

The greek civilization

People



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The Greek civilization pioneered creative and critical thinking in that they were known to be the first civilization to wonder about the things that surrounded them and tried to explain the causes of changes in their environment. One of the things they tried to explain is the concept of creation—where they came from. Some of the aspects that they prospered on are politics, art, architecture, science, philosophy, theater and world view. Perhaps one outstanding quality of a philosopher is that they asked questions.

Socrates exemplified this.

He had also devised the Socratic Method to aid in answering problems, originally for the purpose of sorting out when to administer punishment and how justice should be served. This method is now popularized as the scientific method. His main belief revolved around the notion that a life without truth is not worth living. He was one to ask verbally rather than take down notes. Because of this, any written account was impossible to find if not from his students, the most celebrated of whom was Plato.

Plato had been deemed scholarly expert in fields of mathematics, logic, philosophy and rhetorical thinking.

Plato believed that a society should look at each member as an integral part and that if one should help others. For him, human desire should be tamed, for it is dangerous and can lead a person to destruction and injustice. One of the earliest Greek thinkers was Thales, who delved in the idea that all that we see around us came from water. This idea was improved by his student, Anaximander, which added that everything underwent certain changes in

state like being hot, cold, wet and dry. From this more sophisticated experiments were began. Among various fields, different Greek thinkers were known because of their ideas.

Philosophy in the west was accorded to the pre-Socratics who often inquired about justice without the interference of a supreme being or irregularities about the world. They had the tendency to think ahead of their time. Their inquiries were further honed and eventually turned out as the foundation for modern philosophy. As Greece was a country torn with war, the installation of justice is one of the most discussed issues. Sophocles, Euripides, Aeschylus and Aristophanes were only some of the known Greek comedy and tragedy writers. The theater had been an integral part of the Greek civilization.

The plays today had retained the inculcation of values into their storyline. The audience learns from the plays. Most Greek thinkers had been given titles that gave them credit for beginning seeking knowledge and studying the unknown. The Greeks heard opinions coming from others, which is transparent in their rhetorical sessions. In ancient Greeks the teachers often answered their students with new questions to encourage them to think on their own. Their primary topic was inquiry and reason. One significant component of ancient Greek that would be beneficial to our society was their capacity to explore life.

The Greeks never stopped asking questions until they could find a thorough explanation. They used logic to interpret what plagued them and then advanced on to educational assumptions that are greatly plausible. The Greeks exhibited curiosity about the beginning of everything. If the present <https://assignbuster.com/the-greek-civilization/>

was to be paralleled to the achievements of the past, it can be seen that most of the ideologies the Greeks began were foundations of the present, each contributing to the knowledge base that is fundamental to finding out the truth in our existence and in the proper manipulation of justice to serve to justly.