GEOGRAPHY OF GREECE

Greece is on the ________ Peninsula. The ________ Sea is to the east. The ________ Sea is to the west. The ________ are the major island group in the Aegean(includes ________, ________, ________, ________, ________). The ________ is the group of islands off the coast of Asia Minor(includes ________).

The ________ is the island-like area of southern Greece(______, ________, ________, located here). The ________ Gulf is to the north of the Isthmus of ________. The ________ Gulf is to the south.

The Greeks called Greece ________. They called themselves ________.
The southwestern coast of Asia Minor was called ________.

BRONZE AGE

Bronze Age Greece was influenced by the ________ civilization on ________, centered at ________. The palace at Knossos was called the ________(excavated by ________). It was destroyed by the eruption of ________(__________). Minoan writing is called ________.

Bronze Age civilization is called ________(__________). It was centered at ________(excavated by ________). Mycenae is famous for the ________ Gate and ________(______) tombs. Other important Mycenaean sites are at ________(excavated by ________) and ________(excavated by ________). Mycenaean writing is called ________ and is ________(deciphered by ________). Troy was excavated by ________.

The Troy of the Trojan War is level ________.

The Mycenaean period is ended by the ________ ________ (ca. ________ BC). This begins the ________ Age.

DARK AGES

The Dark Ages are also called the ________ Age or the Age of ________. Its dates are ca. ________ to ca. ________ BC. Areas are ruled by ________(called a ________) who are considered to be ________ ________ ________ (“______ ________ ________”).

The ________ take over the Peloponnesus and Crete. The ________ Migrations are sent from ________ to ________ (______ coast of Asia Minor). There are also the ________ Migrations to the ____ coast of Asia Minor.

During this period ________ composes the ________ and the _________. He is perhaps from ________ (in ________). The ________ Games also begin (______ BC) at ________ (in ________).
ARCHAIC PERIOD

Also called the Age of _______ or the Age of _______. Dates ca. _____ to _____ BC. This period sees the development of the ______, or city-state. The principal author is ______ (ca. _____ BC) who is from _______ and who writes the ________

A __________ is a “mother city” which founds a _________ after obtaining the sanction of the ____________

The area of Greek colonies in Southern Italy is called ____________. The first permanent Greek colony in Italy is _______ (founded by _________ on ____________).

The major colonies and their metropoleis:

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<th>Colony</th>
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<th>Founding city</th>
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Major colonizing cities:

_________ and ___________ (in ____________)

_________ (in ____________) founds _____ colonies in ___________ area.

_________ is the emporium(trading-post) in __________ founded by Greeks.

A ______ is a ruler who does not come from one of the ruling families. He often seizes power by violent means.

Major tyrants:

1. ________ (1st tyrant)
2. ________ (the tyrant)
3. ________ from ________
4. ________ (son of ________)
5. ________ from ________ (near __________)
6. ________ from ________ (in __________)

_______ fails to become tyrant in ________

_________ (daughter of __________, tyrant of __________) marries _________ (an Alcmaeonid from __________). Their son is the __________ (father of __________)
Importance of tyrants:
1. development of ________ ________
    ________ - ________
    ________ - ________
2. rise of the ________ ________, decline of ________
3. development of the ________

SPARTA
Located in ________ (________) in ________. ________ are serfs(non-enslaved by ________), ________ ("________") lived in the mountains around Sparta. They were semi-independent and acted as the ________ of Sparta.

The conquest of ________ provided most of the helots. The struggle centered on Mt. ________. The First ________ Revolt was told of by the poet and general ________. This revolt inspired the Spartan system in order to control the helots.

The Spartan system was based on the ________. The reform was associated with ________, who was guided by the ________ (the ________ pronunciation on the reform). A child was taken from his mother at age ___ for military training. The ________ was the secret police that watched the ________.

Government:
A) ___ kings(families of ________ and ________)
B) ________ council of old men
    ________ elders(past 60) plus 2 kings. Total of ___
C) ________ assembly
D) ________ ___ chief magistrates, elected ________

Sparta defeats _____ at the Battle of ________ (____ BC) and organizes the ________ League.

ATHENS
Located in ________. The port of Athens is the ________. Its citadel is the ________. The ________ is its marketplace. The ________ was when the people of Attic became citizens of Athens. It was attributed to ________.

Early Athens:
A) ________(______) - clans, limited to nobility (__________)
B) ________ - "brotherhood" of close kinsmen: membership necessary for ________ in early Athens
C) ___ Ionian tribes (__________)

The __________ was the aristocratic council of elders in Athens. It was made up of __________ who served for ______. It originally elected the archons.

The __________ were the ___ chief magistrates.

__________ (“__________”) - concerned with __________
__________ (“____ _______”) - commander-in-chief

__________ - gave name to ____

__________ - judges

__________ was the assembly.

The attempted tyranny of ______ was stopped by the archon __________, who brought a curse on his family (the __________) by slaughtering _____’s followers.

__________ was the archon who codified Athenian criminal law. His law code was known for its __________.

__________ was the archon of _____ BC. He reformed Athenian economics & constitution and paved the way for ______.

Reforms of ________:
1) __________ (“__________”) - cancellation of ______
2) adopted __________ standard of currency
3) encouraged __________ growing (rather than ______)
4) revised ________’s law code
5) made ________ (rather than _____) the sole qualification for office.

Classes: (#1 is highest, #4 is lowest)

1. __________ (“__________”) - Solon’s created class
2. __________ (“______”) 
3. __________

4. __________ - laborers, now allowed to vote in assembly (__________)

6) created __________ (Council of ______) ______ from each Ionian tribe
7) created __________ (courts)
8) at end of reforms, went into a voluntary exile for ____ years so he would not personally benefit from reforms.

Parties in Athenian politics:
1. men of _______ fishermen, city craftsmen, newer citizens
2. men of _______ landed nobility
3. men of _______ shepherds, led by Pisistratus

Tyranny of __________ (d. _____ BC)

promotes __________ Festival and ________ (______)
sons:

__________ goes into exile to Persians

__________ assassinated by tyrannicides ________ and ________
________________, the archon of ____ BC, was the father of Athenian __________. He was an

________________.

Reforms of __________:
1) Replaced ____ Ionian tribes with ____ new ones
   Membership base on residence in ________ a section of Attica (becomes hereditary)
2) grouped ______ into __________ (“____”) - total of ____
   Each group drew from men of hill, coast, and plain (to break up political alliances)
3) Made the ______ the Council of ______. The Boule became the governing body of
   the state. It was made up of ____ members chosen by ____ each ____ from each of
   ____ tribes. It met in the _________________. The _________________ was one of ____
   committees of the Boule, each consisting of 50 councillors (__________) presiding
   for ____ year. It met in the ________.
4) Created ____________ (so called because the voting was done on _____ or
   pot-shards). It was a ____-year exile for any person considered politically dangerous
   by the ___________ (the Assembly, met on ________).
5) Created board of ____ generals (__________). They will become the most powerful
   body in Athens after ____ BC, when ________ become chosen by lot.

CIVILIZATION OF ANCIENT GREECE
Literature: (very little extant)
   __________ - creator of ________ in ________ at court of ________________
Ionians:
1) __________ from __________ (on __________) - lyric poetry
2) ________________ master of the iambic & personal song, 2nd to Homer.

Philosophy:
1) __________ - Ionian school founded Greek philosophy & science. Predicted the
   ___________ of May 28, ____ BC. Believed that __________ was
   the source of everything.
2) ____________ believed that ____________ were the primary cause of all
   things, concentrated on __________ and ____________, believed in the
   ________________ of __________.

Order of Pottery Styles (Archaic and Classical periods, earliest 1st):
1) ______________
2) _______________ (__________)
3) ________________ (has _____ background)
4) _________________ (has _____ background)
5) ________________ (has ______ background, figures are in various colors)

Temple orders:
1) ________ - found mainly ________ of Athens
   ________ column. Frieze of ________ and ________
   Based on Mycenaean ___________ (palace structure)
   Best (5th century BC): ______________, _____________ at ______________
2. _______ - found mainly _______ of Athens
_______ on column capital, continuous frieze
Best: _______ (Temple of _______ of the _______ ) at _______
     (One of the 7 wonders of the ancient world.)
     (The Parthenon has Ionic elements)

3. _________ is an alternate style of column used in _______ temples. It has ________ leaves on the capital.

PERSIAN WARS
Dominance of _______ (in _______) - 1st to use _______ widely
_______ - 1st tyrant, begins conquest of Asia Minor
_______ - richest man in the world, capital at _______

1. reportedly visited by _______, who told him that a man’s happiness can’t be judged until his death.
2. conquered Ionia, but got along well with Greeks

_______ was told by the _______ _______ that if he crossed the _______ River, a mighty kingdom would be destroyed. _______ is conquered by _______ the _______, king of the _______, who takes over Asia Minor.

Persian Empire:
The _______ _______ stretched _______ miles from _______ to _______ (in Asia Minor). _______ _______ were governors of Persian _______ (provinces). The Persian Empire was created by _______ the _______, who conquered the _______.

The _______ Revolt of _______ BC was led by _______ in _______. The revolt was aided by the _______, who helped burn _______. _______ I, king of the _______, sacks _______ and decides to attack mainland Greece.

The first invasion of Greece fails when _______ _______ fleet wrecks at Mt. _______. Most Greeks _______, except _______ and _______.

The battle of _______ in _______ BC is fought in _______. Before the battle _______ runs to _______ for help, but they are celebrating a religious festival and do not come.
The _______ _______ are aided by the _______. The _______ _______ win, losing _______ men. _______ is the winning general. The Persians were aided by _______. _______ writes an elegy on the victory. Miltiades is later fined and dies of wound because of an unsuccessful expedition. Meanwhile _______ concentrates on building up the fleet.
2. ________ - found mainly ________ of Athens
    ________ on column capital, continuous frieze
    Best: ________ (Temple of ________ of the __________) at ________
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The Persians return ___ years later under __________ (Darius has died). He bridges the ___ and cuts a canal through the isthmus of Mt. _______.

Battles:

___________ ___ BC. Pass is held by __________ and his body guard of __________ until the Persians find a way around.

___________ ___ BC. ___________ battle. ___________ wins for ___________ as __________ watches the battle. Fought on the same day as the battle of _____________ (in ___________), where ___________ defeats ___________

___________ ___ BC. ___________ battle. ___________ leads ___________ defeat of _____________ (under ___________) at ___________.

(Traditionally fought on the same day as ___________)

___________ and ___________ are now the chief cities in Greece.

___________ is recalled to ________ for behaving royally. Athens creates the _____________ League against the Persian threat. It is based at the island of ___________.

___________, the son of ___________, eclipses ___________ as Athenian leader, destroys Persian naval power in Aegean at the battle of the _____________ in ___________ BC. _____________’s political downfall is brought about by his support of the abortive agreement with _____________ over the _____________ Messenian War (against the ___________).

___________ dies after plotting a helot rebellion, has implicated _____________ in treason with _____________ flees to ___________.

ATHENIAN EMPIRE

The _____________ is the ___ year period between ___ and ___ BC. (End of _____________ Wars to beginning of _____________ War).

___________ removed all power of the _____________ except in _____________ cases.

___________, an _____________ and great nephew of _____________ takes power after _____________ assassination. He rules during the _____________ Age of Athens. He is elected repeatedly as _____________ (___________).

Pericles’ companion is _____________, an _____________ from ___________.

Pericles builds the _____________ connecting _____________ and ___________. He gets pay for the _____________ jurors of the ___________. In ___ BC, he gets the franchise limited to those who could _____________

___________ creates the Athenian Empire by moving the treasury of the _____________ from _____________ to _____________ for safe-keeping.

The Peace of _____________ in ___ BC with _____________ ends the reason for the Delian League.

The Delian League becomes the Athenian Empire.

A _____________ is an _____________ colony whose members remain _____________

___________ are resident aliens in _____________.

In ___ BC the _____________ _____________’s Peace is signed between _____________ and _____________.

It lasts ___ years.
PELOPONNESIAN WAR (____ to _____ BC) ______ vs. ________

Immediate causes (chronological order):

1. Quarrel between ______________ (colony of ____________) and ______________ (colony of ____________). ______________ appeals to ______________, ______________ to ___________.
   The ______________ fleet prevents ______________ from punishing ______________.
   but it is a violation of the ______________’s Peace (_____________ is already mad
   because of earlier ______________ interference with ______________).

2. ______________, a colony of ______________, was besieged by ______________ for revolting
   from the ______________ Empire. ______________ sends aid to ______________.
   Then excludes ______________ (ally of ______________) from markets of Athenian Empire
   by the ______________ Decree.

3. ______________ tries to force ______________ (ally of ______________, but in ______________) into
   ______________ League without formal declaration of war. This is the actual cause of
   the war, although ______________ has already persuaded the Peloponnesian League to
   prepare for war.

   ______________ believed the ultimate cause was the Spartan fear of Athens’s increasing power.

Archidamian War (____ to _____ BC) 1st phase of Peloponnesian War

____________ moves the entire population of ______________ into the ______________ and
while ______________ (_____________ king) ravages Attica. Meanwhile, Athenians
ravage the Peloponnesian coast.

____________ delivers famous ______________ for dead (a eulogy of
democracy) "______________ of ______________"
____________ strikes Athens, ½ of population dies.

____ BC - ______________ dies of plague, end of competent leadership.

____________ becomes the leader of Athens, a demagogue

Talks Athenians into executing entire population of ______________ for revolting from
empire, but Athenians rescind order in time.

At ______________ (at __________) the ______________ surrender to Athenian general
______________ (not the orator).

______________ turns down Spartan offer of peace.

The first phase of the war ends when both ______________ and ______________ (Sparta’s ablest general
are killed at ______________ (Athenian colony which revolts) in _____ BC.

Peace of ______________ (____ to _____ BC)

______________ is the leader of the Athenian conservatives, who oppose the war. The rival of
______________ and ______________ (nephew of ____________) is ignored long
enough to get ______________ ostracized instead of themselves (last use of
______________).

______________ destroy ______________ for not joining Empire.
______________ Dialogue - Athenians argue that might makes right.
Expedition (____ to ____ BC) Ends Peace of

____________________ talks Athenians into attacking ____________, is opposed by

__________ is in charge of invasion fleet until an investigation into the mutilation
of ___________ (statues) reveals that ______________ had parodied the
____________________ to the uninitiated, _______________ flees to

__________, __________ is left in charge of invasion fleet.
Invasion is a total disaster, ________ & ___________ are killed at Syracuse.

Oligarchical Revolution in Athens

______________________ flees from _____________ to Persian satrap

______________________ sets up oligarchical ___________ as ruling council. They are terrible. He then
turns against the ____________ and supports the _____________ (wealthiest citizens). Finally,
complete democracy is restored after victory at Cyzicus.

______________________ returns, defeats _____________ at ___________ (____ BC)

______________________ gets Athenians to reject Spartan peace offer

Meanwhile, ______________ (son of Persian king) becomes _____________ at ___________, falls under
influence of the Spartan _________________.

Fall of Athens

______________________ defeats Athenians at _____________ in __________ BC.

______________________ is wrongly blamed, flees

Athenians win at _______________ (____ BC), largest Greek naval battle ever, but
Athenian commanders fail to pick up the survivors because of storm and are executed
(including ________________, son of _____________ & _______________).
Athenians are massacred by ________________ in an ambush at _______________
("Goat’s River") _______ BC.
Ends war _______ BC.

Sparta spares Athens but sets up _____________, led by _____________ and supported
by Spartan _____________(___________)
Reign of Terror until _____________ is killed and democracy is restored

______________________ is executed for corrupting the youth _______ BC

GOLDEN AGE CULTURE
A _______________ was a tax on wealthy citizens when they assume expenses for a _____________
or _________________ a _________________, etc.

Architecture:
The _____________, dedicated to _____________, was built under _____________ on
the _________________.

Art:
__________ sculpts the _______________ or _______________.
__________ does the sculpture on the _____________ frieze and the statue of __________ in the
Temple of __________ at ___________. This was one of the ___________ of the ancient world.
Literature:

__________, from __________, wrote __________ ______ for the ____________________________

The writers of tragedy from __________ were

1) ________________ the 1st great tragedian

His ___________________ is the only surviving Greek trilogy

2) ________________, who was from ______________ (a suburb of Athens), wrote

______________, which Aristotle took as his model tragedy.

3) ________________ was more interested in humanism & individualism.

One of his major works is the ________________.

The writer of _____ Comedy from ________________ was

1) ________________, who made first attacks on living persons.

______________ vs. ________________

______________ vs. ________________

______________ vs. ________________

He opposed the ________________ War.

Science:

1) ________________ of _________ was the father of ___________________ & creator of

the ___________________ Oath

2) ________________ developed the _________ theory

3) ________________ said that _____ was the measure of all things. This statement was

interpreted by the ___________________ to mean that there is no ___________________

History:

1) ________________ from ______________, lived in ______ and was called the

______________ of __________. He wrote a history of the __________________ ______

2) ________________(son of Olorus) was from _______ and was the greatest ancient

historian. He wrote a history of the ____________________________.

ASCENDANCY OF SPARTA & THEBES

__________ was exiled from ___________ for his insolence and ambition.

March of the ________________ (____ BC)

__________ (satrap at ______) hires Greek mercenaries to go

against his brother ________________ (king of _____________).

Greeks win the battle of ________________, but __________ is killed and ________________

treacherously slays Greek generals at conference.

Greeks elect new generals, including Athenian ________________ (the historian) & march

out of Persia. Xenophon tells of this in his _________________.

Leads to war between ________________ and ____________

______________ (Spartan king) invades Asia Minor. He is successful, but problems

at home keep him from accomplishing much.
Corinthian War

__________ vs. __________, __________, __________, __________ & __________.

At __________ in ___ BC, the __________ are overwhelmingly defeated by
__________, an __________ commanding the __________ fleet.

__________ (an __________) uses __________ (light-armed infantry) to
annihilate __________ at __________.

War is ended by __________’s __________ (___ BC) - named after __________ king
__________ of _______ unites ________________ into a power, but is assassinated.

Confederacy

League led by __________ against __________
Dissolves when _____________ and _____________ fall out

Theban Ascendancy

Battle of __________ (___ BC) _____________, leader of __________, wipes
out __________, ends Spartan supremacy forever.

__________, general from __________, 2nd to Epamiondas in ability.

Battle of __________ (___ BC) _____________ falls in battle
vs. ____________ his death ends Theban supremacy

FOURTH-CENTURY SICILY AND MAGNA GRAECIA

__________ I becomes tyrant of ____________ to combat ________________
invasion, builds up empire in __________ and __________ ____________.
(Greatest Greek empire at that time)

son __________ II is incompetent, empire falls apart.

__________ sends ________________ to straighten out political mess

RISE OF MACEDON

__________ II makes ________________ a power.

As a youth, he was a hostage in the “court” of ________________

Gold comes from Mt. ____________

In the ____________ War many states revolt, win independence from Athenian confederacy
__________ War: __________ vs. __________, which had seized __________
treasury. __________ II is invited to defeat __________
Peace of __________ (an __________) Peace at status quo
__________ (an __________ and greatest of ancient __________) is violently
anti-
Prosecutes famous trial of ____________, whom he accuses of collaborating with Philip
(Narrowly acquitted)

__________ - ____________’s speeches against ____________
Battle of ____________ (____ BC) ____________ devastates _______ & _______
End of Greek _______ _______ as political power
________________ runs from battle
_________ (son of ____________) commands _____ wing which annihilates
the _______ _______ of ____________ .

__________ League: Alliance between ___________ and Greek states except ______
_________ is assassinated in _____ BC, perhaps at the instigation of his wife ____________
(__________ ’s mother)

___________(____ the _____ (_____ to _____ BC))

Legends:
__________ at ________ burns to ground the night of his birth
Philip II receives three messages at once: (has just taken ____________)
1) ____________’s birth
2) ____________ won at ____________ games
3) ____________ conquered the ____________

Taught by ____________
At death of Philip II, ____________ revolts
__________ burns it to the ground, spares _______ and the house of ________ .

Alexander’s army(special units)
__________ : Alexander’s 2nd-in-command (_____ wing)
__________ Cavalry: elite group drawn from influential Macedonian families
Under general command of ____________ (__________’s son)
1st (Royal) Squadron under “________” ____________
: shield-bearing guards
Alexander commands _______ wing.

Persian army(special unit)
__________ : royal guard

__________ : Alexander’s “Patroclus”
__________ : Alexander’s horse
vs. __________ ___ of Persia (last king) ____________ dynasty

Asia Minor & Syria:
visits _____________ (believes himself to be a descendant of ____________)
_________ __________ (____ BC)
“______” ________ saves ____________’s life
Legend: Unties knot at ________ by _____________________________
(Whoever unties the Gordian knot will rule Asia)
_________ (___ BC) in __________
meets __________ in battle. Alexander breaks Persian power
________ escapes

Tyre & Egypt:
besieges ________, takes after __________ (incredible record)
________ surrenders without a fight
Alexander founds ________________
Hazardous trip to ________ of ________ ________ (oasis of ________)
Is declared a god

Persia:
_________________ (_______) (___ BC)
________ uses ____________ against Alexander
__________ escapes. End of Persian Empire.

Eastern Iran:
_________ (king of ________) murders __________
conspiracy of ___________ (son of _____________)
Alexander executes both __________ and ____________
Alexander founds over 80 cities, most called _____________.
Alexander murders “________” __________ in a drunken brawl
marries __________ (_________ princess)

India:
Alexander is welcomed by ____________, goes against __________’s enemy
________ at the ______________ (____ BC). Porus uses
___________ Hard-fought victory for ____________, who founds
__________ on the site.
Army mutinies & refuses to go farther east

The Return:
by ___________ and ___________ and ___________
Alexander marries __________ (daughter of ___________)
80 officers marrying daughters of Persian nobility.

Dies of ________ at ____________ in ___ BC at age ___. He is buried at ____________
in __________.
Fight for the succession:

successors of Alexander

Roxane & son are murdered

gets

gets

gets

beginning of Age

came to be the Greek dialect of the Hellenistic world

Greece during Alexander's absence:

is Alexander's regent in Europe

prosecutes

: name of speech

FOURTH CENTURY CULTURE

Art:

tomb of of

: most famous sculptor

statue of

statue of of 1st nude goddess

Literature:

History:

1) from . Student of .

: March of the Ten Thousand

: Chief historical work, continuation of

(411 - 362 BC, )

Oratory:

1) from . great school of oratory & writings

2) from . spoke against sea with pebbles in mouth

3) from . defended Philip II

Philosophy:

1) from . Student of .

: his school

: his philosophical writings

on the perfect state, allegory of

(What we see is pale reflection of ideas)

2) from . lives in . Student of .

: his school, called because he walked as

he talked.

What we see is reality.

: Literary criticism

Also work on natural history

on constitutions of various Greek city-states