Greek and Hellenistic Philosophy

- Although the Greeks did not build a ________________ state until the short reign of Alexander of Macedon, they did serve to ___________ the Mediterranean and Black Sea regions through colonization, commerce, and cultural interaction.

- Through their unprecedented abilities as sea ________________, and later through the ________________ provided by the Hellenistic empires, the Greeks left a rich cultural legacy of politics, philosophy, art, literature, and science that would go on to shape the ________________ and ________________ worlds for centuries.

- Some of the enduring innovations for which the classical Greek cultures are best known include…
  ○ The earliest form of ________________, the best realization of which was found in ________________ under the leadership of the statesman ________________.
  ○ The establishment of hundreds of ________________ throughout the Mediterranean basin and southwest Asia.
  ○ Unique contributions to ________________ in the forms of mythology, poetry, drama, and essays.
  ○ The contributions of the ________________ philosophical thought of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle and later the Epicureans, the Skeptics, and the Stoics.

- **Socrates**
  ○ Socrates is one of the few individuals whom one could say has so-shaped the cultural and intellectual development of the world that, without him, ________________ would be profoundly different.
  ○ He is best known for his association with the Socratic method of ________________ and ________________, his claim that he was ignorant (or aware of his own absence of knowledge), and his claim that the unexamined life is not worth living, for human beings.
  ○ Socrates was a widely recognized and ________________ figure in his native Athens, so much so that he was frequently mocked in the plays of comic dramatists.
  ○ He is portrayed in the works of Plato and Xenophon as a man of great ________________, integrity, self-mastery, and ________________ skill.
  ○ He focused on questioning to uncover ________________ about human ethics and morality

- **Plato**
  ○ One of his most influential contributions to philosophy was the ________________.
    In basic terms, Plato's Theory of Forms asserts that the ________________ world is not really the 'real' world; instead, ultimate reality exists ________________ our physical world.
    ■ Plato discusses this theory in a few different dialogues, including the most famous one, called 'The Republic.'
  ○ Plato's philosophy asserts that there are two realms: the physical realm and the spiritual realm.
    ■ The physical realm is the ________________ stuff we see and interact with on a daily basis; this physical realm is ________________ and ________________, as we know all too well.
    ■ The ________________ realm, however, exists beyond the physical realm. Plato calls this spiritual realm the Realm of Forms.
    ■ Plato's Theory of Forms asserts that the physical realm is only a ________________, or image, of the true reality of the Realm of Forms.
It is believed that this Greek concept of another realm of perfection, above our own, eternal, and unchanging was the inspiration for the _______________ concept of Heaven.

**Aristotle**
- Aristotle’s intellectual range was vast, covering most of the sciences and many of the arts, including biology, botany, chemistry, ethics, history, logic, metaphysics, rhetoric, philosophy of mind, philosophy of science, physics, poetics, political theory, psychology, and zoology.
- He _______________ Plato’s Theory of Forms.
- He believed philosophers should rely on their ____________ and their ______________ to sort out the mysteries of the world
- The father of the field of _______________, he was the first to develop a formalized system for reasoning.
- “The master of those who know”
- Wrote more than 200 works but only 31 survived

**Legacy of Greek Philosophy**
- Some of their observations proved ___________ over time, but it was the ___________ they established, rather than the actual conclusions they drew, that were so revolutionary.
- Although our modern understanding of the world differs in many ways from theirs, these three men are still revered today as the fathers of ______________.
- Legacy of Greek philosophy
  - Intellectual authorities for ______________ philosophers until 17th century
  - Intellectual inspiration for ____________ and _____________ theologians

**Hellenistic Philosophy**
- Historians refer to the age of ______________ the Great and his successors as the Hellenistic age – an era when Greek cultural traditions ____________ their influence beyond Greece to a must larger world.
- The Hellenistic empires helped to ____________ the economies and societies of distant regions. They facilitated trade, and made it possible for beliefs, values, and religions to ____________ over greater distances than ever before.
- With the Hellenistic empire, the ______________ (city-state) lost power and influence to the larger society. As a result, Greek philosophy and religion also changed.
- The Hellenistic philosophers: search for personal tranquility
  - Epicureans: identified ____________ as the greatest good
  - Skeptics: ____________ certainty of knowledge, sought equanimity (mental calmness) over strong political and social issues
  - Stoics: taught that individuals had a duty to _____ others and lead virtuous lives

**Religions of Salvation**
- The ideas of the philosophers appealed to educated elites but the ____________ looked to religions of salvation for guidance
- Spread through trade routes
  - ____________ religions promised eternal bliss for believers
  - The popular Cult of ____________ (Egyptian) – salvation for those who led honorable lives
  - Speculation about a single, universal god emerged
- Much like Hellenistic philosophies, they addressed the search for ____________ in a ____________ world