

THE CROWN GUIDE TO THE WORLDS GREAT PLAYS, FROM ANCIENT GREECE TO MODERN TIMES pdf

1: Medea - Euripides - Ancient Greece - Classical Literature

*The Crown Guide to the World's Great Plays From Ancient Greece to Modern Times [Joseph Twadell Shipley] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. From the classics of ancient Greece to the best of modern American theater, this guide provides a plot synopsis.*

How did the ancient Greeks change the world? Part of Ancient Greece How did the ancient Greeks change the world? Our alphabet is based on the Greek one. How did Greek ideas spread so far? He led his army to take over Greece, Persia, Egypt and even part of India. Wherever he went, Alexander took Greek ideas. When he died in BC, the Romans took over. Did the Greeks invent government? In ancient Athens, citizens would gather together on a dusty hill called the Pnyx. All 30, citizens were men. A citizen could speak for the time it took water to run from one jar into another. A jury of citizens decided if someone was guilty of law-breaking. Citizens could also vote to get rid of people they disliked. Anyone named more than times got kicked out of the city. Today, we also live in a democracy. Unlike in ancient Greece, women get to vote, too. He led the Athenian navy in the war with Persia, but was later ostracised banished. How did the Greeks change sport? The Greeks loved sport as much as we do. They enjoyed the discus, javelin, long jump, boxing and horse racing. Greek men and boys trained in a gymnasium. We also go to the gym, although today women and girls are welcome too. Every four years the Greeks held a special sporting festival at Olympia - the Olympic Games. These inspired the modern Olympics which began in Some of the events were very similar. Like the Greeks, we also hold the Olympics every four years. Legend tells of Pheidippides, who fought at the battle of Marathon in BC. When the Greeks won, he ran 26 miles 42 km to Athens with the news "and then fell down dead. Modern marathon races cover the same distance as his epic run. This is a terracotta statue of Nike, the goddess of victory. She is holding a wreath ready to crown a winner. Did the Greeks change the way we think? Ancient Greek thinkers made big discoveries. Pythagoras found ways to measure and describe shapes that we still use in maths today. Aristotle studied plants, animals and rocks. He devised experiments to find out about the world we live in. Modern scientists do the same kind of thing. Herodotus wrote a history of the Greeks. Socrates and Plato were philosophers. Ancient Greek stories are still told today. We love films about superheroes and monsters. Our TV soaps are full of stories about long-lost children returning to find their parents - just as ancient Greek plays were. Dick and Dom discover the work of Archimedes, one of the greatest Greek thinkers.

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2: List of kings of Greece - Wikipedia

The Crown guide to the world's great plays, from ancient Greece to modern times by Joseph Twadell Shipley, Joseph Twadell Shipley, , Crown Publishers edition, in English - Rev., updated ed.

Who were the ancient Greeks? Part of Ancient Greece Who were the ancient Greeks? About 2, years ago, Greece was one of the most important places in the ancient world. The Greeks were great thinkers, warriors, writers, actors, athletes, artists, architects and politicians. The Greeks called themselves Hellenes and their land was Hellas. They lived in mainland Greece and the Greek islands, but also in colonies scattered around the Mediterranean Sea. They sailed the sea to trade and find new lands. The early history of ancient Greece People have been living in Greece for over 40, years. The earliest settlers mostly lived a simple hunter-gatherer or farming lifestyle. The Minoans were the first great Greek civilisation. They were known as the Minoans after their legendary king, Minos. After the Minoans came the Mycenaean civilisation, from mainland Greece. They were fine builders and traders, but they were also great soldiers. They famously fought in the battle of Troy. It is known as a dark age because nobody knows much about what happened - all written language and art disappeared. This is the Great Palace of Knossos on the island of Crete. The Minoan civilisation grew rich on trade and they built glorious palaces decorated with beautiful wall paintings. The Greeks started trading more with the outside world, they held the first Olympic Games and they fought off the invading Persian army. This period is known by historians as the Archaic period of Greek history. During this time many of the cities in Greece were ruled by a king-like figure. Around BC Greece entered a golden age which lasted for years. The people built fantastic temples, made scientific discoveries, wrote plays and founded the first proper democracy. Historians call this Classical Greece. The final period of Greek history is known as the Hellenistic period. They respected the Greeks and copied many things about their culture, including their buildings, beliefs and clothes. The Parthenon temple was built for the Greek goddess Athena. It sits on top of a hill called the Acropolis and looks out over the city of Athens. Click on the map to find out about some of the cities of ancient Greece Start activity How was Greece ruled? Each city-state ruled itself. They had their own governments, laws and army. So, ancient Greeks living in Sparta considered themselves Spartan first, and Greek second. However, sometimes they joined together to fight against a bigger enemy, like the Persian Empire. Only a very powerful ruler could control all Greece. One man did in the s BC. He was Alexander the Great, from Macedonia. Alexander led his army to conquer an empire that stretched as far as Afghanistan and India. Alexander the Great founded over 70 cities and created an empire that stretched across three continents, covering 2 million square miles.

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3: Joseph Twadell Shipley - Wikipedia

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Greek Drama Dionysus surrounded by Satyrs - Greek Pot Painting The Ancient Greeks used drama as a way of learning about life, musing about the world, and learning what being human means. The two major types of drama in Greek plays were comedy and tragedy. Comedy was usually in the form of some dramatic moment involving vain or foolish people involved in some sort of strange situation that does not end in disaster or death. Tragedy covered a variety of themes but especially the idea of being a captive of fate or destiny and the failure to escape from that regardless of desire or effort. The great surviving Greek comic authors are Aristophanes and Melander. Only a tiny fraction of their works have survived to modern times. He was not a writer however; instead he was a speaker who would recite the epic poems from memory to audiences. Legend has it that he was blind and some modern scholarship questions whether he existed at all, whether "he" was multiple people or even male. Regardless he is considered the father of Ancient Greek poetry and a prime shaper of Greek culture. Herodotus wrote about the origin of the Greco-Persian wars. Thucydides, a later writer of history, is considered to be more "serious" because he did not write about intervention by the Greek gods as being behind the causes of the events he recorded. Thucydides wrote about the Peloponnesian War. The Acropolis Photo of the Acropolis in Athens "The Acropolis of Athens and its monuments are universal symbols of the classical spirit and civilization and form the greatest architectural and artistic complex bequeathed by Greek Antiquity to the world. In the second half of the fifth century bc, Athens, following the victory against the Persians and the establishment of democracy, took a leading position amongst the other city-states of the ancient world. In the age that followed, as thought and art flourished, an exceptional group of artists put into effect the ambitious plans of Athenian statesman Pericles and, under the inspired guidance of the sculptor Pheidias, transformed the rocky hill into a unique monument of thought and the arts. The most important monuments were built during that time: Drama competitions were held during festivals and that is the origin of most of the famous works of ancient Greek literature that have survived to modern times. Hellenism Destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem by Francesco Hayez As Alexander the Great conquered most of the ancient world, he sought to make it more Greek in character by importing Greek thought, customs, and styles for the natives to emulate, particularly in the cities that he founded throughout his empire. This culture was known as Hellenism and was prominent in the region from the death of Alexander to the rise of Christianity. Search Gale Virtual Reference Library To search through Gale Virtual Reference Library for more information on these or any other topic that interests you, simply enter in a keyword into the search box above. The philosophy of Ancient Greece is essentially the foundation of almost all philosophy that exists and has had a near total influence on the development of Western and Modern civilization. Greek philosophy has touched on every subject including rhetoric, metaphysics, ethics, and politics. There have been a variety of Greek philosophers, including some where only fragments of their work and writings have survived. The heart of Greek philosophy that has survived to modern times is based on the thought and works of three men: Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle. Religion in ancient Greece was polytheistic, meaning that they worshiped a variety of gods rather than a single God. The pantheon or collection of Greek gods are well known: Greek gods feature prominently in the two greatest Greek epic poems: Of the course of this conflict, the Persians attempted to conquer and subdue the whole of Greece, especially Athens and Sparta. Four famous battles were the result of this conflict: The Battle of Marathon which stopped the first Persian invasion force in B. Eventually the Persian Empire itself was conquered by the armies of Alexander the Great of Macedonia. Sparta was unique among the ancient Greek city-states in that it focused its free population completely on military training. During the Peloponnesian War, Sparta was the main enemy of Athens. The Spartans ultimately defeated and conquered Athens. Sparta remained independent until the Roman conquest of Greece. Athens, having lead the Greek city-states to victory, took advantage of the naval strength it developed in the

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war to turn its allies into vassals and become an empire. The attempts to keep its vassals subdued and to maintain the power of their empire lead to more than a quarter century of war among Athens, Sparta, and the other remaining Greek city-states. The Peloponnesian War ultimately ended up draining Athens and leading to its defeat and conquest by its rival Sparta. Though he was the king of a Greek kingdom, he spent most of his life outside of its borders, destroying his enemies and conquering large parts of the world. By the time he was 30 years old he had conquered most of the known world, destroying the Persian empire, creating the largest empire of the ancient world, founding cities named after him Alexandria in Egypt being the most prominent example , and becoming one of the most successful military commanders in history.

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4: Health care practices in ancient Greece: The Hippocratic ideal

From the classics of ancient Greece to the best of modern American theater, this guide provides a plot synopsis, stage history, cast listing, analysis, and critical opinions for each of outstanding plays.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution NonCommercial 3. This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. The aim of this study was to present the philosophy of care provision in ancient Greece and to highlight the influence of the Hippocratic ideal in modern health care practices. A literature review was carried out using browser methods in international databases. Three main categories were observed in the Hippocratic provision of care: Health promotion included physical activity as an essential part of physical and mental health, and emphasized the importance of nutrition to improve performance in the Olympic Games. Interventions on trauma care included surgical practices developed by Hippocrates, mainly due to the frequent wars in ancient Greece. Mental care and art therapy interventions were in accordance with the first classification of mental disorders, which was proposed by Hippocrates. In this category music and drama were used as management tools in the treatment of illness and in the improvement of human behavior. The role of Asclepieion of Kos was highlighted which clearly indicates a holistic health care model in care provision. Finally, all practices regarded detailed recordings and evaluation of information within the guidelines. The Hippocratic philosophy on health care provision focused on the holistic health care model, applying standards and ethical rules that are still valid today. Hippocratic medicine, ancient Greek medicine, health care provision, health care interventions Introduction It is widely accepted that the foundations of science and the study of physiology, anatomy and psychology in ancient Greece were developed in order to find the sources of diseases and to promote health status 1. Moreover, there were the moral obligations of individuals who were working in health and other fields of science 2. With the increasing developments in medical science, different perceptions were created as to the exercise of medical practice as a consequence of the formation of different medical schools. Among the most famous is that of Knidos physicians, where philosophy focused entirely on the disease that cumbered the patient 3. This approach is widely accepted even today, and thus Hippocrates is considered to be the founder of ancient Greek medicine. According to Kristen et al. Also, Hippocrates believed that the physician should study anatomy, in particular that of the spine and its relationship to the nervous system, which controls all functions of the body. In addition, he was the first who believed that this observation helps recognize the symptoms of each disease 7. Moreover, the Hippocratic tradition emphasized environmental causes and natural treatments of diseases, the causes and therapeutic importance of psychological factors, nutrition and lifestyle, independence of mind, body and spirit, and the need for harmony between the individual and the social and natural environment 8. Surprisingly, the Hippocratic ideal is reflected in the Hippocratic Oath the oath required for obtaining a medical license in Greece , which focuses on the integrity of the professional, benevolence and human dignity in the practice of medicine 7 , The aim of this paper is to present the philosophy of health and the provision of care at a physical and mental level in ancient Greece and to highlight the influence of the Hippocratic ideal in relation to modern health care practices. Method Literature review was held using the browsing method in international databases Medline, Scopus and Proquest during the period June to May One hundred and eighty five articles on the topic were browsed. In this literature review only seventeen reviews, eight original researches and nine general articles, met the inclusion criterion of medical interest, whereas a total of references were excluded due to philosophical or archaeological reasons. The Key to Maintain Health The ancient Greeks believed that mental and physical health were interrelated as they had found that the body and mind should be in harmony. Another finding indicates that single, vigorous sessions of moderately intense aerobic exercise such as walking may boost cognitive attention control in preadolescent children. Moreover, moderate intensity exercise may serve to improve attention and scholastic performance. Additionally, girls taking part in longer sessions of physical education 70â€” minutes per week scored slightly but significantly

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higher in mathematics and reading referent: However, no such differences were observed among boys, whose academic achievement did not seem to be positively or negatively affected by longer sessions of physical education. Health Promotion Physical activity was a necessary part of the training done in schools primarily to promote physical and mental health. Also, figs and other fruits with high glucose concentration that provide energy were offered to athletes to improve performance. Interventions on Trauma Care Wars were a common phenomenon in ancient Greece. There are records that indicate treatment practices on wounds during the Trojan War and even treatment of infected wounds. For such treatments medicinal preparations were taken from nature, such as seawater, honey, vinegar, rainwater and medicinal plants in the form of powder. He believed that in order to properly and quickly heal the wounds they must be kept dry, after being taken care of using pure water or wine. In addition, the formation of pus was considered a positive factor for the reduction of wound complications because of the frequent occurrence of infections. As a consequence, the combined findings of Hippocrates and Galen had an influence on surgical care practices of injuries and wounds until the Middle Ages. Some of these terms are still used today. Psychological and mental illnesses were viewed as the effect of nature on man and were treated like other diseases. Hippocrates argued that the brain is the organ responsible for mental illnesses and that intelligence and sensitivity reach the brain through the mouth by breathing. Hippocrates believed that mental illnesses can be treated more effectively if they are handled in a similar manner to physical medical conditions. According to Hippocrates, the diagnosis and treatment of mental and physical diseases is based on observation, consideration of the causes, balance of theory and on the four liquids, blood, phlegm, yellow bile and black bile. The role of music and theater in the treatment of physical and mental illnesses and the improvement of human behavior was essential. It was believed that healing the soul through music also healed the body, and there were specific musical applications for certain diseases. For instance, the alternating sound of the flute and harp served as a treatment for gout. Aristotle claims that in some, the effect of religious melodies that thrill the soul resembles those who have undergone medical treatment and mental catharsis. The ancient tragedies acted as psychotherapy for patients. The basic structure of the Asclepieion in Kos points to the fact that Hippocrates believed in a holistic health care model, and in his school science met with drug therapy, diets, and physical and mental exercise, as well as divine solicitation. Furthermore, the Asclepieion of Kos offered all patients general treatment that included physical exercise, massage and walks considered necessary to restore health, well-being of the soul and the inner peace of man, and using dreams both for diagnostic and for therapeutic reasons⁵. To achieve the desired therapeutic result, the therapist should have prior understanding of the concept of soul and its distinction from the body according to the Platonic trisection of the soul. The Hippocrates Evidence-Based Knowledge Another great contribution of Hippocrates to medicine is the professional ethics and standards that are respected and observed even today. According to Miles, Hippocratic medicine is founded on the available evidence based knowledge, as Hippocratic physicians were required to give complete and detailed medical histories, and this reminds us of the current research protocol in existence today. Specifically, in their diagnoses of syndromes or diseases, Greek physicians were instructed to note the geographical location, climate, age, gender, habits and diet. Also rational mood swings, sleep duration, dreams, appetite, thirst, nausea, location and severity of pain, chills, coughing, sneezing, belching, flatulence, convulsions, nosebleeds, even menstrual changes were recorded. The physical examination required great attention to be given to fever, respiration, paralysis and color of the limbs, pain on palpation, stool, urine, sputum and vomit. The overall assessment of these recordings interpreted the final diagnosis and determined the type of treatment of the disease. Moreover, Schiefsky mentions that the key area of Hippocratic medicine was the precision or the details of prognosis and the reliability of prognostic signs. According to a recent Greek review, the Hippocratic physician had to examine a patient, observe symptoms carefully, make a diagnosis and then treat the patient. Therefore, Hippocrates established the basics of clinical medicine as it is practiced today. He introduced numerous medical terms universally used by physicians, including symptom, diagnosis, therapy, trauma and sepsis. In addition, he described a great number of diseases without superstition. Their names are still used in modern

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medicine, for instance diabetes, gastritis, enteritis, arthritis, cancer, eclampsia, coma, paralysis, mania, panic, hysteria, epilepsy and many others. Accordingly, Hippocrates greatly contributed to modern medicine by declaring that medicine should depend on detailed observation, reason and experience in order to establish diagnosis, prognosis and treatment. Obviously, after Hippocrates there was no longer a mixture of superstition, magic, religious views and empirical treatments examined by priest-physicians, and medicine became a real science through accumulating experience. Mental and physical cares were provided parallel to one another, regardless of whether the disease came from the soul or the body. Overall, Hippocrates set the stepping stones for the foundations of medicine, developing medical terms and definitions, protocols and guidelines for the classification of diseases, which are considered the gold standards for the diagnosis, management and prevention of diseases.

Acknowledgments The authors declare that they have no competing interests. The historical origins of the basic concepts of health promotion and education: How should ethics be incorporated into public health policy and practice? Bull World Health Organ. Medical students and primary care: Health Civilization And The State: A history of public health from ancient to modern times. Jessica Kingsley Publishers; Health, well-being and wellness: The Hippocratic bargain and health information technology. J Law Med Ethics. Holistic medicine and mental health practice: The Hippocratic oath and contemporary medicine: Historical overview of spinal deformities in ancient Greece. Low aerobic fitness and obesity are associated with lower standardized test scores in children. The effect of acute treadmill walking on cognitive control and academic achievement in preadolescent children. Physical education and academic achievement in elementary school: Data from the early childhood longitudinal study. Am J Public Health. A history of physical activity, health and medicine. J R Soc Med. The use of deep friction massage with olive oil as treatment of sport injuries in ancient times. New light on cranial surgery in ancient Rome. Perceptions of amputation before and after gunpowder. Treatment of war wounds: Clin Orthop Relat Res. Infection in conflict wounded. The beliefs, myths and reality surrounding the word hema blood, from homer to the present time. Epistemological considerations about medicine and mental health in ancient Greece. The art of medicine: The therapeutic properties of music throughout the centuries.

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5: Classics for the people – why we should all learn from the ancient Greeks | Books | The Guardian

The Crown guide to the world's great plays, from ancient Greece to modern times. Rev., updated ed. Rev. ed. of Guide to great plays. Crown.

The one-time motto of the US reminds us that, much like most of the larger nation states today, ancient Greece was a mosaic of very different components: That is, there were a thousand or so separate, often radically self-differentiated political entities, most of which went by the title of polis, or citizen-state. That was because the epics are set in a period before "Hellas" and "Hellenes" had become common currency – before, that is, the eighth century BC, when Greeks first started emigrating permanently from the Aegean basin and settling around the Mediterranean and Black Seas. Later, following the conquests of Alexander the Great, the pale of Hellenic settlement was extended even further eastwards, as far as Afghanistan and the Indus Valley of Pakistan. Everyone who was not a Hellene by birth, language or culture was labelled a barbaros. Originally an onomatopoeic description of anyone who spoke a non-Greek, unintelligible language, barbaros came to acquire the pejorative connotations of "barbarous" and "barbaric". The Romans took the same sort of view of all non-Romans – excepting only Hellenes – which is how those emotive terms entered our own language. The mighty Persian empire, the fastest growing and largest oriental empire yet, had threatened to swallow up mainland Greece as well as those Greeks who lived within the bounds of what the Persians considered their own sphere – Asia. Indeed, Alexander turned the tables by conquering the old Persian empire and starting to create a new Helleno-Persian successor: However, united though they were by religion and common social customs and by at least partly fictional self-images, these Greeks were very much not united by one of their major contributions to the sum of human achievement – politics. Much of our everyday political language is of ancient Greek derivation: Much of the rest is Latin-derived: That was partly because the fundamental ancient Greek political unit, the polis, was a strong community in a very exclusive sense: Even then, the ancient Greeks typically ruled themselves directly, in that they did not select rulers to rule over and for them. Theirs were direct, participatory self-governments, whereas ours are notionally "representative". But democracy, so far from being the ancient Greek norm, was at first a rare and rather fragile plant: And only in a few cases – in Athens, above all – was it both deeply rooted and conspicuously radical. At all times and in all places it remained more or less controversial. And there was a good linguistic reason for this. Demokratia was a compound of demos and kratos. By and large the Romans took the second view, which is why they went to great lengths to stamp it out within their empire – the eastern half of which was basically Greek – in the end with total success. It therefore took a great deal of effort and ingenuity in the 19th century to rehabilitate "democracy" as a viably positive term of political discourse – and even then only at the cost of draining it of the active, participatory, class-conscious dimension the Athenians had given it. Worship and sacrifice A popular proverb says that the ancient Greeks "had a word for it". A conspicuous example is that they had no word for our "religion", which is taken from Latin. Our manifold and multifarious legacy from the ancient Greeks does not include their polytheistic religion – which was superseded and suppressed by various forms of Judaeo-Christianity and then Islam. These latter faiths are all based on the presumption of a single deity, and on privileged hierarchies of vocational officials who interpret their sacred texts and dogmas. It is easy for us today to be over-impressed by the standing remains of monumental temples such as those on the Acropolis of Athens or of Greek Agrigento in Sicily, or by reports of now lost wonders such as the huge seated cult-statue of Zeus at Olympia, crafted by master sculptor Pheidias of Athens in the 5c BC. For most Greeks the object of their greatest devotion was an altar, whether domestic or public. The most characteristic act of religious worship was the performance of a sacrifice, such as a gift of olive oil, wine or grain, or the killing of a pig or chicken. These offerings symbolised both communion between the god or goddess and their mortal worshippers, as well as the unbridgeable gulf that separated the human from the super-human. In fact, they themselves were created only after a void state of chaos. But for the Greeks a myth was a traditional tale that

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could have a purely secular, mortal content. He not only fell down wells while contemplating the heavens as all proper intellectuals should, but also predicted a total solar eclipse here he was fortunate to be heir to the discoveries and records of Babylonians and Egyptians before him, thus robbing it of potential divine mystique, and once made a substantial profit by successfully predicting a bumper olive harvest. Thales and his followers had a particular interest in the kosmos: The way to study it was through historia: Science The results they came up with were hardly what we would call scientific. That was left for the doctors of the school of medicine, founded by Hippocrates in the fifth century BC on the east Aegean island of Kos; and the astronomers attached to the museum and library of Alexandria in Egypt in the third century BC. Despite these giant steps, it is important to remember that most ordinary Greeks were not persuaded to adopt a rationalist, non-theistic world outlook, nor were they always tolerant of the eccentric intellectuals they harboured in their midst – especially not at times of great societal crisis such as the Peloponnesian War – BC. Both charges carried particular weight in the fraught circumstances of BC: That its oligarchic junta had done to death many hundreds of ordinary Athenians was still fresh in the memory. The trial of Socrates and its outcome should remind us that democratic Athens, despite being a relatively open society, was no liberal paradise of principled religious tolerance. Economics Socrates is the main participant in a fictional dialogue composed by the versatile Athenian historian Xenophon cBC, entitled in Latin transliteration Oeconomicus. Yet "economics" in our sense is not what the discourse is about, but rather the management of an oikos or "household". The Greeks "did" economics, practically speaking, but they did not theorise it as we do. This was partly because they did not develop a suitable macro-economic technical vocabulary but also because, like their politics and religion, their economic realities were very different from those of a capitalist, let alone a globalised, economy. This is not to deny that local, regional and international trading networks could be crucially important, not least when the commodity being traded was a life-giving staple such as grain. British Musuem Women, whose public valuation by men was often distressingly low, were economically crucial within the household, where they processed food, produced children and clothing, and managed the free or unfree workforce. The modern Greek term for housewife, noikokyra "lady of the household" had its ancient counterpart, especially in Sparta, where women vied not just to control but to own more than one household property. Ordinary Greeks, of course, might not have had the luxury of owning even a single slave, greatly desirable though that was thought to be. Most slaves were individually and privately owned, having been bought on the market as commodities. But some slaves – such as the gaolers of Socrates – were public servants. At Athens, there was an exceptional concentration of slave worker personnel in the state-owned silver mines, who were economically vital: In Sparta they managed their servile system very differently. Although there were some chattel-type privately owned slaves, the dominant form of servitude here was a kind of collective serfdom, known as helotage. And whereas most chattel slaves were dispossessed, non-Greek foreigners, the Helots were born into inherited bondage:

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6: Ancient Greek Sites and Ancient Greek Ruins - Trip Historic

The ancient Greece has a number of inventions and discoveries attributed to them. Even though, the fact remains, most of their discoveries were corrected in subsequent generations. Their findings in the area of astronomy, geography and mathematics, pioneered the age of science.

Discoveries in modern science Not so long ago, water mills were a revolutionary invention used all over the world for the purpose of metal shaping, agriculture and most importantly, milling. To mill meant to grind, and that invariably meant to grind grain. This in turn led to production of edible food staple like beaten rice, cereals, pulses, flour and so on. Ever since its origination, water mill has seen a number of subsequent variations, which enabled people to use its milling features into different raw materials. These mills are still used in many parts of the rural world to serve similar purposes. This useful invention takes its roots of origination from the earliest known Perachora wheel, created way back in 3rd century BC Greece, most likely by the contemporary Greek engineer Philo of Byzantium. Earlier, the portions of the mechanical treatise on this particular water mill written by Philo himself were regarded to have Arab origination. But recent researches by British historian M. Lewis proved that water mill has an authentic ancient Greek origin.

Odometer One of the most widely used instruments in present day, odometers measures the distance travelled by a vehicle such as bicycle or any other automobile. Even though, the modern odometers are digital, not so long ago they were more mechanical, slowly evolving into electro-mechanical with the rise of technology. This omnipresent instrument was also originated in the time of ancient Greece. Even though, an odometer was used for measuring distance, it was first described by Vitruvius around 27 BC, evidences point towards Archimedes of Syracuse as its inventor sometime around the first Punic war. Some historians also attribute its invention to Heron of Alexandria. Regardless of that, once invented, it was widely used in the late Hellenistic time and by Romans for indicating the distance travelled by a vehicle. It helped revolutionize the building of roads and travelling with it by accurately measuring distance and being able to carefully illustrate it with a milestone.

Alarm clock One of the most commonly used gadget these days, an alarm clock also had its origin in ancient Greece. Yes, in due course of time and with the proper sophistication of technology, the alarm clock went through a number of changes from a mechanical alarm to the modern gadgets like cell phone, which come with inbuilt alarm. But the first of alarms used by ancient Greeks were nothing like today. They used to integrate mechanism to time the alarm which would sound off delicate water organs or pebbles into drums. The ancient Greek philosopher Plato 427-347 BC said to possess a large water clock with an unspecified alarm signal similar to the sound of a water organ; he used it at night, possibly for signaling the beginning of his lectures at dawn.

Cartography Cartography is the study and practice of making maps. It has played an important role in travel and navigation since ancient times. Even though the earliest known evidences of cartography points towards the ancient Babylon in a time as early as the 9th century BC, the Greeks took, what they had at their disposal and brought cartography into new light and possibilities. Anaximander was one of the pioneer cartographers to create the map of the world. Born between 610-546 BC, this map maker of the ancient world made important contributions to the sciences of astronomy and geography. A reputed cartographer, Anaximander presented the inhabited regions in his map of the world. The map appeared in tablet and featured Ionia in the center. The world map bounded on the east by the Caspian Sea. It stretched to the Pillars of Hercules in the west. Middle Europe borders the map in the North while Ethiopia and the Nile featured at the southern end of the map of Anaximander. Anaximander made immense contributions in the field of cartography and geography and his map of the world was indeed a marvelous achievement of that time.

Olympics The modern Olympics are one of the greatest spectacle in sports of the modern age. But when Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of the international Olympic committee started the first modern Olympic in 1896, he was extensively inspired by the ancient Olympics that used to be held in ancient Greece more than 2000 years ago. According to historical records, the first ancient Olympic Games can be traced back to 776 BC. They were

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dedicated to the Olympian gods and were staged on the ancient plains of Olympia. The Isthmos game was staged every two years at the Isthmus of Corinth. The Pythian games took place every four years near Delphi. The most famous games held at Olympia, South- West of Greece, which took place every four years. People from all over the Greek came to witness the spectacle. The victors were given olive leaf wreaths or crowns as a prize.

Basis of Geometry Geometry with or without a doubt one of the oldest branches of mathematics, if not older than arithmetic itself. And its practical necessity demanded, use of various geometric techniques much before any recorded history. Yes, the Egyptians, Babylonians and Indus were among the first to incorporate and use many of such techniques but they were never interested in finding out the rules and axioms governing the geometry. The babylonians assumed value of Pi to be 3 and never challenged its accuracy. Then came the age of Greek geometry and changed the entire perception towards it. The Greeks insisted that geometric facts must be established by deductive reasoning, much like how it is done these days. Thales of Miletus, regarded as father of geometry, gave a number of axioms and rules that were true based on reasoning called mathematical truths in the 6th century BC. Then came the likes of Pythagoras, Euclid and Archimedes whose geometrical axioms and rules are still taught in schools today. There were many more Greek mathematicians and geometers, who contributed to the history of geometry, but these names are the true giants, the ones that developed geometry as we know it today.

Earliest practice of medicine The ancient world did not fare too well when it came to cure diseases. Born in BC, Hippocrates was an ancient Greek physician of the Classical age and was considered one of the most outstanding figures in the history of medicine. He was referred as the father of western medicine in recognition of his lasting contributions to the field as the founder of the Hippocratic School of Medicine. The most famous of his supposed contributions is the Hippocratic Oath, which bears his name accordingly. It was this document that was first proposed as an ethical standard among doctors, when doing their work. It brings up important concepts, we still use today, such as doctor-patient confidentiality.

Modern Philosophy Before the age of ancient Greece, the world did not see philosophy as we see it today. It was more shrouded with superstition and magic than it would be ever after. For instance, if the Nile would rise and flood, making the soil dark and fertile, the Egyptians would believe it happened because their pharaoh commanded the river to do so. But the Greeks approached philosophy from a different direction. They developed philosophy as a way of understanding the world around them, without resorting to religion, myth, or magic. In fact the early Greek philosophers were also scientists who observed and studied the known world, the earth, seas, and mountains here below, and the solar system, planetary motion, and astral phenomena, above. Their philosophy based on reasoning and observation of the known world played a pivotal role in the shaping of the western philosophical tradition. Philosophers like Socrates, Plato, Aristotle gave such influential philosophies that their studies were used to teach in the subsequent ages of Romans and other western cultures.

Concept of democracy The idea of every citizen has an equal opportunity of having in turn a share in the government constitutes the concept of democracy. It is one of the widely used styles of governance in the modern world. And even more fascinating is the fact that democracy also had its origins in the ancient Greece. In fact the concept as well as implementation of democracy can be traced back from the present day to ancient classical Athens. Although there are evidences that democratic forms of government, in a broad sense, may have existed in several areas of the world well before the turn of the 5th century, it is generally believed that the concepts of democracy and constitution were created in one particular place and time – in Ancient Athens around BC. For this reason, Athens is regarded as the birthplace of democracy and was also considered as an important reference point of democracy. This transition from exploitation of aristocracy to a political system, where all the members of the society have an equal share of formal political power had a significant impact in the civilizations that came down the line.

Discoveries in modern science It would be only fair to say that, given the evidences, the ancient Greeks had made some outstanding contributions in various branches of science. They made some astounding discoveries in the field of astronomy, biology and physics among others that broke contemporary stereotypes on those subject matters. The intellects in ancient Greece excelled in mathematics, physics and astronomy. Aristotle gave the idea of

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earth being a globe. He also classified animals and is often referred to as father of zoology. Theophrastus was the first botanist, we know of in written history. The pythagoreans not only made the earliest of advances in philosophy and geometry, they also proposed the heliocentric hypothesis with the earth revolving around sun and not the other way around as believed at that time. This idea was so ahead in time that it was disregarded as blasphemy. The Greeks had so much influence in the early concepts of science, that most symbols often used in physics and higher math equations are derived from the Greek alphabet.

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7: BBC Bitesize - How did the ancient Greeks change the world?

The culture of ancient Greece was heavily centered around the theatre, mostly developed in Athens. Drama competitions were held during festivals and that is the origin of most of the famous works of ancient Greek literature that have survived to modern times.

Share1 Shares In Ancient Athens, theater was considered to be the most significant form of art. The stories that were performed in front of the public incorporated elements of poetry, dance, music and acting. Theater nowadays has become a force of creativity and inspiration in every corner of the planet. The following list includes ten of the best-preserved and significant ancient theaters, mainly of Greek and Roman antiquity. Amazingly, you can still visit them today. Side is a popular resort town on the Mediterranean coast of southern Turkey. The city was founded by Greek settlers in the seventh century B. The theater existed as the main cultural spot in the city for many years, and attracted notable people from all over the Mediterranean region. The remains of the theater would later be used for gladiator fights—and even, during the explosion of Christianity, as a church. It is one of the oldest cities on Earth, mentioned in the fourteenth century B. The city was conquered by the Romans in A. The Theater of Bosra was built soon afterwards, seating up to 15, people. Because a fortress was built around the theater by the Ayyubid Dynasty , it is now one of the best preserved Roman theaters in the world. It has amazing acoustics, a three-storey-high proscenium, and thirty-five rows of seating. The shrine to Apollo at Delphi was dedicated in the eighth century B. Important architectural pieces of Delphi today include the Temple of Apollo, the Treasury of the Athenians, the stadium, and—the theater. The ancient theater of Delphi was built on a hill, giving spectators a view of the entire sanctuary and the spectacular landscape surrounding it. It was originally built in the fourth century B. Although excavated and restored, the theater is in a poor condition; the cavea has subsided, the limestone blocks are cracking and flaking, and many of its architectural features remain scattered throughout the area. The theater and odeon were on two sides of a colonnaded forum, of which only a small part remains today. These originally stood beside a stream and a major road, the Decumanus Maximus ; the stream is now in an underground culvert and the road has long since been built over. A triple-arched gate that once stood to the north of the forum has also disappeared; it was the entrance to the processional stairway up to the citadel, and was mentioned by travelers as late as the s. In , the theater provided a temporary safe haven for thousands of Palestinian refugees fleeing their homes in what became Israel. The theater there was built by the Greeks in the second century B. It commands a fantastic view of all the beautiful places in the vicinity: Etna, the Bay of Naxos, Castelmola, and the crystal-clear Mediterranean. The theater was renovated and extended by the Romans, and today it is one of the largest ancient theaters in Sicily, second only to the one in Syracuse. It features three horizontal seating sections, which corresponded to the social class of the spectators. It is estimated that the capacity of the theater was about five and a half thousand spectators. In later centuries, the theater underwent several restorations which introduced new architectural elements and decorations. The structure was restored again in the s, and has remained in its current state ever since. It still serves today as a place of performance, thanks to the celebration of a yearly festival of classical theater. During the Classical era, Athenian drama was performed here during the celebration of the Great Dionysia, one of the major religious festivals of the city. Believed to have been built by descendants of the tyrant Peisistratos , it has seen many subsequent alterations and expansions, meaning that its architectural evolution remains a mystery. An effort is currently underway to restore the ancient theater using fragments of the original Corinthian stone which have been scattered throughout the site. The free audio guide provides visitors with interesting information about the shows and social life in the Provencal city during Roman times. It functioned as both the religious and political centre of Epidaurus , a city-state of rather minor importance which lived under the shadow of more powerful hubs like Corinth, Sparta, and Athens. The excavations, which began in and were completed along with restorations in the twentieth century, revealed the most perfect sample of ancient Greek

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theater. It has fifty-five rows of seats, which are divided into twelve tiers at the lower landing and twenty-two on the upper one, giving the theater a capacity of more than twenty thousand viewers. The legendary acoustics of the theater has long been the source of academic and amateur speculation; some theories suggest that prevailing winds carried sounds or masks amplified voices, while others say that the secret lies in the design of the seats. No theory has been entirely proven, even after decades of research. Carved into the southern slope of the Athenian Acropolis, the odeon was built in A. Though he was Greek in blood, he was an honored and privileged Roman citizen. His vast wealth and education he was a philosopher, sophist, and rhetorician made him very popular, even among the royal Roman families. It is said that he was also the teacher of two Roman emperors: Lucius Verus and Marcus Aurelius. He lived a distinctly Roman lifestyle, and married a young and very beautiful Roman woman named Rigillia, who unfortunately died while she was still quite young. The mourning of Herodes Atticus was so unbearable that he painted every wall and curtain of his house black and refused to leave it for a whole year. When he finally got over his depression, he made various dedications to the memory of his wife. He loves History, Sci-Fi culture, European politics, and exploring the worlds of hidden knowledge. His ideal trip in an alternative world would be to the lost city of Atlantis. His biggest passions include writing, photography, and music. You can view his photostream [here](#).

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8: The Ancient World | Greece | Culture | The Guardian

Ancient Greece was the cradle of democracy. A civilisation which produced some of the most groundbreaking art, philosophy and culture the world has ever seen, the Ancient Greeks left their legacy in a myriad of ways.

However, he then left her, seeking to advance his political ambitions by marrying Glauce, the daughter of King Creon of Corinth. Her elderly nurse and the Chorus of Corinthian women generally sympathetic to her plight fear what she might do to herself or her children. King Creon, also fearing what Medea might do, banishes her, declaring that she and her children must leave Corinth immediately. Medea begs for mercy, and is granted a reprieve of one day, all she needs to extract her revenge. Jason arrives and attempts to explain himself. He says that he does not love Glauce but can not pass up the opportunity to marry a wealthy and royal princess. Medea is from Colchis in the Caucasus and is considered a barbarian witch by the Greeks, and claims that he hopes one day to join the two families and keep Medea as his mistress. Medea and the Chorus of Corinthian women do not believe him. She reminds him that she left her own people for him, murdering her own brother for his sake, so that she can never now return home. She also reminds him that it was she herself who saved him and slew the dragon which guarded the Golden Fleece, but he is unmoved, merely offering to placate her with gifts. Medea hints darkly that he may live to regret his decision, and secretly plans to kill both Glauce and Creon. Medea is then visited by Aegeus, the childless king of Athens, who asks the renowned sorceress to help his wife conceive a child. Medea tells the Chorus of her plans to poison a golden robe a family heirloom and gift from the sun god, Helios which she believes the vain Glauce will not be able to resist wearing. She resolves to kill her own children as well, not because the children have done anything wrong, but as the best way her tortured mind can think of to hurt Jason. She calls for Jason once more, pretends to apologize to him and sends the poisoned robe and crown as a gift to Glauce, with her children as the gift-bearers. As Medea ponders her actions, a messenger arrives to relate the wild success of her plan. Glauce has been killed by the poisoned robe, and Creon has also been killed by the poison while attempting to save her, both daughter and father dying in excruciating pain. She wrestles with herself over whether she can bring herself to kill her own children too, speaking lovingly to them all the while in a moving and chilling scene. As the Chorus of women laments her decision, the children are heard screaming. The Chorus considers interfering, but in the end does nothing. Jason discovers the murder of Glauce and Creon and rushes to the scene to punish Medea, only to learn that his children too have been killed. The play ends with the Chorus lamenting that such tragic and unexpected evils should result from the will of the gods. This may have been due to the extensive changes Euripides made to the conventions of Greek theatre in the play, by including an indecisive chorus, by implicitly criticizing Athenian society and by showing disrespect for the gods. The play explores many universal themes: It has been seen by some as one of the first works of feminism, with Medea as a feminist heroine. The relationship between the Chorus and Medea is one of the most interesting in all of Greek drama. The women are alternately horrified and enthralled by Medea, living vicariously through her. They both condemn her and pity her for her horrible acts, but they do nothing to interfere. Powerful and fearless, Medea refuses to be wronged by men, and the Chorus cannot help but admire her as, in taking her revenge, she avenges all the crimes committed against all of womankind. In the character of Medea, we see a woman whose suffering, instead of ennobling her, has made her into a monster. She is fiercely proud, cunning and coldly efficient, unwilling to allow her enemies any kind of victory. She sees through the false pieties and hypocritical values of her enemies, and uses their own moral bankruptcy against them. Her revenge is total, but it comes at the cost of everything she holds dear. She murders her own children in part because she cannot bear the thought of seeing them hurt by an enemy. Jason, on the other hand, is depicted as a condescending, opportunistic and unscrupulous man, full of self-deception and repugnant smugness. The other main male characters, Creon and Aegeus, are also depicted as weak and fearful, with few positive traits to speak of. Resources English translation by E. Coleridge Internet Classics Archive:

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9: Olympic games (article) | Ancient Greece | Khan Academy

-A modern name given to a powerful and wealthy civilization of ancient Italy in the area corresponding roughly to Tuscany, western Umbria and Northern Lazio. -Early Romans -Very violent and valued violent sport.

Pinterest Cambridge University students on graduation day. The ancient Greek inventors of democracy vigorously debated this issue, having painful historical experience of it – recorded by Thucydides – and theoretical solutions – discussed by Aristotle. Yet in Britain today, few secondary school students are ever given the opportunity to investigate the dazzling thought-world of the Greeks. This is despite the existence for half a century of excellent GCSE and A-level courses in classical civilisation, which have been a success wherever introduced, and can be taught cost-effectively across the state-school sector. The failure to include classical civilisation among the subjects taught in every secondary school deprives us and our future citizens of access to educational treasures which can not only enthral, but fulfil what Jefferson argued in Notes on the State of Virginia was the main goal of education in a democracy: History, he proposed, is the subject that equips citizens for this. To stay free also requires comparison of constitutions, utopian thinking, fearlessness about innovation, critical, lateral and relativist thinking, advanced epistemological skills in source criticism and the ability to argue cogently. All these skills can be learned from their succinct, entertaining, original formulations and applications in the works of the Greeks. The situation is aggravated by the role that training in the ancient languages, as opposed to ancient ideas, plays in dividing social and economic classes. One of the many ways in which the schism between rich and poor in Britain is reflected educationally is in access to Greek and Latin grammar. In the last year for which figures are available, 3, state-sector candidates took A-levels in classical civilisation or ancient history. High grades in the ancient languages – easily enough won by solicitous coaching – provide near-guaranteed access to our most elite universities. For those without Greek and Latin A-levels there are indeed Oxbridge opportunities: The chances of admission for these are in line with other courses such as English and history. But it is easier to get into Oxbridge to read the long-established classics courses, requiring an ancient language A-level, than any other subject: Instead of Greek ideas expanding the minds of all young citizens, Greek denotes money and provides a queue-jumping ticket to privilege. First, we need to support classical civilisation qualifications, campaign for their introduction in every school and recognise their excellence as intellectual preparation for adult life and university. Specifically, classical civilisation needs to be recognised in the English baccalaureate and given the same governmental support as Latin. Second, we need to expand the tiny number of teachers trained to teach classical civilisation via classics-dedicated PGCE courses, and also, crucially, encourage qualified teachers of other subjects in schools – English, history, modern languages, religious studies – to add classical civilisation to their repertoire. A committed philosophy teacher there, Eddie Barnett, was inspired by the enthusiastic response elicited by the small Plato element on the A-level philosophy syllabus; he has recently secured an agreement that classical civilisation will be rolled out at all three campuses of the college. Classical civilisation qualifications are embraced by most universities already, and this is the first year in which it has been possible for Open University students to graduate with single honours in classical studies, even if they have had no contact with the Greeks and Romans previously. But Oxford and Cambridge, with their fame and brand, now need to lead by example and offer challenging classics courses that do not fetishise grammar and consequently repel state-sector students who have been excited by reading classics in English. This means engaging with literary texts fearlessly in translation plus increasing the importance of critical thinking and lowering that of language acquisition. Undergraduate degrees are supposed to produce competent citizens. Traditional classics courses are not making the most of those ancient authors on their curriculum who enhance civic as opposed to syntactical competence.

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