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# Ancient Greece: The Olympics

## Activity 1 of 6

Directions: Read the article, *Ancient Greece: The Olympics*, and complete the chart. You do not need to restate the question nor use complete sentences since this is a note taking activity.

Question	Notes
1. Why did the Ancient Greeks take sports seriously? Give two reasons in your response.	1. To develop courage, beauty, and coordination required of good citizens 2. Physical and moral training for boys/men to become soldiers
2. What was the original purpose of the competitions and games?	<b>Circle the correct response:</b> a. To discover the best athletes in each city b. To honor the government leaders <input checked="" type="radio"/> c. To honor the gods d. To celebrate the end of fall
3. Over time the purpose of the games changed. How?	Lost religious significance and become an outward show of the rivalry between city-states
4. What role did Zeus play in the games?	Games held in respect to the most powerful god, Zeus
5. When and where were the first games held?	<b>Circle the correct response:</b> a. 1 BC in Athens <input checked="" type="radio"/> b. 776 BC in Olympia c. 393 in Olympia d. 1896 in Sparta
6. When and where were the first modern Olympics held? When were the Winter Games added?	First Modern Olympics -- When: <u>1896</u> Where: <u>Athens</u> Winter Games were added in (give year) <u>1924</u>
7. How often are the Olympics held?	Every four years
8. Compare the original games to the modern Olympics. What things do they have in common? How are the games different? Include at least five facts in your comparison.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Original Games</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Athletes from Greece</li> <li>Olympia</li> <li>Religious</li> <li>No team sports</li> <li>Wreath</li> <li>only men</li> </ul> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Modern Games</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Athletes from all over</li> <li>Different cities</li> <li>Individual and team sports</li> <li>Medals</li> <li>Winter and Summer games</li> <li>Men and Women</li> </ul> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Glorious</p> </div> </div>

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# Ancient Greece: Theater, Entertainment, and Fashion

## Activity 2 of 6

Directions: Read the article, *Ancient Greece: Theater, Entertainment, and Fashion*, and complete the chart. You do not need to restate the question nor use complete sentences since this is a note taking activity.

Question	Notes
1. Who is considered to be the first actor in history?	Thespis
2. Compare the two types of drama.	Tragedy (serious) v. Comedy (lighthearted)
3. "Athenians adored theater." What evidence supports this statement? Provide at least two examples in your response.	1. Business in the cities stopped 2. Prisoners were released to view : Women allowed to watch : Continued even during war
4. Explain how the design of the theatron allowed everyone to clearly see and hear everything during the play.	Bowl-like shape caught and amplified sound Cut into hills -> seats rose steeply in natural tiers
5. Describe two unique aspects of Greek drama.	Only men performed Wore masks
6. Why was music important to the Greeks? What types of instruments were played in Greece?	Importance: Played at all occasions (popular pastime) List instruments: Lyre, drums, Kithara, syrinx
7. Who was Apollo?	God of music
8. Identify the types of games children played in and the toys they played with in Ancient Greece.	Circle all that apply: Basketball      Snakes and ladders      Balls Soccer            Model boats            Yo-Yos Hockey            Polo                      Hacky sacks Blind man's bluff      Rattles                  Dolls Knucklebones      Tops                      Wagons
9. According to the Ancient Greeks, what was the true sign of inner and outer beauty?	Good health
10. If you were to travel back in time to Ancient Greece, what beauty tips would you need to follow to fit in?	Men -> short hair Women -> long hair Cosmetics used to lighten skin Used olive oil to clean & moisture skin Wore perfume
11. Describe the type of clothing worn in Ancient Greece by men and women.	Chiton -> elbow length tunic Himation -> large over the shoulder cloak Chlamys -> short cape

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# Ancient Greece: Science, Math, and Medicine

## Activity 3 of 6

**Directions:** Read the article, *Ancient Greece: Science, Math, and Medicine*, and complete the chart. You do not need to restate the question nor use complete sentences since this is a note taking activity.

Question	Notes
<p>1. Why are the following people important?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Democritus</li> <li>➤ Aristarchus</li> <li>➤ Heraclitus</li> <li>➤ Anaxagoras</li> <li>➤ Xenophanes</li> </ul>	<p>Democritus <u>Developed the concept of the atom</u></p> <p>Aristarchus <u>Discovered the Earth rotates every 24 hrs around the sun</u></p> <p>Heraclitus <u>Discovered that the Earth rotates on its axis</u></p> <p>Anaxagoras <u>Stated: sun was an enormous flaming rock + moon reflected the light of the sun</u></p> <p>Xenophanes <u>Stated that fossils were the remains of plant &amp; animal life in rocks</u></p>
<p>2. Why are the Greeks sometimes called the inventors of mathematics?</p>	<p><b>Circle the correct response:</b></p> <p>a. They invented the zero.</p> <p>b. They developed the concept of the number ten (10, 100, 1000, etc.).</p> <p>c. They developed the concept of the number 60 (60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 hour).</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> d. They required that all mathematical statements be general and confirmed by a proof.</p>
<p>3. Name four types of technology the Greeks developed.</p>	<p>1. <u>Log wheels</u></p> <p>2. <u>Steam engines</u></p> <p>3. <u>Slot machines</u></p> <p>4. <u>Archimedes Screw (type of water pump)</u></p>
<p>4. What did the Greeks believe was the cause for illness?</p>	<p><u>Illness was the punishment inflicted by the gods</u></p>
<p>5. Who was Asclepius?</p>	<p><u>The god of medicine and healing</u></p>
<p>6. What impact did Hippocrates have on the field of medicine?</p>	<p><u>Known as the "Father of Medicine"</u></p> <p><u>Wrote 53 medical books -&gt; known as the Corpus</u></p> <p><u>Established a code of medical ethics called the Hippocratic Oath</u></p>


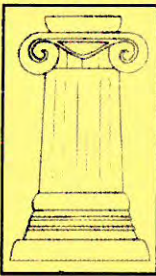
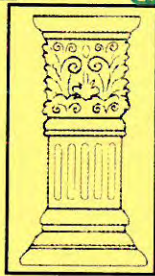


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# Ancient Greece: Architecture and Art

## Activity 4 of 6

Directions: Read the article, *Ancient Greece: Architecture and Art*, and complete the chart. You do not use complete sentences since this is a note taking activity.

Section/Topic	Notes
1. Paragraph 2 (summary)	Remains of Greek cities can be found b/c the Greeks used limestone and marble. They also used bronze/iron pins set into molten lead which was a flexible system in building (withstand earthquakes)
2. Compare the three types of architectural orders.	<p style="text-align: center;">Label and describe each order.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><u>Doric</u> Oldest, simple, most massive</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><u>Ionic</u> Developed in the Ionian islands Smaller buildings Two scrolls</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><u>Corinthian</u> Not as popular Very ornate -&gt; curly leaves</p> </div> </div>
3. Compensating for Illusions and Influence on Buildings in the USA (summary and give examples)	Columns used in buildings: White House (Ionic); Jefferson Memorial (Ionic) U.S. Supreme Court Building (Corinthian)
4. Homes (summary)	Valued privacy + simplicity -> small + plain Earthen floor + unglazed windows; Thatched roofs or tile Central courtyard
5. Importance of Ancient Greek Pottery	Valued by archeologists to use to study Greek history
6. Identify the style of pottery technique on each container.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Style: <u>Orientalized</u></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Style: <u>Black Figure</u></p> </div> </div>

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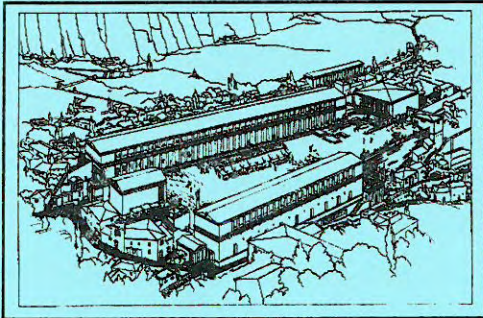
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# Ancient Greece: Agriculture & Commerce and Food & Drink

## Activity 5 of 6

Directions: Read the article, *Ancient Greece: Agriculture & Commerce and Food & Drink*, and complete the chart. You do not to use complete sentences since this is a note taking activity.

Section/Topic	Notes
1. Introduction (first two paragraphs – summary and examples)	<p>Not well suited for farming (1/5 of land is arable)  Most Greeks poor + difficult time to feed families  Turned to trading  Main crops: barley, olives, legumes, vegetables  ↓                                  ↓  Goats for Cheese + milk      beans                          onions  Sheep for wool                  chickpeas                  Cabbages  Chicken for eggs                  lentils                          fennel  Fresh seafood    garlic</p>
2. Agora (summary)	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>Agora = Market place  Meeting place for citizens  Mostly men attend</p> </div> </div>
3. Food and Drink (summary and examples)	<p>Breakfast + lunch = fruit, cheese, bread (dipped in olive oil or wine)  Dinner was the main meal of the day = fish, vegetables, fruit (figs, olives, dates, grapes, citrus fruits, honey cakes)  Wine common drink  Cooked outdoors  Food eaten with hands or w/ knives + spoons (no forks)</p>

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# Ancient Greece: Family Life, Education, and Slavery

## Activity 6 of 6

Directions: Read the article, *Ancient Greece: Family Life, Education, and Slavery* and complete the chart. You do not need to use complete sentences since this is a note taking activity.

Section/Topic	Notes
1. Men v. Women	<p>Male dominated society; could vote, own property, spent much time away from the house</p> <p>Women treated like 2<sup>nd</sup> class people; could not vote, could not own property, wives property of their husbands, spent time at home</p>
2. Greek Families (summary)	<p>Large families but about 1/2 the children died before the age of 20</p>
3. Boys v. Girls	<p>Athenian boys began education at the age of 7</p> <p>Girls stayed at home + learned how to take care of house/children</p> <p>Both → considered young adults at 12</p>
4. Education of Athenian Boys (summary)	<p>* Poor + slave children went to work</p> <p>Few schools</p> <p>Wealthy families = tutors, but Athenian boys attended school ⇒ reading, writing, arithmetic, public speaking + sports/music</p>
5. Role of Sports (summary)	<p>Very important b/c a fit and well developed body was a sign of social status</p>
6. Slavery (summary)	<p>Slavery was accepted</p> <p>Most enslaved were prisoners of war used as servants and laborers</p> <p>Aristotle called slaves as a "living tool"</p>