Who or What- Socrates was actually a sculpture, however he spent much of his time conversing with many, as well as teaching.

Why significant- He was convicted of corrupting the minds of the young and not believing in the gods of the state. Once Socrates was poisoned as his punishment, many of his disciples such as Plato were influenced to study philosophy.

Plato: When - 428-327 BCE Where- Athens, Greece

Who or What- He was a disciple of Socrates who devoted himself to philosophy after the death of Socrates. He later went and opened up a school where education could be obtained.

Why significant- Plato represents the first literate generation, because he and his students gained knowledge from books and wrote down many things they discovered or believed.

Aristotle: When – 384-322 BCE Where- Stagira; Athens; Macedonia

Who or What- One of Plato’s students, he tutored Alexander the Great of Macedonia and eventually founded a school of his own in Athens.

Why significant- He lectured and wrote about not only philosophy, but many other things including ethics, logic, poetry, physics, and more.

Athenian Slavery: When – Fifth and fourth century BCE Where- Athens, Greece

Who or What- One third of the population of Athens were slaves. The slaves were used to run the store, work on the farm, work in the house and almost everything else.

Why significant- Almost every task was done by slaves, and Aristotle was able to rationalize slavery saying that non Greeks lacked the capacity to think and needed owners to tell them what to do.

Athenian Women: When – Classical Greece Where- Athens, Greece

Who or What- Athenian women had very few rights. Women were generally confined, and Athenian men believed if they weren’t they would bear the children of other men. Marriages were generally unfair, as an older Athenian man would arrange a marriage through the parents of a woman who was probably a teenager. Generally men had absolute control over all members of the family. Women were rarely allowed to leave the house only for funerals and religious rituals.

Why significant- Considering how highly advanced Athens was, it is shocking how few rights women had.