

1. He is said to have been driven from S mos by his disgust for the tyranny of Polycrates. About 530 BC he settled in Crotona, a Gk colony in southern Ita, where he founded a movement with religious, political, and philosophical aims. His followers believed in immortality and in the transmigration of souls. He himself was said to have claimed that he had been Euphorbus, a warrior in the Trojan War, and that he had been permitted to bring into his earthly life the memory of all his previous existences. FTP name this Gk philosopher and mathematician. LOWER LEFT, WRITING IN LARGE BOOK
 \Pythagoras(582?-500?BC)\

2. He held that metaphysical truths can be expressed in 2 ways: through philosophy, and through religion, which is truth presented in a form that the ordinary person can understand. His views were interpreted by Christian thinkers, who called it the theory of double truth. God is the prime mover, the self-moved force that stimulates all motion, who transforms the potential into the actual. The individual human soul emanates from the 1 universal soul. He influenced Euro and Jewish phil with his commentaries on the works of Aristotle, which were translated into Latin and Hebrew. His main indep work was Tahafut al-Tahafut(Incoherence of the Incoherence). He was appointed judge in Seville in 1169 and in Còrdoba in 1171. FTP name this Spanish-Arab Islamic jurist, physician, and philosopher. LOWER LEFT, LEANING OVER PYTHAGORAS' SHOULDER, WEARING A WHITE TURBAN
 \Averro%es, in Arabic, Abu al-Walid Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Rushd(1126-98)\

3. On a voyage to Aegina he was seized by pirates and carried to Crete, where he was sold as a slave. When asked what business he was proficient in, he answered, In commanding. He was purchased by a certain Xenias of Corinth, who recognized his worth, set him free, and made him tutor to his children. On another occasion he is said to have had an interview with Alex the Great, who opened the conversation with I am Alex the Great ; He answered, And I am (Diogenes the Cynic). Alex then asked him in what way he could serve him. You can step out of my sunlight, he replied. Alex is said to have went away remarking, If I were not Alex, I should wish to be (Diogenes). Acc. to tradition, he D at Corinth on the same day as Alex. FTP name this founder of the Cynics. ON STEPS, STRETCHED OUT OLD MAN
 \Diogenes the cynic of Sinope(412?-323BC)\

4. Her shrine on the Aventine in Rome was a meeting place for guilds of craftsmen, including at one time dramatic poets and actors. She was the defender of the home and the state, and the embodiment of wisdom, purity, and reason. She was also the patron of the arts, handicrafts, and trades. With her father and Juno, she was one of the three principal deities of the Roman state. Fierce and warlike, this patron of warriors sprang from the head of Jupiter, fully grown and in full armor. She was the Roman counterpart of Athena. FTP name this daughter of Jupiter, the goddess of wisdom. STATUE ON THE RIGHT
 \Minerva\

5. In 401 BC he joined an army of Gk mercenaries in the service of Cyrus the Younger, prince of Persia, and took part in a campaign against Cyrus's brother, K Artaxerxes II. After the death of Cyrus in the Battle of Cunaxa, the commanding officers of the Gk mercenaries were murdered by the Persian satrap Tissaphernes. He was among the new officers chosen to command the Gk force of about 10,000 men, without a leader, in the heart of the Persian Empire. Assuming responsibility for directing the retreat, he led his men to safety in the ancient Gk colony of Trapezus on the Black Sea. In his most celebrated book, he describes the retreat through an unknown country against obstacles of terrain and weather, enemies, and failure of supplies. FTP who wrote that book, the Anabasis? CENTER-LEFT, CONVERSING WITH SOCRATES
 \Xenophon(430?-355?BC)\

6. Books long attributed to him include The Data, a collection of geometrical theorems; the Phenomena, a description of the heavens; the Optics; the Division of the Scale, a mathematical discussion of music; most historians believe, however, that some or all of these works (other than the Elements) have been spuriously credited to him. He taught geometry in Alexandria and founded a school of mathematics there. FTP who wrote the Elements? LOWER RIGHT, WITH COMPASS, REPRESENTED BY BRAMANTE
 \Euclid(lived c.300BC)\

7. In his design for the Church of Santa Maria presso Santo Satiro (1488), he overcame the difficulties of an awkward site by using false perspective in the painted apse to create a feeling of depth the first time this device had been used in architecture. His other works in Milan include the apse of Santa Maria delle Grazie(c.1492-95). FTP name this architect to St. Peter's until his death in 1514. LOWER RIGHT, WITH COMPASS, REPRESENTS EUCLID
 \Bramante(1444-1514)\

8. He devoted a treatise, Harmonica, to music theory, and in Optics he explored the properties of light. Optics, known only from an Arabic version, stresses experimentation and the construction of special apparatus to promote the study of light. He also contributed substantially to math by advancing the study of trig, and he applied his theories to the construction of astrolabes and sundials. In his Tetrabiblos, he applied astronomy to astrology and the creation of horoscopes. His Geography charts the world as people of his time

knew it. Geography employed a system of longitude and latitude and influenced mapmakers for many years, but it suffered from a lack of reliable information. FTP who wrote The Almagest? LOWER RIGHT, CROWNED, HOLDING EARTHLY GLOBE
Ptolemy(AD100?-170?)\

9. He was B in Citium, Cyprus. Little is known of his early life except that his contemporaries referred to him as a Phoenician. He was a student of the 4th c. BC Cynic philosopher Crates of Thebes and of the Platonist Xenocrates. He taught in Athens for more than 50 years and was publicly honored for his upright manner of living. It is said, however, that he refused the offer of Athenian citizenship out of loyalty to his native Cyprus. The name of his school was derived from (Stoa Poikile) words meaning painted porch, the name given to the public portico where the master taught his disciples. FTP name this Gk philosopher, who around 300 BC founded Stoicism. LOWER LEFT, GREEN CAP HOLDING BABY(OR ZENO OF ELEA?, COULDN'T FIGURE OUT FROM TEXT)
Zeno of Citium(flourished late 4th and early 3rd c.BC)\

10. He was B in southwestern Italy. He became a favorite disciple of Parmenides and accompanied him to Athens at the age of about 40. In Athens, he taught philosophy for some years, concentrating on the Eleatic system of metaphysics. The Athenian statesmen Pericles and Callias(flourished 5th c. BC) studied under him. He later returned to his birthplace(Elea) and, according to traditional accounts, joined a conspiracy to rid his native town of the tyrant Nearchus; the conspiracy failed and he was severely tortured, but he refused to betray his accomplices. FTP name this Gk mathematician and philosopher of the Eleatic school, known for his philosophical paradoxes. LOWER LEFT, GREEN CAP HOLDING BABY(OR ZENO OF CITIUM?, COULDN'T FIGURE OUT FROM TEXT)
Zeno of Elea(flourished 5th c.BC)\

11. He was B on the island of Samos of an Athenian family, and privately educated by his father, a schoolteacher, and by various philosophers. He founded a philosophical school in Mitilini on the island of Lesbos about 311, and two or three years later he became head of a school in Lampsacus (now Lfapseki, Turkey). Returning to Athens in 306, he settled there permanently and taught his doctrines to a devoted body of followers. FTP whose followers were known as philosophers of the garden. LOWER LEFT, CROWNED WITH VINELEAVES, IN BLUE, HOLDING BOOK
Epicurus(341-270BC)\

12. His work bridges the High Renaissance and Mannerist styles. He drew on the lush style of the Luca Signorelli and Raphael, as well as on the sfumato (softening) technique of Leonardo, to create religious and mythological works that were graceful, delicate, and occasionally self-conscious in their beauty and sweetness. FTP name this Ita painter whose most important project was the series of 31 frescoes in the monastery of Monte Oliveto Maggiore (1508). LOWER RIGHT, IN WHITE CAP(OR PERUGINO)
VI Sodoma(real name Giovanni Antonio Bazzi 1477-1549)\

13. B in Citt... della Pieve, Umbria, he studied painting with Verrocchio; he may also have worked with Piero della Francesca. Btwn 1499 and 1500, he decorated the audience hall of a bankers' guild, the Cambio, with frescoes. One of his later works is an altarpiece painted btwn 1512 and 1517 for the Church of Sant'Agostino(in Perugia). The fresco The Adoration of the Shepherds (1523, Nat'l Gallery) is thought to be his last work. Earlier in 1481, he had been commissioned to paint a series of frescoes in the Sistine Chapel which included his earliest extant major work, his most famous. FTP name this painter famous for Christ Giving the Keys to St. Peter, a teacher of Raphael. LOWER RIGHT, IN WHITE CAP(OR SODOMA)
Perugino(1445?-1523)\

14. He was credited with having been the first victor in the Olympic games. Some tales depict him as pitiless and cruel, like when he abducted and ravished the young Athenian princess Creusa and abandoned her and the child born to them. He was the special protector of young men. He was also the god of agriculture and cattle and of light and truth. He was represented in ancient art more frequently than any other deity perhaps because of his beauty and perfect physique. FTP name this twin brother of Artemis. STATUE ON THE LEFT
Apollo\

15. He found a champion in Vishtaspa, K of Chorasmia (now in Russian Turkestan). His homeland was mountainous, devoted to the raising of sacred cattle. Through his religion, he had hoped to unite cattle herders against nomadic marauders and practitioners of certain sacrificial cults. His conversations with a godhead, and his difficulties while preaching, are recorded in the Gathas, part of the sacred scripture known as the Avesta. FTP who received revelations from Ahura Mazda(Lord Wisdom)? LOWER RIGHT, HOLDING STARRY UNIVERSE GLOBE, LOOKING OUT OF THE SPACE, PERHAPS REPRESENTED BY PIETRO BEMBO
Zoroaster(c.630-550 BC)\

16. He was a sec to Pope Leo X from 1512, historiographer of Venice and curator of St. Mark's Cathedral library from 1529, and a cardinal(by Pope Paul III) from 1539. His influence on Ita lit, art, and social life was felt for 3 centuries. His works include Prose in the Vernacular and A History of Venice. FTP name this scholar who is credited with bringing about the 16th c. triumph of classic tradition in the Ita language and creating a style named after him(bembism), in imitation of the poet Petrarch's work. LOWER RIGHT, HOLDING STARRY UNIVERSE GLOBE, HE IS PERHAPS REPRESENTING ZOROASTER

\Pietro Bembo(1470-1547)\

17. The River Granicus(334BC), Helicarnassus(334BC), Issus(333BC), Tyre(332BC), Cyrene, Guagamela(331BC), Susa, Persepolis, Hydaspes(326BC), and the River Hyphasis(326BC) were all sites along this man's conquests. FTP name this man whose chief officers, all Macedonians, included Antigonos, Ptolemy, and Seleucus. CENTER-LEFT, CONVERSING WITH SOCRATES, IN ARMOUR(OR ALCIBIADES)

\Alexander the Great(356-323BC)\

18. By expensive public displays, especially at the Olympian Games of 420, he won the favor of the common people. His only political rival was the Athenian statesman Nicias, who had secured a treaty of peace for 50 years btwn the Athenians and the Spartans. Before the departure in 415 of an expedition against Syracuse, all the statues of Hermes were mutilated; the blame was laid on him, who was charged with impiety and recalled from the expedition. On his return he fled to Sparta, where he divulged plans and helped the Spartans and Syracusans to defeat the Athenians. So, a sentence of death was recorded against him. FTP name this ill-fated Athenian statesman and gen who contributed to the defeat of Athens in the Pelop. War (431-404 BC). CENTER-LEFT, CONVERSING WITH SOCRATES, IN ARMOUR(OR ALEX THE GREAT)

\Alcibiades(c.450-404BC)\

19. His posthumous fame as an orator may be attributed to his 3 extant speeches: Against Timarchus, On the Embassy, and Against Ctesiphon. As a member of an embassy to Philip II, K of Macedonia, in 347 BC, he decided that Athenian resistance to the Macedonians would be futile and thus became the leader of the peace party at Athens. In 337 BC he prosecuted the Athenian orator Ctesiphon when the latter proposed that a golden crown be awarded to Demosthenes; the charge was actually an attack upon the whole foreign policy of Demosthenes. He lost the 330 BC case and was fined heavily, whereupon he went into exile and, according to tradition, opened a school of oratory at Rhodes. FTP name this man who hated his rival Demosthenes. CENTER-LEFT, CONVERSING WITH SOCRATES(OR ALCIBIADES)

\Aeschines(389-314BC)\

20. Initially, he followed the craft of his father; according to a former tradition, he executed a statue group of the three Graces, which stood at the entrance to the Acropolis until the 2nd c. AD. He was the son of Sophroniscus, a sculptor, and Phaenarete, a midwife. In the Peloponnesian War with Sparta he served as an infantryman with conspicuous bravery at the battles of Potidaea in 432-430 BC, Delium in 424 BC, and Amphipolis in 422 BC. He often referred to the daemonion, or mystical inner voice, for which he was charged with neglecting the gods of the state and introducing new divinities in 399 BC. FTP who was also charged with corrupting the morals of the young? CENTER-LEFT, CONVERSING WITH A GROUP OF YOUNG MEN, LOOKING WEST?

\Socrates(470?-399?BC)\

21. He believed that fire is the primordial source of matter and that the entire world is in a constant state of change. He was B in Ephesus, a Gk city in Asia Minor, in what is now Turkey. Only one work, On Nature, is definitely attributable to him. FTP who because of the loneliness of his life and the obscurity and misanthropy of his philosophy, is also called the weeping philosopher or dark philosopher? SEATED AT TABLE, REPRESENTED BY MICHELANGELO

\Heraclitus(540?-475?BC)\

22. He produced at least two relief sculptures by the time he was 16 years old, the Battle of the Centaurs and the Madonna of the Stairs(both 1489-92, Casa Buonarroti, Florence). He was given an opportunity to demonstrate his ability as a painter with the commission of a mural, the Battle of Cascina, destined for the Sala dei Cinquecento of the Palazzo Vecchio. FTP who painted his own image in the flayed skin of St. Bartholomew in his Last Judgement? SEATED AT TABLE, REPRESENTING HERACLITUS

\Michelangelo(Buonarroti 1475-1564)\

23. When he was in his 30s, he moved to Assos, a city in Asia Minor, where a friend of his, Hermias, was ruler. There he counseled Hermias and married his niece and adopted daughter, Pythias. Central to his philosophy was that all things are infused with telos, an inherent purpose. To his son Nicomachus he dedicated his work on ethics, called the Nicomachean Ethics. FTP who established the Lyceum? CENTER, PALM DOWNWARD, HOLDS THE BOOK ETHICS, WHICH HE COMPOSED

\Aristotle(384-322BC)\

24. He made discoveries in meteorology and geology, learned the effect of the moon on the tides, foreshadowed modern conceptions of continent formation, and surmised the nature of fossil shells. He was among the originators of the science of hydraulics and probably devised the hydrometer; his scheme for the canalization of rivers still has practical value. He invented a large # of ingenious machines, among them an underwater diving suit. His flying devices, although not practicable, embodied sound principles of aerodynamics. He was the son of a wealthy Florentine notary and a peasant woman. The Adoration of the Magi (begun 1481, Uffizi), left unfinished, was his first large painting. FTP name this painter of the Mona Lisa. CENTER, POINTS UPWARD, HOLDS THE BOOK TIMAEUS, REPRESENTS PLATO

\Leonardo Da Vinci(1452-1519)\

25. He proposed that objects in the physical world merely resemble perfect forms in the ideal world, and that only these perfect forms can be the object of true knowledge. That was one of his chief ideas, the theory of forms. The goal of the philosopher, according to him, is to know the perfect forms and to instruct others in that knowledge. Alfred North Whitehead once paid him tribute by describing the history of philosophy as simply a series of footnotes to (Plato). He was the first to use the term "philosophy". FTP who in 387BC founded The Academy? CENTER, POINTS UPWARD, HOLDS THE BOOK TIMAEUS, WHICH HE COMPOSED, REPRESENTED BY LEONARDO DA VINCI
\\Plato(c.428-c.347BC)\\

26. His contributions to philosophy include important tripartite classifications. Phil, for example, he divided into the fields of logic or dialectic, physics, and ethics. Reality, he claimed, consists of objects of perception, knowledge, and opinion. He is regarded by some as the first to posit distinctions between mind, body, and soul. Another of his doctrines posits the evolution of all reality from the interaction of 2 opposing principles, the One and the indeterminate dyad. Whereas the One establishes unity, rest, and good, the dyad contributes multiplicity, motion, and evil. FTP what student of Plato was named in 339BC to succeed Speusippus as head of the Greek, or Platonic academy? LOWER CENTER-LEFT, WITH FOOT RAISED ON A BLOCK(OR PARMENIDES OR ARISTOSSENUS)
\\Xenocrates(396-314 BC)\\

27. At 65, he is said to have visited Athens, where a young Socrates heard him speak. His only surviving work argued for the existence of Absolute Being. He held that the phenomena of nature are only apparent and due to human error; they seem to exist, but have no real existence. He also held that reality, True Being, is not known to the senses but is to be found only in reason. His theory that Being cannot arise from Nonbeing, and that Being neither arises nor passes away, was applied to matter by his successors Empedocles and Democritus. He expounded his phil in verse form, his only surviving work being large fragments of a didactic poem, On Nature. FTP who is considered by many scholars the greatest member of the Eleatic school? LOWER CENTER-LEFT, WITH FOOT RAISED ON A BLOCK(OR XENOCRATES OR ARISTOSSENUS)
\\Parmenides(B about 515BC)\\

28. According to many art historians, he studied early with Timoteo Viti(at Urbino), executing a # of works including Apollo and Marsyas (Louvre, Paris) and The Knight's Dream (1501?, Nat'l Gallery, London). His other works include the decorations of the Villa Farnesina, which include the Triumph of Galatea (1513?). On the wall under Poetry in the Stanza della Segnatura is his celebrated Parnassus, in which the Greek god Apollo appears surrounded by the Muses and the great poets. On the wall under Theology is his Disput..., representing a group discussing the mystery of the Trinity. He D in Rome on his 37th birthday. FTP who received his early training in art from (his father,) Giovanni Santi? LOWER RIGHT, IN PLAIN BLACK BERET
\\Raphael(April 6, 1483-April 6, 1520)\\

29. LOWER CENTER-LEFT, WITH FOOT RAISED ON A BLOCK(OR PARMENIDES OR XENOCRATES)
\\Aristossenus(not found in Encarta95)\\

30. LOWER LEFT, CHILD TO THE RIGHT OF EPICURUS?
\\Federigo Gonzaga of Mantua(not found in Encarta95)\\

31. Pope's relative and heir from Urbino, LOWER CENTER-LEFT, HANDSOME YOUNG MAN WITH LONG FLOWING HAIR, DRESSED IN OFF-WHITE GARMENT
\\Francesco Maria della Rovere(not found in Encarta95)\\

32. LOWER LEFT, HOLDS A TABLET FOR PYTHAGORAS
\\Telange?(not found in Encarta95)\\

33. It has been interpreted as a representation of the 7 liberal arts: in the LOWER LEFT and LOWER CENTER-LEFT, grammar, arithmetic, and music; in the LOWER RIGHT, geometry and astronomy; in the CENTER and CENTER-LEFT, rhetoric and dialectics. FTP name my favorite painting, a fresco in the Stanza Della Segnatura by Raphael.
\\THE SCHOOL OF ATHENS\\