



Name:
Date:

Permanent Questions Unit 6

1. What is the Golden Age of Greece?

The Golden Age of Greece was during the reign of Pericles and it is given this name for its period of flourishing in the arts, medicine (Hippocrates), and architecture.

2. Who are the major Greek playwrights?

The four major playwrights of Classical Greece are: Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes.

3. What was the plague of Athens?

The plague of Athens struck in the first five years of the war and killed 1/3 of the population. Athenian morale and morality was pushed to breaking point. Pericles himself was a casualty of the plague.

4. What was the result of the first ten years of the Peloponnesian War?

In the first ten years, Athens had lost three major leaders and the fighting had led to a stalemate. The Treaty of Nicias would have made peace for 50 years, but it failed and the fighting resumed.

5. What do we learn in the Melian dialogue?

The Melian Dialogue teaches us that after 15 years of war the Athenians placed practical over principle; truth is determined by the victors; might makes right.

6. How did the Peloponnesian War end?

The Peloponnesian War ended in 406 with the defeat of Athens on land and sea. A short rule of the "Thirty Tyrants" ruled Athens followed by a succession of ruling hegemonies up till the rule of Alexander the Great in Macedonia.

7. What are the basic features of Oedipus Rex?

The basic features of Oedipus Rex is that it was a critical playwright about Pericles, it taught 'nothing in excess,' the danger of hubris, fate, and wisdom comes by suffering.

8. Who was Socrates?

Socrates was an Athenian soldier who fought in the Peloponnesian War and is the first martyr of philosophy, because he was not willing to give up his pursuit for knowledge.

9. Why is Socrates significant?

Socrates is significant because his work marks the turning point in Greek philosophy from material monism to dualism, he instructed Plato, and is admired for his pursuit of the examined life.