**Summary — Summary**

**In this chapter, you learned how ancient Greek civilization affects today’s world.**

**Literature, History, and Government** The modern alphabet, English grammar, drama and historical writing, and democratic government all trace their roots to the ancient Greeks.

**Medicine** Hippocrates applied scientific thinking to medicine and established a code of ethics used by doctors today. Centuries later, Greek medical students made discoveries about the heart and the brain.

**Mathematics** Pythagoras and Euclid made important advances in geometry that are still taught today.

**Astronomy and Geography** Greek scientists suggested that Earth moves around the sun. They named hundreds of stars and estimated the distances from Earth to both the sun and the moon. Greeks created the first maps and the system of latitude and longitude that is still used today to find locations on Earth.

**Biology** Greeks developed the scientific study of plants, animals, and humans called biology. The way we classify animals and plants is based on the work of Aristotle.

**Architecture, Theater, and Sports** Greek building styles, including columns and pediments, are seen today in public and private structures. Greek plays, stories, and myths are read today. Even the Olympic Games first began in ancient Greece.