Chapter 5 – GOLDEN AGE ATHENS AND THE HELLENIC WORLD: The School of Hellas

What event led the Greeks to abandon Athens?

Where did the word "Hellenic" come from?

According to Aristotle, what was the essential purpose of the polis? How does this fit with the idea
    of *eudaimonia*?

Identify the events that mark the beginning and end of Athens' Golden Age. What were the roles of
    slaves and metics during the Golden Age? What was the primary role of women?

What was the Delian League? The Peloponnesian League? What part did Sparta play in each?

Identify Pericles. What did he mean when he said Athens was the School of Hellas?

How did the way the Greeks saw themselves in relation to the natural world change? Why?

What is *Kritos Boy*? How does it define classical beauty? What sculpture was famous throughout
    the ancient world as a demonstration of Polyclitus' treatise on proportion?

To whom is the Parthenon dedicated? Where do the sculptures appear? What do these sculptures suggest?

What were pre-Socratic philosophers searching for? The Sophists? In what ways did Socrates disagree with
    the Sophists? What led to his trial and execution? What was his view regarding democracy?

Why would life in Plato's *Republic* been "dreary"?

Who was Dionysus? With what activity is his cult associated? In which genre did Greek dramatists truly
    excel? What topic did plays of this type most often focus on? Identify the three Greek playwrights.

Who was responsible for the Greek-like era in Asia?

Why was Praxiteles' Aphrodite of Knidos such a sensation?

In what way did Aristotle believe universal truths could be realized? In what way did Aristotle disagree
    with Plato regarding drama? Why did he consider catharsis to be so important? What did he believe
    was the only way to attain the good life?

How did Greece "rule" Rome?

Vocabulary:	catharsis	Hellenistic	muse
	contrapposto	humanism	scientific method
	dialectic method	idealism	Sophist
	Golden Mean	inductive reasoning	syllogism