

School of Greece - Philosophy

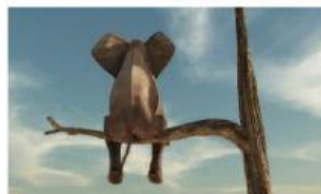
Pre - Watching

- **Learn new words**

- 1) recruit - to fill up the number of with new members
- 2) undergo - to go through
- 3) aptly - appropriately or fittingly
- 4) impeccable - in accordance with the highest standards; faultless
- 5) outline - to indicate the principal features or different parts of
- 6) incorporate - to blend or combine
- 7) ambiguous - capable of being understood in two or more possible senses or ways
- 8) controversial - causes people to get upset and argue
- 9) impiety - lack of respect for god/gods
- 10) groom - to take care of sth or sb

- **Label the pictures**

disciple grove contemplation treatise suburb curriculum



- **Word search**



RECRUIT
CURRICULUM
UNDERGO
SUBURB
APPLY
IMPECCABLE
TREATISE
OUTLINE
INCORPORATE
AMBIGUOUS
CONTOVERSIAL
IMPIETY
CONTEMPLATION
GROVE
GROOM
DISCIPLE

- **While - Watching**

- **Multiple choice**

1. What does a term "philosophia" mean?
 - a) love of money
 - b) love of wisdom
 - c) love of honor
2. What does a term "philochrematia" mean?
 - a) love of money
 - b) love of wisdom
 - c) love of honor
3. What does a term "philotimia" mean?
 - a) love of money
 - b) love of wisdom
 - c) love of honor
4. Athens was known as a capital of philosophy in the ... century BCE.
 - a) 2
 - b) 5
 - c) 10
5. A need for education was caused by ...
 - a) a rise of elementary school
 - b) a rise of democracy
 - c) a rise of level of life
6. Which functions of the democratic state could Athenian citizens NOT participate in?
 - a) being elected
 - b) taking part in military decisions
 - c) collecting debts
7. Since there were no official school for higher education, where did sophists and philosophers teach?
 - a) Akropolis
 - b) market squares
 - c) gymnasia
8. Which is true about Kynosarges?
 - a) It was situated in the north of Athens.
 - b) It was used for teaching Cynicism.
 - c) It was a sanctuary dedicated to Perseus.
 - d)



9. What helped the citizens of Athens really influence the city politics?
 - a) background
 - b) rhetoric skills
 - c) income
10. Which of the views belonged to Sophists?
 - a) taught logic, reason, eloquence
 - b) preferred a moral approach
 - c) declared wisdom a moral virtue
11. Which of the views belonged to Plato and Sokrates?
 - a) aimed to achieve excellence
 - b) taught logic, reason, eloquence
 - c) declared wisdom a moral virtue
12. Which of these disciplines are NOT mentioned?
 - a) medicine
 - b) logic
 - c) foreign languages
13. Which work explains human physiology?
 - a) "On human Nature" by Prodikos
 - b) "On Airs" by Hippokratic
14. Which is NOT true about Sokrates?
 - a) He taught only aristocratic youth.
 - b) He was in opposition with the Sophists.
 - c) He was executed for having no faith in gods.
15. Which play by Aristophanes portrayed Sokrates as a sophist?
 - a) The Clouds
 - b) The Wasps
 - c) The Frogs
16. According to Pierre Hadot, what helped Greek philosophers combat passions, doubts and false beliefs?
 - a) spiritual exercises
 - b) physical workout
 - c) labor
17. What did spiritual exercises NOT include?
 - a) cooking to follow a special diet
 - b) observing nature
 - c) talking with a mentor
18. Which facts are TRUE about Plato's school?
 - a) the school was founded in the 5th century BCE
 - b) it was opened both for men and women
 - c) the property was presented to Plato



After – Watching

- **Answer the questions**

1. What is origin of the word "philosophy"?
2. When was Athens established as a capital of Greece's philosophy?
3. What caused a rise of interest in education?
4. What places did Sophists and philosophers choose for teaching?
5. Which skilled had to be perfect to succeed in democratic processes?
6. What was a difference in teacher between Sophists, Plato and Sokrates?
7. What subjects did philosophers study and teach?
8. What was a tragedy of Sokrates?
9. What did a daily schedule of philosophers include?
10. What kind of school did Plato found?