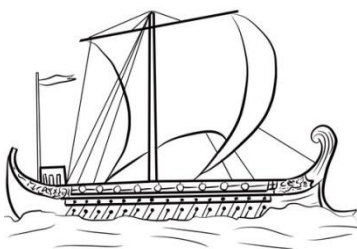


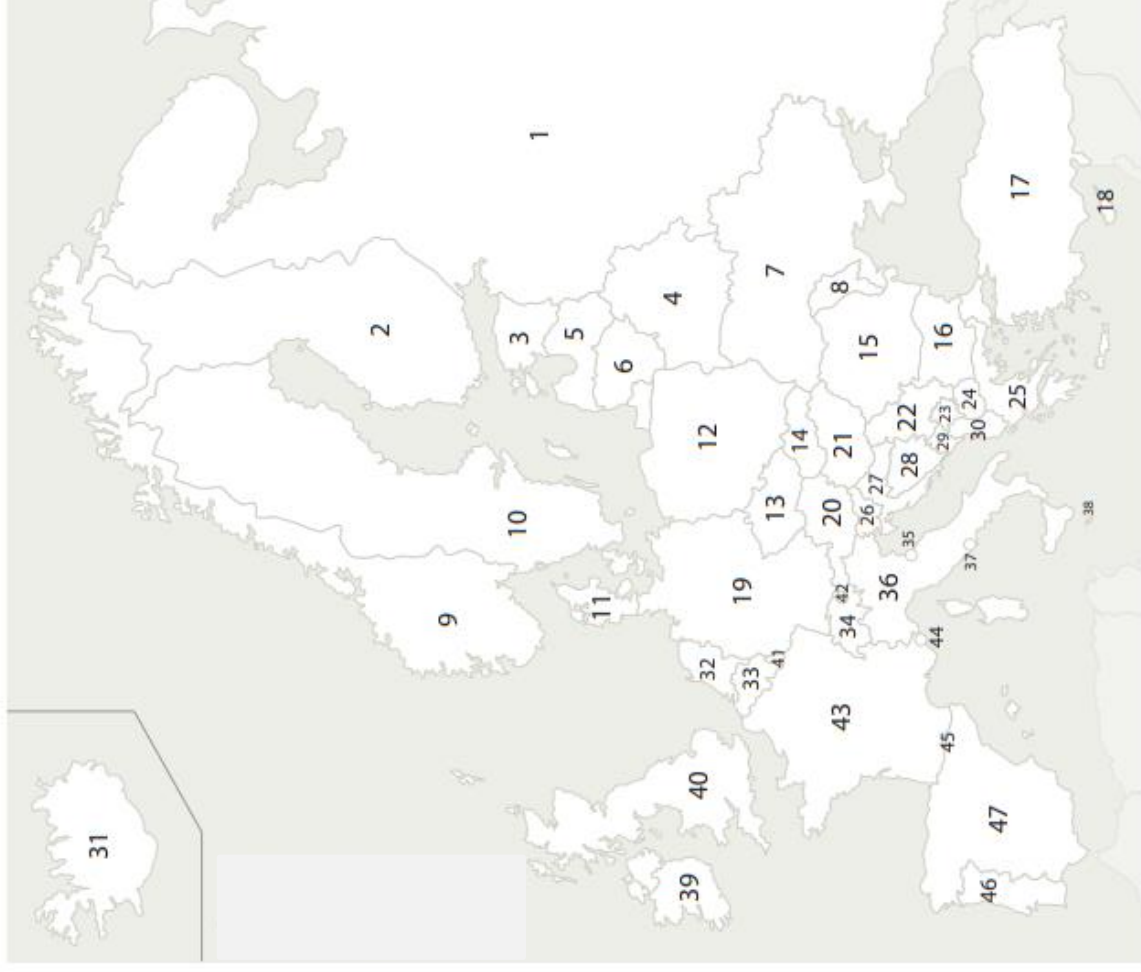
Ancient Greeks



LO: to be able to locate the islands of Greece within Europe.

EUROPE | COUNTRIES

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
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- 9 _____
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- 37 _____
- 38 _____
- 39 _____
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- 41 _____
- 42 _____
- 43 _____
- 44 _____
- 45 _____
- 46 _____
- 47 _____



*Using an atlas
or another
source of reliable
information,
label all the
European
countries.*

Challenge: using
only five
different pencil
colours, can you
colour each
country **BUT**
you cannot have
the same colour
touching?!

LO: to identify the location of important geographical features of the Ancient Greek islands.



1) Using an atlas or another reliable source of information, label the following bodies of water on the map of Ancient Greece above:

Mediterranean Sea

Aegean Sea

Sea of Crete

2) Label the island of Crete.

3) Label the following cities:

Knossos

Athens

Sparta

Argos

Troy

Delphi

4) Can you research and place any other Ancient Greek cities?

5) Locate and label the areas (like counties) of Ancient Greece:

Thrace

Euboea

Lydia

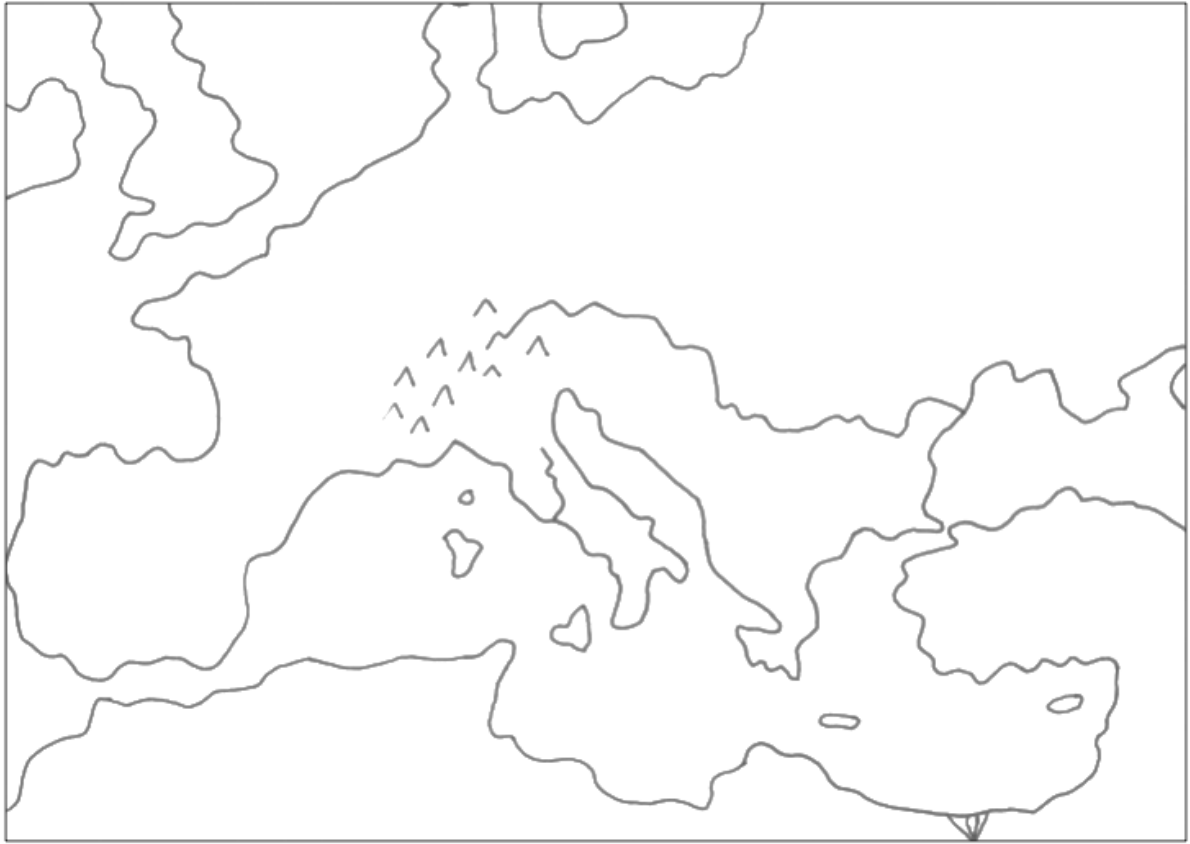
Peloponnesus

6) Using a blue pencil, colour in the seas.

7) Using a green pencil, colour in the land.

Remember: neat handwriting and neat colouring. Do the labels first then the colouring; it can be difficult to write on top of pencil colours.

LO: to know how the Ancient Greeks traded in the Mediterranean.



Using an atlas and another reliable source of information:

1) Label the bodies of water on the map above:

Mediterranean Sea

Atlantic Ocean

Black Sea

Aegean Sea

Adriatic Sea

Danube River

Nile River

(Tip: use a pencil first, arrows to label and small handwriting)

2) Label the islands of Cyprus and Crete.

3) Using a blue colouring pencil, colour in the seas and ocean.

4) Label and shade the Alps mountain range.

5) Label the following areas, and add others if you like:

Iberia

Italy

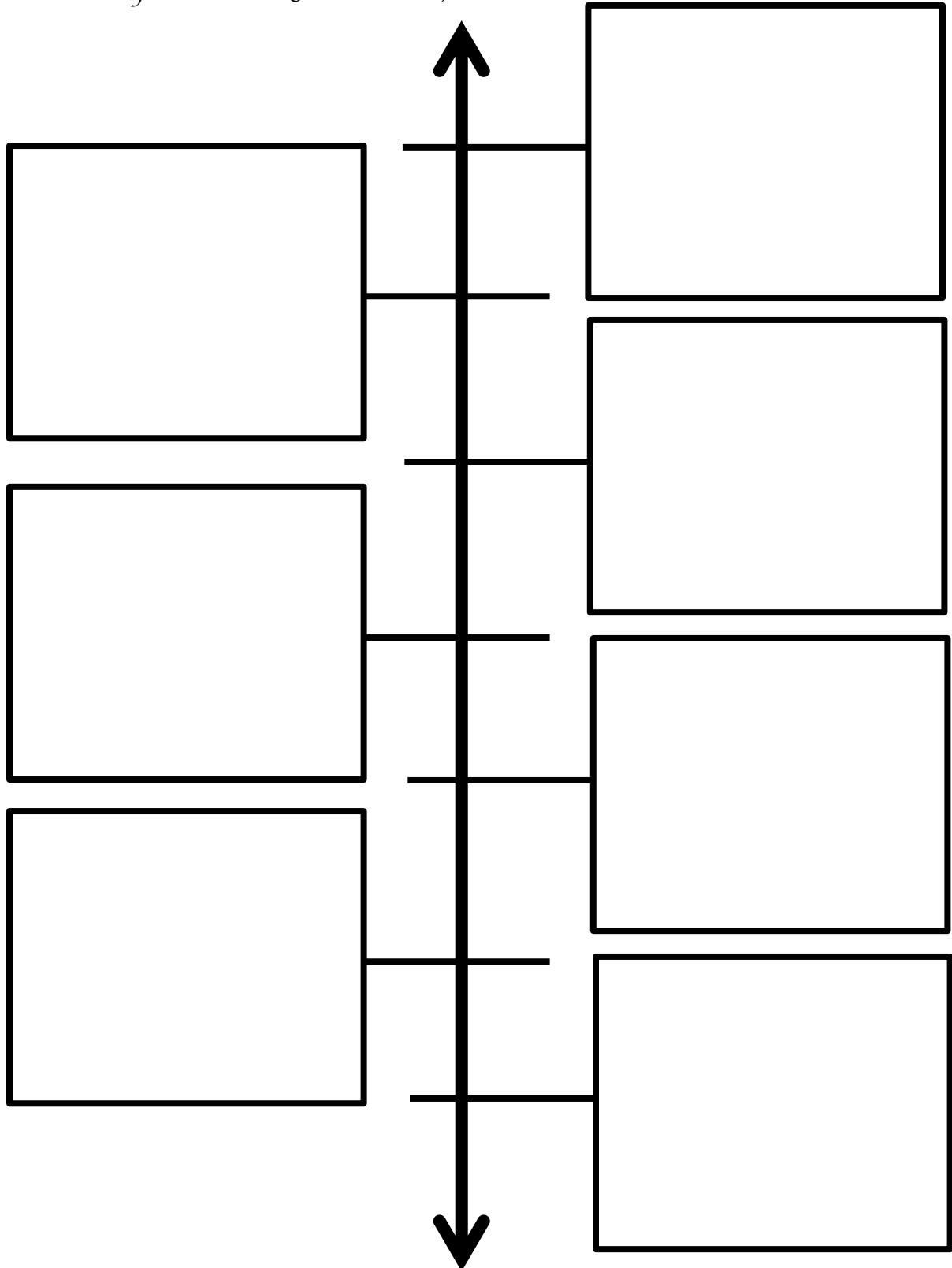
Thrace

Egypt

6) Research and show (using a red pencil/pen and drawing arrows to show the directions of) Ancient Greek trade routes.

LO: to research and place import events within
Ancient Greek history, in chronological order.

Using reliable sources of information add important Ancient Greek events onto the time line below and draw a diagram to match (pick a maximum of seven MAJOR events).



Topic vocabulary

Who Were the Ancient Greeks?

a	o	l	y	m	p	i	c	s	g	h	p
g	a	g	r	e	e	k	s	i	c	i	o
o	e	i	a	m	d	f	a	m	o	o	l
d	f	o	s	p	t	b	s	r	u	b	i
s	t	l	e	i	y	i	d	u	n	a	t
e	s	w	a	r	e	w	a	e	l	t	i
r	d	e	t	e	e	r	e	r	t	c	
t	e	r	c	s	a	c	t	r	y	l	s
u	r	t	d	d	t	h	u	f	g	e	e
i	a	a	n	c	i	e	n	t	r	t	a
o	y	i	o	o	t	r	m	k	l	d	f
p	u	c	i	t	y	s	t	a	t	e	e

Greeks	battle
empire	city state
country	ruler
ancient	politics
archer	gods
war	Olympics

Ancient Greek Gods

d	t	z	t	y	u	h	a	d	e	s	u
f	h	e	r	a	d	f	g	l	e	a	p
a	y	u	i	o	l	s	j	u	c	d	
a	h	s	w	f	d	v	b	h	l	d	e
p	e	s	g	o	d	r	e	e	p	j	m
o	s	d	o	a	d	l	o	r	a	r	e
l	t	b	d	e	f	g	i	m	r	t	t
l	i	g	d	e	a	t	h	e	n	a	e
o	a	y	e	d	s	u	b	s	a	r	r
e	i	t	s	f	a	j	c	k	e	e	r
o	u	f	s	h	i	d	l	s	a	s	t
l	q	u	e	a	r	t	e	m	i	s	y

god	Ares
goddess	Hades
Hera	Apollo
Zeus	Hestia
Hermes	Demeter
Athena	Artemis

Topic vocabulary

The Trojan War

g a f w o o d e n u d s
d e p a r i s t h i o d
t f h r d t p m e r t n
r h n o i h a k c d h c
e j p d h h r s t r o y
a o o v e e t d o y r v
s p e c l k a f r z s x
u v m h e v e t o v e h
r b u e n s d i l u s c
e n j e n a u o p i b i
s a y d i a d e m e n u
t h o m e r f g g r i w

treasure
Paris
Hector
Troy
Helen
Sparta

horse
wooden
war
diadem
Homer
poem

Ancient Greek Olympics

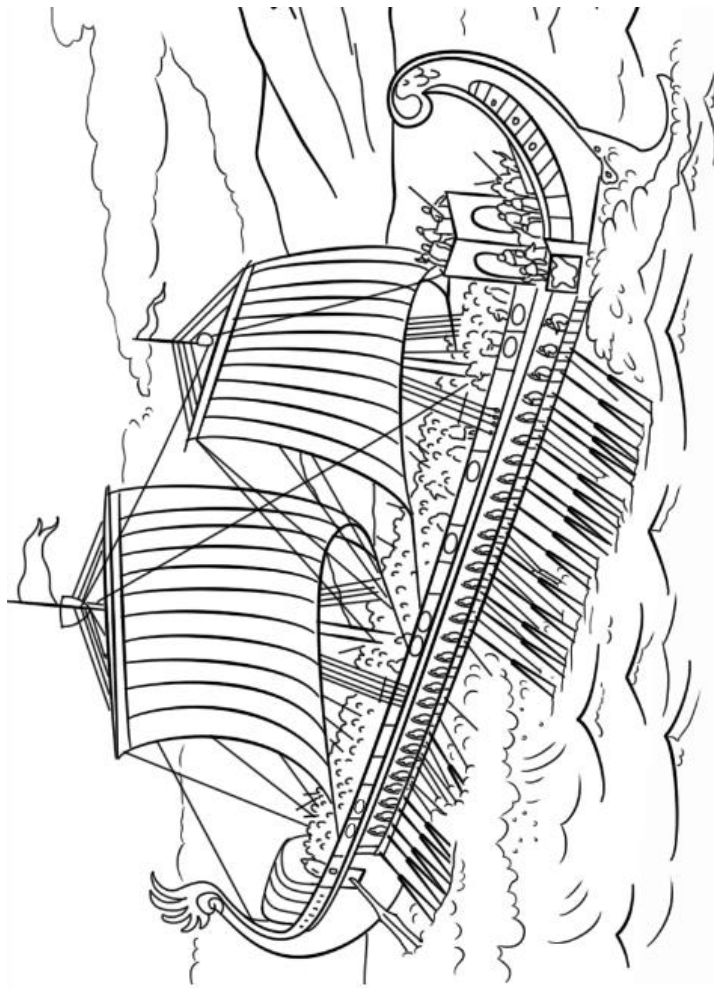
d s t a d i u m d c r b
o u a t c a d t e h h g
l h d h s c i y r a c e
y k g a m e s o p r y t
m e e g e e c j r i t j
p d r b r u s m c t l v
i t f o u n e p v t p e
c g p x n n e i b u a l
s p r i n t e i h j a e i
d q s n i u a h j a e i
f u e g n b t u l e r n
b n e p g s t h r o w t

Olympics
sprint
chariot
race
games
discus

boxing
jump
running
stadium
javelin
throw

LO: to understand how the Ancient Greeks travelled across the seas.

Research the Grecian Trireme ship then label and colour in the diagram below. Remember to have neat handwriting and use a ruler for arrows!



LO: to explore a Grecian home.

Ancient Greek homes were built around a courtyard or garden. The walls were often made from wood and mud bricks. They had small windows with no glass, but wooden shutters to keep out the hot sun. They didn't have much furniture inside, people sat on wooden chairs or stools. Rich people decorated the walls and floors with colourful tiles and paintings.

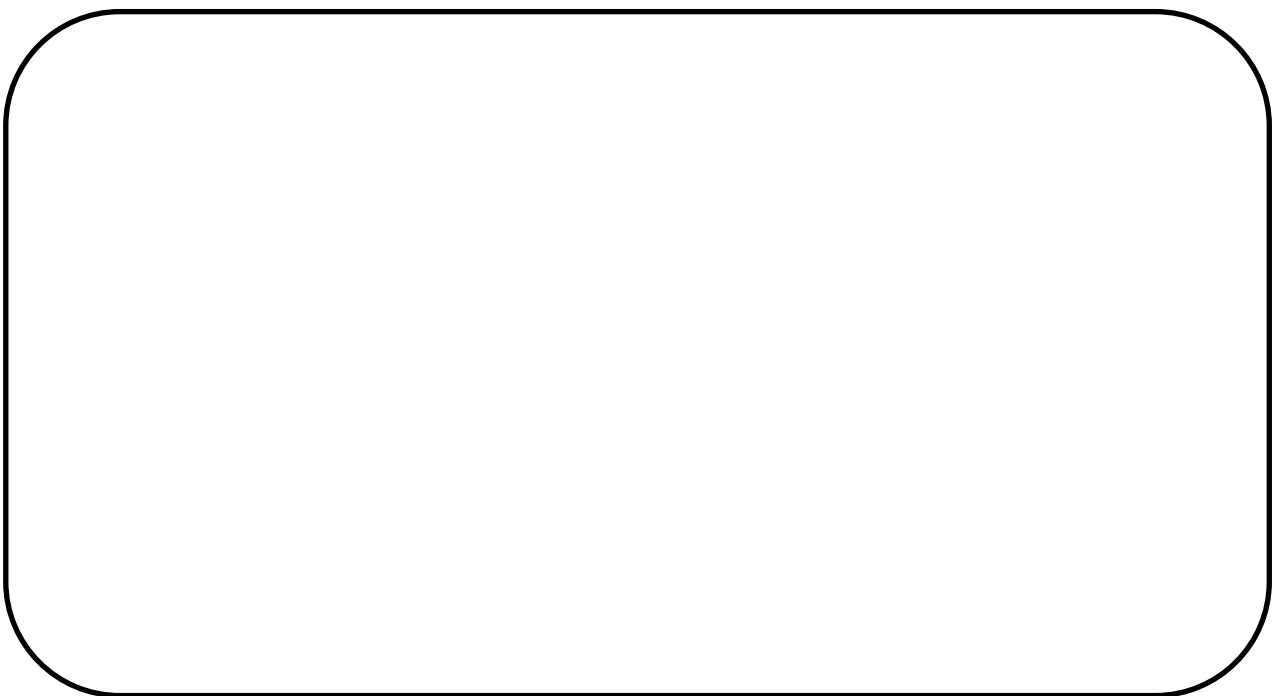
Many homes didn't have a bathroom. There were public baths, but most people washed using a small bucket or in a nearby stream, only rich men and women (with slaves to carry the water) enjoyed baths at home. Afterwards they rubbed their bodies with perfumed oil to keep their skin soft. At night, Greeks slept on beds stuffed with wool, feathers or dry grass, most people went to bed as soon as it got dark. The only light came from flickering oil lamps and candles inside the home and were expensive.

The Andron was the largest room in the house which was only used by males; they would entertain and discuss politics. It was usually close to the front entrance so guests would not see the women of the household.

The Gynaikon was a room only used by women, a place they could relax and discuss household activities as well as entertain the wives of visitors and their children.



Your task: draw your own home below and on the next page can you fill out the table comparing a modern British house with an Ancient Greek home.



<i>Comparing a modern British house with an Ancient Greek house:</i>	
<i>Similarities:</i>	<i>Differences:</i>

LO: to explore Ancient Greek fashion.

The Ancient Greeks wore light, loose clothes as the weather was hot for most of the year. Long pieces of colourful fabric were used to make clothing; the main item for men was a tunic, called a chiton. These were big squares of cloth, held in place by pins or brooches at the shoulders and a belt around the waist. They were made from wool in the winter and linen in the summer. Women also wore clothing made from a big square of linen or wool, unlike men's, the dresses always went down to the ankles.



They would buy cloth and clothes in the agora or marketplace and many of the items would be made by the women and female slaves. Pins that held the cloth together could be very simple or very ornate depending on your status and the amount of money you had. Wealthy people had tunics made of coloured cloth and, in the winter, cloaks were worn too. Most Greeks went barefoot but some had home-made leather sandals.

Using the instructions on the next page, can you make your own Greek clothing and write down what you think of the chiton and sandals; does it fit with the British climate? Is it comfortable? Was it easy to make? etc.

Making a chiton

You need:

- a large rectangular piece of fabric
- a large brooch/ safety pins
- a thin belt or rope

Lay the sheet lengthwise.



Fold over the top for desired shoulder-to-leg length.



Fold in half.

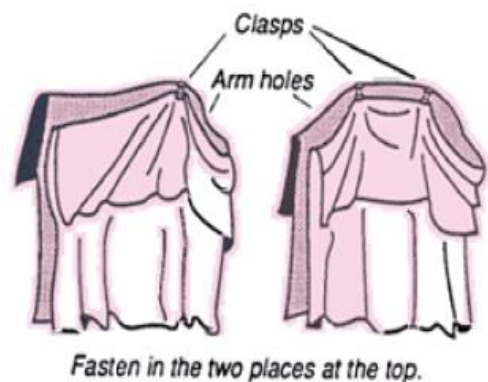


1. Work with another person; this will make the measuring easier. Together lay the sheet on a flat surface, like a table, with the long side at the top and bottom.

2. Fold the top edge down approximately 30 cm. Measure your partner (the wearer of this chiton) from fingertip to fingertip with arms outstretched on each side. This will be the measurement for the width of the chiton.

3. Fold the sheet in half from side to side. The chiton will be open on one side. Keep the top fold flat and straight. Measure the width of the folded fabric across the top edge. Mark the width the same number of centimetres as the fingertip-to-fingertip measurement.

4. Join the front and back by placing two safety pins through both edges at the top, spacing the pins so that a head and neck opening is created. If you are making a male version chiton, the safety pins should rest over the left shoulder. If you are making a female chiton, pin the fabric together over both shoulders with safety pins or brooches.



5. Tie the rope at the waist to form a belt. Pull up the excess fabric so that it drapes over the belt in even folds until the desired length is achieved. Trim off any excess fabric at the bottom.

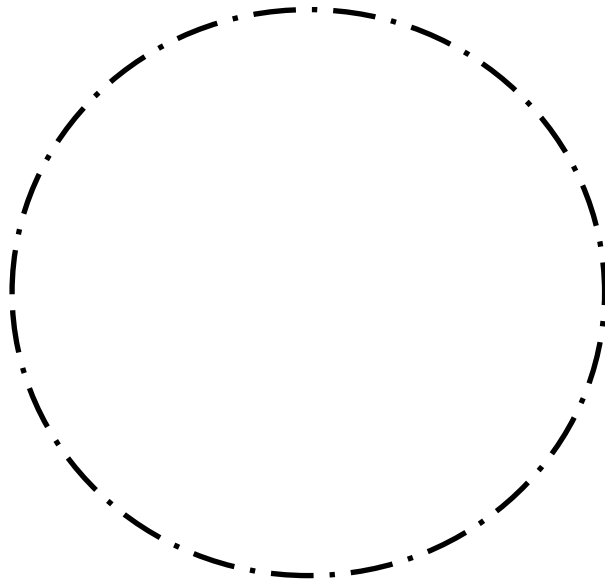
LO: to design and make a Grecian pot.

In Ancient Greece they used pottery to store food and drinks as well as depict famous events. Your task is to pick a famous event in Ancient Greek history (use the timeline activity to help) and design your own Greek vase. Label it and say why you chose that particular event. If you want to, make some salt dough and create a real version of your vase.



LO: to research famous Ancient Greek figures

Choose one of these famous Ancient Greeks to research and make an information poster: Socrates (a Greek philosopher); Euripides (a Greek playwright); Aesop (a Greek poet); Homer (a Greek poet); Archimedes (a Greek scientist) or the Greek leader: Alexander the Great.



LO: to delve into an Ancient Greek myth - Theseus and the Minotaur.

The King

The Prince

King Aegeus of Athens made a deal with King Minos of Crete not to attack Athens in exchange for seven boys and seven girls, who to be fed to the Minotaur.

Nine years passed, Prince Theseus (son of King Aegeus) wanted to be one of the boys so that he could kill the Minotaur. He agrees to put white sails on his ship when he returns home if he succeeds and his men would fly black sails if he was defeated.

The Princess

The Labyrinth

He sailed to Crete with the others and Princess Ariadne sees and falls in love with him. She helps him by giving him a ball of string so he can find his way out of the labyrinth (where the Minotaur lives) as long as he agrees to take her as his wife.

The Minotaur is King Mino's half human half bull step son (cursed by the Gods) who eats those that come into his labyrinth. No one has ever escaped but Theseus fights him manages to kill the beast!

The betrayal

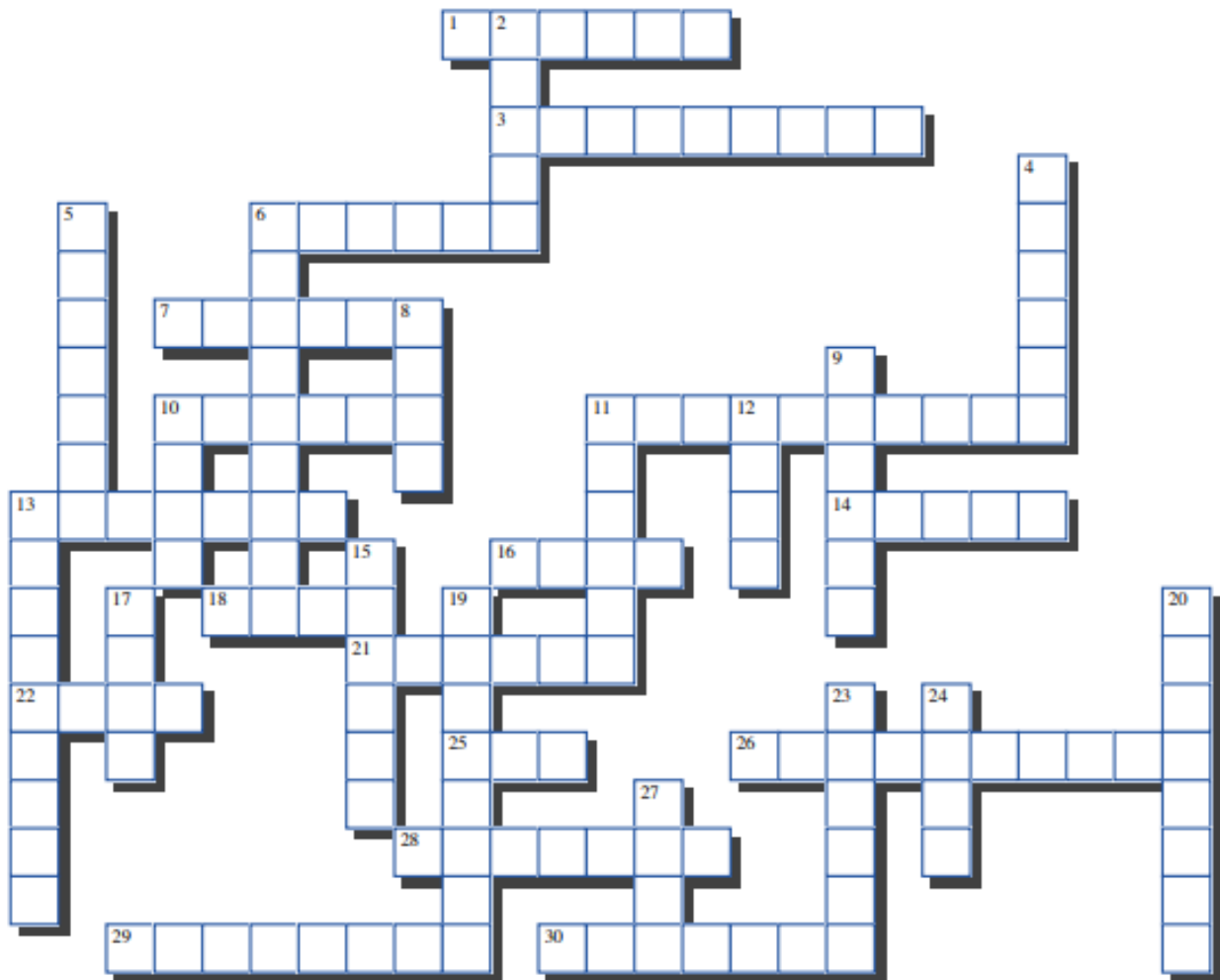
The Kings death

Theseus finds the others and the Princess, escaping Crete but on the way home they leave Princess Ariadne on a deserted island. Theseus went back on his word! The Gods become angry at this betrayal.

When Theseus returns home they make sure his ships sails are black. King Aegeus believes his son is dead so throws himself off the cliffs and into the sea - that is why it is called the Aegean Sea today.

LO: to understand who the Ancient Greeks worshiped.

Using the clues on this page and the next, as well as reliable sources of information, fill out this crossword puzzle. Tip: use a pencil so it's easy to correct any mistakes.



Across

1. The ferryman who carries dead souls across the river Styx to Hades.
3. God of religious joy and wine, accompanied always by satyrs and nymphs.
6. Beloved of Aphrodite, God of vegetation and re-birth.
7. Goddess of wisdom, of architects and sculptors, of weavers, of oxen and horses. God of War.
10. God of light, prophecy and music, medicine, flocks and herds - the divine archer.
11. The lame blacksmith God, patron of craftsmen and metalworkers. God of fire.
13. Fertility Goddess, patron of maidens, childbirth and identified with the moon.
14. God of destiny. Dark, unknowable, all powerful, even the Gods are subject to Him.
16. Goddess of the rainbow. Like Hermes, a messenger for the Gods.
18. Goddess of youth and beauty. An eternally young woman, she helps the Gods wash and dress.
21. The chief of the titans, the race of giants who preceded the Olympian Gods.
22. The dark sister of Eros. Goddess of chaos and discord, she loves confusion and conflict.
25. The pasturer, the feeder of flocks. God of herds and fertility.

26. Maiden, daughter of Demeter, wife of Hades. Hades kidnapped her and took her to the underworld.

28. Goddess of destiny and inevitability, the repayment of sin and crime.

29. God of death. Sometimes portrayed as a winged spirit, sometimes a man robed in black.

30. Ancient God of the ocean, eventually replaced by Poseidon.

Down

2. God of wealth and the underworld. He is stern but just and rejects all pleas for mercy.

4. God of sleep. Brother of Thanatos and has power even over the other Gods.

5. Goddess of grain and the fertile fruitful earth. An earth mother who was one of the oldest Gods.

6. Goddess of fertility, love and beauty. The sea foamed and boiled and she arose from the waters.

8. God of love.

9. Greek God of message, commerce, roads, theft, science, invention, herds and cunning.

10. The Greeks detested him. Quarrelsome, spiteful, unfaithful, he loves hatred, strife and bloodshed.

11. God of sun, the charioteer who drives the Sun across the sky.

12. Wife of Zeus, Queen of the Gods.

13. God of medicine and healing, son of Apollo. Originally a mortal being.

15. Goddess of black magic and evil ghosts. Often portrayed as three faces - maiden, mother and crone.

17. Mother of all things. The earth itself, mother of the Titans, the old Gods.

19. God of dreams. His name is the root word of morphine.

20. God of the Sea and earthquakes. Horses and bulls are sacred to Him.

23. Heaven personified. The son born to Gaia when She first emerged from chaos.

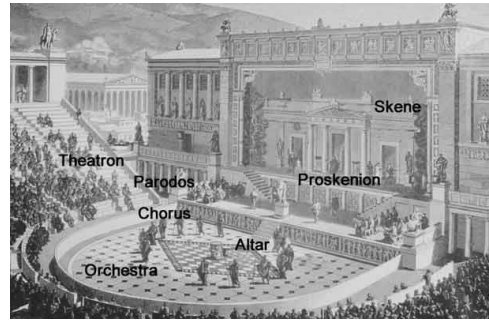
24. Cloud gatherer. The ruler of the Olympian Gods, god of the sky, thunder and lightning.

27. Goddess of victory. Generally portrayed as a winged maiden holding high a wreath of bay leaves.

As you can see some Gods and Goddesses share some responsibilities, so be careful with which ones you put where in the crossword puzzle. Pick your favourite Greek God or Goddess and depict them below, why did you pick them?

LO: to know how the Ancient Greeks were entertained through the theatre.

Greek theatre began over 2,500 years ago. It originated in the religious festivals that honoured Dionysus, the Greek god of wine and the harvest. The festivals grew in popularity and importance until, at its peak, the great theatre festival in Athens lasted six days! Over 15,000 people attended the festival each year. The earliest plays were stories told by a chorus of men and boys. According to legend, one day a man named Thespis stepped out of the chorus and spoke alone. The chorus then responded to his speeches. Thespis was the first actor. Today we call actors Thespians in his honour. Later, the number of actors increased to three, in addition to the chorus.



Each actor in the Greek theatre played more than one role. To portray different roles, the actor wore different masks - the masks of comedy and tragedy have become symbols of the theatre. Greek authors entered their plays into the contests for the festival, with the winning playwright receiving a prize of money and a leaf wreath to wear as a symbol of victory. Greek theatre had many important playwrights: Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides wrote tragedies (dramas in which the main character suffers a disastrous end.) Aristophanes and Menander wrote comedies (light, humorous dramas with a happy ending.) A special type of play called the satyr play made fun of Greek legends. We get our word satire from this. Some of the most famous Greek plays were "Oedipus Rex," "Antigone," "Electra," "Medea," "The Birds," and "The Frogs."



The great Greek philosopher and teacher, Aristotle, wrote "The Poetics." In this book he discussed the theatre of his time. He discussed important topics of the theatre including plot, theme, character, music, diction and spectacle. Aristotle became the first literary critic.

The Greeks built their theatres on hillsides using the natural slope of the hill for seating the audience. A large circular area called the orchestra was located at the foot of the hill. It was here that the members of the chorus moved as they chanted their lines. Behind the orchestra was a raised platform on which the actors performed. A small building named the skene was built in back of the acting platforms and was where the actors changed masks. The Greeks used the front wall of the skene to represent the location of the play. Our word scene comes from skene.

The Greek theatre also had special machinery including platforms on wheels and a device to lower an actor from the top of the skene house onto the stage. They used

this device to show a god coming down to earth. They also used scenery to help give locations for the action of the play.

Most historians agree that the Greek era is one of the most important times in theatre history.

- 1. What did Greek theatre originally celebrate?*
- 2. How many people attended the yearly festivals honouring Dionysus?*
- 3. Who is known as the first actor?*
- 4. How did Greek actors change roles?*
- 5. Who wrote Greek tragedies?*
- 6. Who wrote Greek comedies?*
- 7. What type of play made fun of Greek legends?*
- 8. Who was the first known literary critic? What book did he write about the theatre of his time?*
- 9. Where did the Greeks build their theatres?*
- 10. In Greek drama, what was the function of the orchestra?*
- 11. What was the skene?*

LO: to understand the rivalry between Ancient Grecian city states.



Athens and Sparta were both Greek city states and they were very, very different. They fought each other constantly and their most famous battle was called The Battle of Marathon. Our modern day Marathon is named after this event.

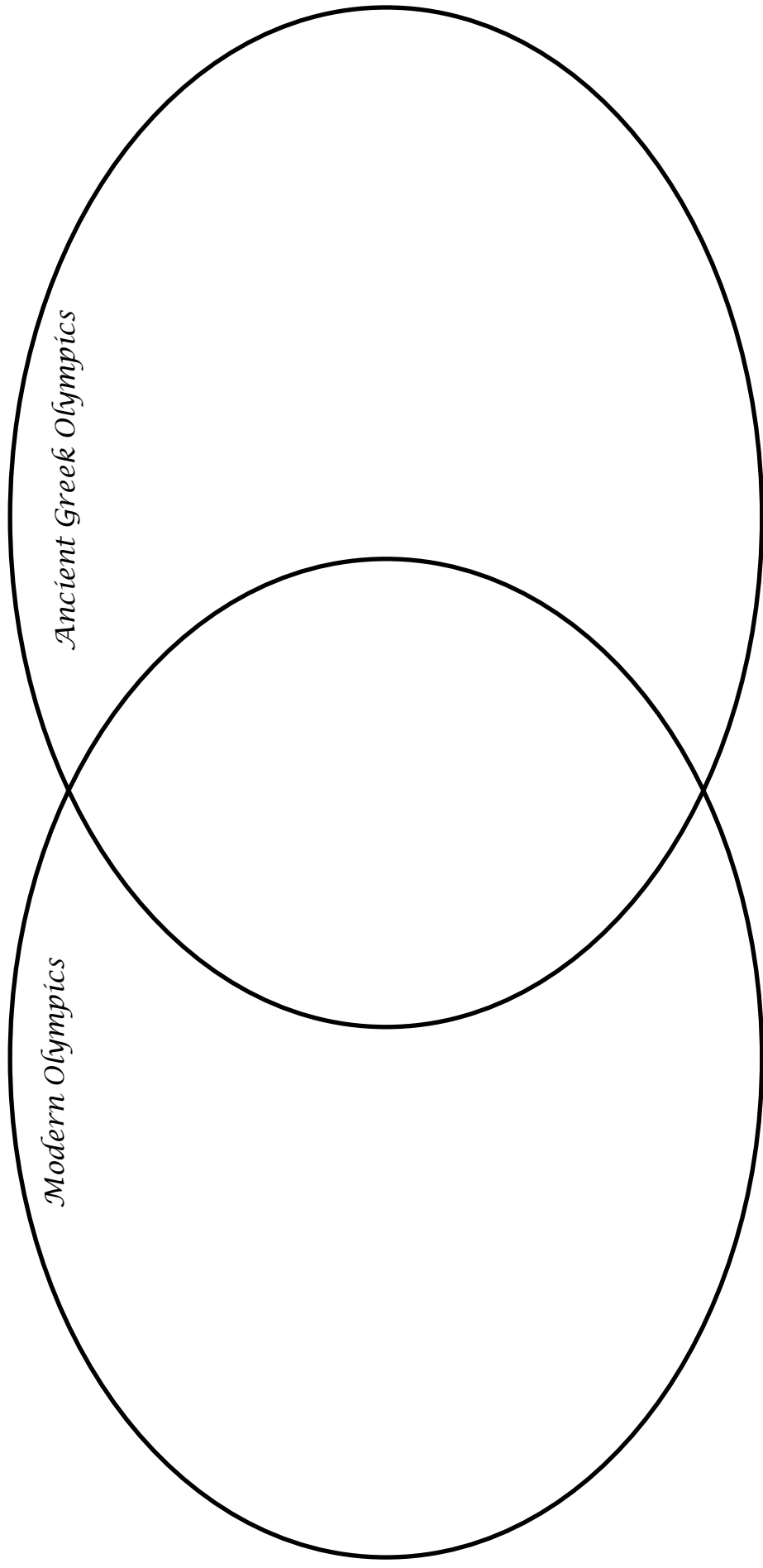
Your task: to research and write a diary entry from the point of view of a man named Pheidippides.



A large, blank, lined area for writing a diary entry. The background is a textured, yellowish-gold color with faint, stylized Greek letters and symbols scattered throughout.

LO: to know how the Olympic Games have changed over time from their origin in Ancient Greece.

Research and write down events from the Ancient Greek Olympic Games and the modern Olympics into the Venn diagram below.



A little extra activity


Ancient Olympics

Instructions

This game is for 2-4 players:

1. All players start on GO!
2. Before you begin, draw your olympic person for your counter.
3. Take it in turns to roll the dice and move that many spaces.
4. Complete the task on the square you land on.
5. Correctly complete tasks to gain points.
6. When you pass GO! collect 5 extra points!
7. The winner is the first to collect 30 points!

Chance



GO!

2 points

Extra training session miss a go

5 points

Pick up a **Chance** card

0 points

Cleaning equipment, have another go!

2 points

Lost discus miss a go to find it

2 points

2 points

Win a javelin competition

2 points

Won the chariot race, move forward 2 spaces

2 points

Pick up a **Chance** card

0 points

Won the wrestling, move forward 2 spaces

3 points

Lost race! Have another go!

2 points

4 points

Overslept move back 2 spaces

0 points

Pick up a **Chance** card

5 points

5 points

Medal awards ceremony

3 points

5 points

Missed training, miss a go

0 points

Pick up a **Chance** card

2 points

Won gold medal, move forward a space

4 points

2 points

Win a javelin competition

2 points

Won the chariot race, move forward 2 spaces

2 points

Pick up a **Chance** card

0 points

Won the wrestling, move forward 2 spaces

3 points

Lost race! Have another go!

2 points

Chance

Your horses won't pull the chariot, roll again.



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Chance

You have to clean up the track, miss a turn.



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Chance

You win wrestling, go forward 2 spaces.



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Chance

You twist your ankle whilst running, go back 2 spaces.



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Chance

You jump the farthest in the long jump, move to GO! and collect 5 points.



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Chance

Gold medal! Collect 3 points.



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Chance

Extra training session, miss a turn.



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Chance

You get injured during boxing, roll again.



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Chance

The wheel falls off of your chariot, miss 1 turn and collect 0 points.



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Chance

You throw your javelin behind you, roll the dice and take another turn.



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Chance

You trip over during the race, miss 1 turn and collect 0 points.



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Chance

You won the discus throw! Go forward 2 spaces.



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