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Ancient Greece

Mr. Donn and Maxie's Always Something You Can Use Series

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Printed in the United States of America

ISBN: 978-1-59647-409-3

Product Code: GDY836

Table of Contents

<i>Preface</i>	vii
<i>Introduction</i>	1
<i>Setting up the Room</i>	3
Sections:	
1. Greece Geography	5
• <i>Geography Comparison Chart</i>	8
• <i>Map of the Ancient Greece World (outline)</i>	9
• <i>Map of the Ancient Greece World (labeled)</i>	10
2. Minoans	11
• <i>Theseus and the Minotaur</i>	13
• <i>Daily Life in Ancient Crete</i>	15
3. Mycenaeans, Trojan Horse	17
• <i>The Legend of the Trojan Horse</i>	20
4. The Iliad and The Odyssey	21
• <i>Homer's Odyssey</i>	24
• <i>The Achilles Rap</i>	26
• <i>The Grecian Dark Ages</i>	28
5. Greek Language and Alphabet	31
• <i>Gifts from the Greeks—English Language</i>	33
• <i>Gifts from the Greeks—Greek Alphabet</i>	34
6. Greek Art	35
7. Greek Gods	37
• <i>Apollo and Cassandra</i>	41
• <i>Broadcast Schedule</i>	42
• <i>Hades and the River Styx</i>	43
• <i>Hermes</i>	44
• <i>List of Greek Gods and Goddesses</i>	45
• <i>Pandora</i>	46
• <i>Persephone and Demeter (Creation Story: Seasons)</i>	47
• <i>The Olympians</i>	48
• <i>Zeus and Hera</i>	50
8. Rise of Athens	53
• <i>Athenian Democracy</i>	56
• <i>Daily Life in Ancient Athens</i>	58

9. Mock Trial, The Trial of Socrates	61
• <i>Background Information for “Defense of Socrates”</i>	65
• <i>Gifts from the Greeks—Trial by Jury</i>	66
• <i>Guidelines for Conducting the Mock Trial</i>	68
• <i>Juror Questionnaire</i>	69
10. The City-State of Sparta	71
• <i>Compare Life in Athens with Life in Sparta</i>	73
• <i>Compare Governments: Athens and Sparta</i>	74
• <i>Daily Life in Ancient Sparta</i>	75
11. War with Persia—Marathon	79
• <i>Outline Map of the Persian Empire</i>	80
• <i>Labeled Map of the Persian Empire</i>	81
• <i>The War with Persia: Battle of Marathon</i>	82
12. War with Persia—Thermopylae	85
• <i>The War with Persia: Battle of Thermopylae</i>	86
13. War Three with Persia—Salamis	87
• <i>The War with Persia: Battle of Salamis</i>	90
• <i>The Oracle at Delphi</i>	93
14. Other City-States	95
• <i>Daily Life in Other City-States</i>	97
• <i>Map of the Ancient Greek City-States (blank)</i>	101
• <i>Map of the Ancient Greek City-States (labeled)</i>	102
15. Create Your Own City-State	103
• <i>Create Your Own City-State 1</i>	105
• <i>Create Your Own City-State 2</i>	106
16. Simulation, Ancient Greek Olympics	107
• <i>Olympic Games Event Schedule</i>	110
• <i>Olympic Tongue Twisters</i>	112
17. Peloponnesian Wars	113
• <i>Types of Government</i>	114
• <i>The Peloponnesian Wars</i>	115
18. Great Greeks	117
19. Alexander the Great	119
• <i>Alexander the Great</i>	121
• <i>Map of the Alexander the Great’s Empire (outline)</i>	123
• <i>Map of Alexander the Great’s Empire (labeled)</i>	124

20. Beware of Greeks Bearing Gifts	125
• <i>Gifts from the Greeks—Greek Architecture</i>	128
• <i>Gifts from the Greeks—Greek Art</i>	129
• <i>Gifts from the Greeks—Greek Clothing</i>	130
• <i>Gifts from the Greeks—Greek Inventions</i>	131
• <i>Gifts from the Greeks—Greek Philosophy</i>	132
• <i>Gifts from the Greeks—Greek Theater</i>	133
21. Final Activity	135
22. Ancient Greece: Lesson for a Substitute Teacher	137
• <i>Make a Myth</i>	139

Preface

I am a teacher. With “No Child Left Behind” (NCLB) being the law of the land, and with every teacher required to help raise test scores on standardized tests, we are all looking for ways to improve our teaching. Today there are national Common Core State Standards for teaching as well as various state standards that students are expected to meet. Maybe your state or school district has exit exams students are required to pass. Your circumstances will be different from mine but we all have the same goal in mind. Help our students reach their goals.

The Mr. Donn and Maxie’s Always Something You Can Use series was written in part because when I went looking for help as a new teacher there was nothing there. The lessons you are about to use are ones that I have used in the classroom myself, with input from my colleagues, friends, students, and especially my wife.

I currently teach in an urban school with all its challenges and difficulties. I teach both language arts and social studies. I have been in various levels of secondary school grades 6–12.

Focus: This book, and the rest of the books in the series are for teaching Ancient History. Each book is a separate unit that deals with each of the different ancient civilizations. Each book has within it a complete unit on ancient history. Within each unit there are various types of lessons. Each unit will contain vocabulary lessons, writing lessons, and activity lessons. The variety will hopefully keep all your students involved, entertained, and learning.

In *Classroom Instruction that Works*, Marzano et al list ten research based strategies. The ancient history series uses these ten strategies, as well as other concepts, ideas, and strategies, to build lesson plans and instruction around. For those who are unfamiliar with Marzano et al, here is a quick recap of those strategies.

- Identifying Similarities and Differences
- Summarizing and Note Taking
- Reinforcing Effort and Providing Recognition
- Homework and Practice
- Nonlinguistic Representations
- Cooperative Learning
- Setting Objectives and Providing feedback
- Generating and Testing Hypotheses
- Cues, Questions and Advanced Organizers

These strategies and concepts are imbedded into the lessons. You won't find a place where it says "We will now use the strategy of Cooperative Learning." Instead you will find cooperative learning within the lesson. An example of this is in the Ancient China unit; students are divided into groups, and each group chooses or is assigned one of the dynasties. That group is given an opportunity to research, create a presentation, and then present their product to the class. This project is monitored by the teacher as to progress and deadlines. Their product is then placed in the classroom for all to see, share, and use. This same project includes Marzano's strategies of "Reinforcing effort and providing recognition," "Nonlinguistic Representation," and "Setting Objectives and Providing Feedback."

The Mr. Donn and Maxie Always Something You Can Use series also uses ideas and concepts to help make teaching and learning enjoyable—ideas such as "Word Walls" to help build vocabulary, various writing ideas to stimulate interest in writing, and games, pictures and graphic organizers to increase efficiency and retention.

We worked very hard to bring you the best ideas we could to make history a subject that students would want to learn.

Ancient Greece

Introduction

Subject: Ancient Greece

Level/Length: This unit was written with sixth graders in mind but can easily be adapted for grades 5–9. It is presented in twenty-one sections including the final activity; some sections are mini-units and will take longer than one class period to complete. Lessons are based on a 55-minute class period, but they can be adjusted to fit any time frame. As written, the time frame needed to complete this unit is 8 weeks.

Unit description: This unit covers the Minoans, Mycenaeans, early and classical Greece, the Trojan, Persian, and Peloponnesian Wars, the city-states of Athens, Sparta, Corinth, Megara, Argos, Olympia, and Thebes, government, myths and legends, great Greeks, gods and goddesses, the Greek alphabet, art and architecture, inventions, professions, Aesop’s fables, and daily life, plus four mini-units—Trial of Socrates, WZUS/KZUS, the Greek Olympics, and Beware of Greeks Bearing Gifts. Activities are varied and include classifying, abstracting, map work, writing, reading, speaking, researching, interpreting, presenting, and other higher level thinking activities. Because of the number and variety of assessments we use throughout this unit, we feel that a final unit exam for ancient Greece is unnecessary. Thus, this unit does not include a lesson for test review.

Rationale: In view of the latest government guidelines on education with No Child Left Behind, this unit was developed to meet standards applicable in most states. Lessons are designed to address various learning styles and can be adapted for *all* students’ abilities.

Ancient Greece

Setting up the Room

With this unit, there is little need to set up much of the room in advance. Travel posters or maps will brighten the room until student work is posted. Throughout the unit, students will be creating several things to post on the classroom walls or bulletin boards including Minoan Murals, the Achilles Rap, the Adventures of Odysseus (Homer), and The Zeus Family Tree.

Word Wall

Design: This is consistent for all units, but each has its own look. We suggest an outside border using the Greek alphabet. Place new words as you discover them in the unit on your word wall. Once a week, have the students pick a word, define it, and use it in a sentence. Use the word wall to fill in short periods of time throughout the unit.

Door Into the Classroom: On the hallway side of the door into your classroom, use construction paper to frame your doorway, creating an entrance to ancient Greece. We suggest using a pair of columns.

Aesop's Fables: Close class each day with one of Aesop's fables. Each fable has a moral. Have the students figure out the moral. (Don't be too specific. If they provide a good moral, accept it.) Morals can also be used to reinforce good behavior and to discuss poor behavior, so choose your fable accordingly.

Make A Greek Chiton

At any time in this unit, should you decide to have your students dress the part, it's easy to make a Greek chiton. This simple costume was an everyday dress for men, women and children. It's made by folding a single piece of material in a certain way. You don't cut the material—you just fold it! That means you can use a single bed sheet to make a Greek chiton.

- Fold it over until it's about the length from your shoulders to your knees
- Fold it in half
- Use two safety pins to hold it at the shoulders
- Drop it over your head (with your head sticking out the hole between the two safety pins)
- Belts are optional. Let it drop, or tie a rope around the waist. Change the length by closing it out at the waist (pulling it up a bit so it drops over the rope belt.)

Section One:

Greece Geography

Time frame: 1 class period (55 minutes)

Content: Introduction, Map, Geography, and Fables

Preparation:

- Daily Question. Use overhead projector or write question on the board.
- Overhead transparencies:
 - Map of the Ancient Greek World* (outline and/or labeled versions)
 - Geography Comparison Chart: Egypt and Greece* (blank)
- Reproducibles:
 - Map of the Ancient Greek World* (outline)
 - Map of the Ancient Greek World* (labeled)
 - Geography Comparison Chart: Egypt and Greece*

Daily Question: What is a city-state?

Open Class: Introduction

Ask students if they have ever heard of the “Spartans” or “Trojans” (college football teams). Inform students that these are only two of the things we have used from the ancient Greek culture.

Create a K-W-L chart about ancient Greece.

Inform students that the ancient Greek civilization can be broken down into several areas of study. We will look at four different areas: the Minoan, the Mycenaean, the Classical, and the Hellenic (Alexander the Great).

Activity: Map Work

Say: “Unlike the other ancient civilizations we have studied, Greece was never unified (until Alexander the Great) but remained a collection of city-states. Sometimes these city-states cooperated, and sometimes they fought each other, but they never unified into one country. However, much of what we call western civilization began in ancient Greece. We will begin our study with a look at Grecian geography.”

- Handout: *Map of the Ancient Greek World* (outline; one per student.)
- Locate on the map Ionian Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Adriatic Sea, Athens, Sparta, Corinth, Peloponnesian Peninsula, Crete and Turkey.
- Color in the map.

Say: “Let’s look at our maps.”

Put the labeled *Map of the Ancient Greek World* on the overhead projector.

Say: “You will notice that Greece is a peninsula. That means it is surrounded on three sides by water. You’ll also notice that this peninsula has many smaller peninsulas sticking out from it. Greece is also covered with mountains. These aren’t huge mountains, but if you are trying to go from place to place, they are a great hindrance. It was very difficult to get from place to place in Greece by walking.”

Ask: “What do you think was the easiest way to get around Greece?” (Answer: By ship.)

Answer daily question: What is a city-state? **Ask:** “Where do you think many of the city-states were located?”

Say: “The Greeks were known as great sailors. They explored much of the Mediterranean Sea. They founded colonies everywhere they could in the Mediterranean area: on the coast of Turkey, in Italy, on the coast of Africa, on the coast of France. Egypt, however, was one exception, as its people would not allow colonization.

“Look at a map of the Mediterranean Sea and examine how far the Greeks’ control spread. This spread of Greek civilization brought the Greeks into contact with and conflict with various other civilizations around the Mediterranean.

“While you still have your maps open in front of you, we will now compare the geography of Egypt (which we just studied) to the geography of Greece.”

Handout: *Geography Comparison Chart: Egypt and Greece*

Use the overhead projector. Together, fill in the chart on the overhead transparency, encouraging students to also fill in their handout.

Fill in chart:

	Egypt	Greece
Topography	Flat	Mountainous
Coastline	One coast, Mediterranean	Surrounded by seas, many inlets, bays, and peninsulas.
Internal barriers	None	Mountains, rivers
Fertile land	Along the Nile only	Many fertile valleys
Climate	Hot and dry	Rainy, hot summers and cool, wet winters
Government	Pharaoh	Various

Say: “Please put away your maps and your comparison charts.”

Transition: “The ancient Greeks were highly adept at storytelling. They created some of the best stories in the history of mankind. Their stories were so great that we’re still reading them today. They also composed a variety of clever fables.”

Activity: What is a Fable?

Ask: “What is a fable?” (Get some answers.)

Say: “A fable is a tale that ends with a lesson to be learned. An ancient Greek named Aesop took the time to collect a great many of the most popular fables and wrote them all down, creating a book called *Aesop’s Fables*. As part of our Greek Unit, we are going to end each day with one of Aesop’s fables. The first one is called ‘The Man and the Lion.’”

Say: “Please close your eyes (and your mouths) and imagine it’s 2,500 years ago.”

A man and a lion were traveling together through the forest. They began to argue about who was stronger—the man or the lion. In the midst of their quarrel, they passed a stone statue, which showed a man strangling a lion.

“There!” said the man pointing to the statue. “See how strong man is? Does this not prove that I am right?”

The lion chuckled. “Ah,” he said wisely. “But this statue was made by a man. If we lions knew how to build statues, you would see the man under the paw of the lion.

How a story ends often depends on the storyteller.

Filler: If time permits, have your students quickly draw one picture that illustrates the caption: “How a story ends often depends on the storyteller.”

Close Class: “That’s it for today.”

Name:
Date:
Class:
Period:

Geography Comparison Chart

Egypt and Greece

Fill in the chart:

	Egypt	Greece
Topography		
Coastline		
Internal Barriers		
Fertile land		
Climate		
Government		