

Module 4: Ancient Greece

Topic 4 Content: Contributions of Greek Culture

Instructions



INSTRUCTIONS

Click on each category to learn about contributions of Greek culture. Once you have finished learning about a subject, click the X in the upper right corner to close the box.

Exit the interactivity when you are done exploring the content.

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EDUCATION

Click on each category to learn about contributions of Greek culture. Once you have finished learning about a subject, click the X in the upper right corner to close the box.

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Drama

DRAMA X

Aeschylus was an ancient Greek tragedian known as the "Father of Tragedy." His works include *The Persians*, *Seven Against Thebes*, *The Suppliants*, *Agamemnon*, *The Libation Bearers*, *The Eumenides*, and *Prometheus Bound*.

Sophocles was an ancient Greek writer of tragedies whose works include *Ajax*, *Antigone*, *Oedipus Rex*, *Electra*, *Philoctetes*, and *Oedipus at Colonus*.

Most students study one or both of these writers in high school and college literature courses because the themes are still relevant, and about the nature of people and their interactions, the forces of good and evil, and religion.

SCIENCE

MATH

PHILOSOPHY

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Most students study one or both of these writers in high school and college literature courses because the themes are about the nature of people and their interactions, the forces of good and evil, and are thus relevant today.

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Poetry


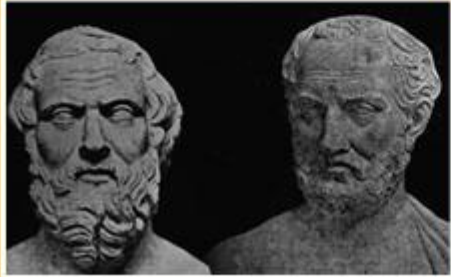
DRAMA	ART	SCIENCE
POETRY Homer was an ancient Greek epic poet and the author of <i>The Iliad</i> and <i>The Odyssey</i> , works about the Trojan War that recount stories of courage, honor, and divine interference. The Greeks held Homer in high regard, and his works are credited with shaping Greek culture. 		
		MATH
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History

DRAMA	ART	SCIENCE
HISTORY  <p>Herodotus was an ancient Greek historian who lived in the 5th century B.C. (B.C.E.). He was known as the "Father of History," and was the first writer to collect materials and arrange them in a narrative. His works include opinions on historical events like the Persian Wars.</p> <p>Thucydides was a historian and writer from ancient Greece who attempted to compile factual information about history without mentioning divine intervention or his opinions. He wrote <i>The History of the Peloponnesian War</i>.</p> 		MATH
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Art

The image shows a digital interface with a central window titled 'ART'. The window contains a black and white photograph of a marble bust of the Greek sculptor Phidias. To the left of the bust, the text reads: 'Phidias was a famous 5th century sculptor and painter. Two of his most famous works include a massive sculpture of the goddess Athena for the Parthenon, and the Statue of Zeus at Olympia. The Statue of Zeus is considered one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.' The central window has a red background and a white 'X' icon in the top right corner. Surrounding the central window are several colored rectangular blocks representing other subject categories: 'DRAMA' (green), 'POETRY' (brown), 'HISTORY' (orange), and 'OPHY' (red). There are also some unlabelled colored blocks in yellow, brown, and green.

Phidias was a famous 5th century sculptor and painter. Two of his most famous works include a massive sculpture of the goddess Athena for the Parthenon, and the Statue of Zeus at Olympia. The Statue of Zeus is considered one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.

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Architecture

DRAMA **ART** **SCIENCE**

POETRY

ARCHITECTURE ✕

Greek architecture used several styles of columns which are still used today. Ionic columns have a top decorated with scrolls and egg-shaped designs. Corinthian columns are slender and decorated at the top with items like leaves and scrolls. They are the most ornate type of Greek column. Doric columns have a smooth, round top with little to no decoration. They are the least ornate type of Greek column.

HISTORY **PHILOSOPHY**


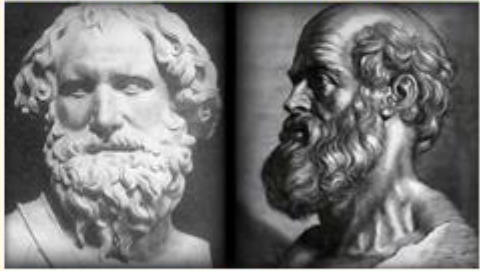
Ionic Corinthian Doric

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Science

DRAMA	SCIENCE  Archimedes was an ancient Greek scientist and mathematician known for the discovery of density, physics, the science of pulleys and levers, and the foundations for many theories in the field. He lived from 278 to 212 B.C. (B.C.E.). Hippocrates was an ancient Greek physician known for organizing the field of medicine, condensing knowledge of previous medical practitioners, and establishing medicine as a profession. He lived from 460 to 370 B.C. (B.C.E.), and is known as the "Father of Medicine." In modern times, doctors take the Hippocratic Oath, which is named after him. 
POETRY	
HISTORY	

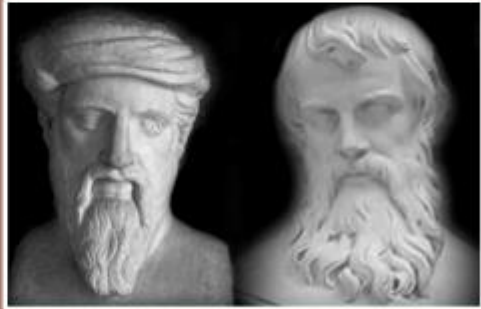
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Math

DRAMA	ART	SCIENCE
	MATH Euclid was an ancient Greek mathematician known as the "Father of Geometry." He contributed to math through geometry, theorems, and the subject's history. He wrote <i>The Elements</i> , a collection of thirteen books about geometry and math.	
POETRY	Pythagoras was a Greek philosopher and mathematician who lived from 570 to 495 B.C. (B.C.E.), and is best known for developing the Pythagorean Theorem, or $(a^2 + b^2 = c^2)$.	
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Philosophy

DRAMA

ART

SCIENCE

PHILOSOPHY

Socrates was a Greek philosopher who lived from 469 to 399 B.C. (B.C.E.). He is credited with contributions to ethics and logic, and believed finding truth came by asking questions. He is one of the founders of Western philosophy and taught Plato.

Plato was a Greek philosopher and mathematician who lived from 423 to 347 B.C. (B.C.E.). He authored philosophical dialogues, including those of Socrates in *The Republic*, and founded the Academy of Athens. He examined basic philosophical questions, and described his view of an ideal state, which included a philosopher king instead of a democracy. He taught Aristotle.

Aristotle was a Greek philosopher who lived from 384 to 322 B.C. (B.C.E.). He wrote about morality, logic, politics, and science. He created a school called Lyceum, and focused on gathering information to gain knowledge and make decisions. He based his ideas on observations of people and nature, and laid the groundwork for modern approaches to science. He tutored Alexander the Great.

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