

Ancient Civilizations (Set 2)

SS 125

The activities in this set are designed to do three things: involve students in the study of history, stimulate students to think and provide information that is not available in history textbooks. Our overall goal is to encourage an interest in the study of history. We believe that there are lessons and skills to be learned from the study of history and that the study of history does not have to be—and should not be—a boring recitation of facts.

The activities in this unit may be reproduced for classroom use in the single school that has purchased the unit. Reproduction for any other purpose is prohibited without the written permission of the publisher.

Socrates' Trial

Socrates was convicted by the jury by a vote of 280 to 221. He was also sentenced to death by a vote of 361 to 140. It is thought that if he had showed contrition he would not have been sentenced to death. He had the opportunity to escape and go into exile but he rejected the idea.

What Is It?

Answers (in actual book)

Paper Olympics

This is a game that students enjoy. It actually helps develop visual memory and estimation skills.

Greek Philosophy

This activity can be used to provoke class discussions about the nature of truth and reality. It can also be used as a basis for student essays and for the students to think about their own philosophy.

Roman Scandals

Answers

Roman Reforms

There is an answer sheet that describes how the Romans dealt with the problems. This activity can be used as a basis for class discussion and decision making. The class can be divided into small groups to come up with solutions and those solutions can be debated and voted upon by the entire class.

Who Made Them?

Answers

What students have to look for is aesthetic style. Students with a rich background will have some sense of the style of ancient cultures. Some may be able to identify the pictures from their context. This also can be used as a research contest. Students operating as teams can attempt to identify the items from library or internet resources.

Greek Reforms

Answers

Ancient Civilizations Set 2

by Lawrence Stevens

ISBN: 0-89550-120-1

© 1986, revised 1994 by Stevens & Shea Publishers, Inc.

Stevens & Shea Publishers, Inc.

P.O. Box 794, Stockton, CA 95201

Phone: (209) 465-1880

www.stevensandshea.com

Ancient Civilizations (Set 2)

Ancient Tabloids

Assorted interesting facts from Egypt, Sumer, Rome and Greece. These can be used in several ways. Some of the original documents, e.g., poetry and the Egyptian Book of the Dead, can be memorized by the students. Topics such as children and beauty can be subjects of limited essays that require comparison.

Hannibal

All of the answers are explained in **Hannibal: The Real Story**.

Aesop's Fables

The morals of the fables can be found on a separate page (page 3). Students can update these stories in a modern context and compare their stories.

Ancient Alphabets

Answers

More Creative Activities for Teaching World History

**Ancient Civilizations to the Middle Ages
(SS122)**

Set 1

**Renaissance to Revolution
(SS123)**

Contents:

**Hieroglyphics.
Egyptian Inventions
Attack
Castle
The Old Mill
The Cathedral
Medieval Town
My Sign
Ancient Games
Medieval Festival
Pick A Punishment
The Ordeal and Torture
Made to Measure**

Contents:

**Renaissance Festival
Constructing A Caravel
Exploration
The Trial of Louis XVI
The French Revolution
The Committee of Safety
Age of Reason Questionnaire
Great Ideas of the Age of Reason
The Problems of the Great Philosophers
The Salon
The High Seas Puzzle**

Stevens & Shea Publishers, Inc.

P.O. Box 794, Stockton, CA 95201

(209) 465-1880 • www.stevensandshea.com



Socrates' Trial

Socrates was a teacher and philosopher in Athens, Greece. He was the son of a stonecutter. His family was not poor or rich. They had enough money to make sure that young Socrates received an education.

He was a thinker and teacher and was well respected. He was not a teacher as we know them today. He did not work for a school. He taught on his own time and at his own expense. Young men took lessons from him in thinking.

He would teach by asking questions. He would ask his students for a definition of a word such as 'love' or 'justice.' Then by asking questions he

would have them examine each part of the definition. Today, this is called the Socratic Method.

Socrates did not like lazy or careless thinkers. He asked pointed questions. He asked people what they meant when they used certain words. In the public square of Athens he would challenge political speakers with embarrassing questions.

Socrates always kept himself in good physical shape. He lived simply. He went barefoot and had only one cloak to wear year around. He did not marry until he was about fifty. He had three children. Since he did not have a regular job or business, his wife worked to support the children.

When he was 70 years old he was charged with being an unbeliever of the Greek gods. The Greeks believed that their gods must be honored with gifts and festivals. Socrates was also charged with corrupting the youth of Athens. His accusers were Meletus, Anytus and Lycon. He was put on trial before a jury of 501 Athenian citizens.

Meletus was the prosecutor. He pointed out that Socrates made fun of the Greek gods with his clever remarks and embarrassing questions. He pointed out that Socrates had claimed that the sun was not a god but a stone and that this was an

insult to anyone who believed that the sun was a god. He also pointed out that some of his students had become traitors.

Socrates claimed that he was loyal to the gods and to Athens. He said he had a duty to ask questions to keep his fellow Athenians on their toes so that they didn't become mentally lazy and make stupid mistakes.

The jury had to decide whether Socrates was guilty or innocent and decide the penalty. Meletus asked for the death penalty.

What would you decide?