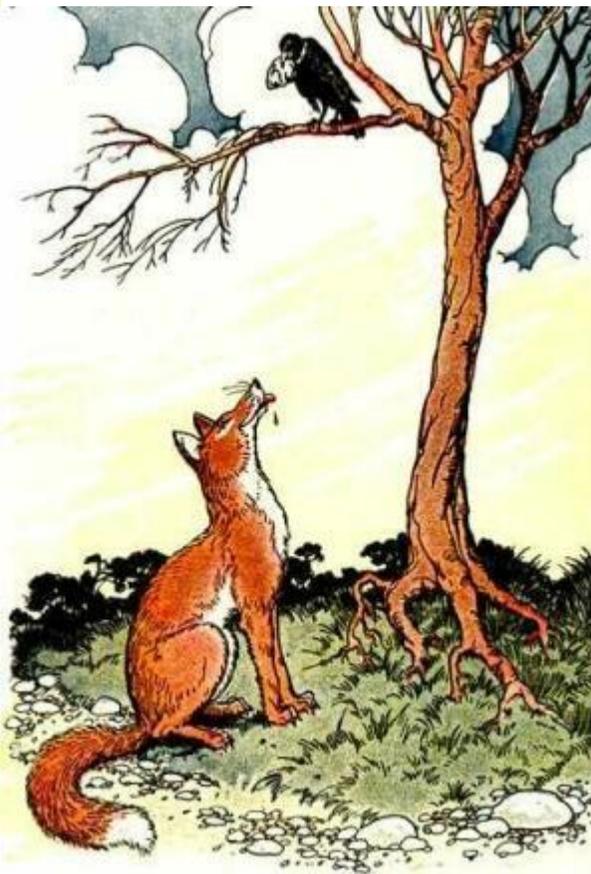
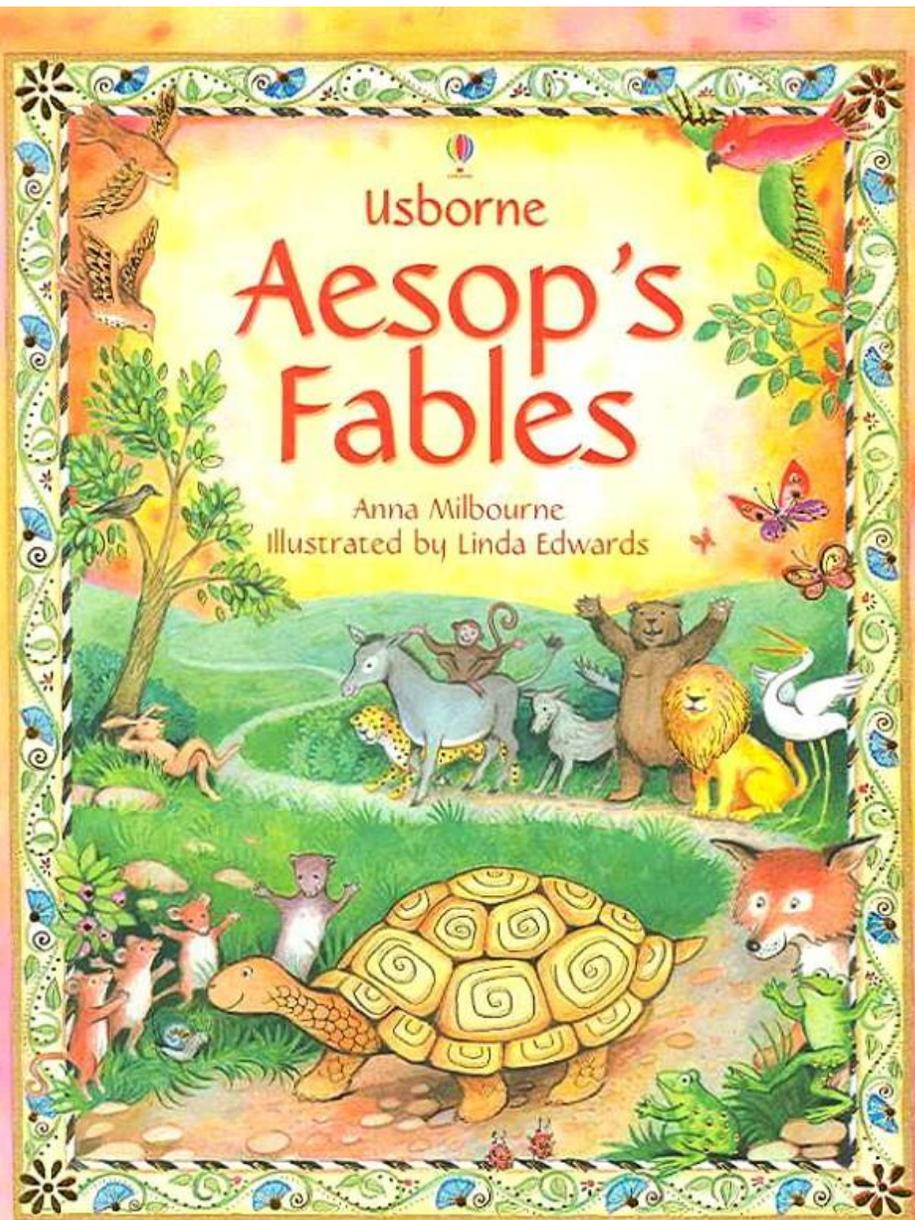
“Tell me, O Muse, of the man of many devices, who wandered full many ways after he had sacked the sacred citadel of Troy. Many were the men whose cities he saw and whose mind he learned, aye, and many the woes he suffered in his heart upon the sea, seeking to win his own life and the return of his comrades. Yet even so he saved not his comrades, though he desired it sore, for through their own blind folly they perished—fools, who devoured the cattle of Helios Hyperion; but he took from them the day of their returning.”

proverbs

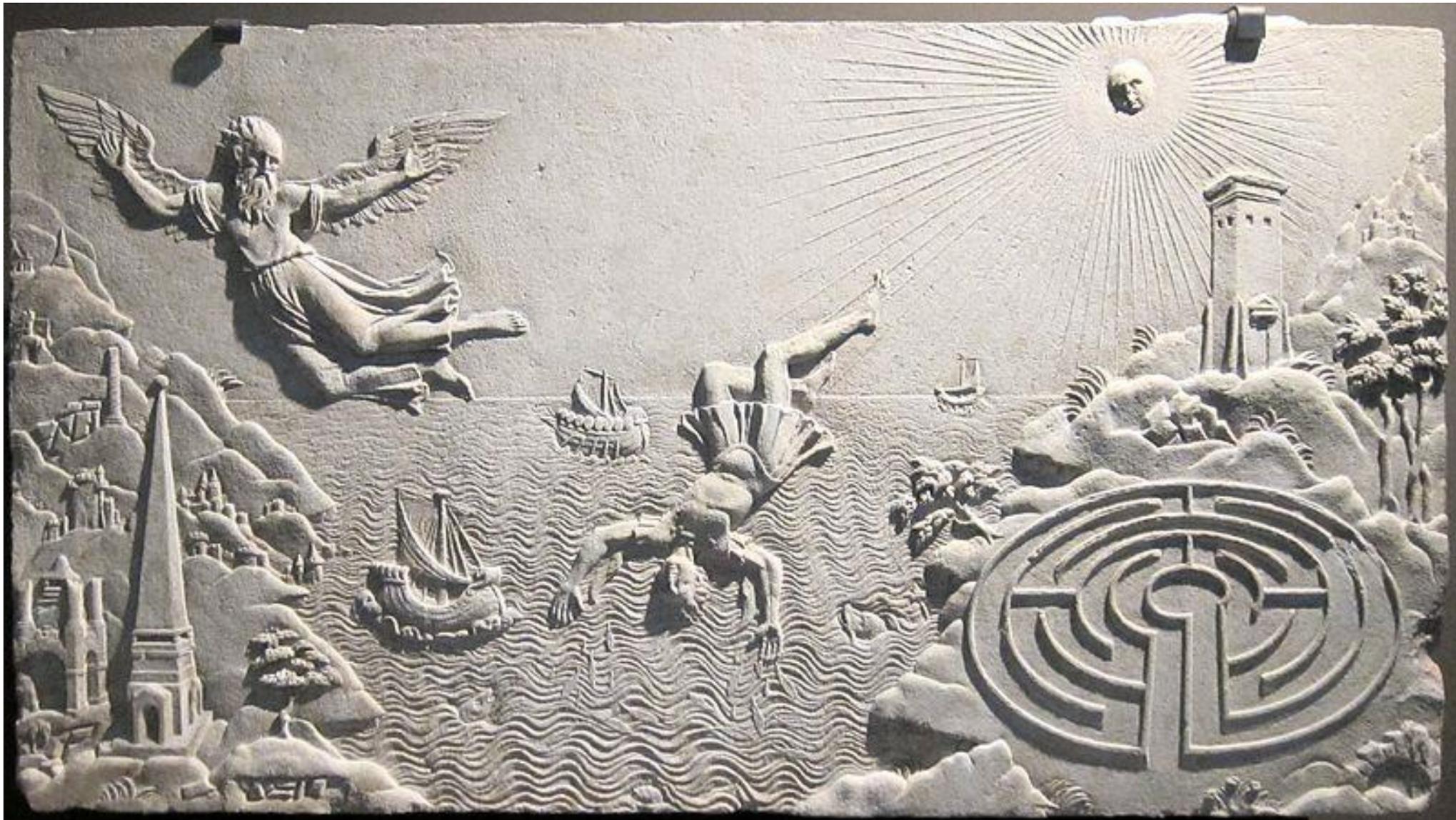
- *Και οι τοίχοι έχουν αυτιά.*
- Translation: *The walls have ears.*

- *Κάλλιο γαϊδουρόδενε, παρά γαϊδουρογύρευε.*
- Translation: *It's better to tie your donkey than to go searching for it afterwards.*

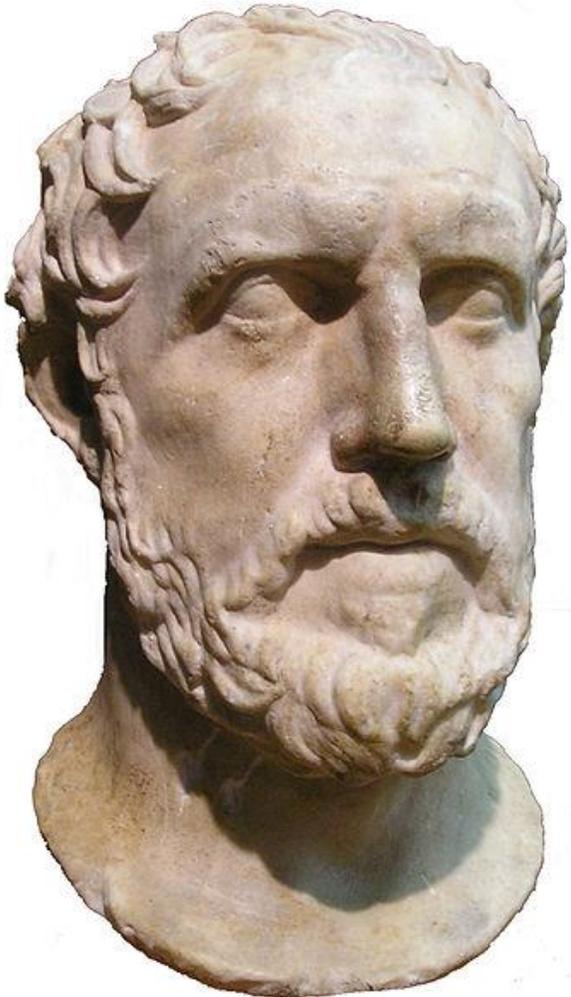
fables



myths

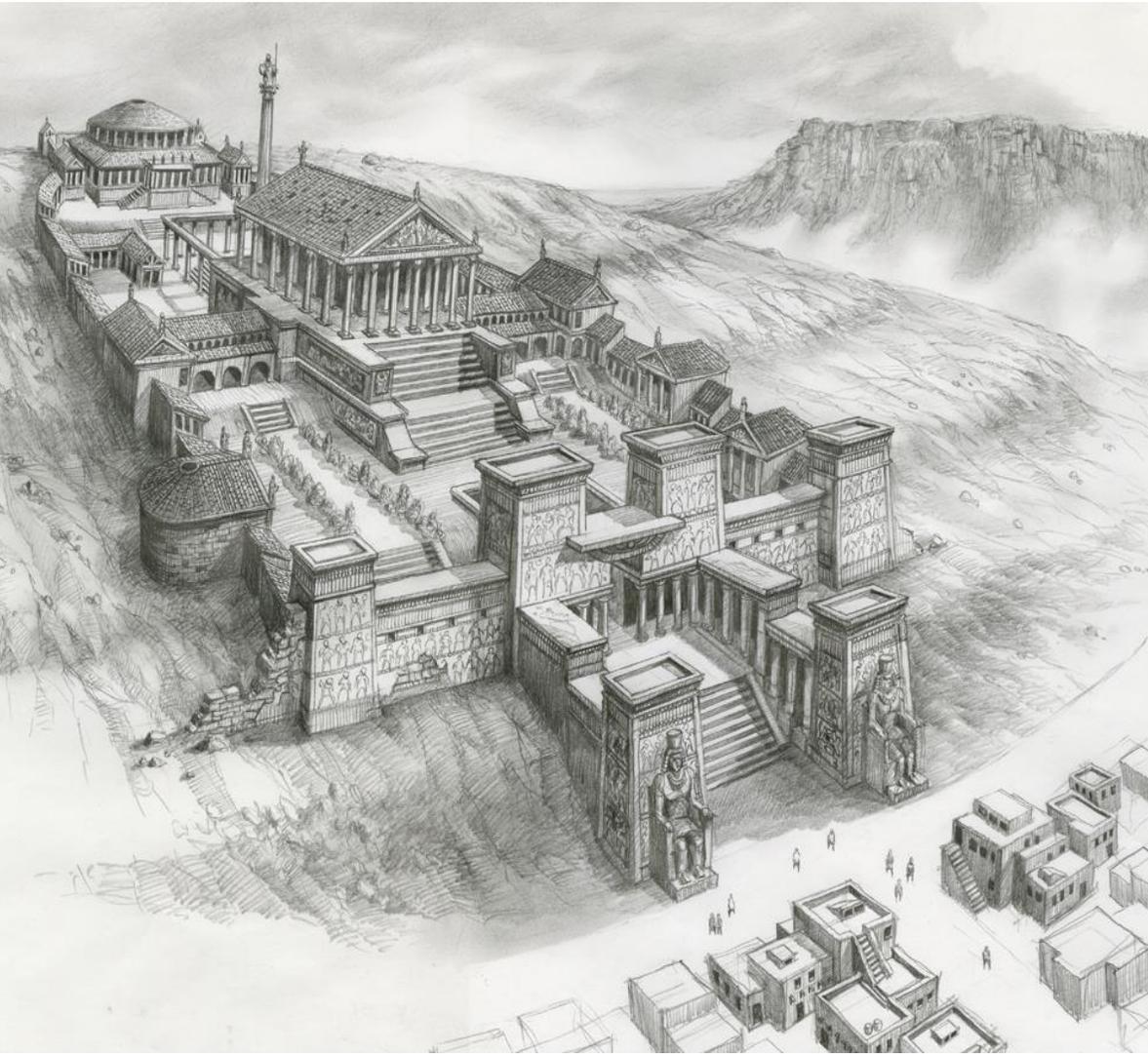


history without myths



- **Thucydides** (c. 460 – c. 395 BC) was a Greek historian and Athenian general. His *History of the Peloponnesian War* recounts the 5th century BC war between Sparta and Athens. Thucydides has been dubbed the father of "scientific history" because of his strict standards of evidence-gathering and analysis in terms of cause and effect without reference to intervention by the gods.

libraries

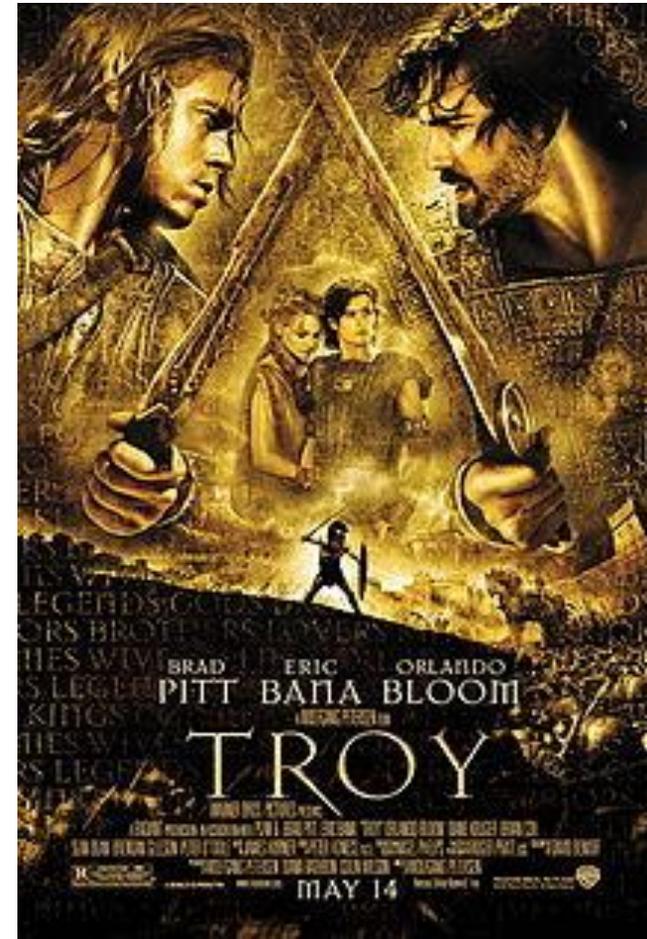


The Iliad, by Homer

670 BCE



2004 CE



The Odyssey, by Homer

480 BCE



philosophy



Golden Mean

Aristotle's psychology of the soul and its virtues is based on the *golden mean* between the extremes. In Politics, Aristotle criticizes the Spartan Polity by critiquing the disproportionate elements of the constitution: they trained the men and not the women, and they trained for war but not peace.

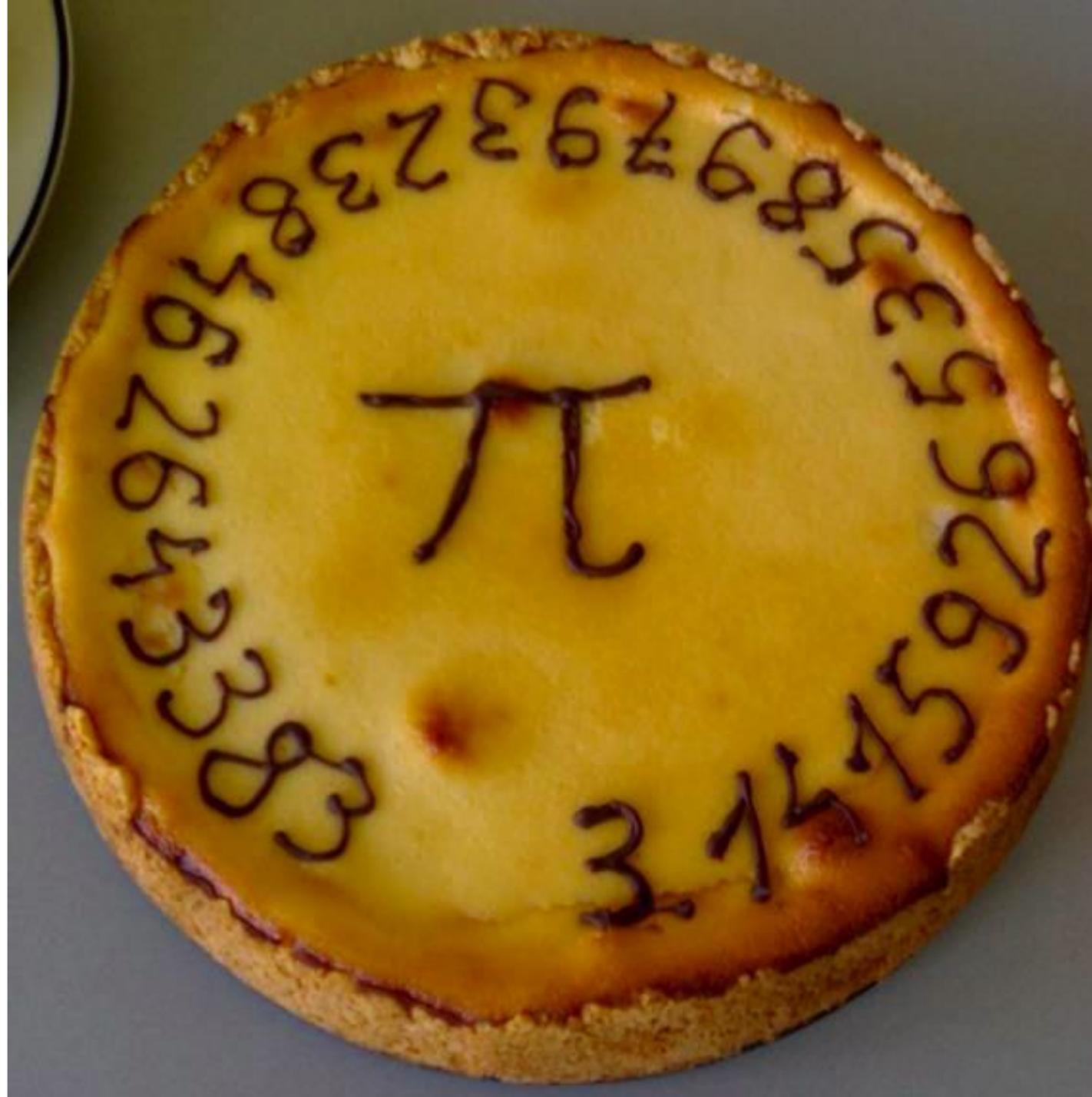
In education, **Socrates** asks us to consider the effect of either an exclusive devotion to gymnastics or an exclusive devotion to music. It either produced a temper of hardness and ferocity, or the other of softness and cowardice. Having both qualities, he believed, produces harmony, beauty, and goodness.

Socratic Method

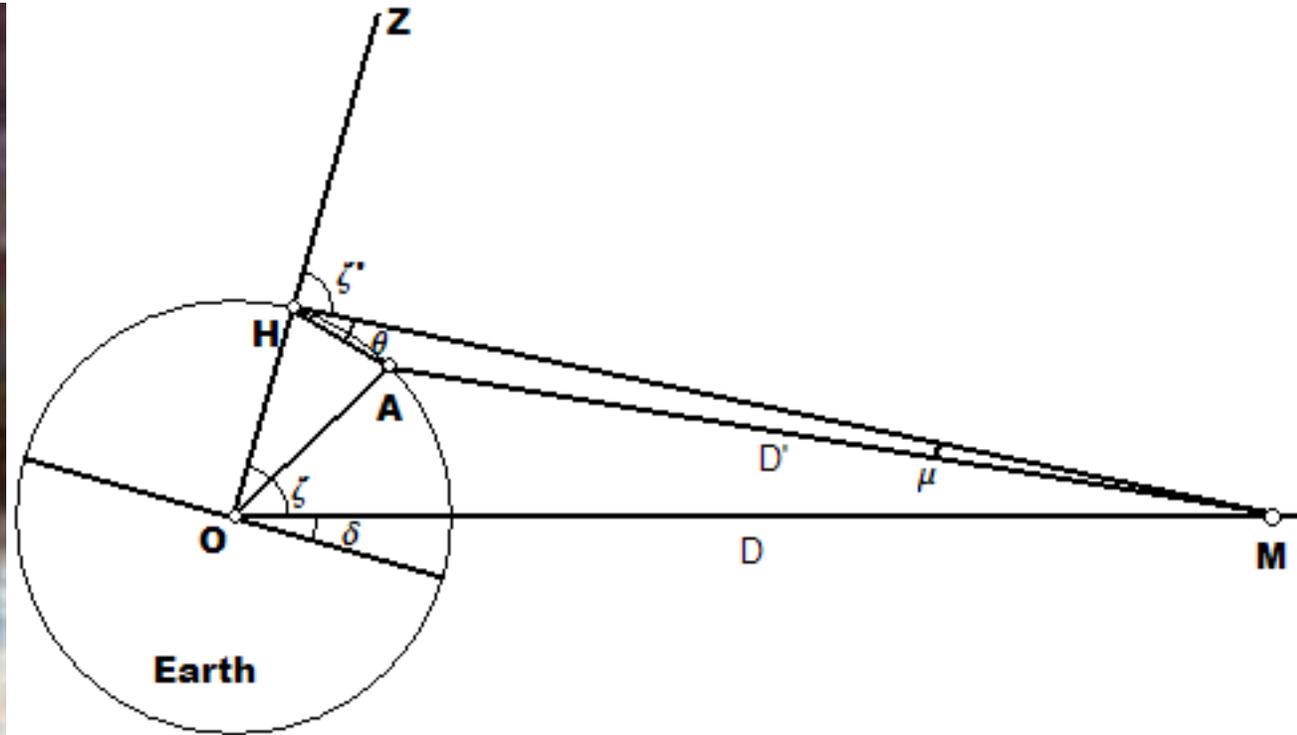
To solve a problem, it would be broken down into a series of questions, the answers to which gradually distill the answer a person would seek. The influence of this approach is most strongly felt today in the use of the scientific method, in which hypothesis is the first stage. It is a means of intellectual and ethical development, using careful questioning to develop rational and meaningful thinking -- and to find truth.

Pi

3.14159265359...



distance to the moon

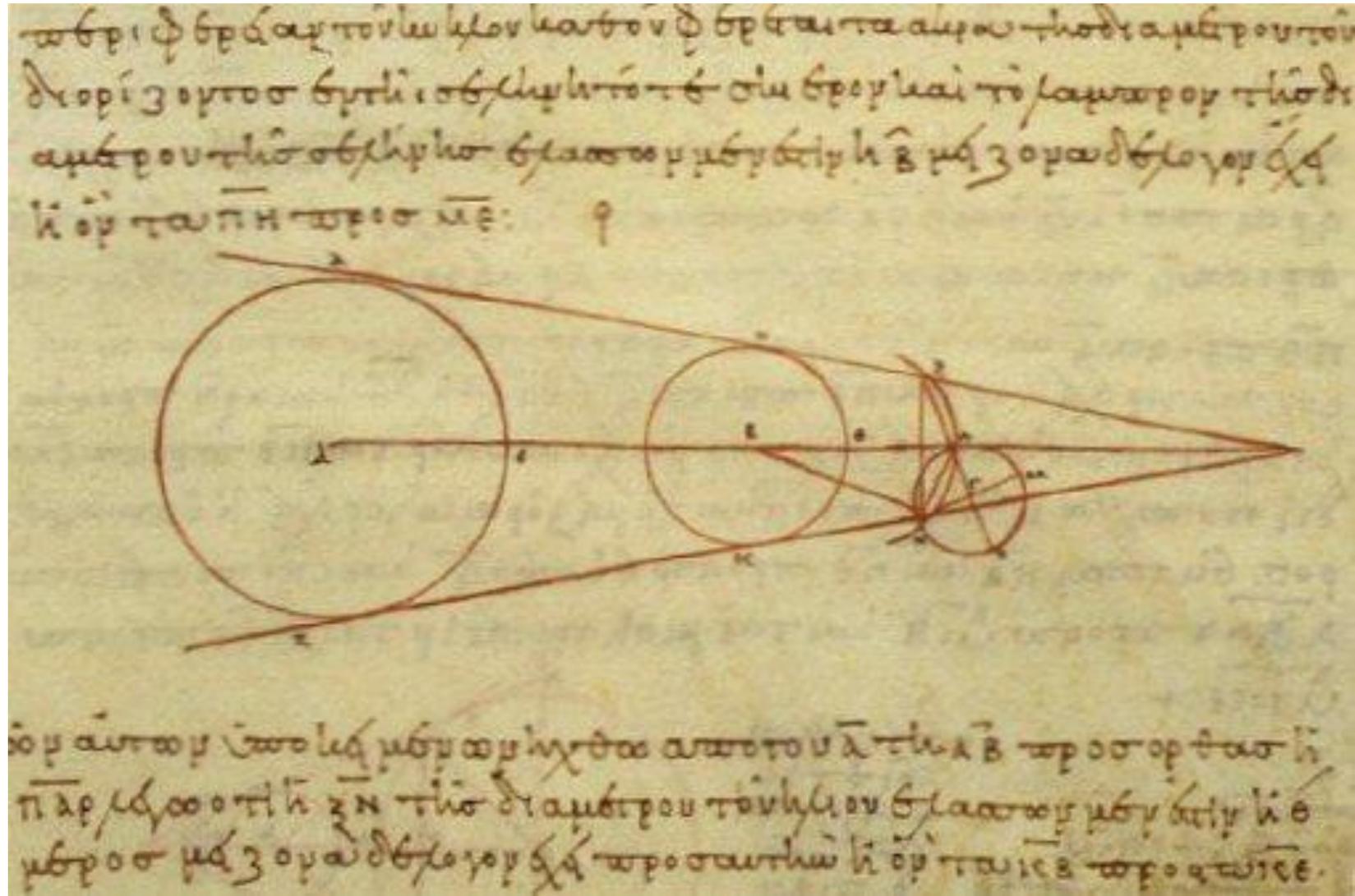


Hipparchus
~150 BC

Earth orbits the sun

Aristarchus of Samos

~ 250 BCE



Earth is round

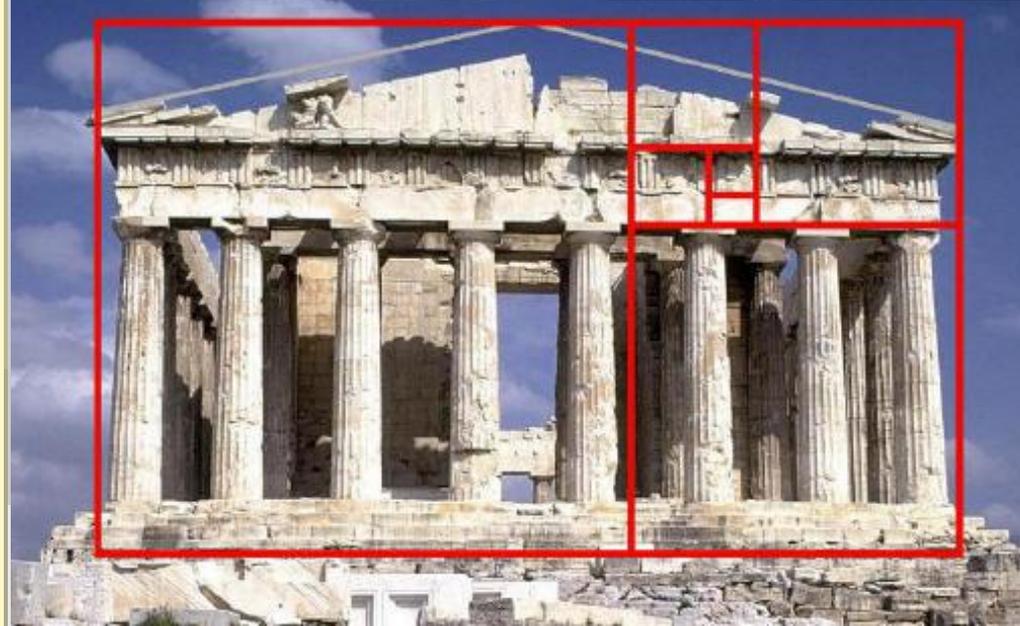
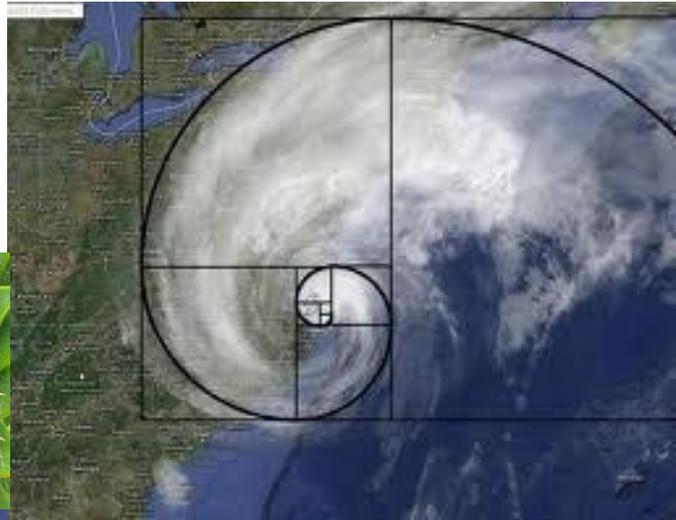
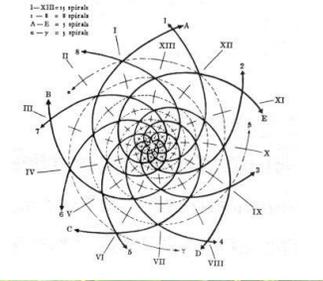
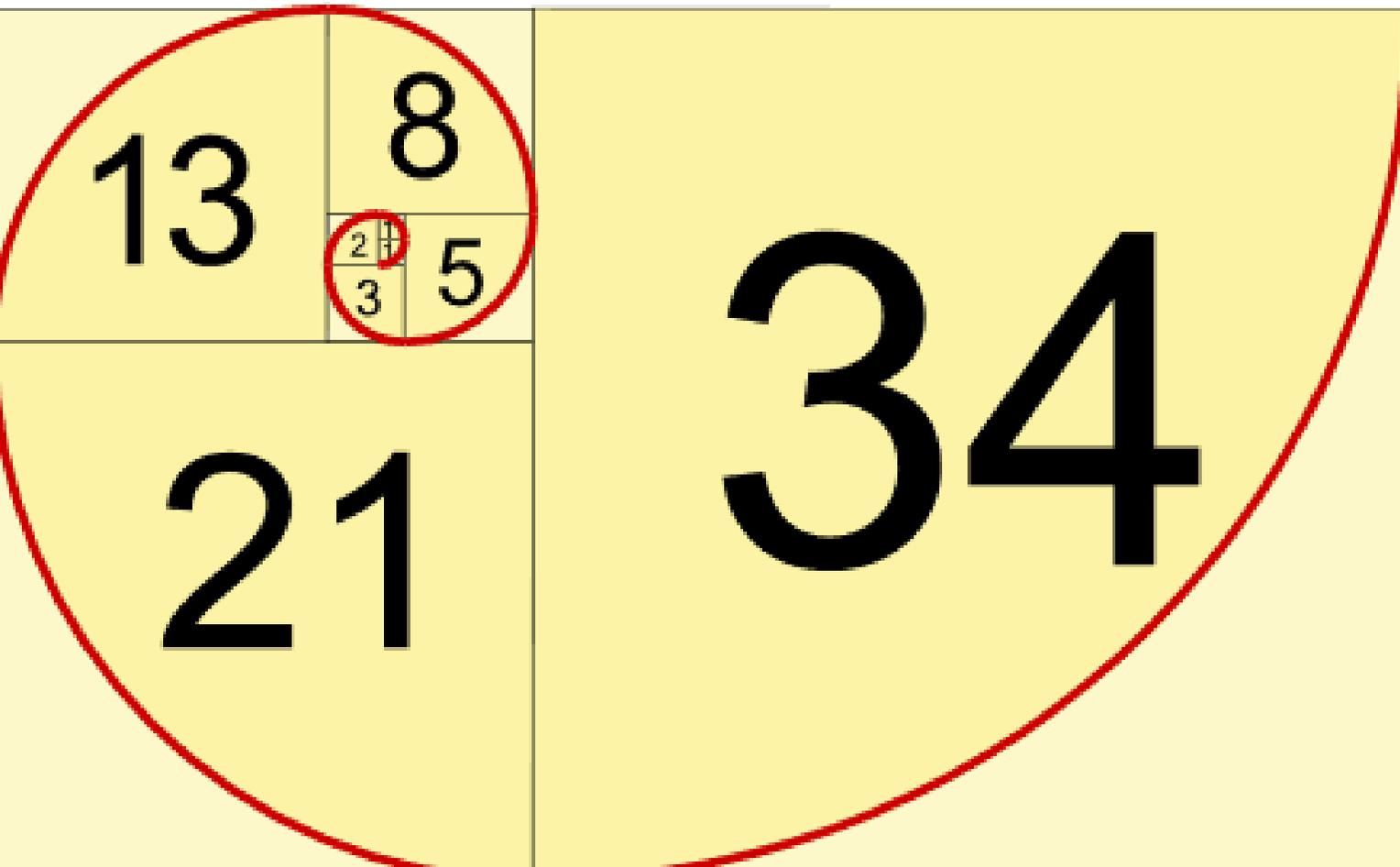


astronomy

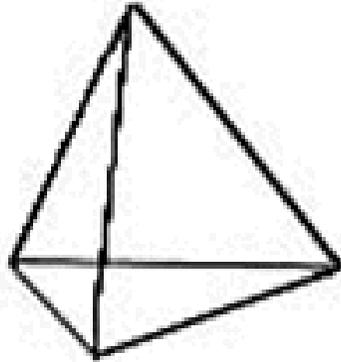


math is in everything

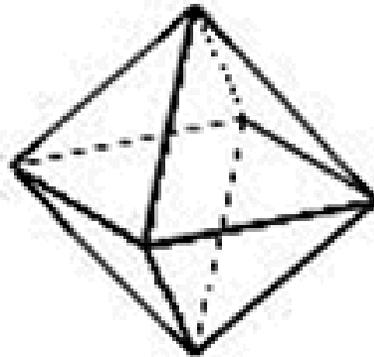
Fibonacci Sequence in Nature



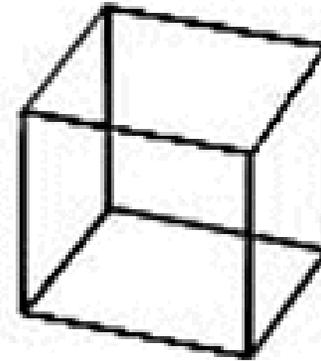
solid geometry



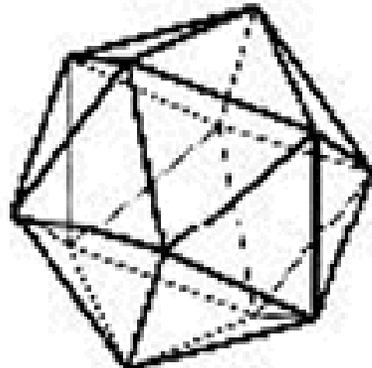
Tetrahedron



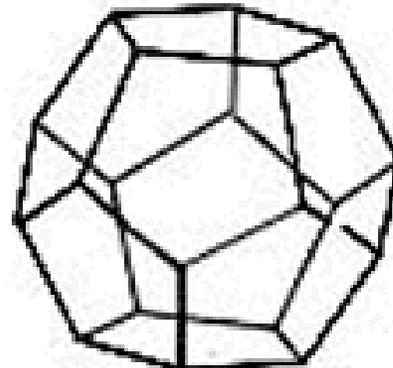
Octahedron



Cube

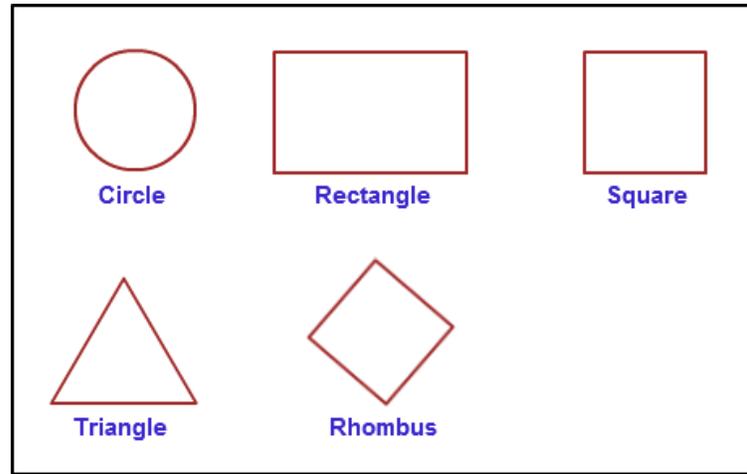


Icosahedron



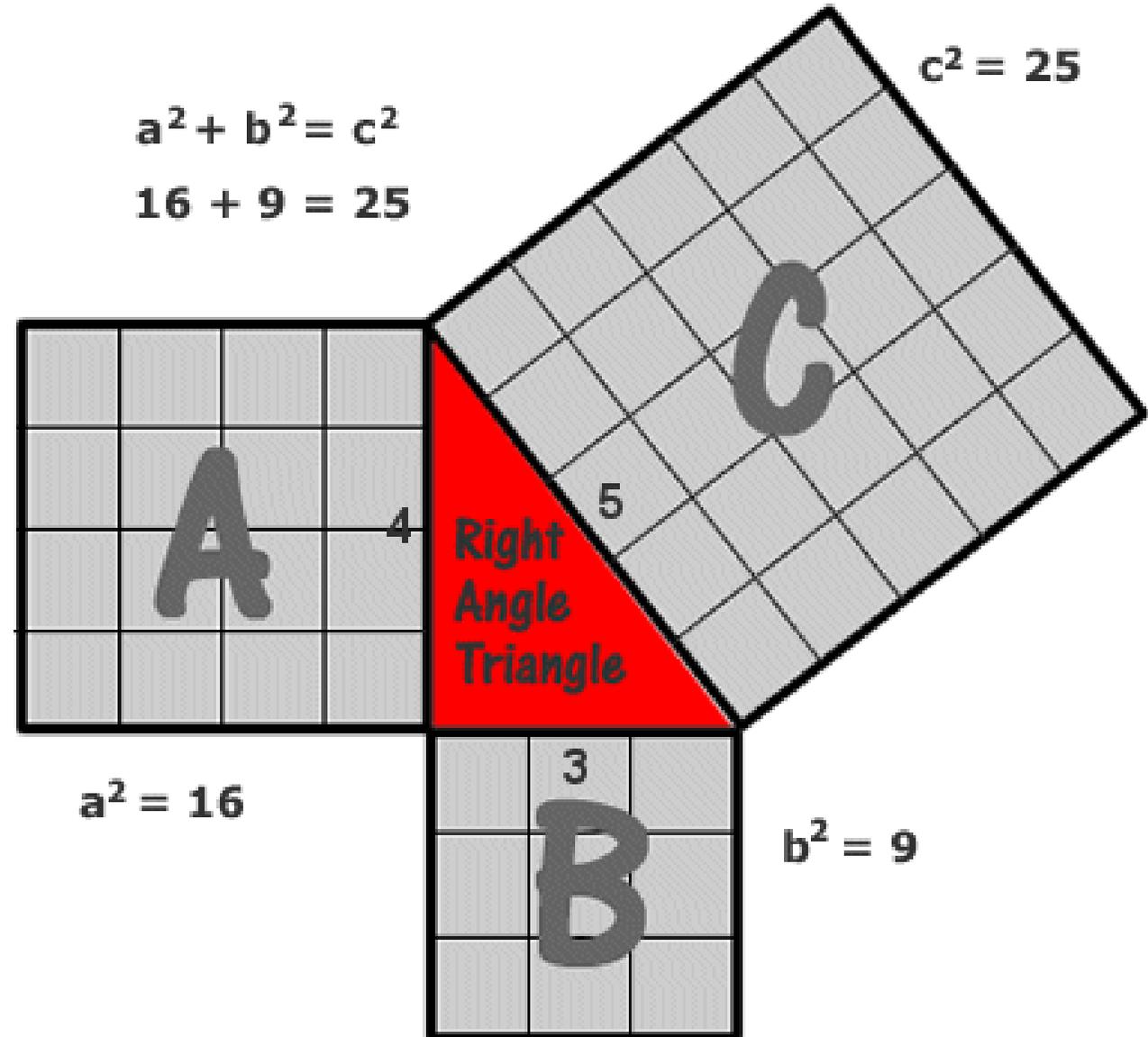
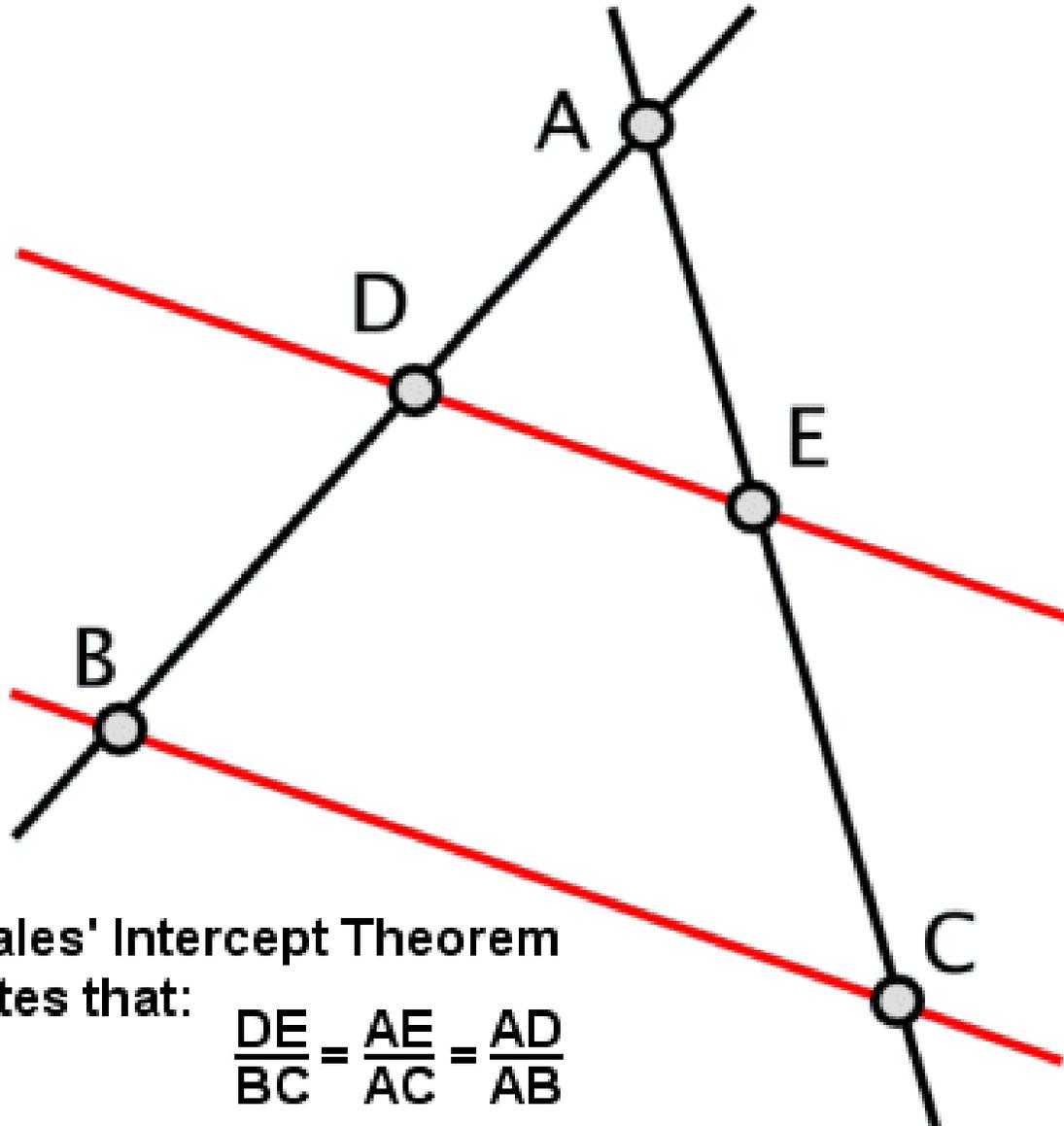
Dodecahedron

plane geometry



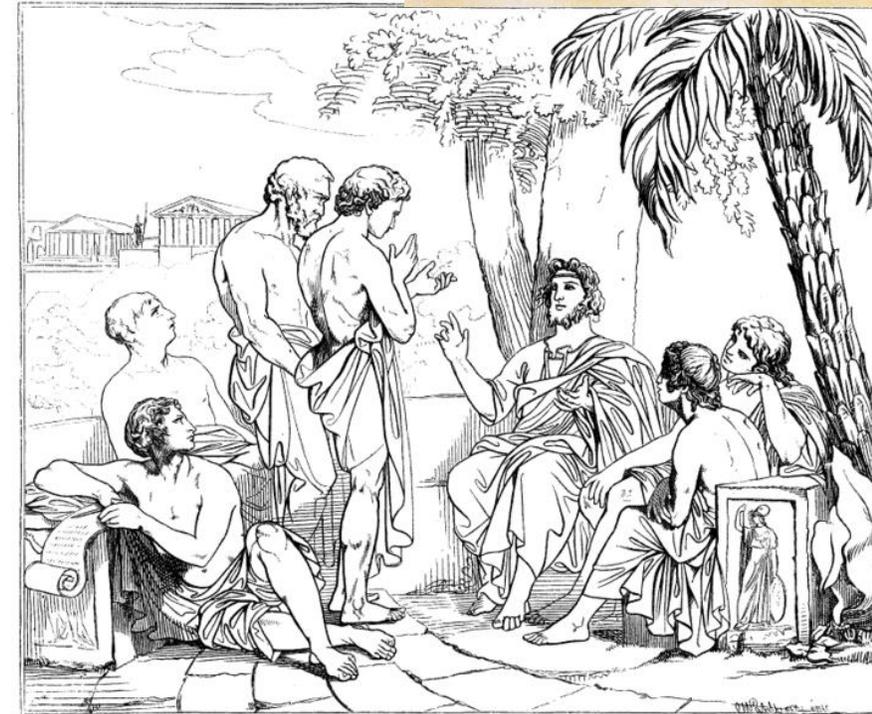
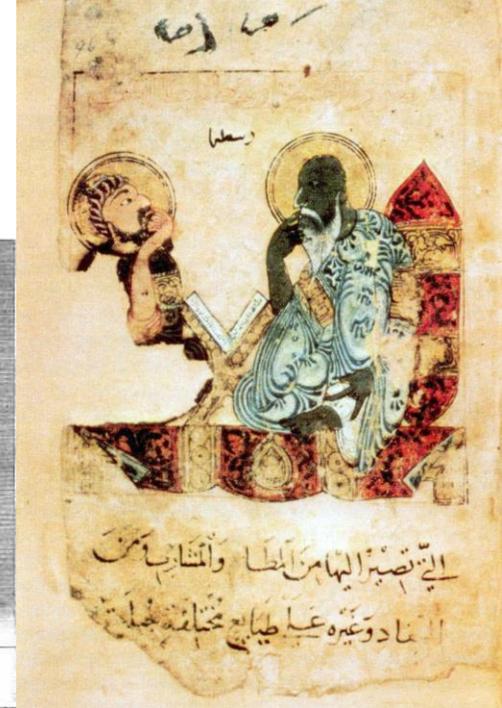
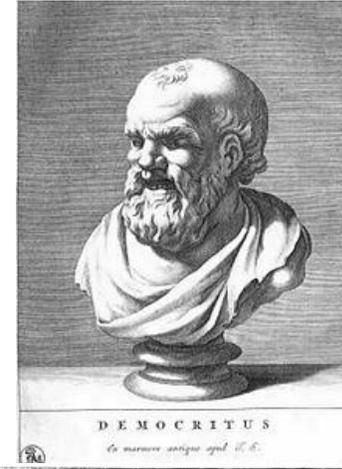
Name of Plane Figures	Areas (in sq. Units)	Perimeter (in Units)
Circle	$\pi (\text{Radius})^2$	$2\pi \times \text{Radius}$
Rectangle	Length x Width	$2(\text{Length} + \text{Width})$
Square	Side x Side	$4 \times \text{Side}$
Triangle	$\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Base} \times \text{Height}$	Sum of all Sides
Rhombus	Length x Height	4 Side

mathematical theorems



scientific observation

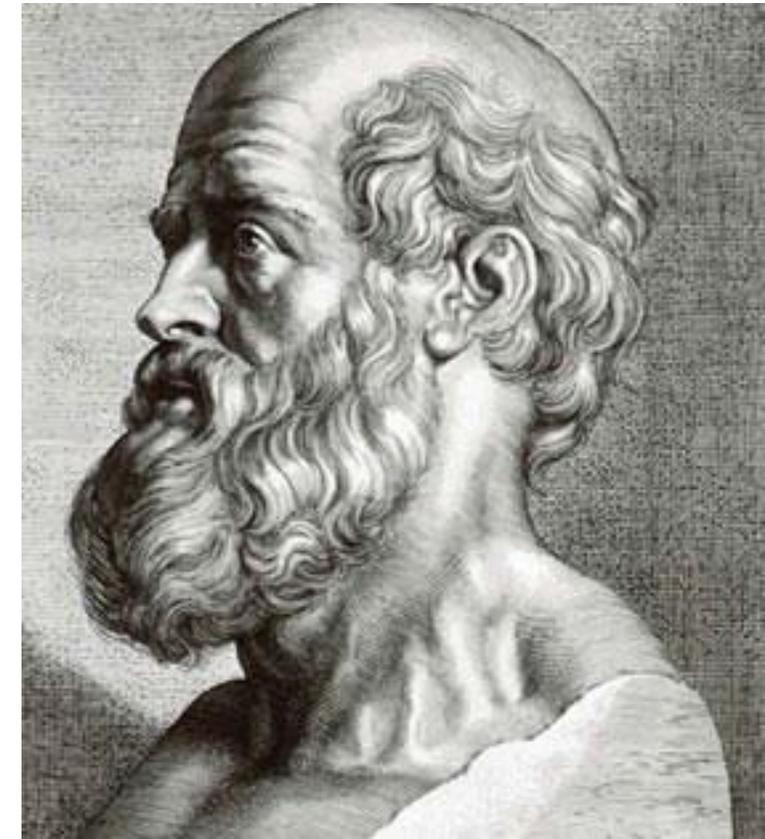
- Define a question
- Gather information and resources (observe)
- Form an explanatory hypothesis
- Test the hypothesis by performing an experiment and collecting data in a reproducible manner
- Analyze the data
- Interpret the data and draw conclusions that serve as a starting point for new hypothesis
- Publish results
- Retest (frequently done by other scientists)



[Timeline of the History of the Scientific Method](#)

Hippocratic Oath

- I swear by Apollo Physician and Asclepius and Hygieia and Panacea and all the gods and goddesses, making them my witnesses, that I will fulfill according to my ability and judgment this oath and this covenant:
- To hold him who has taught me this art as equal to my parents and to live my life in partnership with him, and if he is in need of money to give him a share of mine, and to regard his offspring as equal to my brothers in male lineage and to teach them this art—if they desire to learn it—without fee and covenant; to give a share of precepts and oral instruction and all the other learning to my sons and to the sons of him who has instructed me and to pupils who have signed the covenant and have taken an oath according to the medical law, but no one else.
- I will apply dietetic measures for the benefit of the sick according to my ability and judgment; I will keep them from harm and injustice.
- I will neither give a deadly drug to anybody who asked for it, nor will I make a suggestion to this effect. Similarly I will not give to a woman an abortive remedy. In purity and holiness I will guard my life and my art.
- I will not use the knife, not even on sufferers from stone, but will withdraw in favor of such men as are engaged in this work.
- Whatever houses I may visit, I will come for the benefit of the sick, remaining free of all intentional injustice, of all mischief and in particular of sexual relations with both female and male persons, be they free or slaves.
- What I may see or hear in the course of the treatment or even outside of the treatment in regard to the life of men, which on no account one must spread abroad, I will keep to myself, holding such things shameful to be spoken about.
- If I fulfill this oath and do not violate it, may it be granted to me to enjoy life and art, being honored with fame among all men for all time to come; if I transgress it and swear falsely, may the opposite of all this be my lot.



sculpture



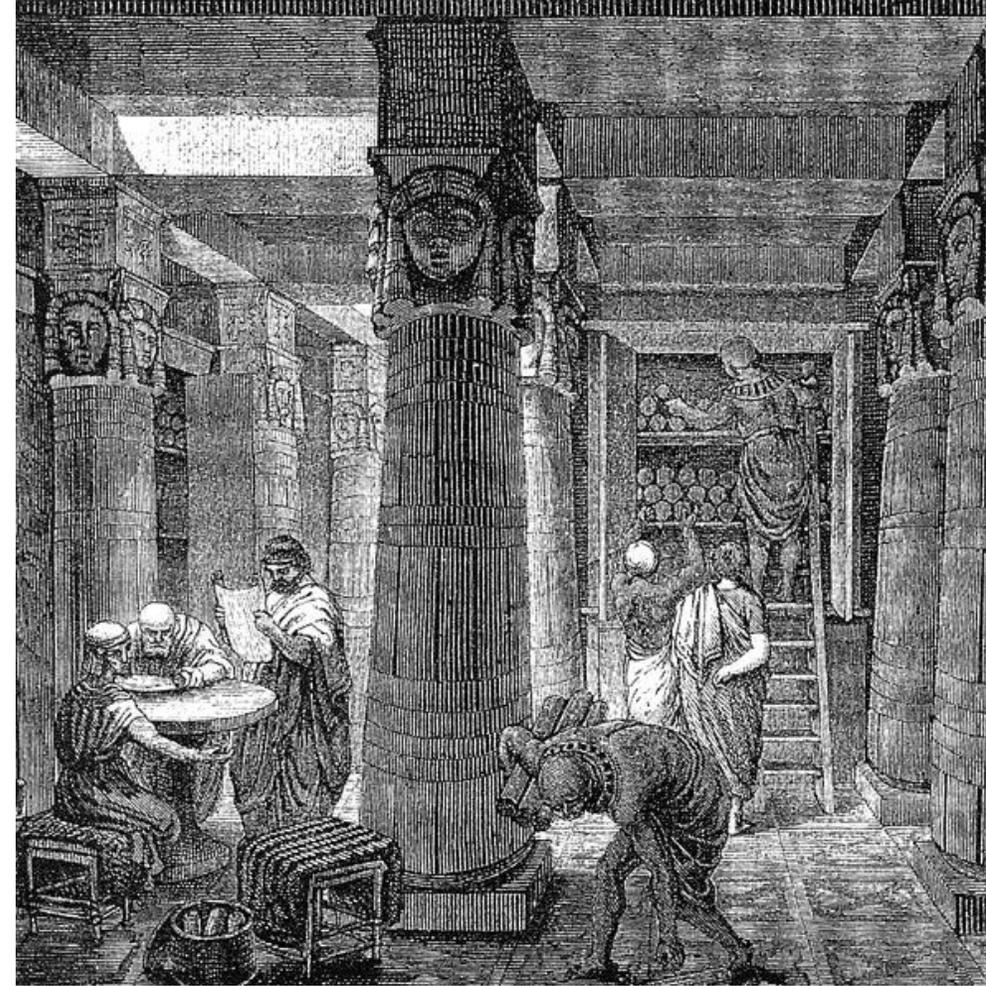
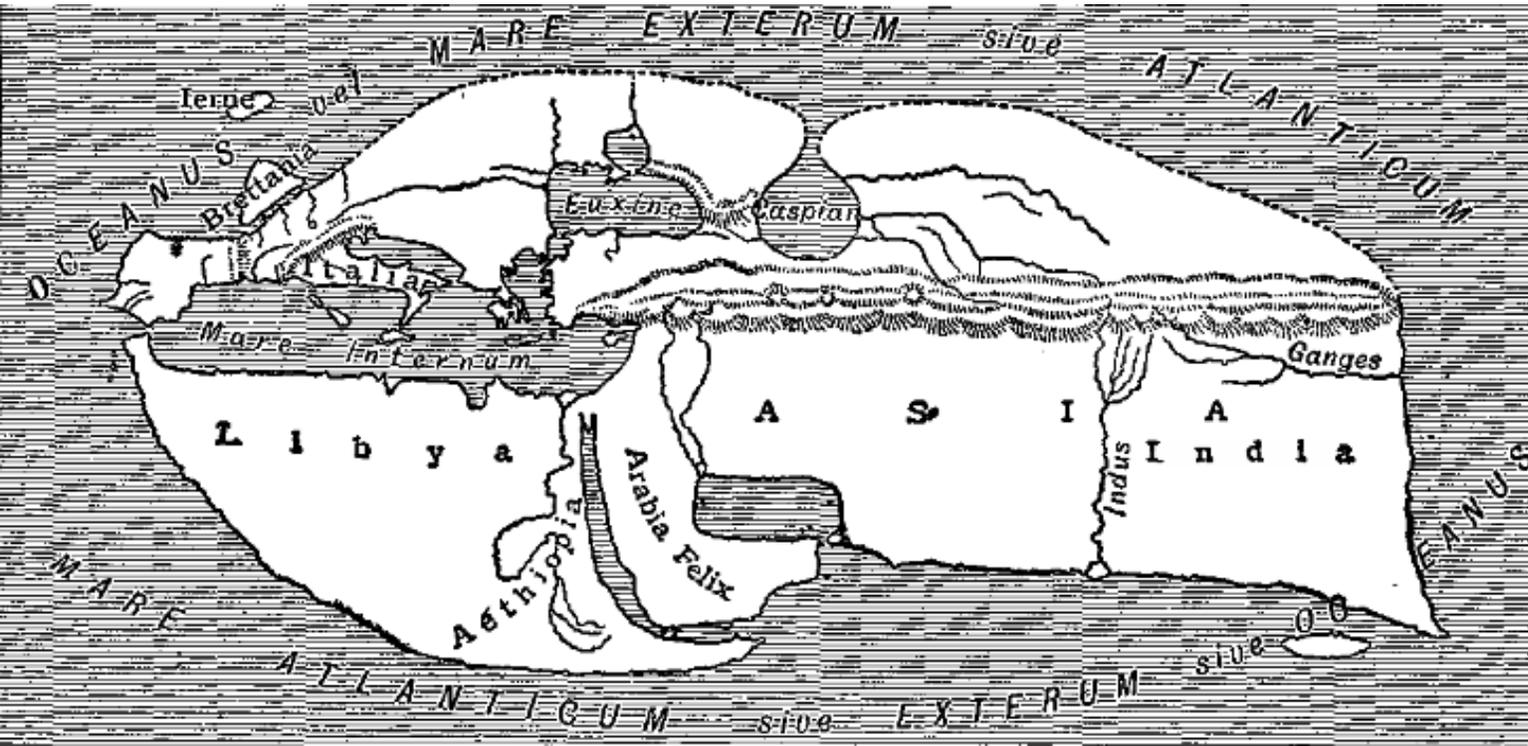
temples



museums

"Institutions of the Muses"

- Home of music and poetry
- Philosophical school
- Library
- Storehouse of texts
- Similar to a modern university



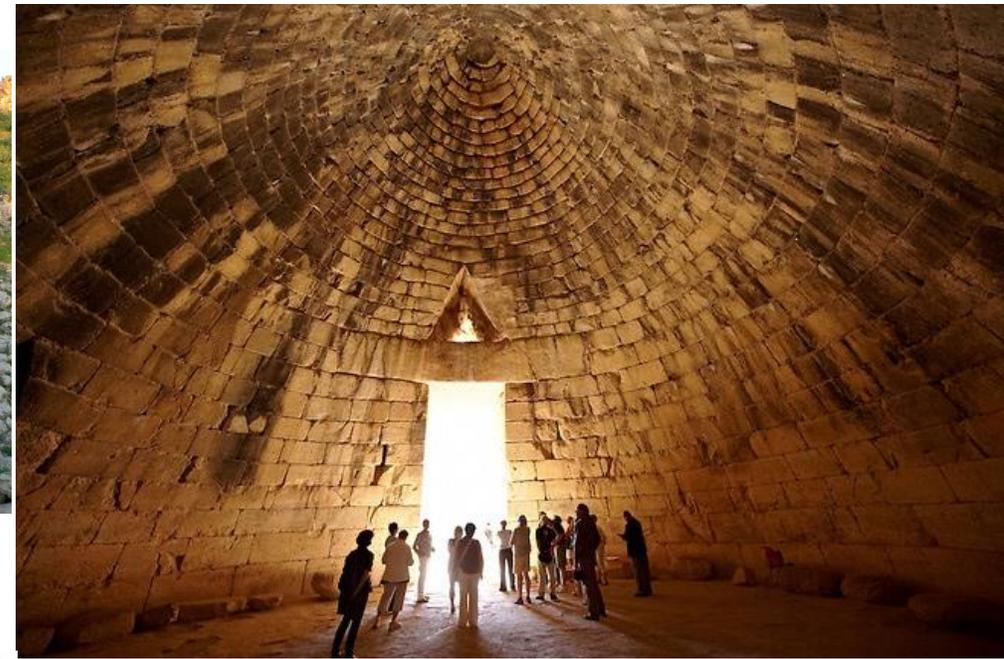
Parthenon



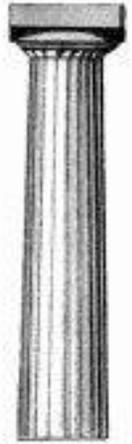
baths



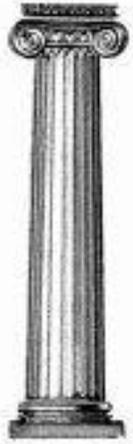
corbel arches



Doric columns



Doric



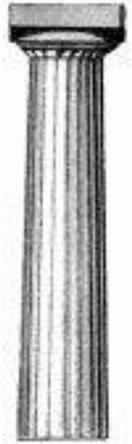
Ionic



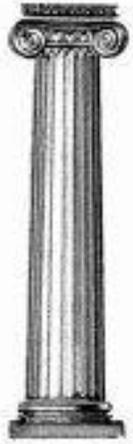
Corinthian



Ionic columns



Doric



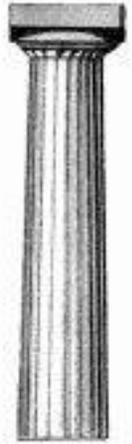
Ionic



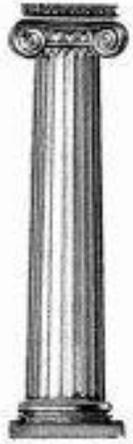
Corinthian



Corinthian columns



Doric



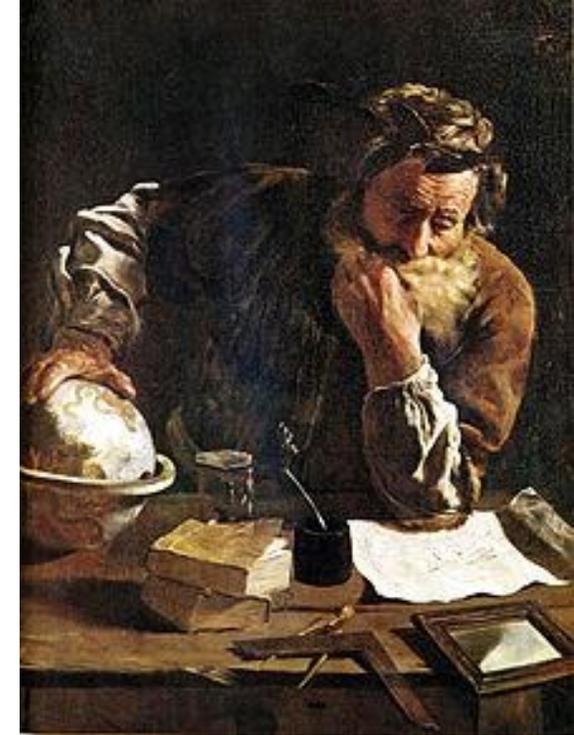
Ionic



Corinthian



lever

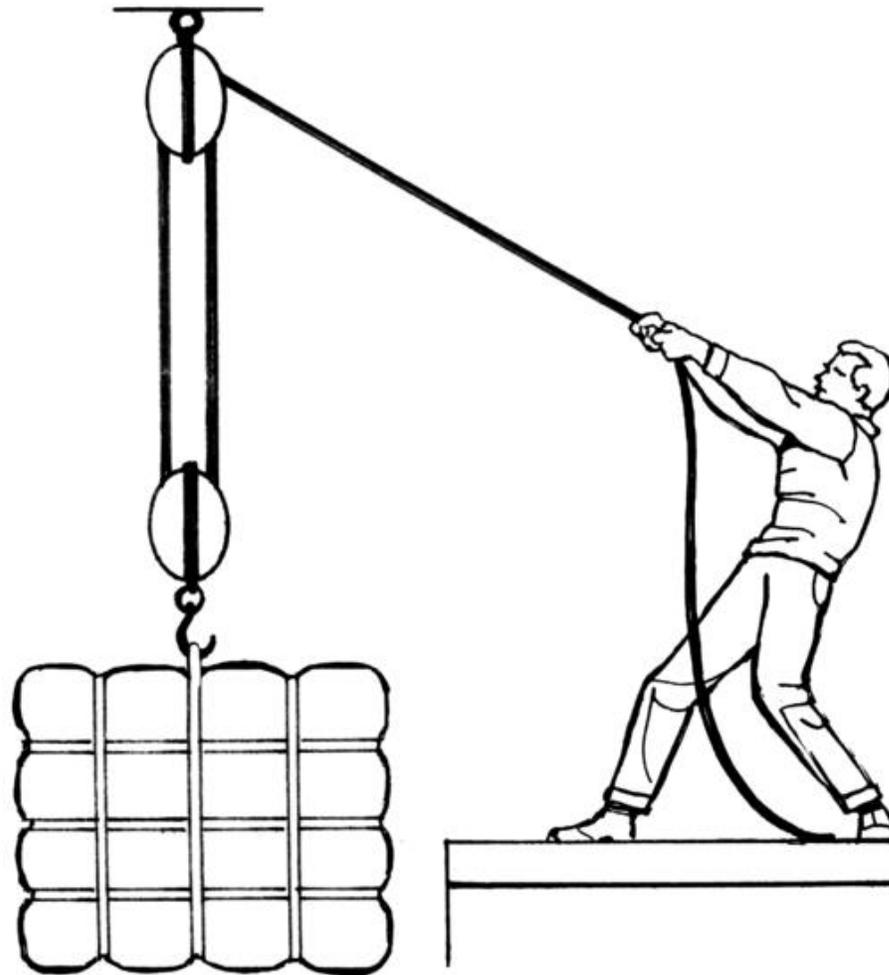


Archimedes

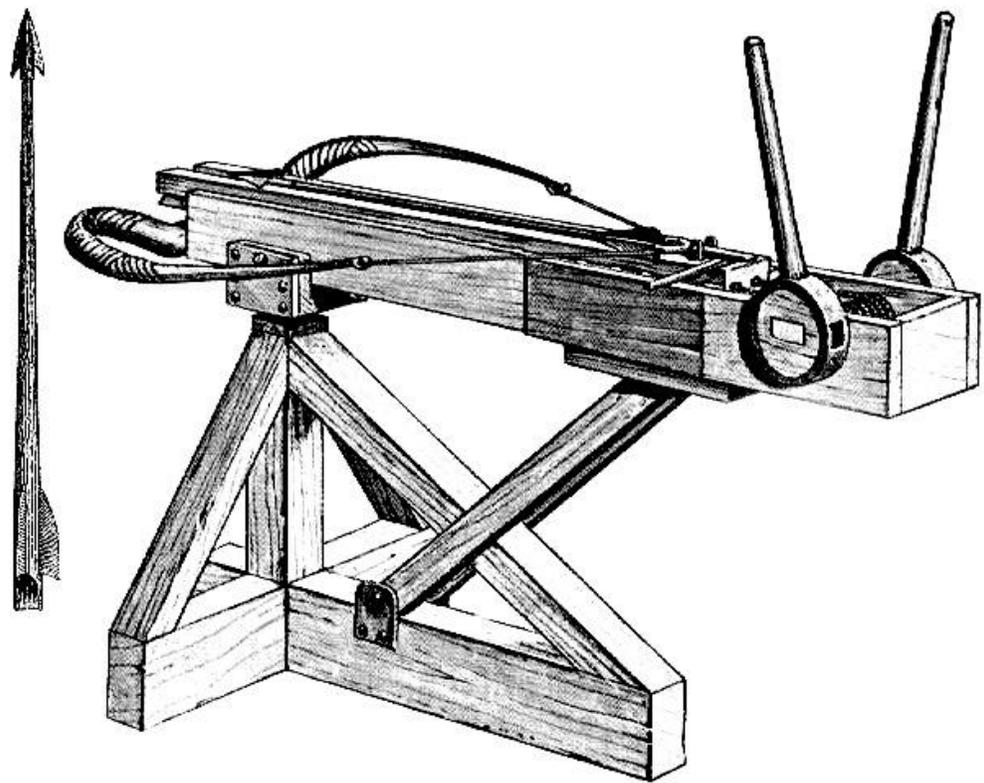
compound pulley



Hero of Alexandria

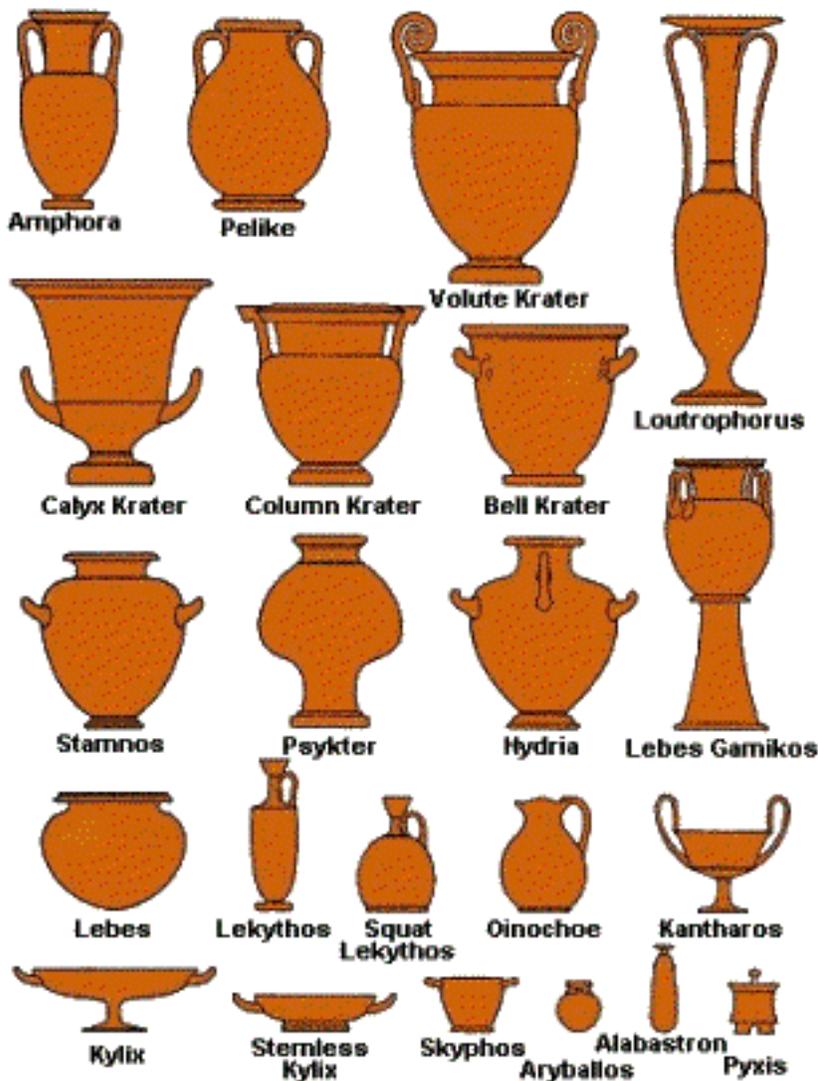


catapult

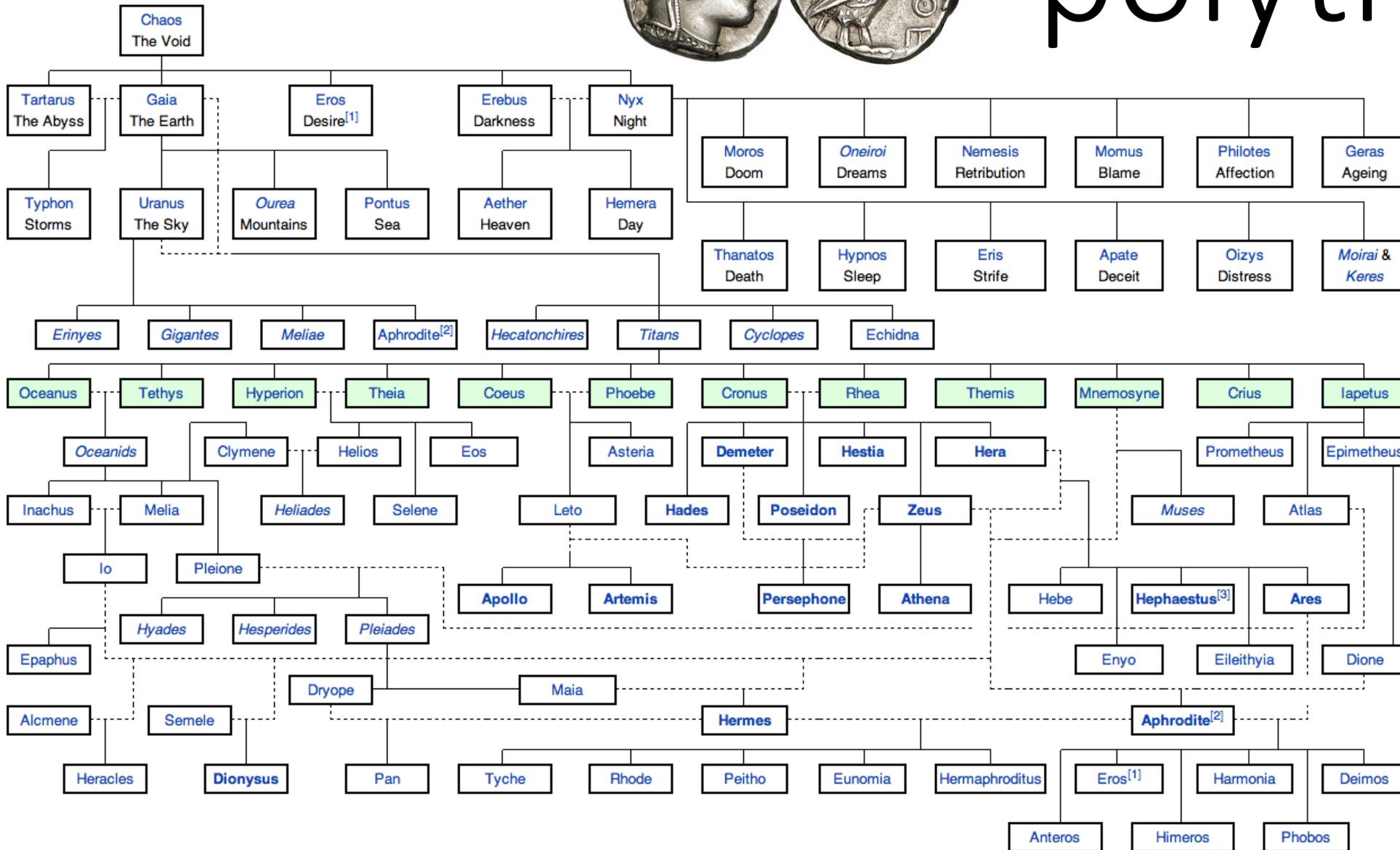


pottery

Common Shapes and Comparative Sizes



polytheism



Key: The essential Olympians' names are given in bold font.

Key: The names marked in green are that of the 12 original Titans.

alphabet



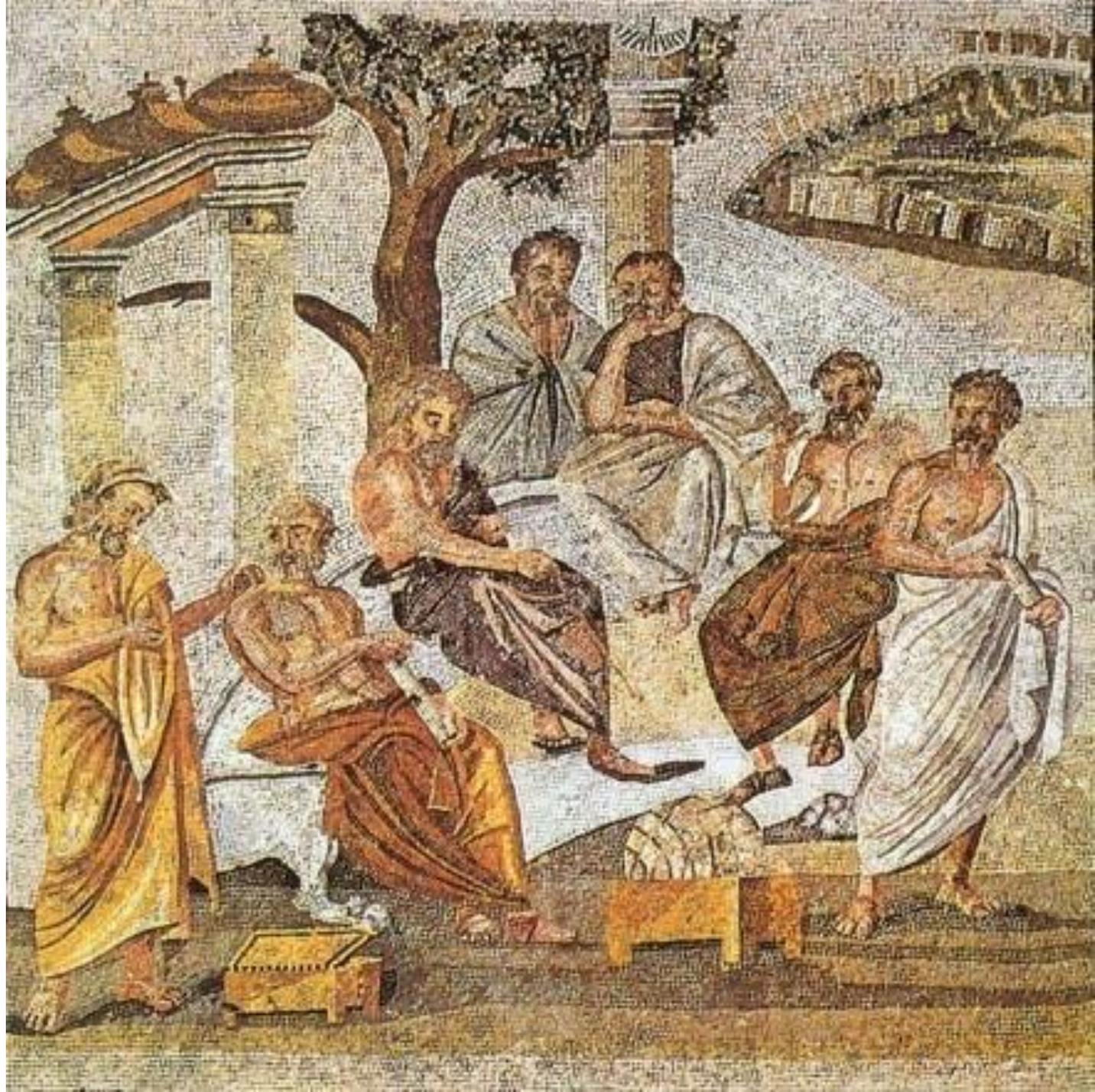
The Greek Alphabet

Miniscule Form	Uncial Form	Greek Name	English Pronunciation	English Name
α	A	άλφα	a - father	Alpha
β	B	βητα	b - bat	Beta
γ	Γ	γαμμα	g - gave	Gamma
δ	Δ	δελτα	d - dog	Delta
ε	E	έψιλον	e - met	Epsilon
ζ	Z	ζητα	z, dz - adz	Zeta
η	H	ήτα	e - they	Eta
θ	Θ	θητα	th - thin	Theta
ι	I	ιώτα	i - machine	Iota
κ	K	καππα	k - king	Kappa
λ	Λ	λαμδα	l - lake	Lambda
μ	M	μου	m - man	Mu
ν	N	νου	n - noon	Nu
ξ	Ξ	ξι	x, ks - ax	Xi
ο	Ο	όμικρον	o - log	Omicron
π	Π	πι	p - pea	Pi
ρ	Ρ	ρώ	r, hro - more	Rho
σ, ς	Σ	σιγμα	s - sing	Sigma
τ	Τ	ταυ	t - to	Tau
υ	Υ	ύψιλον	u - toon	Upsilon
φ	Φ	φι	ph - phone	Phi
χ	Χ	χι	kh, ch - Bach	Chi
ψ	Ψ	ψι	ps - lips	Psi
ω	Ω	ώμεγα	o - tone	Omega

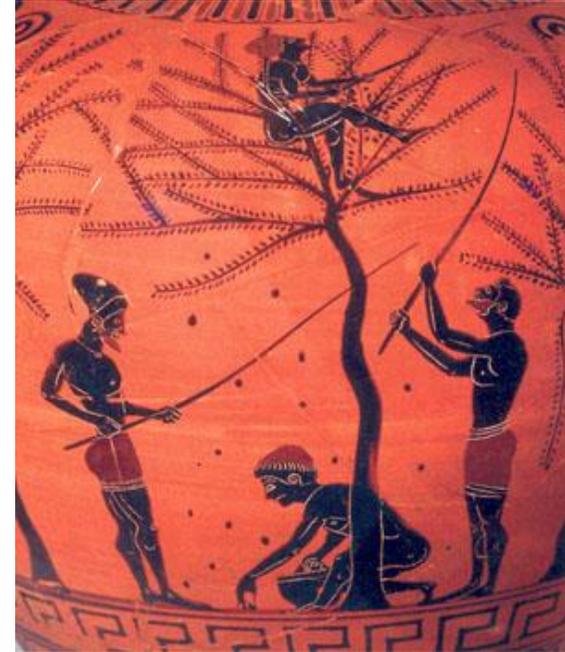
school



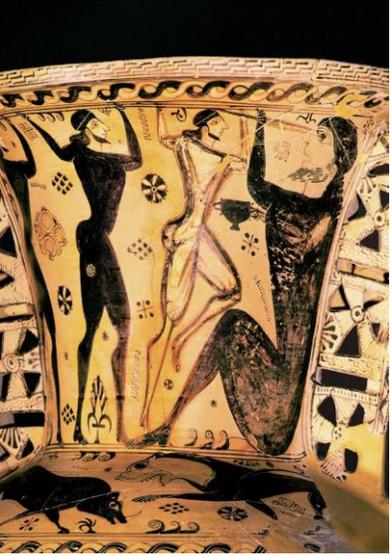
The Ancient Greek gymnasium functioned as a training facility for competitors in public games. It was also a place for socializing and engaging in intellectual pursuits. In this way it was an early form of school. The name gymnasium comes from the Ancient Greek term *gymnós* meaning "naked". Athletes competed nude, a practice said to encourage aesthetic appreciation of the male body.



olive oil



wine



Rhyton
ancient wine cup



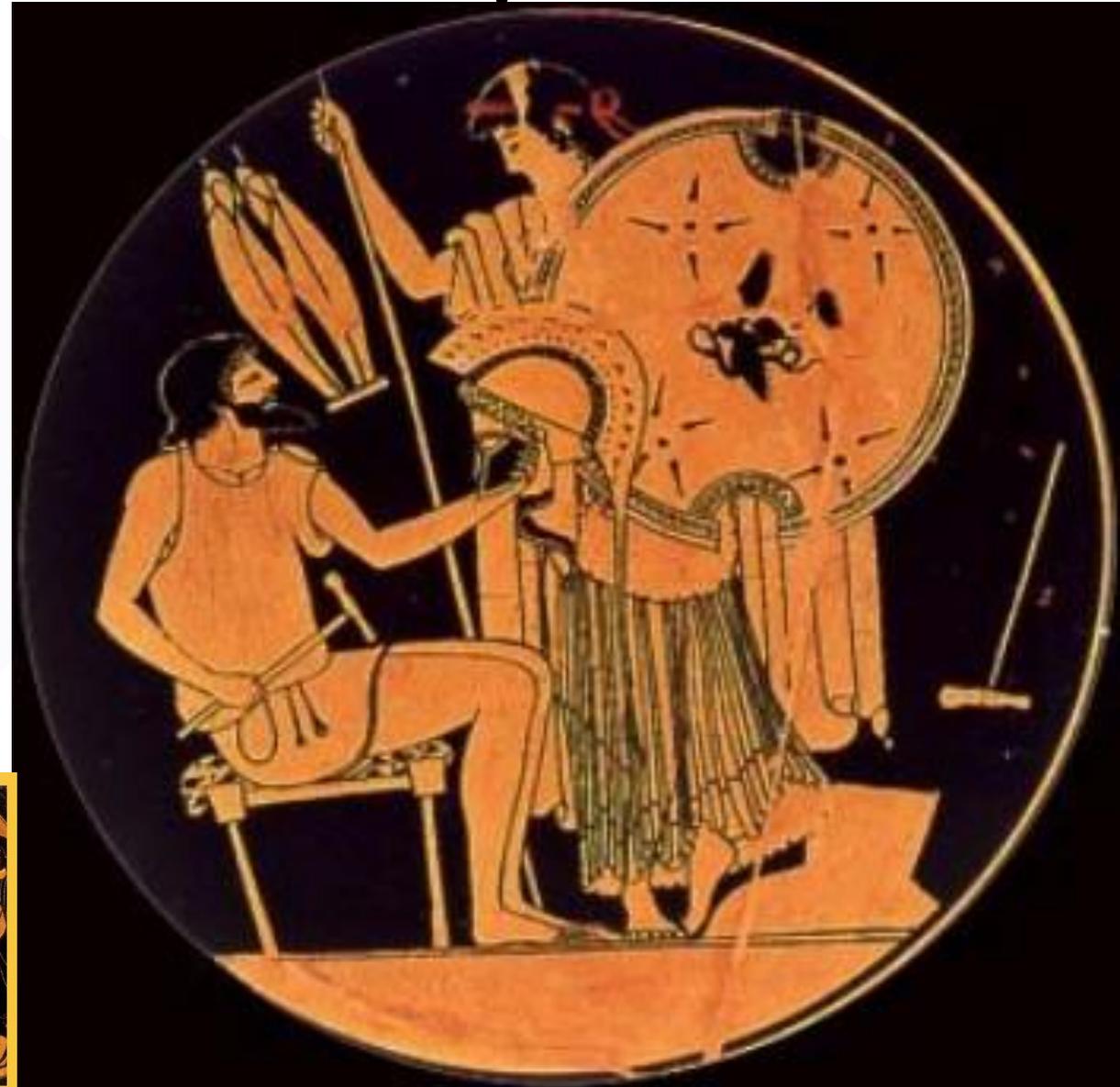
Amphora
ancient wine bottle



woolen cloth



iron tools and weapons



bronze tools and art



trade



Griechische Kolonisation im 8. bis 6. Jahrhundert v. Chr.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Apollonia | Griechen | ● | Ionier |
| Panormos | Phönizier | ● | Dorier |
| Tarquinia | Sonstige | ● | Achäer |
| | | ● | Aioler |
| | | ■ | Mutterstadt |

km

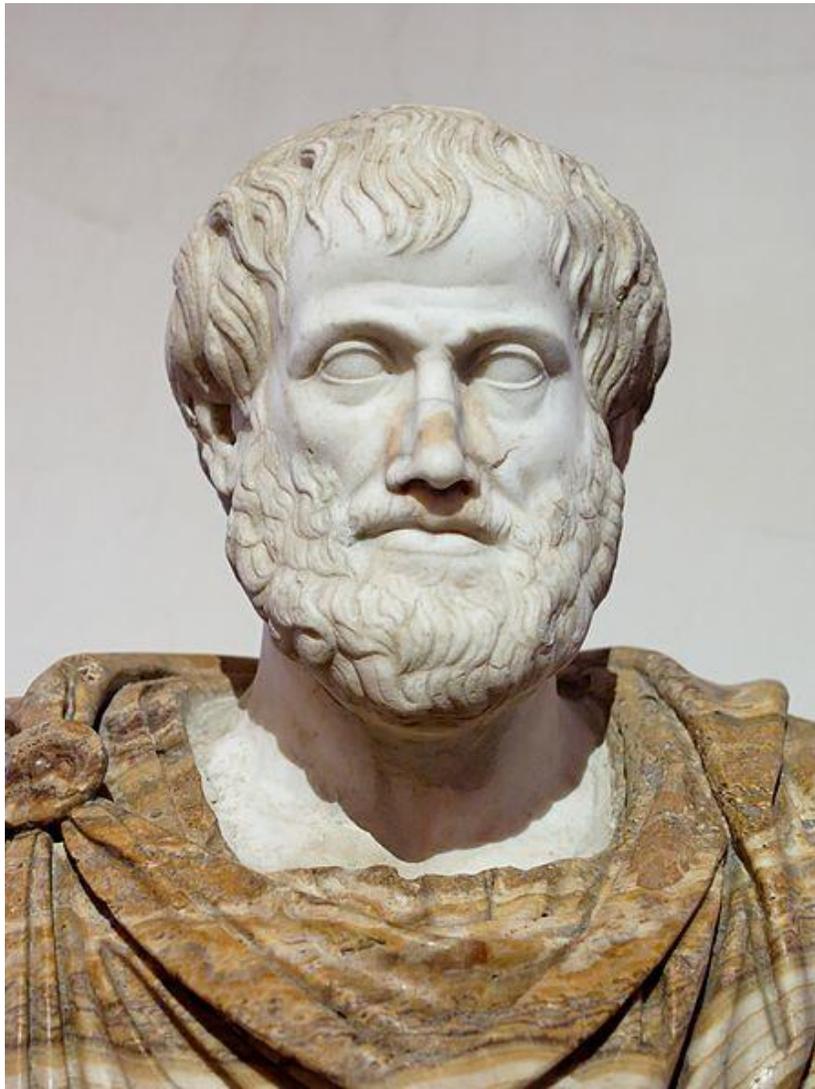
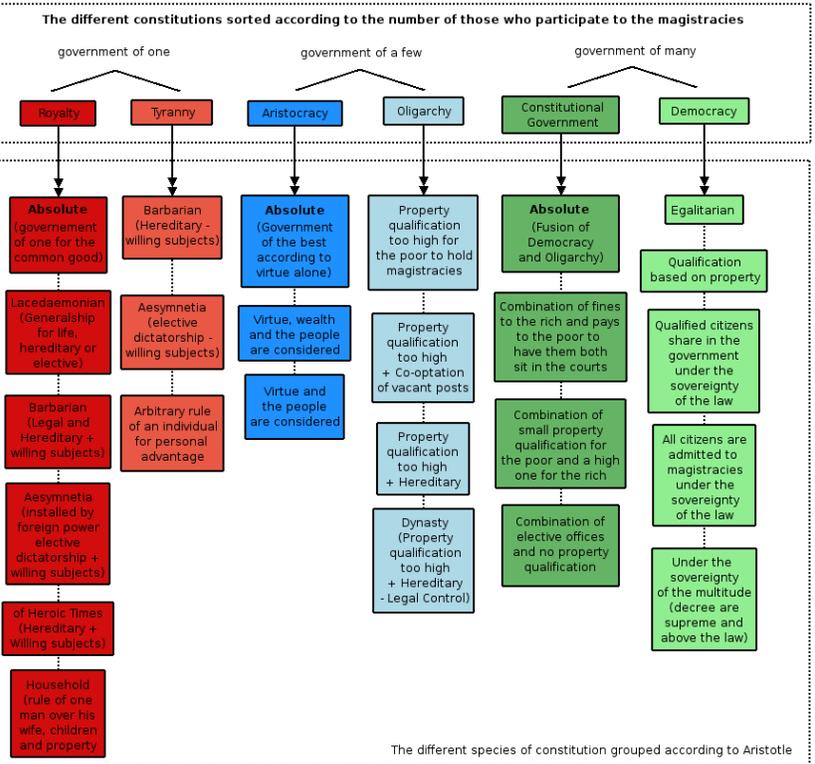
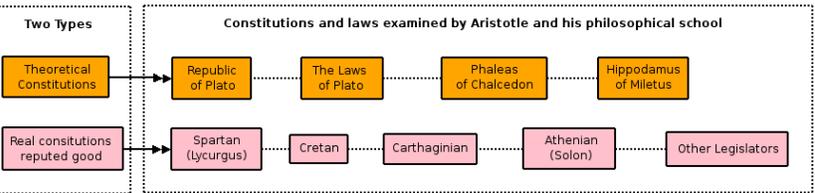
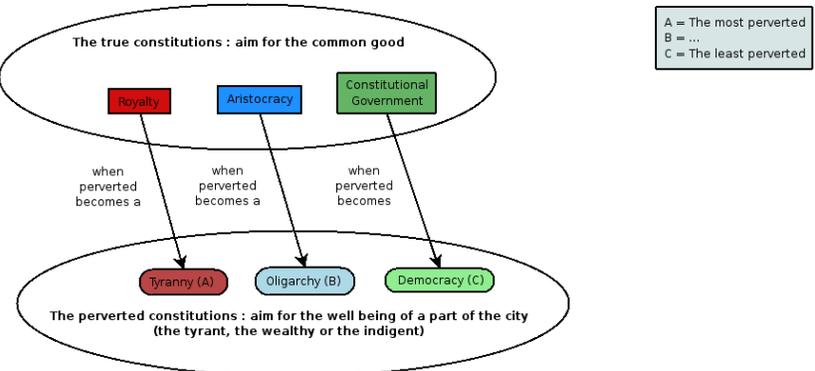




markets
(agora)



Aristotle's Politics

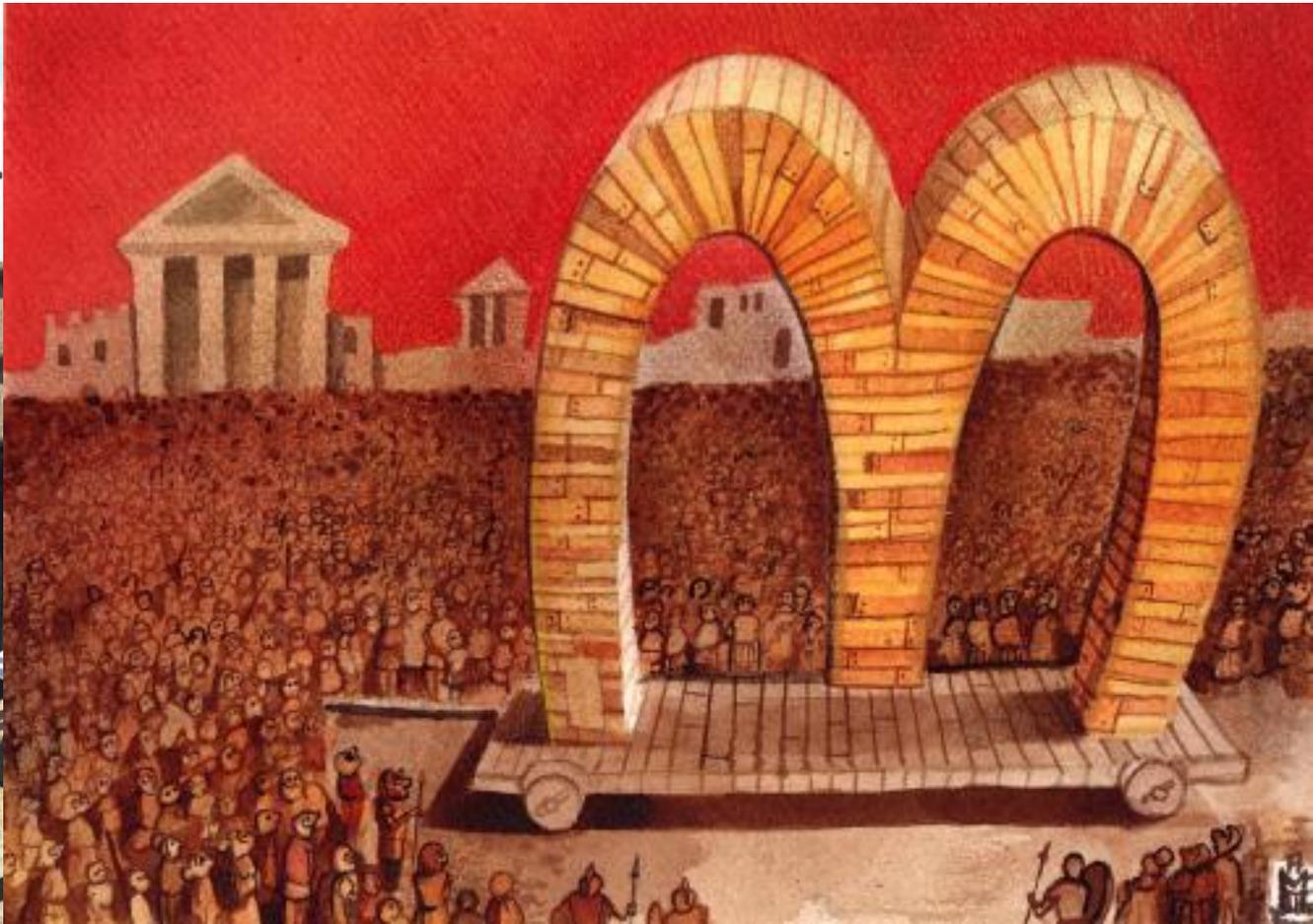
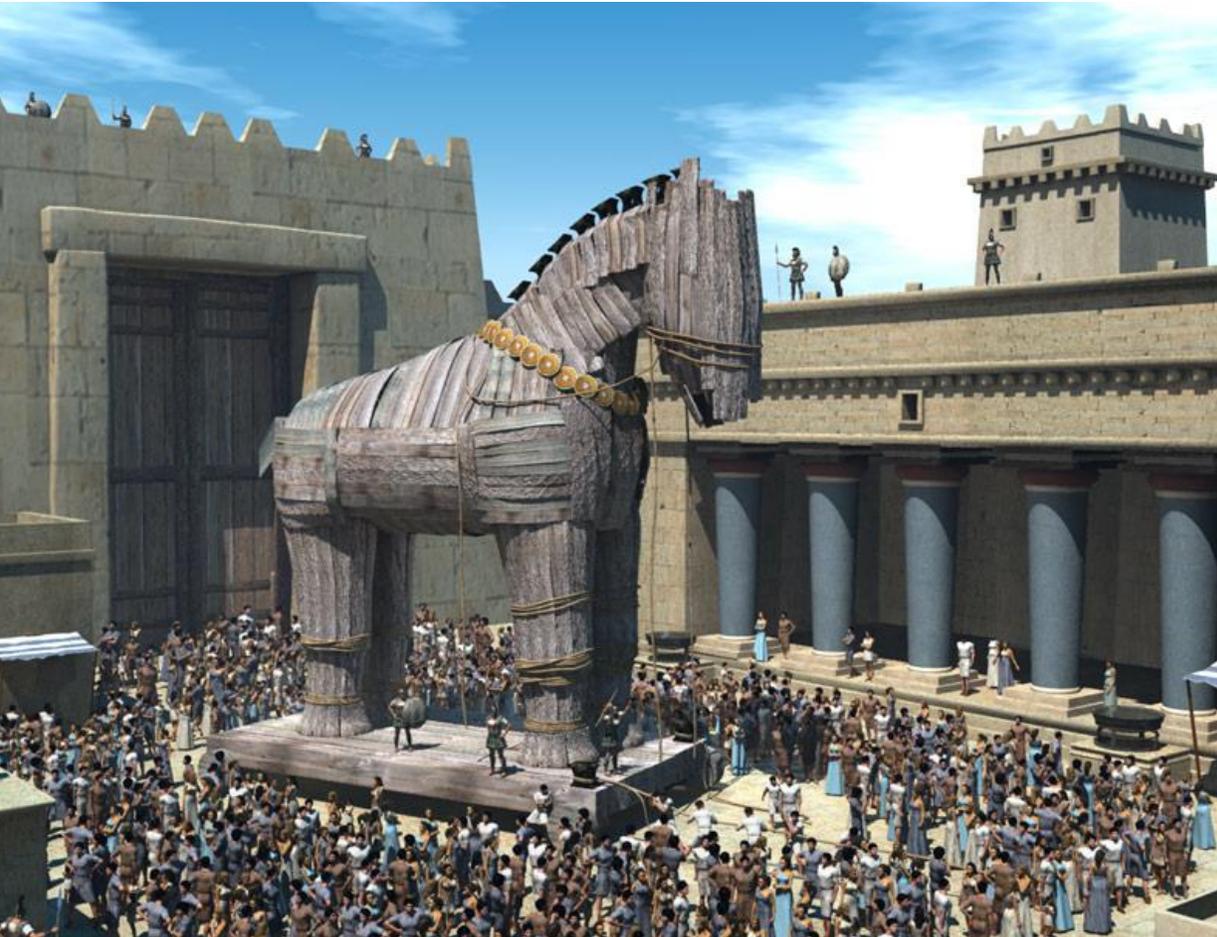


Source: Aristotle's Politics, Book II, Chapters 7 to 14 of Book III and Chapters 4 to 10 of Book IV

direct democracy



Trojan Horse



Delian League

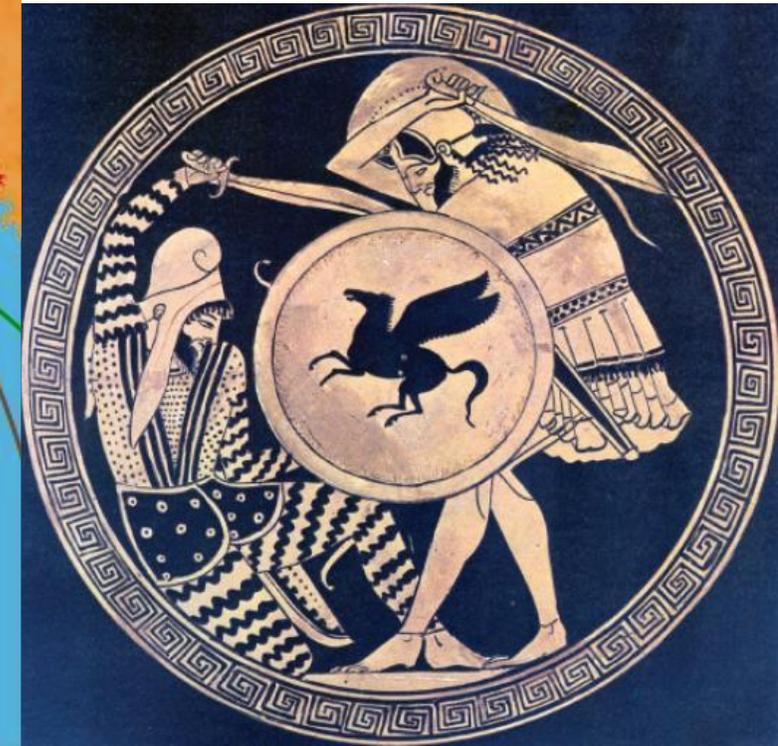


The Athenian Empire at the brink of the Peloponnesian War (431 BCE)

- City-state (date captured)
- ★ Cleruchy (Athenian garrison) (date)
- ★ Rebellion against Athens (date)
- Athenian territory
- Territory of allied city-states
- Ⓚ I Thrace district
- Ⓚ II Hellespontic district
- Ⓚ III Ionic district
- Ⓚ IV Carian district (joined with ionic after 438)
- Ⓚ V Islands district

0 25 50 100 km
0 25 50 mi

defeat of Persia



Olympics



- discus
- javelin
- long jump
- chariot racing
- wrestling
- pankration
- boxing
- foot races

