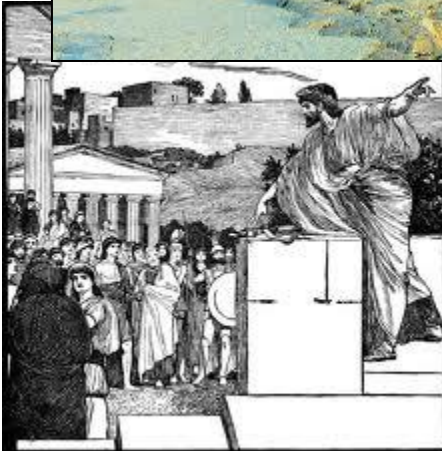
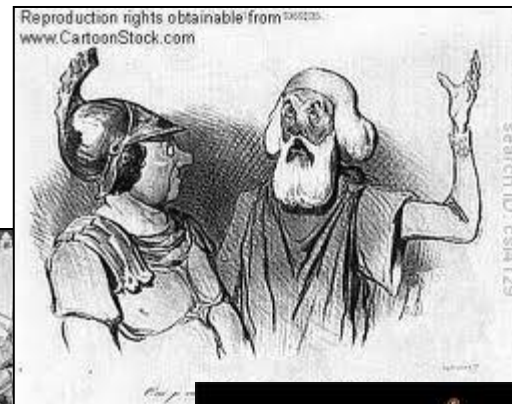
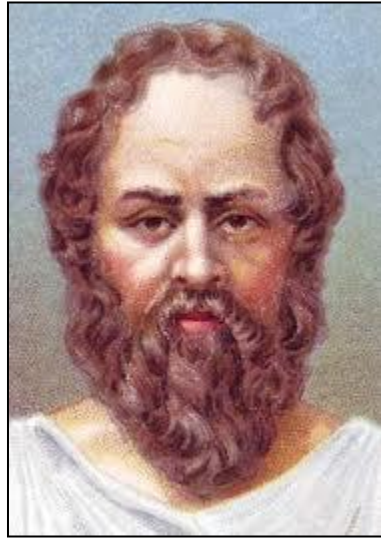


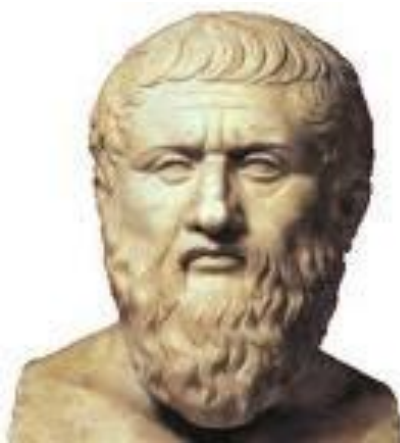
# How Ancient Greece Influenced Western Civilization and The United States Government.



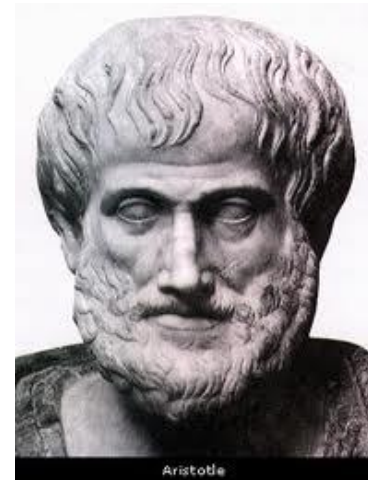
***We can trace  
Western  
Philosophy to three  
main philosophers  
from Ancient  
Greece.***



**SOCRATES**



**PLATO**

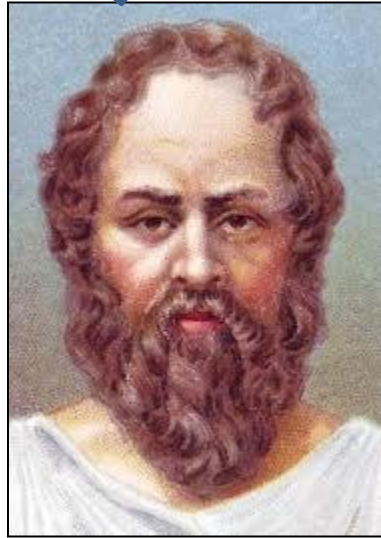


**ARISTOTLE**

***Socrates and Plato  
believed that all  
knowledge is  
inborn.  
Your destiny is  
fixed at birth***

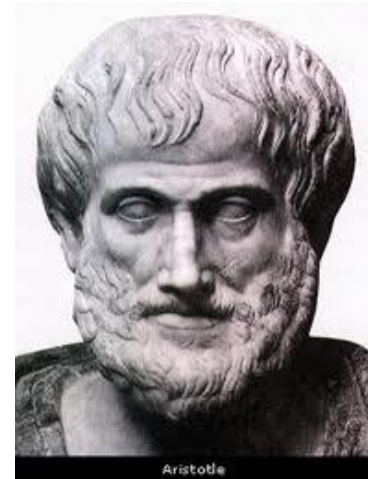


**PLATO**



**SOCRATES**

***Aristotle believed  
that you become  
the person you are  
through learning  
and experience.  
You have free will***



**ARISTOTLE**

In a famous experiment, Socrates proved that all knowledge is inborn by getting an uneducated slave boy to solve a geometric problem.



He did this by asking the boy a series of leading questions





Socrates was a philosopher/teacher who walked the streets of Athens discussing philosophy with the young people of the city.

The leaders of Athens eventually put him to death because he was corrupting the morals of the young



Plato believed that you are born with all of the knowledge of the world already inside your brain. All you have to do is get the knowledge out of your brain



**Who you are is determined at birth.**

# PLATO'S REPUBLIC



## PLATO'S REPUBLIC

- This is how Plato thought society should be organized
- Everyone is born to do a certain job
- You cannot change what you were born to do
- If you do the job you were born to do you will be happy
- Everyone has a place in society.
- You cannot move up or down in society
- Society is more important than any one individual

# PLATO'S REPUBLIC



The king or queen is born with gold in their veins. They are the smartest people in society. **The king was born to be king**

---



# PLATO'S REPUBLIC



The king or queen is born with gold in their veins. They are the smartest people in society



Soldiers and police were born with silver in their veins.

# PLATO'S REPUBLIC



The king or queen is born with gold in their veins. They are the smartest people in society



Soldiers and police were born with silver in their veins.



Everyone else is born with copper in their veins

# PLATO'S REPUBLIC



- You are what you were born to be.
- You can never be anything else
- To be truly happy you must do what you were born to do



**At birth  
everyone is  
assigned a  
place in  
Plato's  
Republic**



**By serving  
the state you  
are serving  
the people in  
the state**



**The Middle  
Ages  
Catholic  
Church  
adopted  
Plato's  
model**



**GOD  
Angels  
Pope  
Cardinals, etc  
THE KING  
The Nobility  
Lawyers, Doctors, etc.  
Carpenters, Blacksmiths, etc  
Women  
Mammals  
Fish  
Insects**



**The world  
view of  
the  
church.**



**The  
Divine  
Right of  
Kings**

**GOD**  
**Angels**  
**Pope**  
**Cardinals, etc**  
**THE KING**  
**The Nobility**  
**Lawyers, Doctors, etc.**  
**Carpenters, Blacksmiths, etc**  
**Women**  
**Mammals**  
**Fish**  
**Insects**

**The King was  
King because  
God made him  
the king.**

**DICTATOR**

**NAZIS**

**SOCIALISTS**

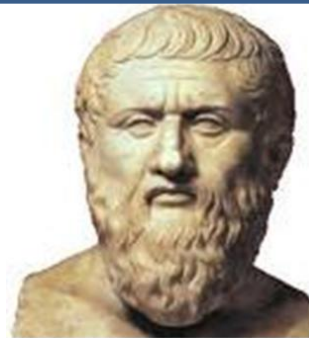
**COMMUNISTS**

**PARTY LEADERS  
GOV. OFFICIALS  
MILITARY  
POLICE**

**ISLAM FACISTS**

**THE PEOPLE**

## PLATO'S REPUBLIC



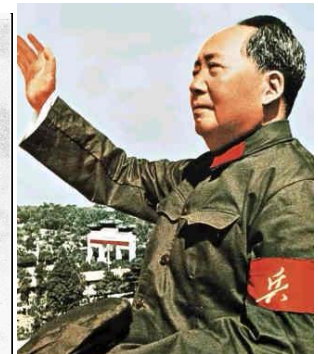
PLATO

## CHURCH IN MIDDLE AGES



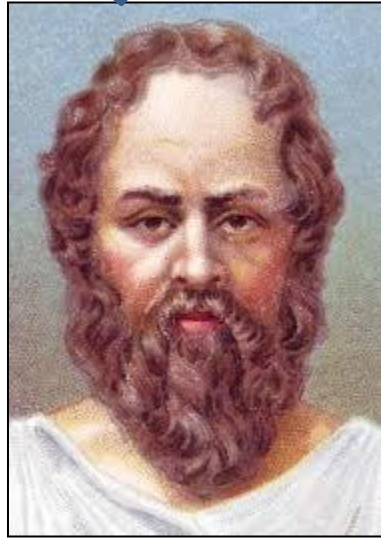
## DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS

## MODERN TOTALITARIAN GOVERNMENTS





***Socrates and Plato  
believed that all  
knowledge is  
inborn.  
Your destiny is  
fixed at birth***

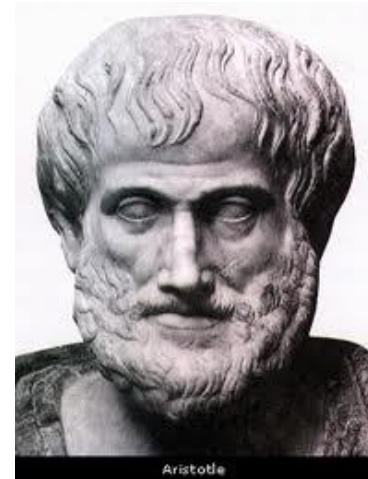


**SOCRATES**

***Aristotle believed  
that you become  
the person you are  
through learning  
and experience.  
You have free will***



**PLATO**



**ARISTOTLE**

# Aristotle

*“The Philosopher”*



Generally recognized as the best-educated individual of his or any time, and his mastery of all the world's knowledge places him on "the shortest of lists of the giants of Western thought

Aristotle studied and wrote about all areas of human knowledge and experience.

He was an eclectic thinker who had an impact on Western thought from epistemology to politics

Born in Macedonia, not  
a citizen of Athens

Often resented by  
Athenian philosophers

For 20 years he studied  
with Plato, who  
described him as “the  
mind of the Academy.”





Like Plato, Aristotle believed in absolute truths.

For Plato, truth existed in the mind and had to be sought there.

For Aristotle, truth existed in the external world and had to be arrived at through study and observation.

Aristotle would say:

“We can only know what is part of our experience.”

“We search for scientific understanding and first principles.”

While talking about things that change we must identify that which does not change.

Aristotle asked, "What is its essence?"

Unlike Plato form does not exist apart from its object.

Objects always move toward their mature forms.

Form is more than structure, it is also its purpose or action.

## Aristotelian Achievements

First to categorize branches of knowledge such as biology, physics, art, music, etc.

Developed the science of logic through argument.

Separated the study of weather from astronomy.

First to categorize animals in genomes and species.

First to study language and developed the syllogism.

Founded the study of psychology.

## Founded Nicomachen ethics

- Good is the final purpose of man.
- Man is motivated toward self-perfection.
- Self-perfection is a state of contemplation, knowing and study.
- Goodness is a matter of individual conscience.
- Only secondary a matter of social behavior.
- First to separate social and individual conscience.
- The best life was a private life rather than public life.
- Individual morality more important than social morality.
- The individual is more important than the state.



Man is, at birth, an amoral being.

Must be taught how to behave in a moral way.



Aristotle established in Athens, the Lyceum, a school located near a favorite meeting place of Socrates.

He would walk with his students and discuss the wide range of subjects in which he had expertise.

These were the productive years of study, thought and writing.



Aristotle had been tutor to Alexander the Great.



After the death of Alexander the Athenians turned on Aristotle because of his relationship to Macedonia.

He was charged with the same crimes that Socrates had been charged with.

Rather than wait to be tried Aristotle withdrew to the Macedonian community of Chalcis, dying there of natural causes in 322 BC.

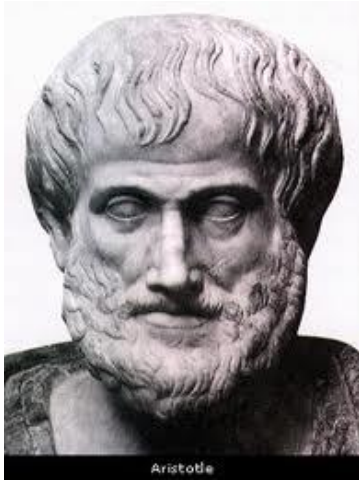




*So, what has Aristotle taught us  
about being a good leader?*

- Base your opinions on objective criteria developed through study and research
- Avoid opinions based on subjective feelings
- Be tolerant of the opinions of others
- Treat everyone as individuals rather than members of a group
- Know that the individual is more important than the group or society
- Avoid societal pressures on individual thought
- Teach the young morality based on study and contemplation
- Avoid extremes and seek out “the mean.”





**ARISTOTLE**

**ARISTOTLE**



**MIDDLE AGES  
BLACK OUT**



**RENAISSANCE**



**SCIENTIFIC  
REVOLUTION**



**ENLIGHTENMENT**

**JOHN LOCKE**

# European Renaissance and Reformation, 1300–1600

Two movements, the Renaissance and the Reformation, usher in dramatic social and cultural changes in Europe.



*David (1501–1504),  
Michelangelo.*



Europe, 1500



# Voices From the Past

## Henry VIII and His Six Wives

Henry VIII, King of England, needed a son. To get what he wanted, he married six times and founded the Church of England.



 *Portrait of Henry VIII, King of England (1539–1540), Hans Holbein the Younger.*





## Section 1

# Italy: Birthplace of the Renaissance

The Italian Renaissance is a rebirth of learning that produces many great works of art and literature.



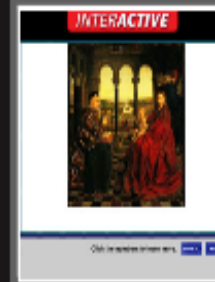
# Italy's Advantages

## The Renaissance *[Visual 1]*

- **Renaissance**—an explosion of creativity in art, writing, and thought
- Started in northern Italy *[Visual 2]*
- Lasted from 1300-1600

## City-States

- Crusades spur trade
- Growth of city-states in northern Italy *[Visual 3]*
- In 1300s bubonic plague killed 60% of population, disrupts economy



Interact with History—What do we learn from Art?



Italy, 1500



Detail of Florence in 1480  
from *Catena Map*,  
Anonymous.



# The Renaissance Revolutionizes Art


## Artistic Styles Change

- Artists use realistic style copied from classical art, often to portray religious subjects
- Painters use **perspective**—a way to show three dimensions on a canvas *[Visual]*

## Realistic Painting and Sculpture

- Realistic portraits of prominent citizens
- Sculpture shows natural postures and expressions
- The biblical David is a favorite subject among sculptors



 *The Virgin of the Chancellor Rolin*  
(about 1434), Jan van Eyck.



# The Renaissance Revolutionizes Art


## Leonardo, Renaissance Man

- Leonardo da Vinci—painter, sculptor, inventor, scientist
- Paints one of the best-known portraits in the world: the *Mona Lisa* [Visual]
- Famous religious painting: *The Last Supper*

## Raphael Advances Realism

- Raphael Sanzio, famous for his use of perspective
- Favorite subject: the Madonna and child
- Famous painting: *School of Athens*



 *Mona Lisa* (1503–1507), Leonardo da Vinci.

# Renaissance Writers Change Literature

## Machieveli Advises Rulers

- Niccolò Machievelli, author of political guidebook, *The Prince*
- *The Prince* examines how rulers can gain and keep power

## Vittoria Colonna

- Woman writer with great influence
- Poems express personal emotions



# Enlightenment and Revolution, 1550–1789

Enlightenment scientists and thinkers produce revolutions in science, the arts, government, and religion. New ideas lead to the American Revolution.



Nicolaus Copernicus, 1543



Centers of Enlightenment, c. 1740



The Spread of Enlightenment Ideas



# The Spread of Enlightenment Ideas

## Foundations of the Enlightenment

BACON and DESCARTES:  
Reason and Logic

ISAAC NEWTON:  
Natural Law

HOBBS and ROUSSEAU:  
The Social Contract

JOHN LOCKE:  
Natural Rights—Life, Liberty, and Property

VOLTAIRE:  
Religious Tolerance

MONTESQUIEU:  
Separation of Powers

BECCARIA:  
Reform of Criminal Justice System

### ENLIGHTENMENT THOUGHT

## Impact of the Enlightenment

Growth of Secular Ideas;  
Importance of Education

Belief in Progress

American and French Revolutions,  
Independence Movements

Declaration of Independence; Rights of Man  
and Citizen; Growth of Individualism

U.S. Bill of Rights and  
Enlightened Monarchies

French, U.S., and Latin  
American Constitutions

Abolishment of Torture and  
Capital Punishment

## Section 1

# The Scientific Revolution

In the mid-1500s, scientists begin to question accepted beliefs and make new theories based on experimentation.

# The Roots of Modern Science

## The Medieval View

- Most knowledge in Middle Ages comes from Bible, Greek/Roman sources
- Supports **geocentric theory**—moon, sun, planets revolve around earth

## A New Way of Thinking

- Renaissance prompts new ways of thinking (1300–1600)
- **Scientific Revolution**—new way of viewing natural world—based on observation, inquiry
- New discoveries, overseas exploration open up thinking
- Scholars make new developments in astronomy, mathematics

# A Revolutionary Model of the Universe

## The Heliocentric Theory

- Widely accepted geocentric theory challenged as inaccurate
- Copernicus develops **heliocentric theory**—planets revolve around sun
- Later scientists mathematically prove Copernicus to be correct

## Galileo's Discoveries

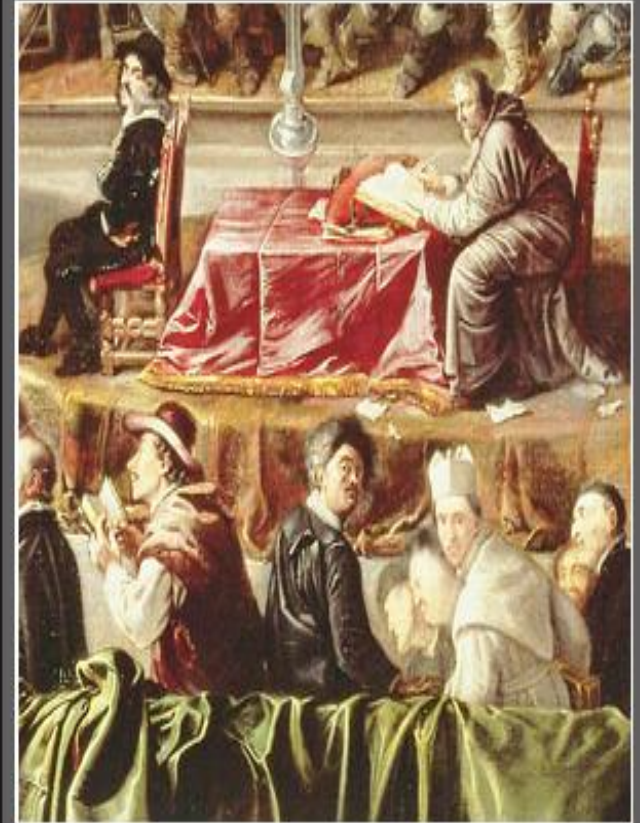
- Italian scientist **Galileo Galilei** makes key advances in astronomy
  - makes discovery about planet surfaces, supports heliocentric theory




# A Revolutionary Model of the Universe

## Conflict with the Church

- Church attacks Galileo's work, fears it will weaken people's faith *[Visual]*
- Pope forces Galileo to declare his and other new findings are wrong



 Galileo at trial before the Inquisition in 1633. Painting, 17th century.

# The Scientific Method

## A Logical Approach

- Revolution in thinking leads to development of **scientific method**
  - series of steps for forming, testing scientific theories

## Bacon and Descartes

- Thinkers Bacon and Descartes help to create scientific method
- Bacon urges scientists to experiment before drawing conclusions
- Descartes advocates using logic, math to reason out basic truths

# Newton Explains the Law of Gravity

## Newton's Theories

- English scientist **Isaac Newton** develops theory of motion
  - states same forces rule motion of planets, matter in space, earth
- Motion in space, earth linked by the law of universal gravitation
  - holds that every object in universe attracts every other object
- Newton views universe as a vast, perfect mechanical clock

# The Scientific Revolution Spreads

## Scientific Instruments

- Scientists develop microscope, barometer, thermometer
- New instruments lead to better observations, new discoveries

## Medicine and the Human Body

- Andreas Vesalius improves knowledge of anatomy *[Visual]*
- Edward Jenner produces world's first vaccination—for smallpox



Dura mater—the membrane surrounding brain. Anatomical drawing by Andreas Vesalius (1543).

# The Scientific Revolution Spreads

## Discoveries in Chemistry

- Robert Boyle argues that matter is made of many different particles
- Boyle's law reveals interaction of volume, temperature, gas pressure



# **SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORIES**

## **Key Concepts:**

**The State of Nature**

**The Social Contract**

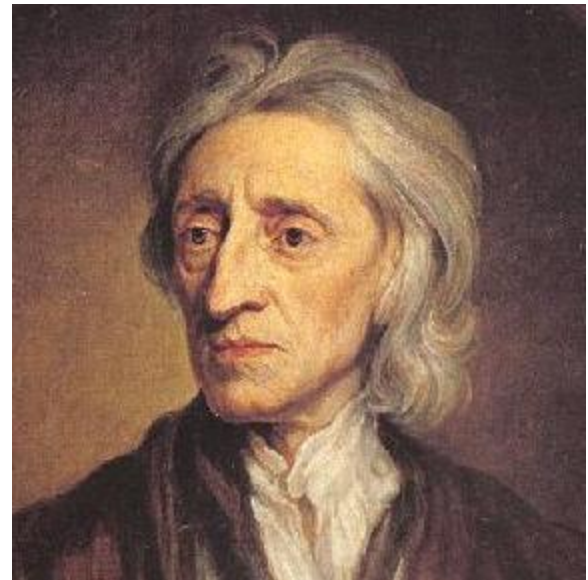
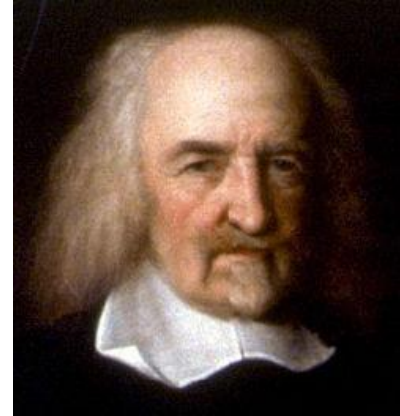
**The Sovereign**

# **Key Concepts:**

- **The State of Nature: A pre-social condition.**
- **The Social Contract:**
- **An agreement between (a) members of the community or**
- **(b) members of the community and the Sovereign.**

# **KEY PLAYERS IN SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY**

- **Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679): Argues in favor of absolute monarchy.**
- **John Locke (1632-1704): Argues in favor of representational democracy. Anti-royalist.**



# **KEY PLAYERS IN SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY**

- **Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778):** Argues in favor of direct democracy.
- **Immanuel Kant (1724-1804):** Argues in favor of a representational system, but lead by a monarch/government with the people's interest at heart.



# VIEWS ON HUMAN NATURE

- **Hobbes**: Humans are selfish by nature and must be controlled.
- **Locke**: Humans are rational by nature, and can by-and-large control themselves.
- **Rousseau**: Humans are good and compassionate by nature, but can be corrupted by civilization.
- **Kant**: Humans are selfish by nature, but can control themselves through rational, universalized thinking.
- **Rawls**: Humans are selfish by nature, and the Social Contract must be made attractive by appealing to everyone's self-interest.



# VIEWS ON THE STATE OF NATURE:

- **Hobbes**: The State of Nature is a dangerous place, and “life of man “ is “solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short.”
- **Locke**: The State of Nature exists any time humans haven’t entered into an agreement with each other to participate in a government. Even so, it is not chaotic because of human rationality, and the three natural rights to life, liberty, and property.
- **Rousseau**: The State of Nature is a wonderful, rich environment for early humans living solitary peaceful lives.
- **Kant**: The State of Nature is a fiction; the Social Contract is a rational, moral concept limiting the powers of the sovereign. States are in a State of Nature vis-à-vis each other.

# THE SOVEREIGN

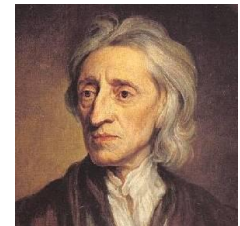
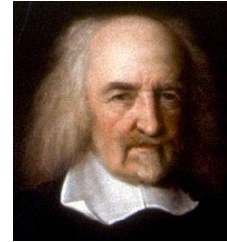
- Hobbes: The absolute monarch (king or queen)
- Locke: The people (all adult males) electing a government in democratic elections
- Rousseau: The people vote on all matters; the people *are* the Sovereign
- Kant: The monarch/government accepting the rational limitations of legislative power, governing for the people.

# EFFECTS OF THE SOCIAL CONTRACT

- Hobbes: People will live in peace but without rights except for the right to self-defense
- Locke: The three natural rights which exist in the State of Nature will be easier to enforce by the government. Those who have given *express consent* will be bound by the contract; those who have given *tacit consent* can opt out and leave.
- Rousseau: Life will be fair for all if we employ the *general will* and set aside our personal interests.
- Kant: The people will be fairly represented by the Sovereign without actually having to participate.

# INFLUENCES

- **Hobbes**: Inspired Locke, and indirectly, Jefferson
- **Locke**: Inspired Thomas Jefferson in his Declaration of Independence
- **Rousseau**: Inspired Jefferson, to some extent, but also Kant, Marxism, the environmentalist movement, respect for indigenous peoples, and modern child pedagogy
- **Kant**: Influenced social philosophies and the human rights concept with his theory of the rights of rational human beings. Influenced John Rawls.



***Thank you for your attention***