



Name:
Date:

Permanent Questions Unit 4

1. What are the important years for this unit?

The important years for this unit are: 1600 BC Mycenae originates; 1260 BC The Trojan War; 1100-750 Dark Age of Greece; and 800 BC Homer writes Iliad.

2. What are the three fundamental themes of the *Iliad*?

The three fundamental themes of the Iliad are: the relation between gods and humans, fate, and the meaning of life.

3. What role does the *Iliad* play in Greek culture?

The Iliad served as the embodiment of values and inspiration for the Greeks of the Classical period. Its cultural relevance can be compared to the Bible in European Culture in the 19th Century.

4. What larger role does the war against Troy serve?

The war between the Hittites and Egyptians left a power vacuum and the Trojan war was going to determine who would be the next superpower in the ancient world.

5. What is hubris?

Hubris is outrageous arrogance rooted in the failure to truly know oneself and sometimes manifests itself by the powerful afflicting the innocent.

6. What is the Greek conception of immortality?

There is no personal immortality; the only meaningful hope is to live in the minds and hearts (Kleos = glory) of those after you.

7. How does the land of Greece shape/influence the culture?

The mountainous landscape creates natural barriers and relative isolation from other Greek city-states, and the coastland creates the need to colonize and trade.

8. Who are the Pre-Socratic philosophers?

The pre-Socratic philosophers are a set of philosophers from 624-322 BC who began as a reaction to the supernatural explanations found in Homer and Hesiod and instead sought to explain the world in purely naturalistic terms.

9. What was the Milesian School?

The Milesian School was a school founded by Thales of Miletus, which is credited with the beginning of science and philosophy.

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10. Who are some notable Pre-Socratic philosophers?

Some notable pre-Socratic philosophers are Thales, Anaximander, Heraclitus, Parmenides, and Democritus.

11. What are the basic claims of each pre-Socratic philosopher?

Thales: all is one, all is water

Anaximander: the original substance must be something more than the four elements; it must be boundless, limitless.

Heraclitus: all is change, flux

Parmenides: all is one, differences don't really exist

Democritus: atoms make up the world; uncuttable, eternal substance