**Quick Check #1**

**Greco-Roman ideas:**

The Greek thinkers used logic and reason to investigate the nature of the universe, human society, and morality.

They were seeking the truth.

The Greek thinkers based their philosophy on the following assumptions:

1. The universe is put together in an orderly way and is subject to absolute and unchanging laws.

2. People can understand these laws through logic and reason.

3.The Greeks’ respect for human intelligence and the power of reason had allowed the ideas of democracy to flourish.

Socrates said “the unexamined life is not worth living.” The belief in the individual’s ability to reason was an important contribution of Greek thought.

Romans developed and followed man-made laws like the Code of Justinian or the 12 Tables. In the Judeo-Christian tradition, the Ten Commandments were followed, which were the laws of god.

**Judeo-Christian:**

The Hebrew Scriptures (the Old Testament to Christians) state that human beings are created in God’s image

The Hebrews interpreted this to mean that each human being has a divine spark that gives him or her a dignity that can never be taken away.

In trials, the accused had an absolute right against self-incrimination and was not permitted to make statements harmful to himself or herself.

All humans are equal and should be treated equally before the law.

The concept of majority rule comes from the Torah’s command to “follow the multitude.”

For Greeks and Romans, the individual had dignity because of his or her ability to reason.

The individual in the Judeo-Christian tradition had an obligation to fight against evil and stand up for what is morally right. In the Greco-Roman tradition it was important for individuals to have an obligation to the state, and participate in public affairs.

For the Hebrews, each had dignity simply by being a child of God.

The Hebrews believe that God has given human beings moral freedom- the capacity to choose between good and evil

Therefore, each person was responsible for the choices he or she made.

Led to a new emphasis on the worth of the individual