

The background features a gradient from red at the top to blue at the bottom, overlaid with faint, semi-transparent circular patterns and a scale. The scale is a large arc on the left side, with numerical markings from 140 to 260 in increments of 10. Several smaller circles and arcs are scattered across the background, some with arrows indicating direction.

GOLDEN AGE OF ATHENS

A CLASSICAL TIME OF GREEK ACHIEVEMENTS

PHILOSOPHERS: GREAT THINKERS/ TEACHERS

Socrates:

(Socratic method) taught to ask questions / debate
sentenced to death for his teachings

Plato

Started the Academy: school to prepare politicians

Aristotle

influenced scientific method

Math

Pythagoras: studied the nature of numbers

Pythagorean theorem: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

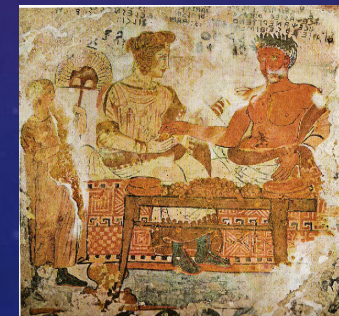
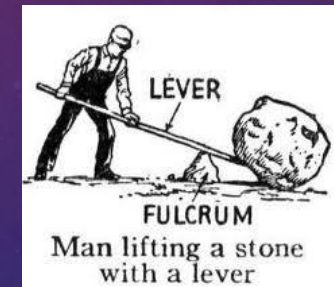
Euclid: basic geometry developments

NAME	FIGURE	AREA	PERIMETER CIRCUMFERENCE
TRIANGLE		$A = \frac{b \times h}{2}$	$P = MN + NP + PM$
PARALLELOGRAM		$A = b \times h$	$P = DE + EF + FG + GD$
RHOMBUS		$A = b \times h$	$P = b + b + b + b$ $P = 4b$
RECTANGLE		$A = L \times w$	$P = L + w + L + w$ $P = 2L + 2w$
SQUARE		$A = l^2$	$P = l + l + l + l$ $P = 4l$
TRAPEZOID		$A = \frac{(B+b) \times h}{2}$	$P = MN + NP + PR + RM$
CIRCLE		$A = \pi r^2$	$C = 2\pi r = \pi d$

Science:

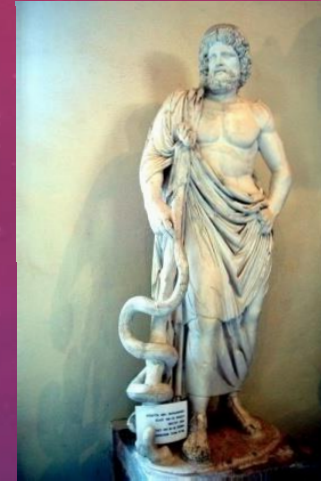
Archimedes: developed pulley (simple machines)

Hippocrates: showed illnesses came from natural causes
developed oath of responsibilities for Dr. to patients



Art / sculpture

more realistic / life like



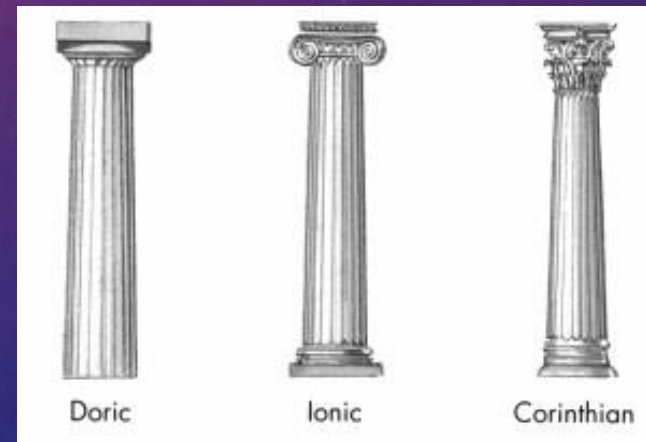
Architecture / buildings

Greek orders: Columns

Doric: simple and plain

Ionic: twin scrolls

Corinthian: distinguished / decorative



Literature

Myths: story to explain the world around them

Poetry:

epics: long story poems

Homer wrote Iliad/ Odyssey

Tragedies : Sophocles wrote emotional and serious plays

Comedies: Aeschylus wrote plays that makes fun of situations and people

