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Global - Mr.Badgley 1WW

Homework #20 How were Women Viewed in Greek Society?

1. Greeks perceived the idea of marriage as two people coming together to love each other, trust each other, to create children, and to raise the children with virtue. The role of women in the household was to take care of the child, superintend the servants, send some servants outdoors, make clothing, make sure the money their husbands give them lasts the entire year, etc. Essentially, the role of a women is monitor the household. The role of men was to go outside and earn money to provide for his family because of the idea that men were created to better suit the outside environment.  
2. Aristotle viewed women as loyal subordinates to men, but still above slaves. Spouses were to build trust and faith in each other. Women specifically were to view the orders of their husband as divine will and not to complain about their husbands' misfortunes, but rather grieve with them.  
3. Defenders of Greek society say that Greek women were treated as they were because it was important to have strong families and strong men to continue the civilization. Greeks are justified in their rationale because the survival and continuity of a Greek city depends on the amount of women as long as there is a few men. If a bunch of men died in a war, the females can repopulate even with a disproportionately smaller male population. While the females are at home, they remain raising children so they do not end up as orphans who will probably die without childcare

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#21 How did Plato view the World?

1. Socrates was an ancient Greek philosopher who was a main source of Western thought who lived from 470 B.C.E - 399 B.C.E. A Socratic dialogue is a method of answering a question where a small group of people are guided by a facilitator. Athenian leaders were not correct in the way they killed Socrates. Socrates was mistakenly credited with instilling rebellious attitudes amongst younger generations and creating new religious deities. In reality, Socrates was simply sharing his understanding of the world. If anything, killing Socrates only served to spread his teachings because his death could be seen as martyrdom.

2.Plato's idea that those who have cannot rule and those who rule cannot have is not a good idea. Wealthy people with many material possessions may be good rulers because they have more experience in getting more resources. People who choose to not have possessions may not be able to manage their own finances properly.

3. Plato believed that education was too important to be left to parents or popular culture. This holds true because there is no way parents or popular culture can teach everything necessary. Parents themselves are subject to forgetfulness. Popular culture tends to not always be the right thing. For example, popular culture in Athens did not allow women to receive at least an education, but this has benefitted modern day America. However, a bunch of people who believe in knowledge for all (ie the government) will cover more and everyone will learn the same things.

4. Plato believes that a philosopher-king is most fit to rule his republic because a philosopher is in love with knowledge and truth. A philosopher would be free of worldly desires, vices, and excess wealth. A philosopher who seeks knowledge and truth would be best suited to rule because knowledge and truth leads to good decisions.

5. Biological children and parents not knowing each other's identity is a bad idea because parents form bonds with their children. Parents would be the most motivated (hopefully) to raise their child in a way that is right. Plato says that youth should be raised by the state because the state would provide education that would lead to virtue being instilled in the youth rather than being consumed by relationships with their parents. Parents would also not have to worry about paying for instructors and officials. He believes that state education would be executed correctly. This would achieve statewide unity because every single student would receive roughly the same teaching.