

Nick db 2 his

[History](#)



Greek civilization (both Hellenic and Hellenistic) The Hellenistic and Hellenic periods relates to the period in which the ancient Greek witnessed a number of transformations ranging from political, social and economical. The influence if Greek culture was at its peak in several continents including Europe, Africa and Asia. Prosperity and progress was witnessed in this period in terms of arts, exploration, architecture, music, philosophy and science. The most important transformation was marked in the field of philosophy. This is evident by the emergence of a number of great scholar and various schools of thought that have remained relevant to date.

One of the schools is Pythagoreanism which offered a solution to overcoming basic problems in mathematics, Sophism relates to a form of philosophy that was devoted to the teaching of the nobility and the key statesmen. The Platonism school of thought came up with the theory of forms that offered explanations transcendent and archetypes. The Stoicism school of thought which was developed by Zeno of Citium offered an explanation on the goal of life as being in line with nature. This school of thought has been applied in a number of circumstances as it advocates for the development of self-control as a means of overcoming destructive emotions that arises due to life challenges.

The earlier Greeks majored on the philosophy as it offered a means through which people could steady themselves during the Hellenistic period. The period saw the emergence new group of philosophers who had different approaches from Plato and Aristotle. The philosophies that were developed at the time were easily learned and portable so that they could assist people with the fortunes and misfortunes that marked their everyday life.

Work Cited

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