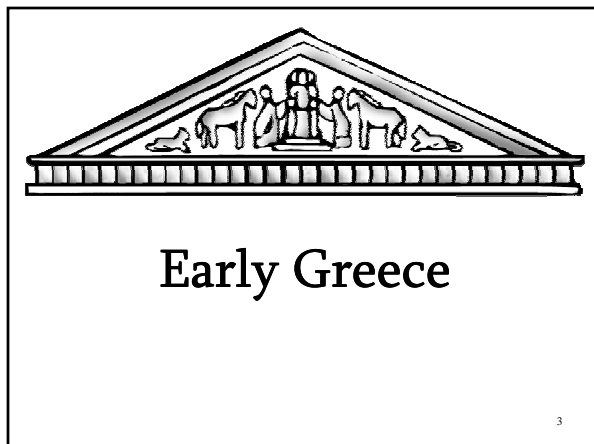




Ancient Greece

- **EARLY GREECE:** Slides 3–11
- **FABLES, LEGENDS, AND MYTHS:** Slides 12–37
- **RESULTS OF THE GRECIAN DARK AGES:**
Slides 38–43
- **GREEK CITY-STATES:** Slides 44–78
- **DAILY LIFE:** Slides 79–101
- **WARS AND EXPANSION:** Slides 102–117
- **GIFTS FROM THE GREEKS:** Slides 118–130
- **QUIZ:** Slides 131–132

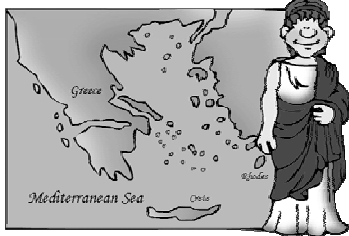
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Early Greece

3

Ancient Greece



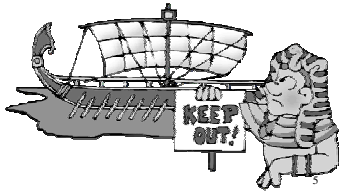
Greece is a country in Europe. In ancient times, people lived along the huge coastline where food was plentiful.

4

New Towns

The Greeks loved to explore and they loved to build towns. They explored the Mediterranean looking for new places to build. Not everyone was glad to see them. Egypt chased them away. They had better luck in:

- Turkey
- Italy
- France



The Minoans

The Minoan king lived in a maze of a palace with 1500 rooms! The walls were painted with pictures of people jumping over bulls!

Even poor people had four-room stone houses with running water and bathrooms that flushed!



6

The Minoans

Natural disasters hit Crete!

- Earthquake (around 1700 BCE)
- Volcanic eruption (around 1500 BCE)
- Tidal waves (following volcanic eruption)
- The Minoans disappear

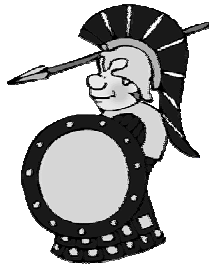
“Good thing we did not build there!” the Greeks agreed happily.



7

The Mycenaeans

The Mycenaeans were another tribe of early people. They fought the Greeks and won. They ran things for a while, until a new group, the Dorians, came down from the north.

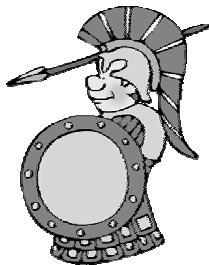


8

The Dorians had iron weapons!

The Dorians

Around 1200 BCE, after the Dorians took over, all written records stopped. The Dorians did not write things down.



9

Greece fell into a dark age!

Question:

Why did ancient Greece fall into a dark age when the Dorians took over?



10

Answer:

The Dorians did not have a written language.

We have no written record of what went on in ancient Greece for a period of nearly 400 years while the Dorians ruled.



11



Fables, Legends, and Myths

12

Greek Dark Ages

We know about these early people because they told stories, the same stories, over and over.

In no time, nearly everyone in ancient Greece knew all the stories by heart.

The Greeks loved stories!



13

Greek Stories

The Greeks told three kinds of stories:

1. **Fables**



14

Greek Stories

The Greeks told three kinds of stories:

1. Fables
2. **Legends**



15

Greek Stories

The Greeks told three kinds of stories:

1. Fables
2. Legends
3. **Myths**



Greek Fables

A **fable** is a story that ends with a lesson to be learned.



Aesop's Fables

The Fox and the Goat

One day, a fox fell down a well. "Hey, goat," yelled the fox at a goat passing by.

"What are you doing down there?" asked the goat.



Aesop's Fables

"There has been no rain for weeks," answered the fox. "I am guarding this water."

The goat jumped in the well. "Did you really think you could keep all this water to yourself?"



19

Aesop's Fables

The fox jumped on the goat's back and out of the well. "You're too smart for me," he shouted.

Do not always believe what you hear from someone in trouble.



20

Greek Legends

A **legend** is a popular story that has been told over and over about something that happened in the near or far past.

To be a legend, there can be no factual evidence that the story is true.



21

Greek Legends

After the dark ages, Homer, a Greek poet, wrote down many of the Greek legends. One famous legend was about the Trojan War.



22

The Trojan Horse

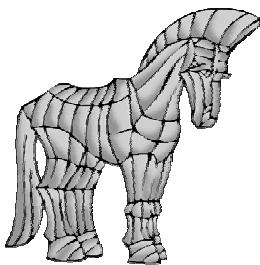
The Greeks had been fighting the Trojans for ten long years. The Greeks could not get over the walls around Troy, and the Trojans could not drive the Greeks away.

One day, a Greek general had an idea.



23

The Trojan Horse



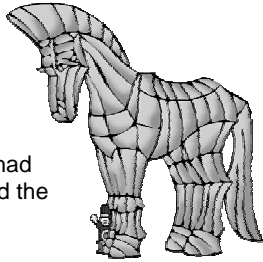
"Let's pretend to sail away. We'll leave a gift to end the war, a wooden horse with thirty men hidden inside. At night, these men can sneak out and open the gates of Troy!"

24

The Trojan Horse

The best Greek artists built the horse. The horse was brought to the gates of Troy and left there. The Greeks sailed away.

The Trojans thought they had won the war! They dragged the horse inside their city and closed the gates.



25

The Trojan Horse



That night, while the Trojans were asleep, the Greek ships returned. The Greeks crept out of the wooden horse and opened the city gates. Thus began the destruction of Troy.

26

Greek Myths

A Greek **myth** is a story about one or more magical deities.



27

Greek Myths

The ancient Greeks asked their gods for advice. Advice was not free. You had to bring an offering (a piece of jewelry or some food), but it was worth it if you could get the gods on your side. The gods were very tricky!



28

Greek Myths

Zeus was king of all the gods. He had many magical powers.

He also had a temper. When Zeus got mad, he made thunder and hurled lightning bolts. People were terrified of Zeus.



29

Greek Myths

His son Apollo was a gentle god, usually.

When the people needed advice, they asked Apollo. They were not as afraid of Apollo as they were of some of the other gods.

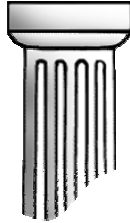


30

Apollo's Oracle

"What I need is an oracle,"
Apollo said to himself.

An oracle was a woman who could
interpret and predict the future.
People could ask the oracle their
questions instead of asking Apollo.



Apollo looked around for a place to
build a temple. He chose Delphi.

31

Apollo's Oracle

Apollo killed a snake with his
bow and arrow. He placed the
powers of the snake in a
bracelet, and put the bracelet
on the arm of a lovely young
woman who was passing by.

"You will be my oracle," he
told her.



32

Apollo's Oracle



Apollo turned himself into
a dolphin. He swam off in
search of priests to care
for his temple. He spotted
some on a Cretan ship.
He placed the priests on
his back and returned to
Delphi.

He turned back into his
handsome self.

33

Greek Myths

People flocked to Apollo's temple to ask their questions. Always, the Oracle answered.

The Oracle always told the truth. You had to listen carefully to make sure you understood the answer she gave you.



34

What Is the Oracle Saying?

Once, a great king came to the Oracle at Delphi.

"Oracle," he asked. "Will I ever win the war? My people are weary. My men are weary. And I am weary. Only my son wants to continue the fight. What will become of us?"



35

What Is the Oracle Saying?

"A king will win the war tomorrow," answered the Oracle.

"Tomorrow!" The king brightened. "I must hasten home. Oracle, you have saved my life!"



36

What Is the Oracle Saying?

You must figure out the truth for yourself. That's how oracles work.

And that is the problem with oracles!



37



Results of the Grecian Dark Ages

38

The Greeks Become One People

Before the dark ages:

- Several different languages
- No common history
- Stone tools and weapons



39

The Greeks Become One People

During the 400 years of the dark ages, the Greeks developed:

- A common spoken language
- A common written language
- A common history (myths, fables, and legends)



40

The Greeks Become One People

After the dark ages:

- Greek art began to reappear
- Greek weapons were made of iron
- Greek trade again grew



41

Question:

When the dark ages were over, what three important things did the ancient Greeks have in common?



42

Answer:

- They spoke the same language.
- They worshiped the same gods.
- They shared a common history.

They thought of themselves as Greeks.



43



Greek City-States

44

Greek City-States

After the dark ages, exciting things began to happen in ancient Greece.



45

Greek City-States

Villages banded together to form strong trading centers called city-states.



46

Greek City-States

There were many powerful city-states in ancient Greece.

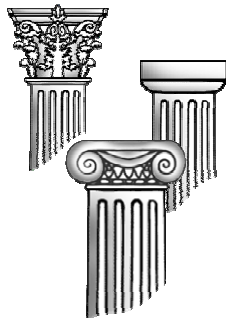


47

Greek City-States

Each city-state had its own way of doing things.

We are going to take a closer look at three of them: the city-states of Sparta, Athens, and Corinth.

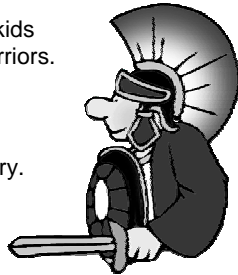


48

Sparta

In the city-state of Sparta, kids were taught to be good warriors.

They were beaten by older children to toughen them.
They were not allowed to cry.



49

Sparta

Spartan children were given very little food. They were encouraged to steal food instead. If you were *caught* stealing, you were beaten. In the ancient city-state of Sparta, kids were taught how to lie, cheat, and steal, and how to get away with it. That was the Spartan way.



50

Sparta: Government

The Spartans were ruled by a small group of retired warriors. The Spartans would not have accepted rule from anyone less than a group of famous warriors, as war was their life.

The Spartans practiced a form of government called an oligarchy—rule by a few.

51

Sparta

People who lived in other Greek city-states did not want to live as the Spartans lived, but they valued Sparta's friendship.



52

Sparta

In times of war, every city-state wanted Sparta on its side.

The Spartans were tough. The Greeks admired strength.



53

Athens

Athens went to war quite frequently. All the ancient Greeks were warriors. But Athens did not focus on war as did Sparta.

Athens was proud of its many scholars, teachers, artists, and scientists.



54

Athens

In Athens, kids were trained to become good citizens.

Boys studied drama, public speaking, reading, writing, math, and science, and went to military school for two years.



55

Athens

Athens believed it had an advantage over other city-states.

The ancient Greeks believed that every city-state was "claimed" by a god or a goddess, a deity who looked after the city.



56

Athens

Athens believed it had the best deity of all.

The goddess who claimed Athens was the goddess of wisdom, the gentle and wise Athena.

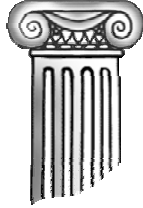


57

Athens: Government

Over the years, Athens experimented with different types of government.

Athens invented a new form of government called democracy, which means “power of the people” or “rule by many.”

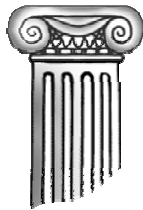


58

Athens: Trial by Jury

Socrates was a famous teacher who lived in Athens.

He wanted his students to question things. “Is our government good? If gods exist, where do they live?”



59

Athens: Trial by Jury

A Greek playwright wrote a play that made fun of Socrates. It was performed in an open-air theatre at night.

In the play, Socrates said, “If the moon is made of cheese, are there mice in the heavens?”

People laughed.

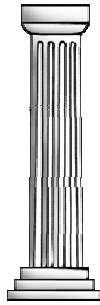


60

Athens: Trial by Jury

Some men did not laugh. They did not like the way Socrates was teaching their sons.

One day, someone asked the Oracle, "Who is the wisest man alive?" The Oracle answered, "Socrates." The Oracle's answer made some people angry.

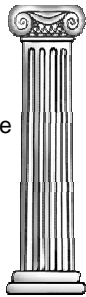


61

Athens: Trial by Jury

In ancient Athens, any citizen could demand a trial. Whichever side lost had to pay for the cost of the trial.

If the accused was found innocent, those bringing charges could be punished for wasting the court's time. If the accused was found guilty, the accused would be punished.

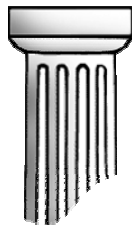


62

Athens: Trial by Jury

The men who were angry accused Socrates of mocking the gods. They demanded a trial.

There were two hundred citizens on the jury who listened to what they said.



63

Athens: Trial by Jury

If Socrates had spoken up, he would have been found innocent. But he refused to defend himself against such a ridiculous charge.

The jury had no choice but to find him guilty.



64

Corinth

Corinth was a coastal city-state famous for its bronze statues, pottery, and vases.

Its schools were nearly as fine as schools in Athens.

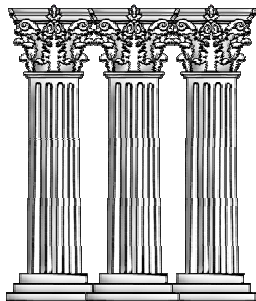


65

Corinth

Corinth's government was a monarchy, which means "rule by one."

Corinth was ruled by a king.



66

Corinth

Corinthians were great problem solvers.

They solved the problem of foreign money pouring into their coastal town by creating their own coinage.



67

Corinth

The problem of unemployment was solved by building new open-air theatres for their growing population.

Corinth was not, perhaps, as powerful as Athens or Sparta, but Corinth was an important city-state in ancient Greece.



68

Sparta, Athens, Corinth

Sparta was militant.

Athens was proud.

Corinth was clever.



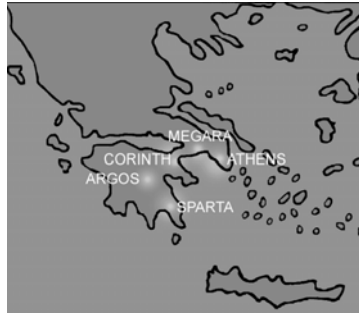
69

Sparta, Athens, Corinth

Sparta was an oligarchy—ruled by a few.

Athens was a democracy—ruled by many.

Corinth was a monarchy—ruled by one.



Greek City-States

There were over 1500 different Greek city-states in BCE times.

Each ran its city-state in its own way.



Greek City-States

The people in each Greek city-state had many things in common:

- They spoke the same language
- They worshiped the same gods
- They shared a common history
- They loved competitions and games



Greek Olympics

Over 2500 years ago, the ancient Greeks invented the first Olympic games.



73

Greek Olympics

Athletes from all Greek city-states competed in the Greek Olympics.

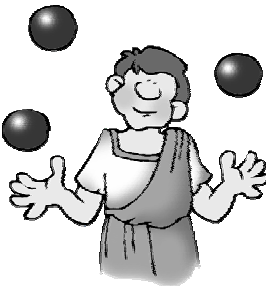


74

Greek Olympics

Besides athletic competitions, there were musicians, jugglers, fortune tellers, and vendors selling food and goods.

Only men could attend.



75

Greek Olympics

The games were held every four years for over 1200 years, in honor of Zeus, king of the gods.



76

Question:

The ancient Greeks did not have a central government. Each city-state had its own way of doing things.

What three important things did the ancient Greeks have in common that held them together as one people?

77

Answer:

- They spoke the same language
- They worshiped the same gods
- They shared a common history

They thought of themselves as Greeks.



78



Daily Life in Ancient Greece

79

Greek Daily Life

Life was different in Sparta than in other Greek city-states.

Spartan women could run a business or visit whomever they wished.



Spartan men visited their family, but they did not live at home. They lived in the soldiers' barracks until they retired.

80

Greek Daily Life

In the rest of ancient Greece, women had no freedom.

Women had to ask their husband's permission to do anything outside the home. Even a simple thing like visiting a female neighbor needed permission.



81

Greek Daily Life



Men: Men ran the government, business, and fields. Men hunted, sailed, wrestled, and attended the Olympic Games.

Women: A woman's job in ancient Greece was to take care of the house and children. Except in Sparta, women had to have their husband's permission to leave the house for any reason.

82

Greek Daily Life

Babies: When a child was born, the ancient Greeks placed a wreath of olives on their door (for a boy) or a wreath of wool (for a girl).

Girls: With the exception of Sparta, girls stayed at home until they married. They helped their mothers.



83

Greek Daily Life



Boys: Boys helped in the fields and went fishing and sailing. At age 6 or 7, they went to school.

- Toys:**
- Rattles
 - Horses on four wheels
 - Yo-yos
 - Terra cotta dolls

84

Greek Daily Life



Most households in ancient Greece had slaves.

Slaves either did all the work or helped with the work.

Slaves could NOT:

- Go to school
- Enter politics
- Use their own name

85

Greek Daily Life



Slaves could:

- Clean
- Cook
- Work in the fields, shops, mines
- Work on ships
- Act as tutors

In Athens, even the police force was made up of slaves!

86

Greek Daily Life



Homes: Greek homes were made of wood and brick. They had 2–5 rooms built around an open courtyard.

Large homes had a kitchen, and most homes had a bathtub.

87

Greek Daily Life



The heart of the home was the courtyard, or atrium. The atrium was partly covered with a roof to protect the family from rain and sun.

Much of ancient Greek family life centered around the courtyard.

88

Greek Daily Life



Atrium: The family gathered in the courtyard to hear stories told by the mother or father.

Greek women relaxed, chatted, and sewed in the courtyard.

Most meals were served there.

89

Greek Daily Life

Clothing: Greek clothing was simple. Men and women wore linen in the summer and wool in the winter.

The ancient Greeks could buy clothing in the *agora*, the marketplace. Most families made their own clothes.



90

Greek Daily Life



Food:

- Vegetables
- Olives, grapes, figs
- Goat cheese and milk
- Wheat for bread

Meat was rarely eaten and was used mostly for religious offerings.

91

Greek Daily Life



Jewelry & Perfumes:

Traveling peddlers sold jewelry, hairpins, rings, and earrings.

Both men and women used perfume, made by boiling flowers and herbs.

92

Greek Daily Life



Hair Styles: Both men and women used mirrors and hairbrushes.

Hair was curled and held in place with scented wax, or worn in ponytails and braids. Headbands were popular.

93

Greek Daily Life



Barbershops:
Barbershops first became popular in ancient Greece.

Men exchanged political and sports news, philosophy and gossip in the barbershops!

94

Greek Daily Life

Dance: The Greeks invented over 200 dances. Men and women did not dance together. They each had their own special dances.

Dance was accompanied by music played on lyres, flutes, and percussion instruments.



95

Quiz



Question #1

Where did Spartan men live when they were in Sparta?

- At home
- With their parents
- In the soldiers' barracks

96

Quiz

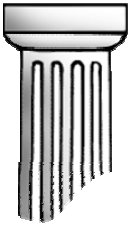


Answer #1

Spartan men lived in the **soldiers' barracks**

97

Quiz



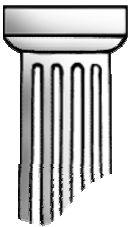
Question #2

What was a woman's job in ancient Greece?

To cook and clean
To sew and mend
To take care of the house and children

98

Quiz

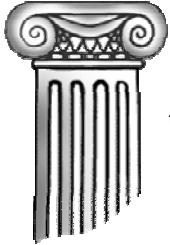


Answer #2

A woman's job in ancient Greece was to **take care of the house and children**

99

Quiz



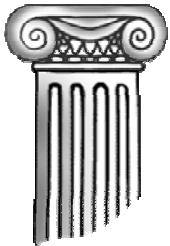
Question #3

What important thing happened at the barbershops besides grooming?

News was spread
Meat was sold
Stamps were purchased

100

Quiz



Answer #3

One important thing that happened at the barbershops besides grooming was that **news was spread**

101



Wars and Expansion

102

The Persian Wars: Marathon, Thermopylae, Salamis



Persia was a huge empire that stretched from the Mediterranean Sea all the way to the Indus River in Pakistan.

103

The Persian Wars: Marathon, Thermopylae, Salamis

Turkey had fallen under Persian rule.

Athens sent supplies to the Greek cities along the Turkish coast.



104

The Persian Wars: Marathon, Thermopylae, Salamis

This made the Persian emperor Darius very angry. He gathered his army and navy and sailed off towards Greece. Greece and Persia fought three battles. The Greeks won all three.

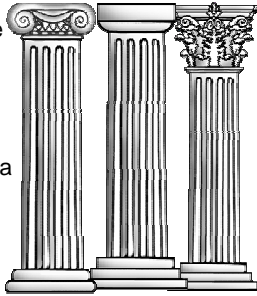
Persia forgot that although the Greeks often fought among themselves, they stood together against a common enemy.

105

The Delian League

After the Persian Wars, the city-states of ancient Greece formed the Delian League.

They put money in a shared treasury to be ready to fund a war.



106

The Delian League

Athens guarded the treasury.

Athens only kept 1/60th of it to pay for storage, guards, and bookkeeping. Still, even that small percentage made it rich.



107

The Delian League

Athens and Sparta were both powerful city-states, but so very different in their outlook and behavior.

Sparta grew distrustful. Was Athens being honest about the money?

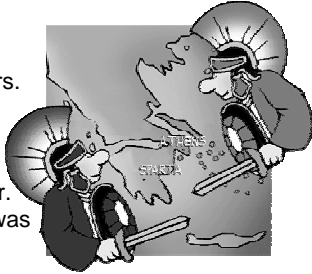


18

Peloponnesian Wars

Athens and Sparta went to war for 30 years. Sparta won.

Athens never really recovered from the war. After the war, Athens was ruled by a king. Democracy was dead.



109

Alexander



Alexander the Great was born in 356 BCE. He was the son of the king of Macedonia.

Macedonia was not a Greek city-state. It was a huge country in northern Greece.

110

Alexander

Alexander shared a common history with the Greek city-states:

- He spoke Greek
- He had Greek teachers
- He believed in Greek gods



111

Alexander

When Alexander became king, he expanded Macedonia into an empire.

He wanted to spread Greek achievements and culture. He wanted everyone to speak the same language so they could share knowledge.



112

Alexander



Like all Greeks, he loved to establish new cities. He built over 70 cities in the short time he was a ruler.

Everywhere he went, he introduced:

- Greek money
- Greek language
- Greek literature
- Greek science, math, and medicine

113

Alexander



He allowed conquered tribes to run their own countries if they accepted Greek ways. Those who fought back died. Alexander never lost a battle.

Alexander died young. He had been boating in a marsh for fun. He became quite ill and died.

114

Alexander

Alexander's achievements:

- He never lost a battle
- He conquered the entire known world
- He spread the Greek language
- He introduced Greek myths to the world
- He brought Greek science to the world



115

Question:

Alexander pulled the ancient Greeks together under one leadership—his.

What happened to Greek city-states? Did they continue, or did they disappear with the coming of Alexander?

116

Answer:

- Loyalty to one's city-state remained
- Power in each city state weakened
- Alexander ruled the known world

But since he thought of himself as Greek, the Greek people were encouraged to continue their way of life, as long as they were loyal to Alexander.

117



Gifts from the Greeks

118

Gifts from the Greeks

The earliest Greek civilizations thrived nearly 4000 years ago. Yet their culture still impacts our lives today in the arts, philosophy, science, math, literature, and politics.

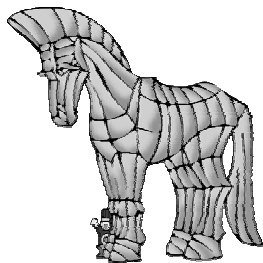


119

Gifts from the Greeks

There is an old saying, "Beware of Greeks bearing gifts."

The truth is, we are very grateful for the many gifts the Greeks gave the world.



120

Greek Architecture:

The Greeks invented three types of columns:

1. Ionic

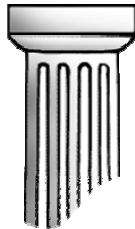
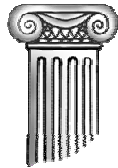


121

Greek Architecture:

The Greeks invented three types of columns:

1. Ionic
2. Doric

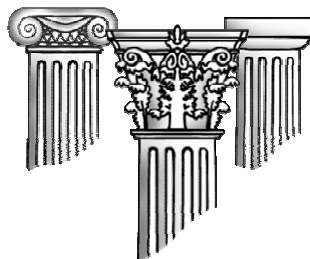


122

Greek Architecture:

The Greeks invented three types of columns:

1. Ionic
2. Doric
3. Corinthian



123

Gifts from the Greeks

Here are more gifts the Greeks gave the world:

Trial by Jury



124

Gifts from the Greeks

Trial by Jury



Fables and Legends



125

Gifts from the Greeks

Trial by Jury



Fables and Legends



Greek Myths



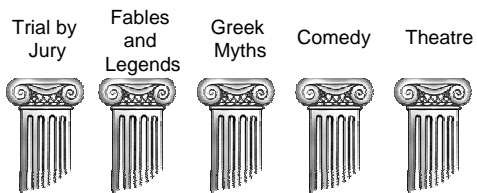
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Gifts from the Greeks



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Gifts from the Greeks

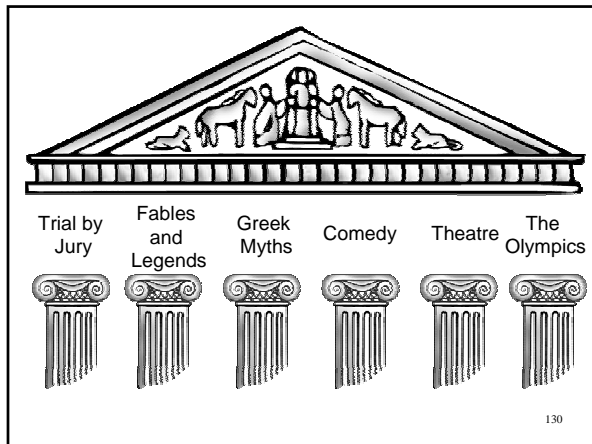


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Conclusion




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Quiz

1. Where is Greece located?
2. Greece touches what sea?
3. What is a fable?
4. What is a legend?
5. What is a myth?
6. Name one Greek god.
7. Name one Greek city-state.
8. Name one gift from the Greeks.



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Much Harder Quiz



1. Name two important things that developed during the Greek dark ages.
2. What is an oligarchy?
3. What does the word democracy mean?
4. What was the purpose of the Delian League?
5. What were two things Alexander the Great accomplished?

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