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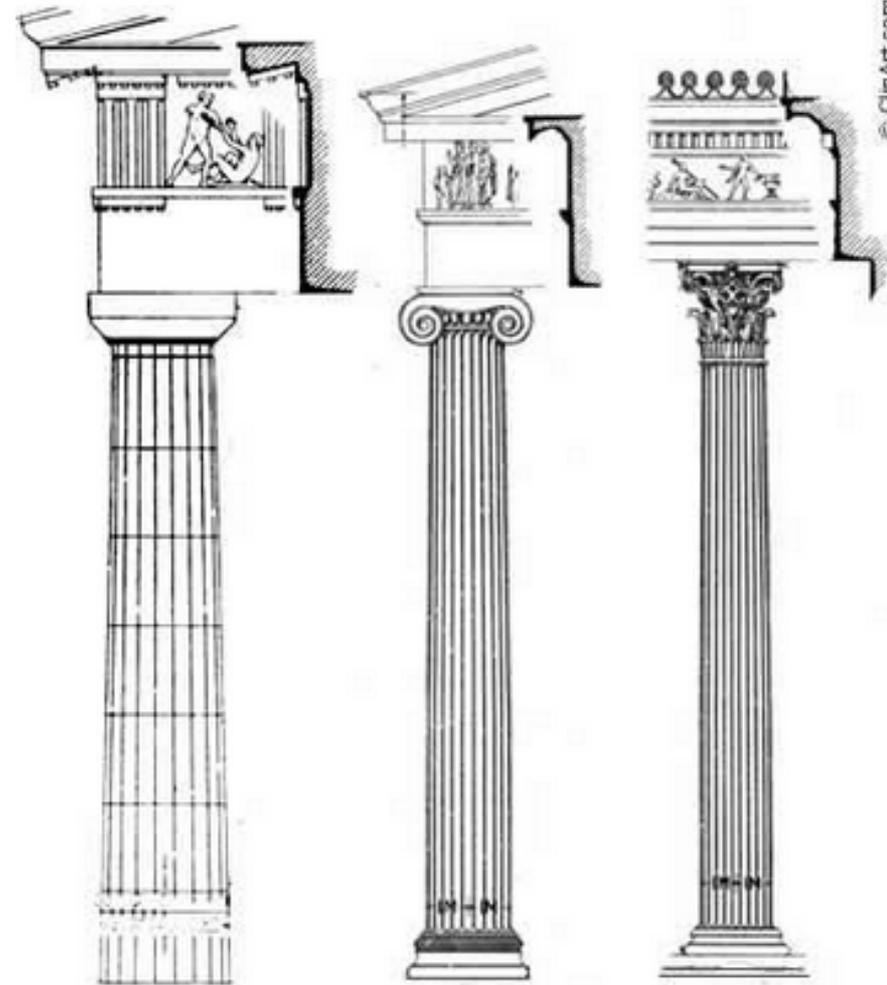
Greek Culture Contributions



Columns

Greek architecture is renowned for its use of large, stately columns in construction.

There are three types of columns typically used in Greek architecture, Doric (found at the Parthenon), Ionic, and Corinthian

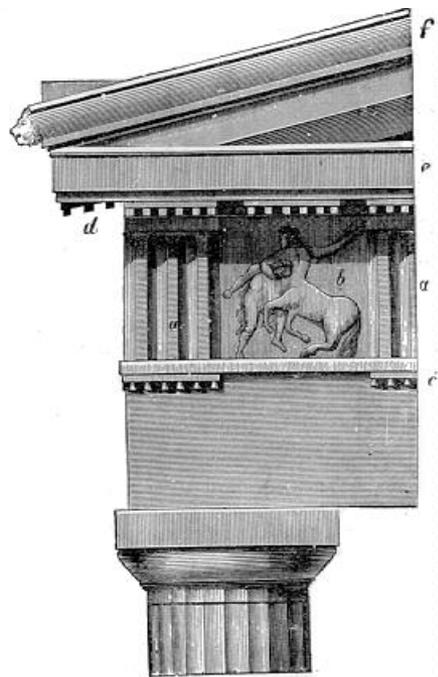


Comparison of Greek Columns: Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian

Doric

Doric columns are the most simple, and found on the Parthenon

They are simply squared off at the top.

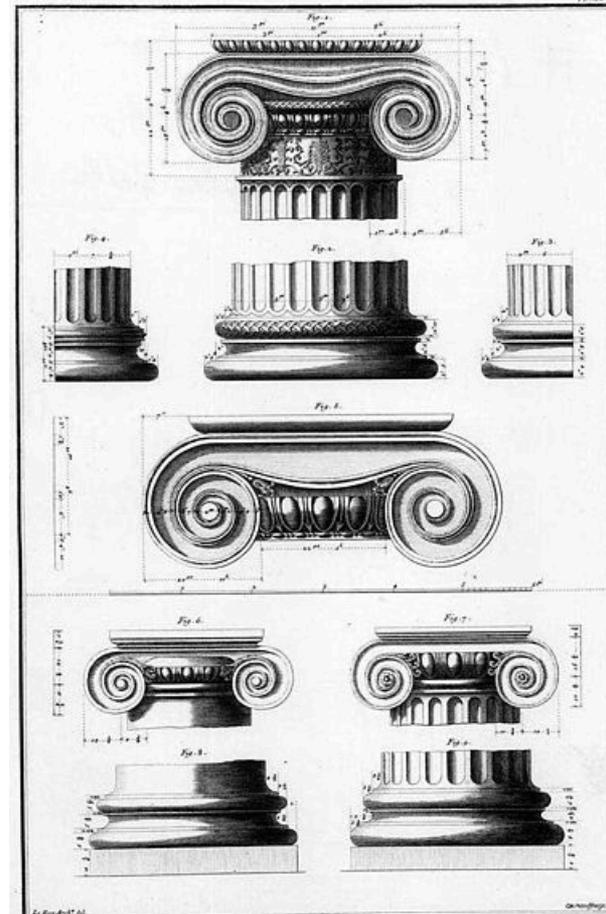
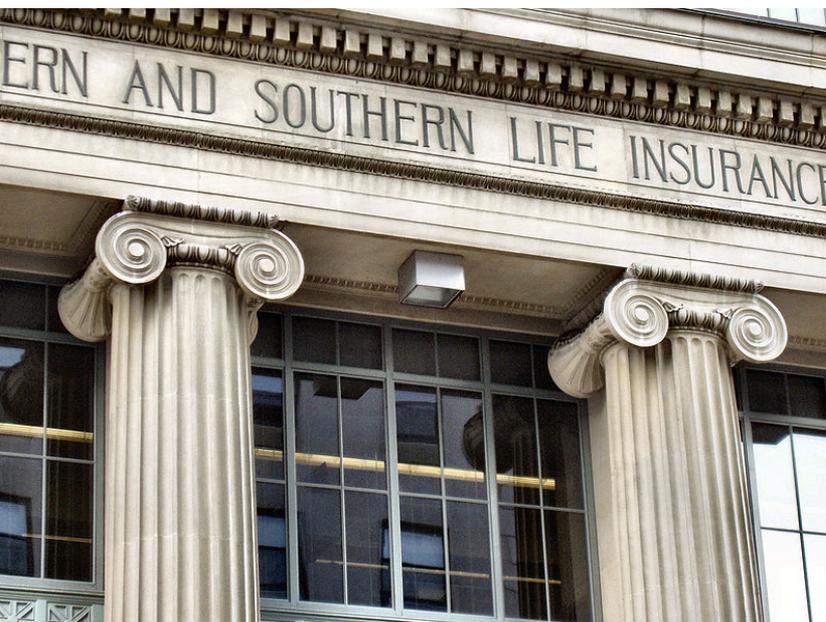


The Doric Order in the Parthenon at Athens.



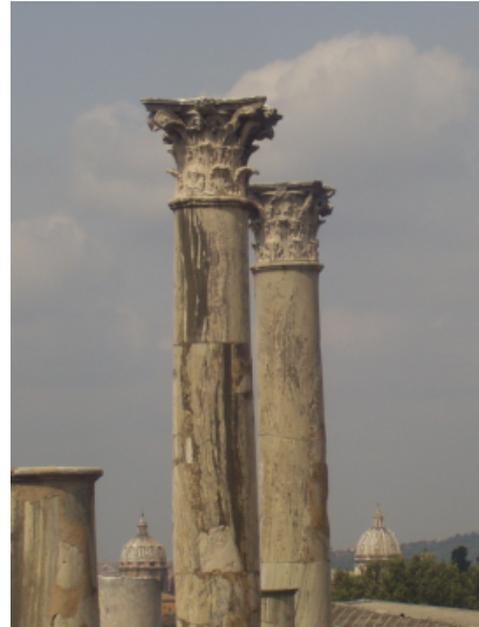
Ionic

Ionic columns are topped with something resembling circular scrolls



Corinthian

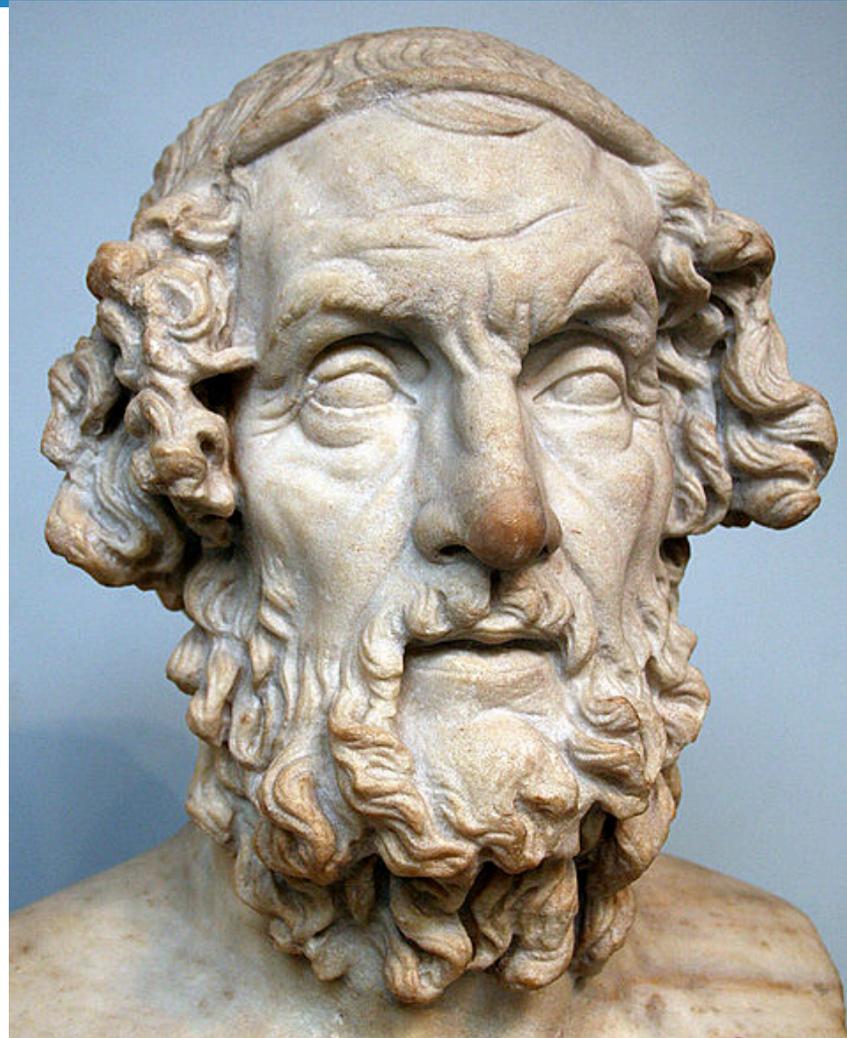
Corinthian columns are most elaborate types of columns, adorned with leaves and scrolls



Greek Literature

One of the greatest writers of ancient history was a Greek poet named Homer

Homer's two works, which influenced western literature, are *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*



Homer's Works

The Iliad

The story of the Greek war against the Trojans, which included the Trojan Horse

The Odyssey

The hero Odysseus takes 10 years to return home after the Trojan War



Contributions to Western Civilization from Greek History

Drama

The Greeks built the first theatres in the west
Productions valued pride in the city-state, and
paid tribute to the Gods

Colorful costumes, masks, and sets were
used to dramatize stories about leadership,
justice, and the duties owed to the Gods

Two types of drama: Comedy and Tragedy

Dramatists

Aeschylus

- His drama Oresteia showed how the wrath of the gods could bring misfortune to even powerful families.

Sophocles

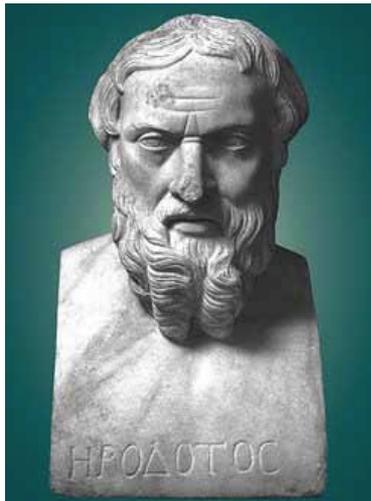
- His play Antigone showed how moral duty and duty to the gods could conflict with the laws of the state.

- Also wrote Oedipus

History

Herodotus

- Father of History
- Wrote about the Persian Wars
- Stressed Research



Thucydides

- Described the Peloponnesian War
- Avoided bias



Sculpture

Phidias

Greek sculptor responsible for two major works (both originals lost to history)

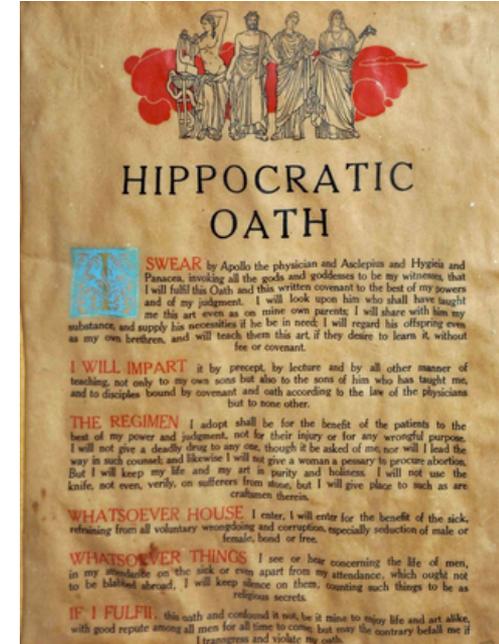
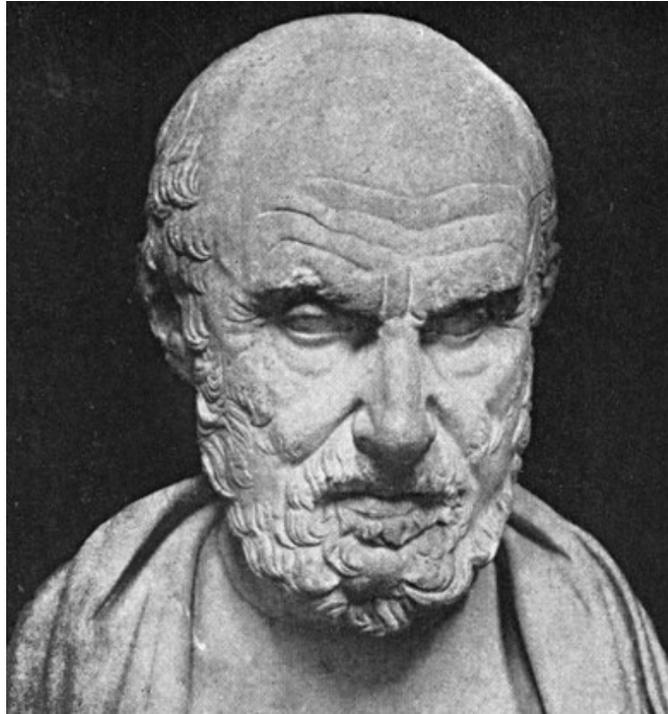
-Athena Parthenons (statue of Athena inside the Parthenon)

-Zeus at Olympia

Science

Hippocrates

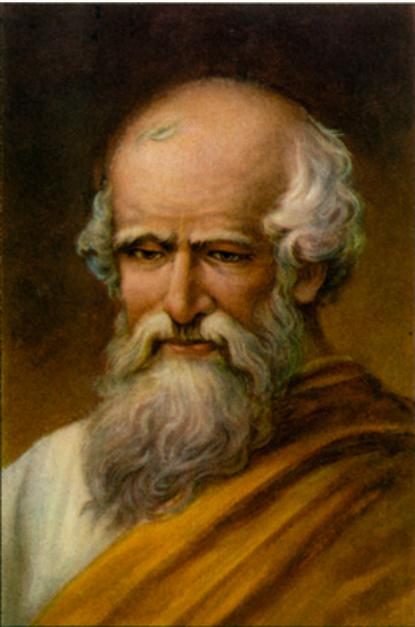
-Father of medicine, set up ethical standards for doctors still followed today, the Hippocratic Oath



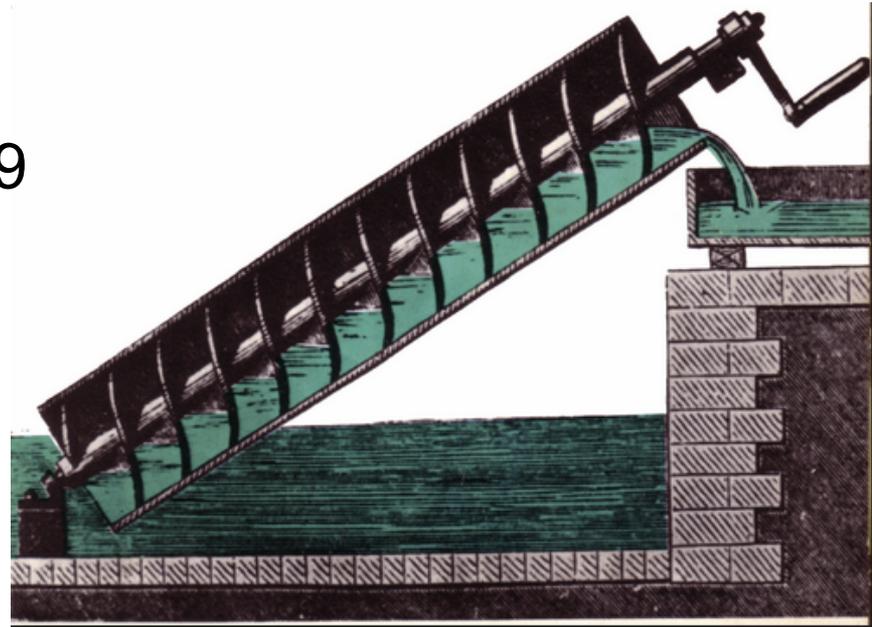
Science

Archimedes

-Mathematical Physics, invented pulley, lever, water lifts for irrigation, and pi.



$$\pi = 3.14159$$

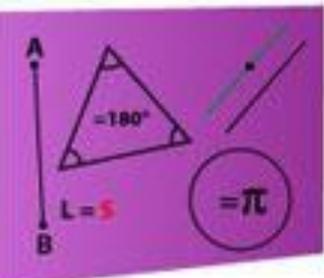


Mathematics

Euclid

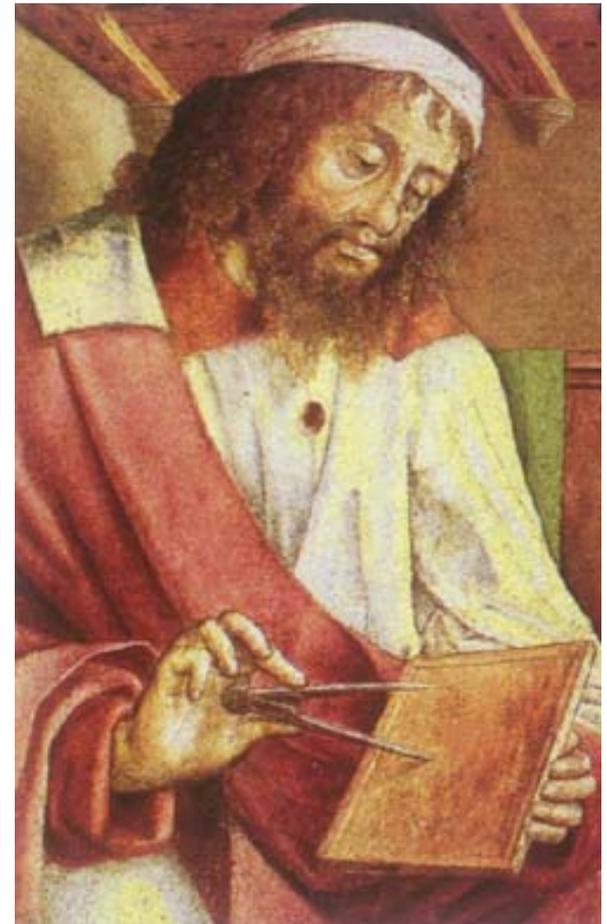
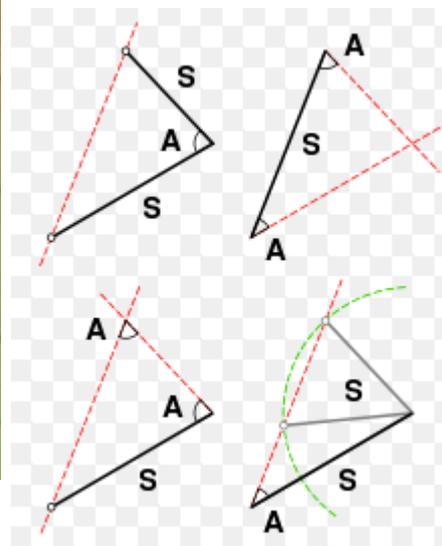
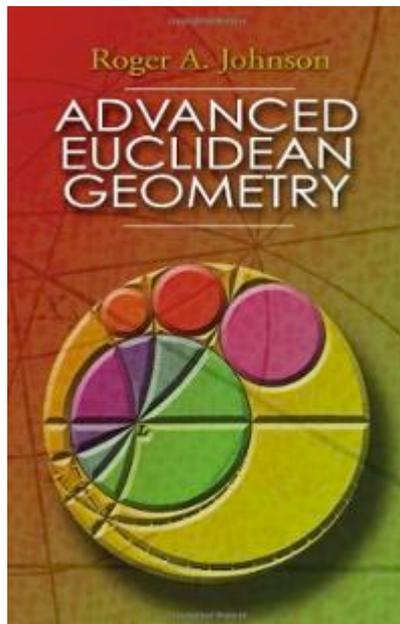
-Father of Geometry

Euclidean
Plane



Zero Curvature

Euclidian geometry



Mathematics

Pythagoras

–Pythagorean theorem (geometry)- to calculate the relationship between the sides of a right triangle

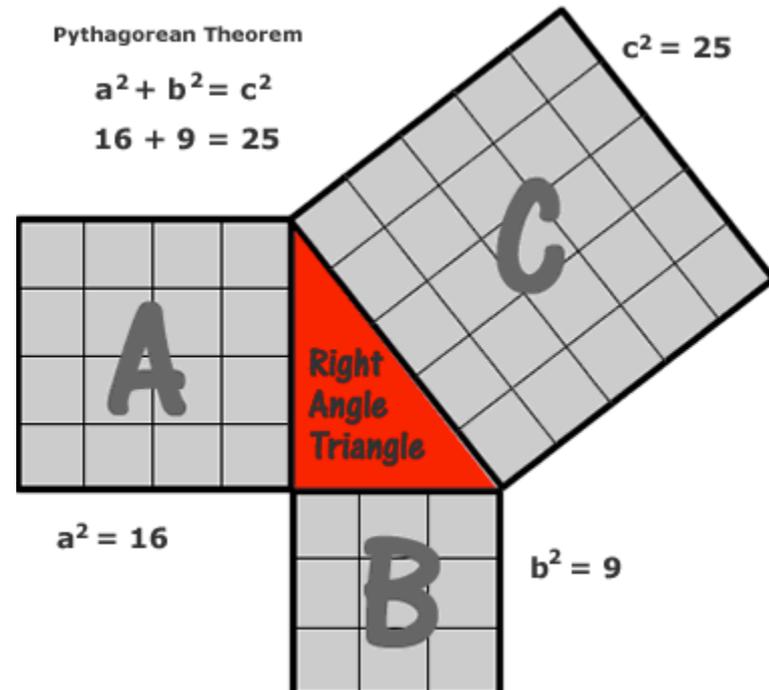


$$\underline{a^2 + b^2 = c^2}$$

Pythagorean Theorem

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

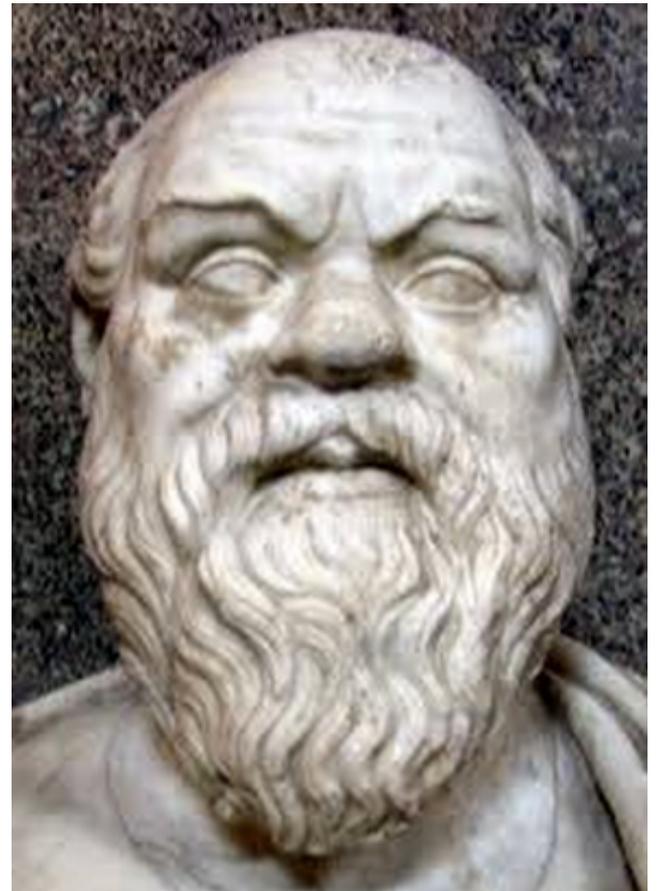
$$16 + 9 = 25$$



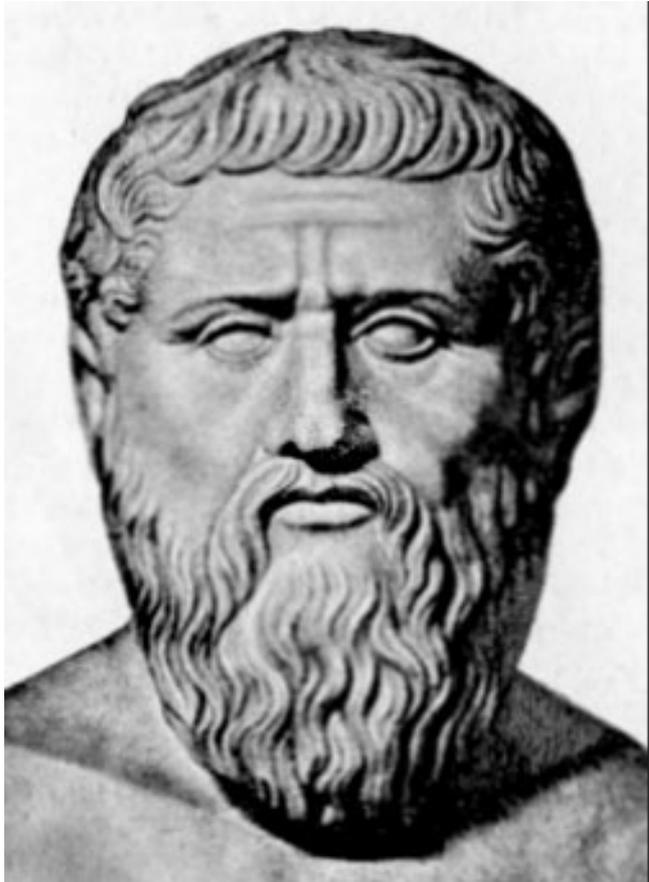
Philosophy

Socrates

- Sometimes called the Father of Philosophy
- Said, “the unexamined life is not worth living.”
- Encouraged people to question themselves, how they spend their lives, and their moral character-
- system called the Socratic Method
- Wanted to force people to think of their values and actions



Philosophy



Plato

- Student of Socrates
- Wrote a book called, *The Republic*, about how to create the perfect society and government. It wouldn't be a democracy, but would be the person with the greatest intellect would rule as a noble philosopher- king

Philosophy

Aristotle

- Most famous of Plato's students
- Wrote books on astronomy, physics, politics, art, biology
- Created Scientific Method, rules for conducting experiments in science
- Created a school in Athens that became model for the modern university
- Tutored Alexander the Great

