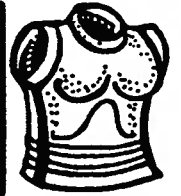


ANCIENT GREECE



The Minoans

Greece is a land-mass on the north-eastern edge of the _____ and the surrounding islands. The first _____ of Greece were known as the "Minoans". They were farmers who settled on the island of _____ around 6000 B.C. The civilization on the island was flourishing with a highly organized, trading _____. The people were skilled _____, and some people could read and write. Most of the people made their living from _____. The Minoans kept animals and grew crops such as wheat, barley, olives, and grapes. They hunted and _____ and so provided extra food.

The Minoans traveled widely, both on Crete and abroad. They used _____ pulled by oxen or donkeys wherever there were roads and they often traveled by _____. They sailed to other countries to trade their _____ and other goods.

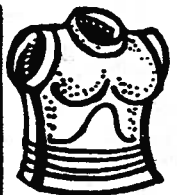
They built towns by the coast in places where the sea and the _____ farmlands could be reached easily. The larger towns were built around a _____. Four of the palaces have been found at Knossos, Zakro, Phaestos, and Mallia.

The largest palace was at a place called _____. It covered around 20 000 square meters (215 000 square feet) and over 30 000 people lived in the palace and _____ area. Each palace had private _____ in which the _____ family lived. The apartments had large, airy rooms and were decorated with colorful wall paintings called _____. These were made by applying paint to wet plaster. The frescoes have provided _____ with much valuable information about Minoan dress and customs.

The palace was built mainly of _____ and the various buildings were arranged around a large _____ which was used for religious _____. The roofs, ceilings and doors were made of wood. Some parts of the buildings had three or four storeys. The floors in the different levels were supported by wooden columns which were painted _____. Open shafts which



ANCIENT GREECE



ran from the roof to the ground let _____ into the building. These shafts were known as light _____. Staircases and corridors led from the light wells to the rooms on each level. The palace was decorated with images of a bull's horns. Store rooms at the palaces were used to store grain, wine, and oil which was produced on farms. The food was used to feed the _____.

Many people lived in smaller houses outside the palace _____. The houses varied in size but each house usually had the storage, cooking, and work areas downstairs, with living and sleeping _____ above. Some of the houses also had a room on the _____.

The Minoans were very _____ people and several special rooms in the palace were set aside for religious ceremonies. Outdoor _____ were also used to worship the many gods and goddesses. The Minoans decorated palaces, tombs, and pots with two sacred _____ — horns of the bull and the double-headed axe. The Minoans believed in some form of life after death. They buried people with food and personal possessions to be used in the _____.

In about 1450 B.C. all the palaces on Crete were _____. Scientists feel that a series of massive _____ eruptions virtually blew away most of the island. The first eruption blasted a hole in the side of an old _____, sea water poured in onto the white hot lava, and a huge explosion was the result.



The Minoans Word Bank

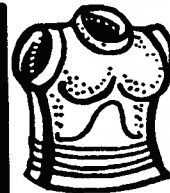
palace
farming
apartments
roof
courtyard
Crete
shrines
fished
symbols
wells
royal
crater

surrounding
sea
Mediterranean Sea
archaeologists
craftsmen
quarters
red
carts
afterlife
court
destroyed
stone

inhabitants
fertile
economy
light
religious
artists
Knossos
pottery
grounds
volcanic
frescoes
ceremonies



ANCIENT GREECE



4

The Mycenaenas

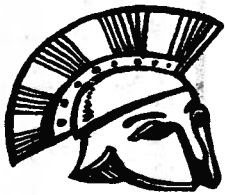
From about 1600 to 1100 B.C., the mainland of Greece was _____ by a people we call the "Mycenaeans". They lived in small kingdoms, each with its own city. These cities were usually built on areas of _____ ground and were surrounded by walls to make them easy to _____. This type of fortified city was called an _____ which means "high city".

An acropolis contained a royal _____ along with houses for courtiers, _____, and craftsmen. The palace was also used as a _____ headquarters, the administrative center from which the _____ was run, and a work place for many skilled craftsmen. The palace consisted of a number of buildings, often more than one storey high, grouped around a central courtyard. The palace was brightly painted inside and out. The walls inside were often _____ with frescoes.

The palace was the center of _____ life. Large storerooms held agricultural produce and objects produced by the craftsmen were kept here. The Mycenaeans often traded their goods with other _____ in the eastern Mediterranean Sea and kept trading posts in important cities along the _____ of Asia Minor, and Lebanon.

The Mycenaeans were a very _____ people. Mycenaean soldiers used body armor, helmets, and shields made of _____. Three types of shields were made from oxhide stretched over a wooden frame. Poorer soldiers wore leather tunics and helmets for _____.

A famous Greek poet, Homer, told a story about the _____ War. In his story, a city called Troy was destroyed by the Mycenaean Greeks after a ten year _____. For many years, historians thought the Trojan War was just a story, but at the end of the 19th century A.D. the remains of Troy were discovered in modern _____. Many experts now feel that there is some truth in Homer's tale.



ANCIENT GREECE

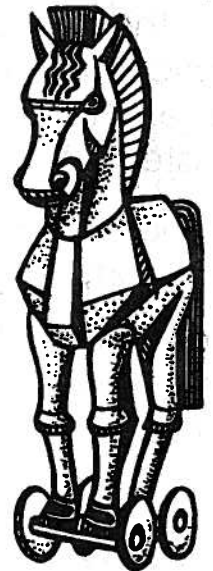


The legend tells that the Trojan War between Greece and Troy was caused by a woman named Helen of _____. She was very beautiful and was sought after by all the Greek kings who wanted to _____ her. Helen married Menelaus, brother of King Agamemnon of _____. Her father made all of her suitors swear an _____ to support Menelaus and to help if anyone tried to kidnap Helen.

_____, the goddess of love and beauty, had already promised Helen to Paris, a prince of _____. Aphrodite made Helen fall in love with Paris; they eloped and went to live in Troy. Agamemnon was angry that his brother, Menelaus, was humiliated; he and the other Greek kings organized a _____ expedition to Troy to get Helen back.

Troy was well _____ and could not be defeated easily. The war raged for _____ years and the Mycenaeans laid siege to the city. The King of Ithaca, Odysseus, thought of a _____ to help them seize Troy.

A huge wooden _____ was built and left outside the city and then the Mycenaeans sailed away. Seeing that the Mycenaeans had left, the Trojans brought the horse into the city, so that it would bring them good _____. Inside the wooden horse, Greek soldiers were _____ and during the night they crept out and opened the city gates. The Greek army, which had sneaked back quietly, charged into the city and _____ it. Many men were killed and the women and children were taken as _____. Aeneas, a Trojan prince, was the only one who escaped alive with his family. He fled to Italy and it is said that his _____ were the founders of the city of _____.



Around 1200 B.C., the Mycenaean world was breaking up. Poor harvests, food shortages, and _____ forced the Mycenaeans to leave their homes and many cities were abandoned. As the Mycenaean world disintegrated, Greece entered the _____ and a people called the Dorians came to prominence.

The Mycenaenas Word Bank

Troy
government
Sparta
slaves
acropolis
famine
Turkey
Aphrodite
high
trick
countries
luck
bronze

protection
military
siege
dominated
descendants
Trojan
palace
Dark Ages
Mycenae
destroyed
military
horse

oath
soldiers
coasts
economic
fortified
hidden
defend
Rome
covered
ten
warlike
marry



ANCIENT GREECE

The Dark Ages: C. 1100 - 800 B.C.
and
The Archaic Period: C. 800 - 500 B.C.

The "Dorians" settled in Greece and they brought their dialect of Greek with them. There is very little know about this period of time; thus, it is called the Dark Ages. The art of writing was lost after the Mycenaean civilization had ended, and there were no written records. The population had decreased dramatically. The standard of pottery, jewelry, and architecture suffered a general decline. Some skills such as fresco painting and cutting gems were forgotten.

During the Dark Ages, the buildings were made of mud bricks and wood. These materials do not last like stone and very few buildings survived. The homes looked like small huts.

The clothing worn during this period was a simple, loose tunic, made from rectangular pieces of cloth that were fastened at the shoulders with dress pins. This style of dress is called the "Doric chiton".

A cemetery in Athens reveals that cremation was introduced during the Dark Ages. The Dorians burned the body of the deceased and stored its ashes in a clay jar. Then the jar was placed in a grave and buried.

The Archaic Period was a time of progress and expansion. The population increased and the standard of living improved. Greeks were beginning to have more contact with the outside world and the first Olympic games took place in this period.

Around 800 B.C. the Greeks began to use writing again. They had been trading with the Phoenicians who used an alphabet with only consonants. The Greeks added vowel sounds and this system of writing was much easier to use. It is the basis of the alphabet that we use today.



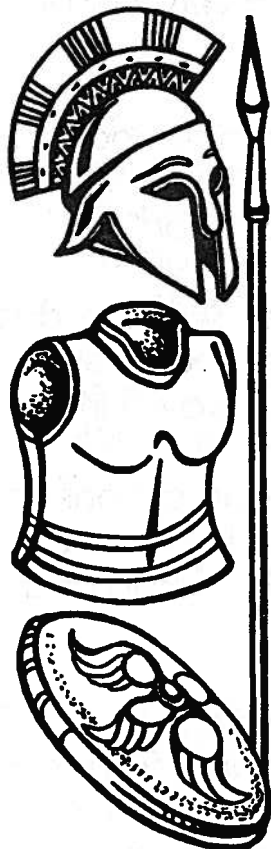
ANCIENT GREECE



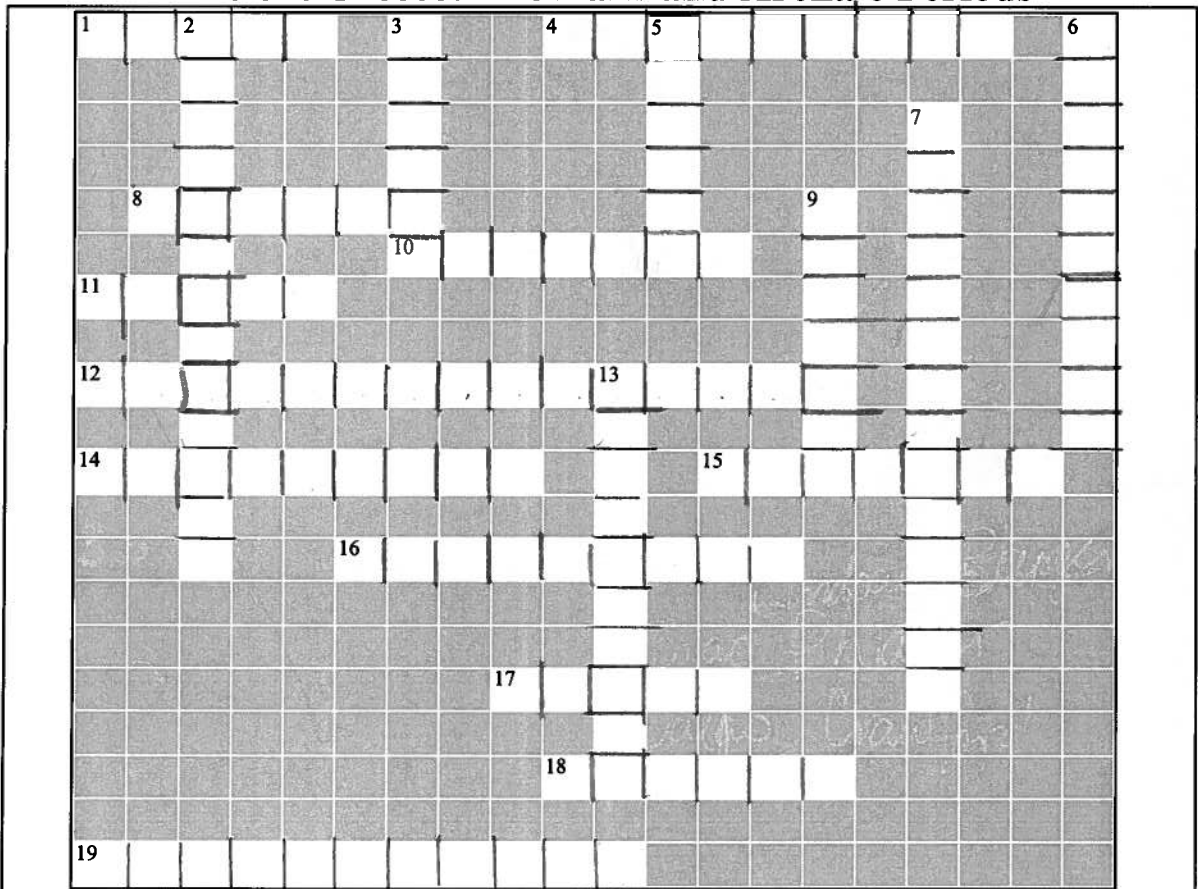
8

During the Dark Ages written records were not kept but the people had a very strong oral tradition. Stories were passed on by professional poets called 'bards'. They traveled all over telling stories about the gods and the Mycenaean heroes. The most famous bard was a Greek named Homer. His poems are the earliest surviving example of Greek literature. Homer retold the traditional stories about the Trojan War. He composed two epic poems: "The Iliad" (the story of part of the siege of Troy) and "The Odyssey" (an account of Odysseus' journey home to Ithaca).

The population steadily increased and areas expanded in size. Some areas were over-populated and sometimes there were famines. People began to settle in places around the Mediterranean Sea. These new colonies rapidly grew and became independent.



Ancient Greece: The Dark and Archaic Periods



ACROSS

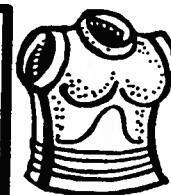
1. famous bard
4. civilization that has no records
8. Odysseus' home
10. Settled in Greece and brought their dialect with them
11. professional poets
12. stories passed down from generation to generation
14. The burning of the bodies of the deceased
15. games that took place during the Archaic Period
16. period of time that little is known about
17. Greeks added these letters to the alphabet
18. type of painting
19. people whose alphabet consisted of only consonants

DOWN

2. Sea around which people settled
3. Homer's poem about the seige at Troy
5. a style of dress that the Dorian's wore
6. Dorian homes looked like this
7. time of progress and expansion
9. account of Odysseus' journey home
13. Homer told poems about this war



ANCIENT GREECE



Ancient Greek Social Structure and Government

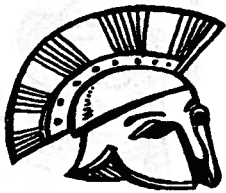
Greece was made up of many independent states and each one was called a "*polis*" or city state. The polis consisted of the city and its surrounding countryside. Athens was the largest polis which had about 2 500 square kilometers (1 000 square miles) of land. Many states were much smaller with less than 250 square kilometers (100 square miles).

Each city state was kept small and usually had no more than a few thousand people. In a Greek society there were always two main groups of people, free people and slaves. The slaves were owned by the free people and they did all the work. They were used as servants and laborers and had no legal rights at all. The slaves were often prisoners of war or they were purchased from slave traders. They were, however, treated fairly by their owners and often lived as members of the family. Some slaves were skilled craftsmen and were paid for their work.

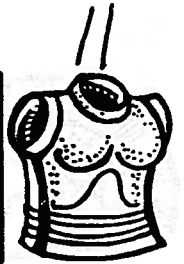
In Athens, free men became divided into two groups -- citizens and metics. A citizen was a free man, born to Athenian parents. Citizens were the most powerful and privileged group and they were the only people who could take part in the government of the polis. Citizens could hold office and become government officials and also served in the army.

A "*metic*" was a man born outside Athens who came to live there to trade or to practice a craft. Metics paid taxes and served in the army if needed but they never became citizens. They had no say in the government, could not be landowners, and could not speak in a law court.

If a man was born in one social group he could not move into another one. This was a law made in Athens and was strictly enforced. The only people who could improve their social status were slaves. Slaves who earned wages were able to save up and buy their freedom. Freed slaves could never become citizens or metics.



ANCIENT GREECE



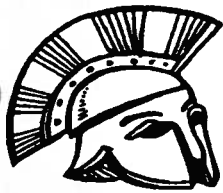
These social divisions applied only to men. Women had the same social and legal status as their husbands or male relations but they could not take part in public life.

The government of Greece went through major changes for several hundred years. The Greek people were ruled in various ways. During the Archaic Period the government that ruled was called an "oligarchy" which means "rule by the few". The people in power were the aristocrats. From 650 to 500 B.C., the people resented the aristocrats in power and began rioting. The people chose to be led by one man and he would have absolute power. This sort of leader was called a "tyrant". Various tyrants ruled Greece for a number of years. Some were fair rulers, some passed cruel laws, and some were popular with the people.

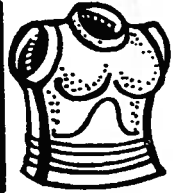
Around 510 B.C., a civil war took place and an aristocrat named Cleisthenes eventually triumphed. He introduced a new system of government called "democracy". The name comes from the Greek words "demos" meaning *people* and "kratis" meaning *rule*. In a democracy all citizens had a say in the government of their city state. Today everyone in a democracy has a vote but in Ancient Greece, only citizens had this right. All other social groups, such as women, foreign residents, and slaves, were excluded.

Cleisthenes divided the people of Athens into different groups for administrative purposes. Athens was divided into small communities called "demes". The demes were grouped into 30 larger groups called "trittyes". Ten trittyes came from the city of Athens, ten from the countryside, and ten from the coastal areas. Trittyes were grouped into ten "phylai", tribes. Each tribe was made up of three trittyes: one trittyes from the city, one from the country, and one from the coast.

In the "Assembly" every citizen had the right to speak and to vote. The Assembly met once every ten days on a hill called the "Pnyx". Each meeting needed at least 6 000 people in attendance in order for it to take place. If there were too few people, special police were sent out to round up more citizens.



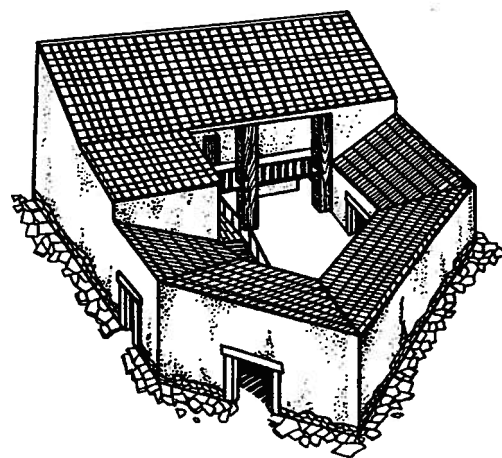
ANCIENT GREECE



The council was made up of 500 citizens, 50 from each of the ten Athenian tribes. Councillors were elected every year by lot. Each tribal group took its turn leading the Council and taking responsibility for the day-to-day running of the state. The 50 councillors on duty met in a building called the "Tholos". The Council drew up laws and policies which were then debated in the Assembly.

The citizens of Athens elected ten "strategoi" annually, one from each tribe. The strategoi were military commanders who had the power to implement the policies decided by the Council and the Assembly.

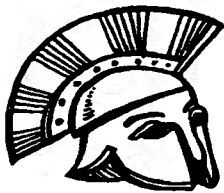
The citizens also chose annually nine "archons". Three of them had more power than the rest. The "Basileus Archon" was responsible for the "Areopagus", arranged religious sacrifices, and organized the renting of temple land. He also supervised the theater festival and other feasts. The "Eponymous Archon" organized the choral and drama contests. He was responsible for lawsuits about inheritances and the affairs of heiresses, orphans, and widows. The "Polemarch Archon" was in charge of offerings and special athletic contests.



Ancient Greek Social Structure and Government

Web the following information:

- states
- social classes
 - o duties
 - o rights
 - o etc..
- women
- government through the different ages



ANCIENT GREECE



The Spartans

Sparta was one of the largest Greek _____ and its large areas of fertile _____ made it self-sufficient in food. The Spartans suffered through several wars, invading nations, and _____. They felt that it was necessary to make changes in the way that they defended themselves during attacks and _____. They established a system dedicated to producing strong, superior _____. Every male Spartan had to become a full-time _____ and he spent his life training and fighting.

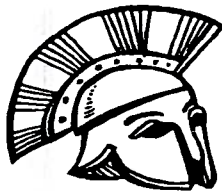
A Spartan man's training began from the day that he was _____. If a baby boy appeared _____ than the average baby, his father had the right to _____ to bring him up and the weak child could be _____ to die of exposure or be killed by wild _____. In Sparta, a father had no choice as the decision was made by _____.

At the age of _____ a boy was taken from his mother and sent to military _____. A Spartan boy was subjected to an extreme form of _____. He was fed poor food, slept on piles of rushes, wore the same thin tunic summer and _____, and went _____ even if there was snow on the ground.

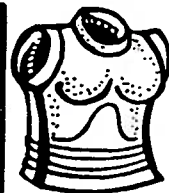
Boys at military schools often went hungry and often had to _____ food. If a boy was caught stealing he would be severely _____ and his friends would ridicule him. Spartan boys could never show emotion or any sign of weakness. Quite often whipping _____ were held to see which boy could stand the most punishment without making any _____. Sometimes youngsters were beaten to _____ because they wouldn't show that they were hurt.

The boys experienced endless military drills and exercises and were _____ once a week to see if they had any spare fat on them. They trained every day and there were no _____.

Each Spartan soldier was given some land and "helots" _____ to work it. This gave the soldier time to pursue his military _____. He was able to _____ his family and he helped supply his own barracks with food.



ANCIENT GREECE



Spartan men did not _____ until they were 30. Even then they were seldom at home. They spent most of the time at the _____ and just visited their wives and families. Only _____ men lived at home.

Spartan women had to keep _____ so that they would produce strong babies. They trained and _____ against each other in _____ events wearing short tunics. Many Greeks did not think that this was _____ behavior.

The Spartans would not allow _____ into Sparta. All trade and dealings with outsiders was handled by the "perioiki". The Spartans did not use coins but _____ for their goods.

Only men of Spartan birth were considered _____. Spartans never let outsiders be a part of their _____. All Spartan citizens served in the army and could vote in the _____. Men who were not full citizens were called "perioikoi" which meant "neighbors". _____ were free men who were allowed to trade and to serve in the army. They made their homes in separate small _____. "Helots" were _____ who farmed the land and had to give part of their _____ to their Spartan masters. The helots outnumbered the Spartans so the Spartans kept them _____ in order to prevent rebellions.

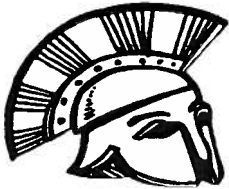
The Spartan government included a _____, a council of elders, and a popular assembly. Sparta had two royal _____ and two kings, who ruled together. Their main function was to _____ the army during wartime. While they were at home they performed religious _____. Five "ephors" or overseers were _____ annually by the Assembly and they had more power than the Kings. They were in charge of the daily running of the state. The "gerousia" or Council was made up of two kings and 28 _____. The men who were councillors were all over the age of 60 and were elected for _____ by the Assembly. The councillors chose the _____ that Sparta should adopt. They made _____ and acted as judges. All policies had to be _____ by the Assembly or "apella". The Assembly was made up of citizens who were over 30 years old.

The Spartans

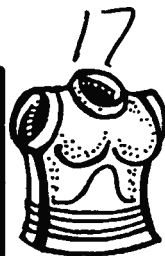
passed
acceptable
punished
school
barefoot
states
laws
invasions
born
refuse
death
bartered
slaves
marry
monarchy
animals
villages
assembly
life

old
steal
rebellions
career
families
society
barracks
oppressed
councilors
crops
warriors
soldier
born
citizens
elected
seven
support
lead

soil
officials
fit
slaves
contests
inspected
policies
holidays
sounds
discipline
competed
foreigners
weaker
Perioikoi
abandoned
winter
sporting
duties



ANCIENT GREECE



Farming in Ancient Greece

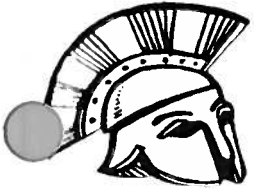
The landscape and climate of Greece made farming difficult. Large areas of the land were mountainous and the soil was poor for growing. Farming was done on the coastal plain and in some inland areas. Very few areas provided good pasture land. Crops were grown in the wintertime because very little rain fell in the spring.

A typical Greek farm was quite small and only produced enough food to support a single family. The farm was worked by the owner, his family, and a few slaves. Grain, grapes, vegetables, and olives were the main crops grown. Horses, oxen, cows, goats, poultry, and pigs were raised for milk and meat.

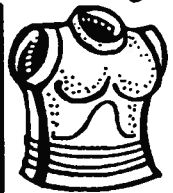
Grain was planted in October so that it would grow during the wettest months of the year. Oxen were used to pull the plow which was steered by one man while another man walked behind scattering seed. The grain was harvested with curved knives called sickles. The grain was threshed by driving mules over it on a paved threshing floor. This separated the grain from the stalk. The grain was winnowed next by throwing it up in the air to let the wind blow away the chaff. The grain husks were removed by pounding the grain in a mortar with a pestle.

Grapes were harvested in September. Some were used for eating but most of them were used for wine. The grapes were put into big vats and walked on. This juice made the best wine. The squashed grapes were then put through a press to extract the last drops of juice. The juice was poured into clay jars to ferment.

Olives were either picked by hand or knocked out of the trees with sticks. Some of the olives were eaten but the majority were crushed in a press to produce oil. Olive oil was very important to the Greek people. It was used for cooking, lighting, and many beauty products.

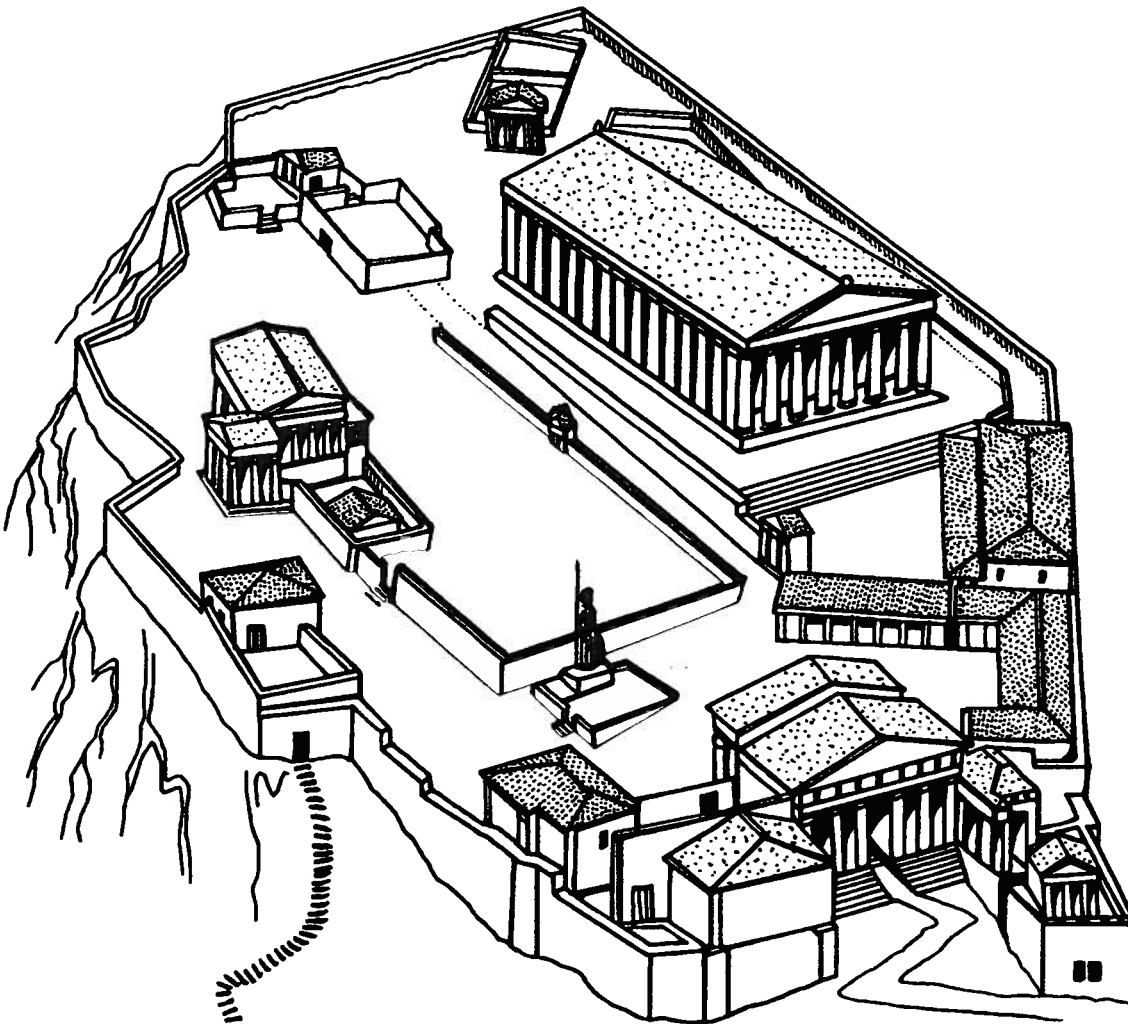


ANCIENT GREECE

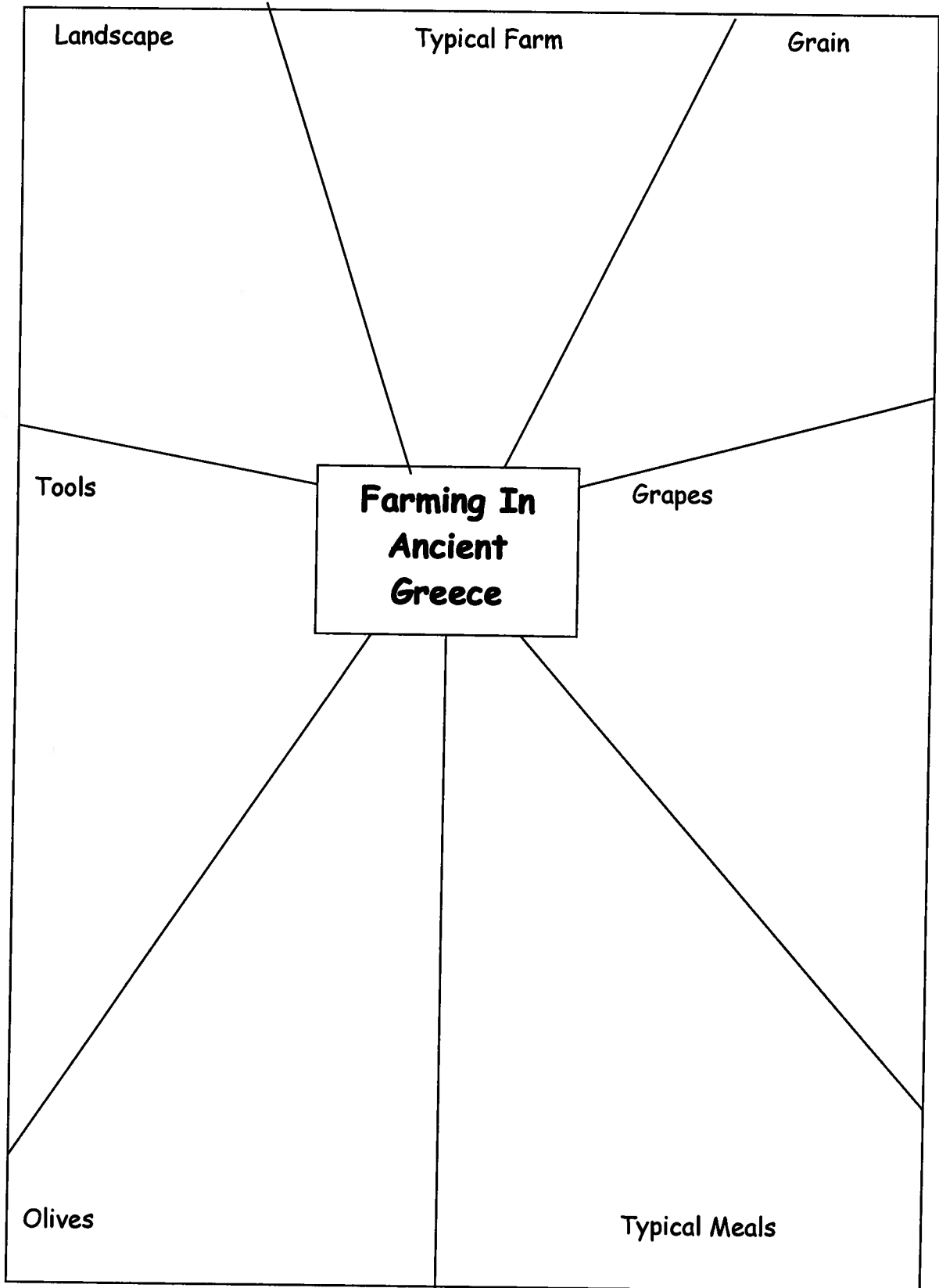


18

Most of the people of Greece ate mainly porridge and barley bread. Other common foods were cheese, fish, vegetables, eggs, and fruit. Sometimes wild animals such as hares, deer, and boars were hunted for food. Breakfast was usually a piece of bread soaked in wine. Lunch might be bread with cheese and some olives or figs. The main meal of the day was often barley porridge or bread with some vegetables.

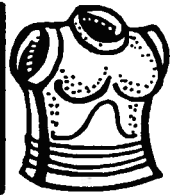


Farming in Ancient Greece





ANCIENT GREECE



A Greek Home

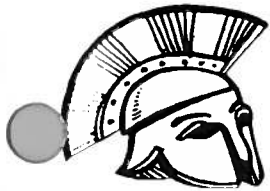
Greek homes were not very luxurious and did not have all the kinds of things that we consider essential, such as running water, flush toilets and fitted kitchens. A Greek home was usually built around a central courtyard from which doors opened into the various ground floor rooms. The windows on the outside walls were small and closed with shutters, and this made the house private and secure. From the courtyard a set of stairs led up to the second story. The bedrooms and servants' quarters were located here.

Greek men and women lived separate lives and had separate rooms in the house. The women's quarters were called the "*gynaecium*". In these rooms, the women spent time organizing the household spinning, weaving, and entertaining their friends. The men's area was located at the front of the house. It was called the "*andron*". The men ate and entertained their friends in this room.

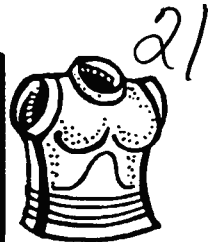
The floor of the house may have been made of colored river pebbles laid out to make mosaic patterns or they may have been simply made of beaten earth. The walls were bare plaster decorated with richly, colored, and patterned tapestries made by the women in the household.

In the bathroom, a terra cotta tub and a basin were used for washing. A toilet may have been a large pot which the slaves would empty into the gutter outside once a day.

The furniture in a Greek house was usually made of wood. Rich people had furniture that was finely carved with inlays of ivory, gold, and silver. The master of the house used an armchair called a "*thronos*" while the women used chairs with only backs called "*klismos*". The tables were round, oval or rectangular and were usually low so that they could be pushed under couches when not in use. Beds and couches were simply made. They had a wooden frame which was strung with leather tongs or cords. On top of this were a mattress, pillows, and a cover. Jewelry and make-up were kept

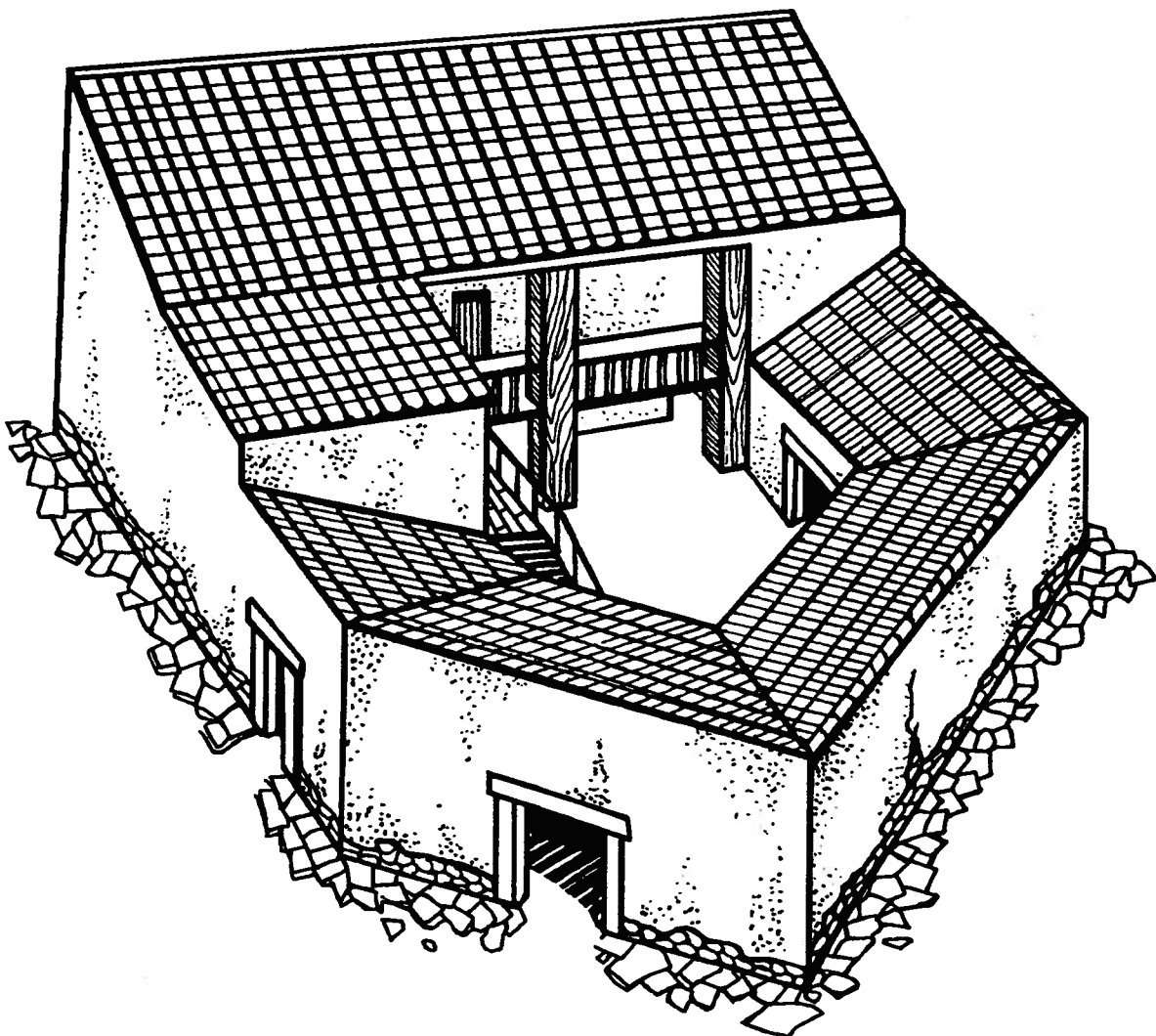


ANCIENT GREECE



in small boxes and baskets. Clothes and bed linen were stored in chests. The house was lit by small oil-burning lamps made of pottery, bronze or silver.

The outside walls of the house were built from mud and bricks and sometimes they were reinforced with timber. The roof was made of pottery tiles. A statue of the god Hermes, called a "herm", was often placed by the main entrance to ward off evil.



Concept Overview

Key word or concept

Greek Home

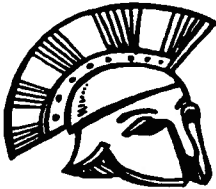
Write an explanation or definition in your own words

Draw a figurative representation

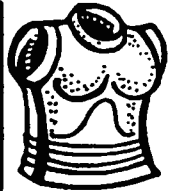
List facts (at least 5)

Write down 2 questions about the concept

Create an analogy



ANCIENT GREECE



Fashion in Ancient Greece

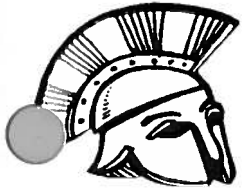
Greek clothing was very simplistic. Men and women wore pieces of material draped around their bodies to form a tunic or cloak. Clothes were usually made out of wool or linen. The women were responsible for making the clothes for their families. They washed the sheep's fleece, picked out all the burrs, and beat the wool into hanks to make it ready for dyeing, spinning and weaving.

The basic female dress was called a "*chiton*". It was made from a rectangular piece of cloth. There were two styles of chiton, the "*Doric*" chiton and the "*Ionic*" chiton. The Doric style of chiton was made of material folded over at the top and then wrapped around the body leaving one side open. The Ionic style was fastened at intervals across the shoulders. A Greek woman also wore a "*himation*" which was a rectangular-shaped wrap or shawl which was made in different sizes and thicknesses. The dresses were made of different colors and sometimes had gold ornaments sewn on them.

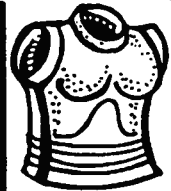
The Greek men wore a simple kilt or tunic sewn up one side and fastened on one or both shoulders. Young men wore knee-length tunics whereas older men wore ankle-length ones. Slaves and craftsmen often wore only a "*loincloth*". The men also wore a "*himation*" as well and it was usually worn over a tunic. A shorter cloak called a "*chlamys*" was worn by younger men, especially for hunting or riding, or by soldiers.

Most people went barefoot especially indoors. The most common footwear were leather sandals. Sometimes leather shoes and leather boots were worn. Men and women wore hats with large brims to protect them from the sun.

The women loved to wear jewelry made of gold and silver set with coral, agate, amber, and cornelians. Women often painted their eyes with soot and their cheeks with mulberry juice.



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Hair styles for the men varied. In the early days the men wore their hair and beards long. In later years the hair and beards became shorter and then it became fashionable to have short hair and to be clean-shaven. The women in early days wore their hair long and held it in place with head bands. In later years they wore their hair up and held it in place with ribbons, diadems, nets, and scarves. In time the style was changed to waves and curls but it was still worn up.

Beauty and cleanliness were extremely important to the ancient Greeks. The young men took excellent care of their bodies and exercised regularly to keep strong and fit so they could be good soldiers and athletes. The men and boys often rubbed themselves with oil to keep their skin supple. Nudity was considered quite normal for young men when they competed at the Games. Women always kept the entire body clothed and always wore something on their heads when they went out. They tried to keep out of the sun as much as possible as a suntan was not considered attractive.



Concept Overview

Key word or concept

Fashion in Ancient Greece

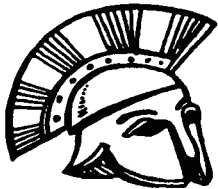
Write an explanation or definition in your own words

Draw a figurative representation

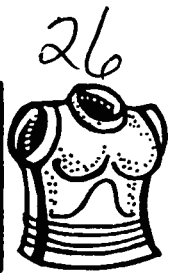
List facts (at least 5)

Write down 2 questions about the concept

Create an analogy



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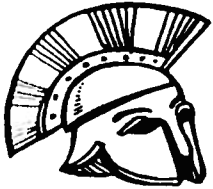


Ancient Greek Family Life

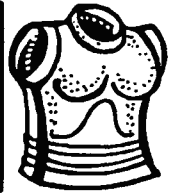
In a Greek society, the family unit was very important. The father was very much the head of the family. The father controlled everyone in the family. When a child was born it had to be accepted into the family by the father. If it wasn't, the child was left outside in a field or hillside to die. A father could disinherit a son who had behaved badly and had shamed him. He also chose the husband for his daughter.

A Greek woman was controlled by her father before she was married and by her husband afterwards. Women in Greece led very sheltered lives and were not permitted to play active roles in society. They were not allowed to inherit or own any property or complete legal transactions. The women were not allowed to even buy anything that cost over a certain amount of money.

At the age of fifteen, a Greek girl was married to a man who may have been much older and one that her father had chosen. Her husband was given a dowry of money and goods by her father. The day before her wedding a Greek bride sacrificed her toys to the goddess Artemis as a sign that her childhood was over. She took a bath in water from a sacred spring brought in a vase called a "loutrophorus". On her wedding day, the bride dressed all in white. That evening the groom came to the bride's house to meet her for the first time. The groom would take his bride to his house in a chariot if he was rich or in a cart if he was poor. Torch bearers and musicians would accompany them. The groom's mother would greet them at the door. The groom then carried the bride over the threshold and led her to the family hearth to join the religious life of her new family. Food was shared by the bride and groom as a symbol of their union. The guests then showered them with nuts, fruits, and sweets to bring them luck and prosperity. The bride and groom then retired for the evening. The next day both families met at the husband's house for a party and presents were given to the newly wedded couple.



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A wife in a wealthy household had many duties. Every day she inspected the food that was stored, made sure the house was clean and tidy, and saw that meals were ready on time. She cared for sick family members, looked after the children, and managed the family finances. The wife was responsible for producing all the cloth needed for clothing and furnishings. Spinning and weaving occupied a great deal of her time.

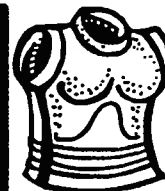
Married women in Athens seldom left their homes. They only went out for religious festivals and family celebrations or to do some personal shopping. Whenever they went out they were accompanied by a slave. At times they were allowed to visit their women friends. Men and women only mixed at strictly family parties. In poor families, the women had to do all the housework themselves. They did all the shopping and fetched water from the nearby fountain.

Greek wives had to be virtuous and faithful to their husbands. If a husband suspected that his wife was otherwise, he would divorce her and her dowry would be lost. If a man wanted to divorce his wife, he simply made a formal statement of divorce in front of witnesses. Women had to go to an official called an "archon" and beg him to act on her behalf, if they wanted to end an unhappy marriage. In a divorce, the children remained with the father and the wife was returned to her nearest male relative.

When a baby was born in a Greek family, the mother presented the child to her husband. If he did not think the child was his, or if the baby was defective or handicapped in any way, he would reject it. Baby girls were often rejected. Babies that were rejected were abandoned and left to die. Some people who did not want another child or couldn't afford to raise one often abandoned their babies. In some Greek states unwanted babies were left in a specific place so they could be adopted and raised by a slave.



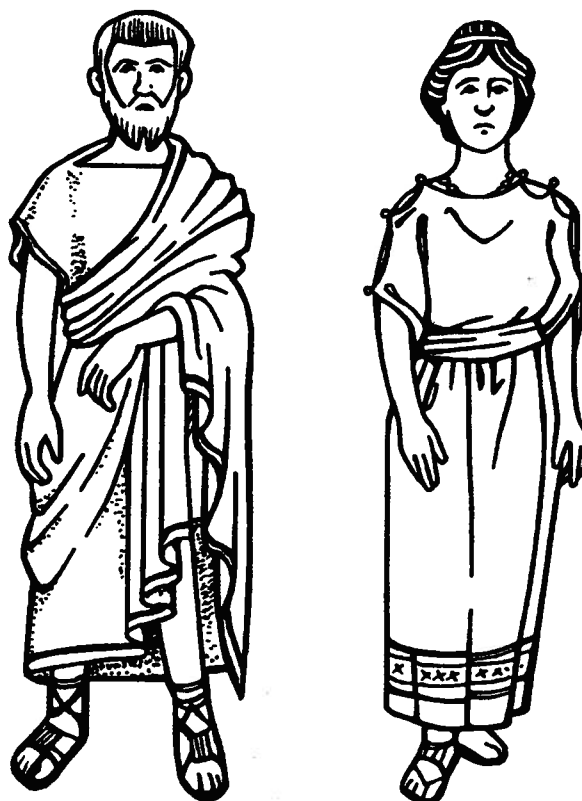
ANCIENT GREECE



Seven days after the birth of the child, the front door of a Greek house was decorated with olive garlands for a boy and woollen ones for a girl. The family would make a sacrifice to the gods and a party was held for all the relatives, who brought gifts. During the party, a ceremony called the "*amphidromia*" took place. The women of the house carried the baby around the hearth to bring it into the religious life of the family. At this ceremony, the baby was named.

At the age of three, a child's infancy was considered to be over. At the "*Anthesteria*" festival, the children aged three were presented with small jugs.

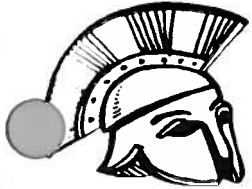
The Greek father often left the house early in the morning and did not return until nightfall. He did the shopping, worked in his workshop, and did work as a juryman or council member. He also spent a great deal of time talking with his friends about new ideas, politics or just gossip.



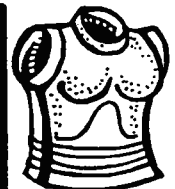
Ancient Greek Family Life

Use the chart to record the information given of the roles of Ancient Greek men, women, boys, and girls.

Men	Women
Boys	Girls



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30

Going to School in Ancient Greece

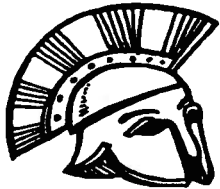
Education in Ancient Greece varied for boys and girls. Girls were usually educated at home, whereas boys between the ages of six and fourteen went to school. Girls from well-off families had private tutors who taught them to read and write. From their mothers, they learned how to spin and weave and how to run a house.

When boys went to school they were taught reading, writing, and arithmetic from a teacher called a "grammatistes". They were taught music and how to play a musical instrument from a teacher known as a "kitharistes". Boys had to memorize poetry and learn the art of debating. Older boys were taught by teachers called "sophists". Sophists were philosophers who traveled from town to town and taught their students in the "agora" or the "gymnasium". The school day was long, from sunrise to sunset and there were no holidays. Days off were allowed for festivals, however, and there were many. At the age of fifteen an Athenian boy left school to become an apprentice in a trade.

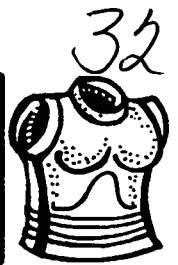
In Sparta, parents were much more extreme in the way that they dealt with their children. Boys had to leave home at the age of seven to live in barracks away from home. Physical fitness was more important than anything else. The students were kept hungry and they were even encouraged to steal their own food. If they were caught, they were beaten, not for stealing but for being found out. The boys also had to endure cold and pain. They were highly disciplined and obeyed instantly. They became perfect soldiers and became some of the best dancers in Greece.

Going to School in Ancient Greece

Web the information on Ancient Greek Schools.



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Slavery in Ancient Greece

Slaves played an important role in Ancient Greek life. They did all the ordinary jobs while their masters dealt with the affairs of state and their own enjoyment. Slaves were usually prisoners of war or were captured on special slave-hunting expeditions.

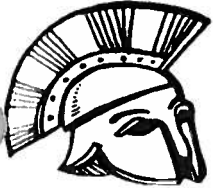
Slavery was the biggest business of all in Ancient Greece. Slaves were brought to the market by slave traders. They were made to stand in front of noisy crowds while people shouted out prices for them. Most slaves were sold for 170 drachmas. Sometimes slaves such as highly skilled tradesmen sold for as much as 6 000 drachmas.

House slaves took orders from the mistress of the house. They had to keep the store-rooms well stocked, help with the cooking and clean the house as well. The female slaves helped to spin and to weave woollen cloth on a loom. They also made the family's clothes.

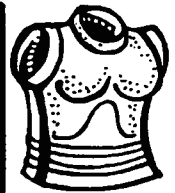
Special slaves nursed the children and often went with them even after they were married. Some slaves were well-educated and often served as tutors and governesses. A tutor was called a "pedagogue". The pedagogues took the boys to school. They disciplined them and taught them to write on a wax coated tablet with a stylus. They also taught them to read scrolls and to count on an abacus.

Slaves were welcomed into a new owner's house by being scattered with nuts and dried fruit. Slaves were usually treated well and were often thought of as part of the family. A slave was allowed to marry but the children became the property of the master.

Slaves prepared meals for their masters but they did not eat the same fare. They ate olives, figs or goat's cheese, with salted fish as a treat. Their meals were washed down with water or goat's milk.



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A slave's clothes were quite simple. All slaves wore a tunic called a "chiton" that was made of two rectangular pieces of cloth sewn together. Holes were left for the head and arms. The loose tunic was gathered at the waist. A man's chiton was worn to the knee while women wore full length ones. Slaves usually went barefoot and only wore leather sandals in the winter. Nobody wore any underwear.

Some slaves were employed by craftsmen to make such items as pottery, sculpture, carpentry, boat building, shoe making, and metal work. The many goods that were made by slave craftsmen were sold all around the Mediterranean Sea. The slave craftsmen made Greece very rich.

The Ancient Greeks mined metals like copper, bronze, silver, and gold. They also quarried limestone and marble. Prisoners of war captured by the Athenians were made to work in the limestone quarries near the city. Some slaves were forced to work in the silver mines at Laurelon. The life of a slave who worked in these mines was horrible. Conditions were very unhealthy. These slaves were often branded and chained together, so there was no hope of escape. The slaves worked for ten hours at a time using hammers and chisels to hack at the rock above them. It was a hard life and many slaves died from exhaustion.

The "helots" were slaves kept by the Spartans. They were people the Spartans captured and took from neighboring states that they conquered. They worked the farms that produced the food for the Spartans. Sometimes they had to fight in battles.

Concept Overview

Key word or concept

Slavery

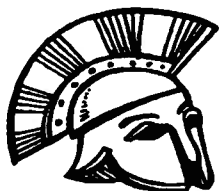
Write an explanation or definition in your own words

Draw a figurative representation

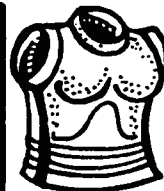
List facts (at least 5)

Write down 2 questions about the concept

Create an analogy



ANCIENT GREECE



Ancient Greek Religions and Temples

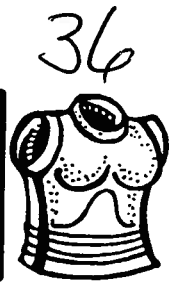
The Greeks believed that there were many divine beings who looked after all aspects of life and death. They felt their gods were human-like. The gods married, had children and displayed human characteristics such as love, jealousy, or deceitfulness. Many legends were told to describe the gods' personalities and to teach what pleased or angered them.

Zeus was the ruler of the gods and controlled all the heavens. *Poseidon* was the brother of Zeus and the ruler of the seas. His home was an underwater palace, where he kept his gold chariot and white horses. Poseidon was thought to cause earthquakes and was often called the earthshaker. *Hera* was the wife and sister of Zeus. She was the protector of women and of marriage. She was very beautiful and proud. *Hestia* was the goddess of the hearth. She was gentle and pure and never became involved in the quarrels of the other gods. Every Greek city and family had a shrine dedicated to her. *Hades* was the ruler of the underworld, the kingdom of the dead. He drove a gold chariot with black stallions. Hades guarded the dead and rarely let any of them return to earth.

Demeter was the goddess of all plants. When her daughter, *Persephone*, was kidnapped, Demeter neglected her plants and went looking for her. This caused winter. When Persephone returned home, she brought the spring and summer. *Aphrodite* was the goddess of love and beauty. She was born in the sea and rode to shore in a seashell. *Hephaetus* was a blacksmith whose forge was beneath Mount Etna in Sicily. He was the patron of craftsmen and the long-suffering husband of Aphrodite. *Ares* was the god of war and Aphrodite's lover. He was short-tempered and violent. *Artemis* was the moon goddess and her silver arrows brought sickness and death. She was the protector of pregnant women and young girls. Artemis was the mistress of all wild animals and enjoyed hunting them in her chariot pulled by stags. *Apollo*, the twin brother of Artemis, was god of the sun and he drove his fiery chariot across the sky each day. *Hermes* was the messenger of the gods and was also the patron of travelers and thieves. He wore a winged hat, winged sandals, and carried a staff. *Athene* was the



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daughter of Zeus. She was the goddess of wisdom and war, and the patron deity of Athens. *Dionysus* was the god of the vine and fertility. He wandered the world teaching people how to make wine.

The Greeks felt their gods needed a place to live on Earth so they built temples as their "earthly" homes. The *Parthenon* was built in Athens from 447 to 438 B.C. and was a very large and elaborate, marble structure. A *peristyle*, a covered row of columns, surrounded the entire structure. Inside the temple was a room called a "cella". In this room was a statue of the goddess *Athene*. It was made of gold and ivory and stood 12 meters (40 feet) high. Behind the cella was a second room which was used as a treasury. Offerings of jewelry, vases, and statues were stored here. Outside a temple, often in front of the main entrance, was a stone altar. People would bring animals or birds as offerings to the temple deity and they were sacrificed by a priest at the altar.

The Greeks honored their gods with many religious festivals. The festivals were held to please the gods and to persuade them to grant the peoples' wishes. Other events took place at the festivals, such as athletic competitions and theatrical performances. The most important festival in Athens was the "Great Panathenaea", the feast of the goddess, *Athene*. It was held every four years and lasted for six days. The people were entertained with music, poetry recitals, and sports events.

A spring festival called the "Antheseria" was held in Athens. The wine from the previous harvest was put on sale and the god of wine, *Dionysus*, was carried to his temple. On the last day of the festival, families placed meals for the spirits of the dead on the altars in their houses.

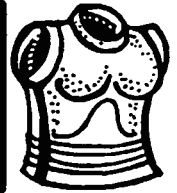
Private worship was an important part of the Greek religion. Every day a Greek family would say prayers at the altar in the courtyard of their house. An offering of wine called a "libation" was poured over the altar during daily prayers. The Greek people prayed to the appropriate gods as they went about their daily lives.

Ancient Greek Religions and Temples

Web the information on Ancient Greek Religions and Temples.



ANCIENT GREECE



Ancient Greek Art and Architecture

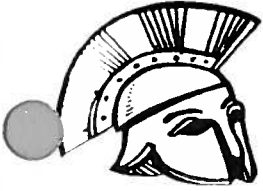
The Greeks built simple structures of mud and brick for their homes. They put more importance to the building of public buildings. The most important buildings were their temples which provided a focus for both civic and religious feelings.

Public buildings were made of limestone or marble most of the time but occasionally sandstone was used in certain areas. Parts of a building were made of wood, such as the roof frame and ceilings. Roof tiles were usually made of terra cotta and sometimes the roofs of buildings were stone tiles.

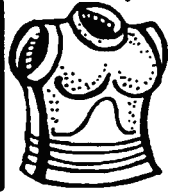
The buildings found in Greece were built in different shapes and sizes. A "tholos" was a round building with a conical roof. The tholos in Athens was used as a meeting place for the members of the city council while others were used for religious purposes. A "stoa" was a building with a row of columns at the front. It was used to provide shelter from the sun and rain. Stoas were often built around an "agora" (market place) and often contained shops or offices behind the colonnade. Treasuries were buildings that resembled small temples and they were built to store the offerings made by the Greek state and its citizens. Elaborate altars were often built in the open, usually in front of the temple entrance. Many temples had an elaborate gateway called a "propylaea", which formed the entrance to the sacred enclosure at a religious sanctuary.

The design of most Greek buildings was based on a series of vertical pillars with horizontal lintels. There were various styles of pillars. The *Ionic* and *Doric* pillars were used in many temples. Other styles were the *Corinthian* column and the *Caryatid* column.

The walls of many public buildings were decorated with murals, friezes and statues. The Greeks used statues for a wide variety of purposes. They decorated temples and the homes of the people. They honored famous people and marked graves. Stone statues were made from limestone or marble. Large blocks of stone were difficult to move so the rough shape of



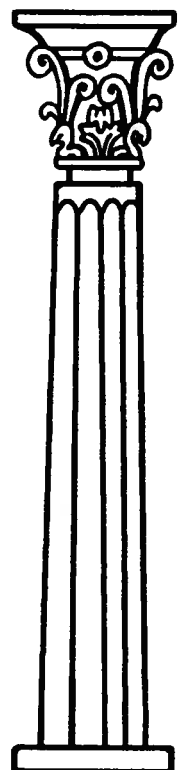
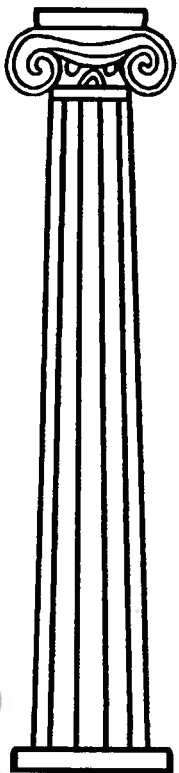
ANCIENT GREECE

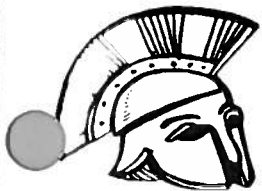


The statue was cut in the quarry. The detailed carving was done in a workshop. The completed statues were originally painted but over the years the paint was worn away. Sometimes glass, colored stone or ivory was used for the eyes. Weapons, crowns, jewelry, and horse's tackle were often made of bronze fitted on to the stone.

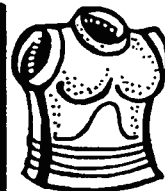
Terra cotta, a mixture of clay and sand, was used to make small statues and plaques for temples. Statues were also made of wood and bronze.

Greek pottery was made for daily use but was often beautifully decorated with intricate paintings and designs. The pictures on many pots, jugs, and wine cups often depicted scenes from daily life. Greek potters were skilled craftsmen who made a variety of large storage jars, black and red figure ware, cooking pots, lamps, and even roof tiles. Decorative pots were made by two people -- the potter and the artist. Pots were often signed on the bottom by both the potter and the artist. In Athens the potters worked in an area called the "Kerameikos". Their shops were small and employed five or six men.





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Ancient Greek Entertainment

Music played an important role in the lives of the Greek people. Nearly every special event had a song or music. There were songs to celebrate a birth or to lament a death, drinking songs, and love songs. The farmers had work-songs, and warriors and athletes trained to the sound of pipe music. Music was used during poetry readings and as a part of religious festivals and theatrical performances. Among the instruments used were lyre, kithara, cymbals, harp, syrinx (pan pipes), auloi (double pipes), and timpanon.

In Greece, music and poetry were celebrated together. Poetry was performed during public performances rather than read privately. Poetry was recited by men called "rhapsodes" during religious festivals or at private parties. They knew long epic poems such as Homer's *The Odyssey* and *The Iliad* by heart.

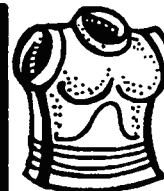
The Greeks often gave dinner parties in their leisure time. A man would invite several male friends to his home for a meal. The guests were first met at the door by slaves who washed their hands and feet. Then the guests were taken to a room called the "andron" and here they reclined on couches and were served food by the slaves. There were usually several dishes for each course.

After the food was cleared away the guests drank and talked. This was known as the "symposium". The guests drank wine mixed with water that was poured from a big vase called a "krater". Aspects of life, morals, and politics might be discussed but usually parties were quite relaxed, with poetry recitations, people playing musical instruments, and jokes and riddles being told. Sometimes acrobats and dancers were hired to entertain.

Animal fighting was considered a sport. People would watch cocks, quails, or a cat and dog fight to the death. Greeks enjoyed playing games similar to chess and hockey. Adults enjoyed playing dice in special gambling houses or at home. "Knuckle bones" was another favorite game in which small animal bones were used instead of dice. Children played with toys such as rattles, dolls, yo-yos, and hoops and sticks.



ANCIENT GREECE



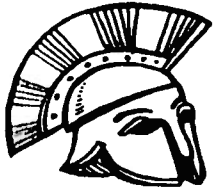
Ancient Greek Theater

The origins of the theater in the western world can be traced back to ancient Greece. It began as a countryside festival, held to honor the god, Dionysus. Later on, it developed as a more formal event called the "City Dionysia" and it was held in Athens. Each year songs were composed for the festival and they were performed with dances by a group of men called "chorus". Prizes were awarded for the best entry.

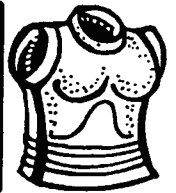
The choruses performed in the market place but later a huge open-air theater was built on the slopes of the Acropolis near the temple of Dionysus. Theaters were built all over Greece and they usually held around 18 000 spectators.

A Greek theater was usually built into a hillside. The seats were made of stone and they looked onto a circular stage called the "orchestra" which means "dancing floor". The chorus danced and sang in this area. On the "orchestra" was an altar that was used for sacrifices and offerings to the god, Dionysus. The actors performed on a raised stage at the back of the orchestra called a "proscenium". The stage building or "skene" formed a back wall for the stage. It was decorated to look like the setting of the play; for example, a palace, a temple or forest. Our word "scenery" comes from the Greek word skene. A crane was sometimes used to have actors playing gods fly through the air. A platform on wheels called "ekkyklema" was often rolled out through the two doors of the stage building. On the platform would be the bodies of characters who had been killed off-stage during tragedies.

Important people sat in the front seats of the theater. They may have been important citizens, foreign visitors, and competition judges. Each city district had its own block of seats. Tokens were used as tickets. The letters on the tokens indicated which block of benches the tick-holder could sit in. Poor people had their way paid for by the state.



ANCIENT GREECE



All performers in Greek plays were men. In early plays the chorus played the most important role until actors were introduced. Thespis of Icarus was the writer to use an actor in 530 B.C. Our word "thespian", meaning "actor", comes from his name.

Each actor wore a painted mask made of stiffened fabric or cork. The mask's expression indicated the character's age, sex, and feelings. Actors changed parts by exchanging masks. The masks were easily seen by the audience even at the back of the theater. The masks' large open mouths helped to amplify the actors' voices. Happy characters wore bright colors and tragic ones wore dark colors.

The Greeks enjoyed watching tragedies and comedies. Tragedies were usually written about heroes of the past. They dealt with themes such as whether to obey or to defy the gods, human passions and conflicts, and the misuse of power. Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides were famous for their Greek tragedies. Comedies usually dealt with characters who portrayed ordinary people. The dialogue in a comedy dealt with comments on the politics and personalities of the day. Aristophanes was the most famous writer of comedies.

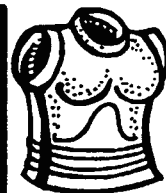


Ancient Greek Entertainment

1. How is Ancient Greek entertainment similar to today's entertainment?
2. If you were to live in Ancient Greece, what entertainment activities would you participate in? Why?
3. What would you not like to participate in? Why?
4. One sport that the Ancient Greeks considered a sport was animal fighting. What are your views on this? Please support your answer with information from the text and your own prior knowledge.
5. If you were an actor/actress in Ancient Greece, what type of role would you like to ideally play? Would it be in a comedy or a tragedy? Why?



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Ancient Greek Athletics and Sports

Greek men loved to participate in athletic activities during leisure times. The Greek states encouraged their citizens to take part in sports so that they would keep physically fit. Many local competitions were held which the athletes could enter. There were four major competitions held, such as *Olympic, Pythian, Isthmian, and Nemean Games* that attracted competitors from all over the Greek world. These games were called the "*Panhellenic Games*". Each one was held to honor a particular deity.

The *Olympic Games* were the oldest and most important of the competitions. It is felt that these games developed from the funeral games held in honor of Pelops, a Greek hero. They began in 776 B.C. and were held every four years at Olympia in honor of Zeus. The games lasted for five days.

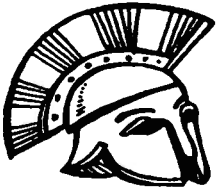
Messengers traveled throughout Greece and its colonies announcing the date of the Games and inviting people to attend. All wars had to stop until the Games were over so that people could travel safely to Olympia.

Impressive buildings were built at Olympia to house the various sports. At the site there were sports grounds for the various events, facilities for the spectators and competitors, and temples for the religious ceremonies. In the "*Palaistra*" the athletes trained for the jumping and wrestling events. The "*Gymnasium*" was used for running and throwing events. The "*Prytaneion*" contained a sacred fire which was used to light the fires on all the altars at Olympia. The running events took place at the "*Stadium*". The "*Pelopion*" contained the burial mound of the hero Pelops. The "*Leonidation*" was the hotel for visiting officials. In the "*Bouleuterion*", the Olympic Council held its meetings. The Temple of Zeus held a statue of the god which was made of ivory and gold, standing over 13 meters (43 feet) tall.

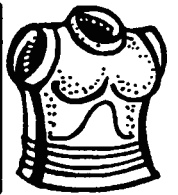
During the Games there were six main events: running, wrestling, the pentathlon, boxing, chariot races, and horse races. Winners were presented with an olive wreath, palm branches, and woolen ribbons. All the athletes except for chariot drivers performed naked.

Ancient Greek Athletics and Sports

In what ways has modern athletics advanced from Ancient Greek? How has it remained the same? This is out of 20 marks. State your opinions and support them from the text and from prior knowledge.



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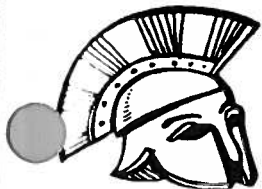
The Ancient Greek Army

Fighting for one's city was considered to be every Greek man's patriotic duty. A Greek's role in the armed forces depended on his social position. The well-to-do Greeks could afford a horse and armor and belonged to the cavalry. Those who could afford to buy armor became "hoplites", heavily armored soldiers. The poorer people served as stone-slingers or lightly-armed archers.

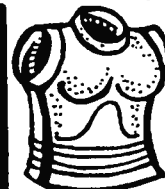
The hoplites were the foot soldiers and they were the most important part of the army. Similar armor and weapons were used by all hoplites. Helmets made of bronze with horsehair crests on top were worn by the hoplites. A bronze, joined breast -- and back-plate known as a "cuirass" was worn to protect the upper body. Later it was made out of leather and was more flexible. Shields were usually round and large enough to protect the body from neck to thigh. They were made out of bronze and leather. A hoplite usually carried two weapons, a long spear and a short, iron sword. Bronze leg guards called "greaves" protected the lower part of a soldier's legs.

Hoplites fought in a formation called a "phalanx" made up of several lines of men. Their main tactic was to keep the front line unbroken. The enemy would be faced with a wall of shields locked together, bristling with long spears. Hoplites required a great deal of training in order to fight in such a disciplined manner. The fighting itself was similar to a rugby scrum and once a line was broken, individual fighters could be picked off easily.

Each Greek state had its own methods of raising and leading its army. In Athens, young men went on the active service list at the age of twenty and could be called up when there was a war. Men who were between 50 and 60 years old served in the reserve and were used for garrison duties.

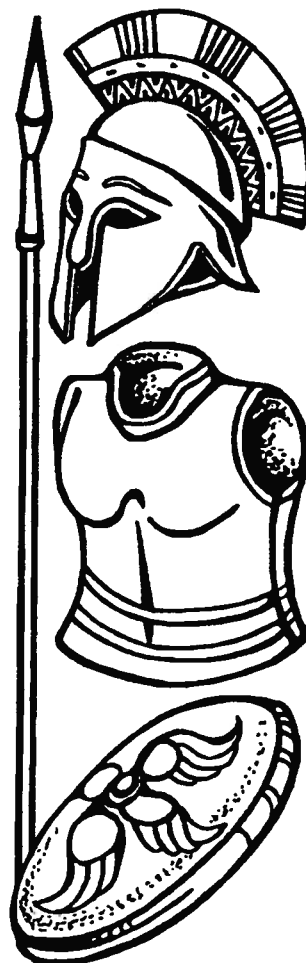


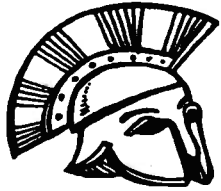
ANCIENT GREECE



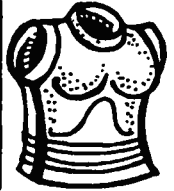
The Athenian forces were led by ten commanders called "stratego", one for each of the Athenian tribes. They were elected by the Assembly and only one or two strategoi were sent out with each military expedition. Each tribe was responsible for providing enough soldiers for one "phyle" or regiment of the army.

Siege warfare was another tactic implemented by the Greeks. The army would surround the city and then destroy the enemy's crops. The people in the enemy city were eventually starved into submission and this often took a long time. Other devices such as catapults that hurled huge rocks, cauldrons of burning coals over city walls, and battering rams were often used by the army during a siege.





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The Ancient Greek Navy

Greek fighting ships had oars and sails to propel them on the water. They could both be used on the open sea but only the oars were used in battle. The more oarsmen on a ship, the greater its speed. There were three types of ships used over the years. The "penteconter" was an early Greek warship. It held 50 oarsmen and they sat on one level in two rows. The Phoenicians invented a ship later called "bireme". The oarsmen sat in two rows on each side of the ship and twice the number of oarsmen could be used. In the 6th century B.C., the Greeks invented a ship with three levels of oarsmen called a "trireme".

The trireme was fast and very easy to manoeuvre. It was able to carry a crew of 200 men, of whom about 170 were rowers. A trireme was about 41 meters (135 feet) long and 5 meters (16 feet) wide. It could travel about 16 kilometers per hour (10 mph) in good weather.

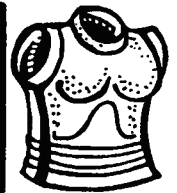
Triremes were very unsafe in stormy sea conditions. There was not room on board for the crew to cook or sleep, so the ship had to stay close to the shore and land each night.

The captain of a trireme was called a "triarach". A triarach was a rich man who lived in Athens and was chosen by the state to pay for the running of the ship for one year. Quite often a triarach would hire a professional sailor to run the ship for him. The Greek oarsmen were free men and professional sailors who were recruited from the poorer classes. A trireme also carried a number of archers and soldiers who traveled on the upper deck. During a battle they fired at the enemy crew and tried to board their ship.

The hull of a trieme was solid, strong, and well built. The mast was made of spruce and was lowered onto the deck during a battle. The sail was made of linen and was used when the ship was out in the open water. The ship was more stable and easier to manoeuvre when the sail and mast were



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lowered. The trireme was steered by two oars at the stern. The ship was propelled by oars that were 4 meters (14 feet) long. Leather covers that were above the oar holes were usually rolled up and tied to the rails of the ship. During a battle they were lowered to protect the oarsmen or to stop water from entering through the oar holes. The prow of the ship was equipped with a bronze ram, which was used to sink enemy ships. The entire prow area was heavily reinforced to make it very strong.

The Greeks used various tactics during battles against their enemies. During one tactic they would row hard and ram the enemy ship. This would sink it or incapacitate it. The troops would shoot arrows at the enemy crew and if necessary they would board the ship and defeat the remaining crew. Another tactic was to row towards an enemy ship and swerve at the last moment; the rowers would pull in their oars and the trireme would glide past the enemy ship and break its oars. The disabled ship would be rammed and boarded easily.

