

Mr. Donn and Maxie's PowerPoint® Series

Ancient Greece

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Lecture Notes.....	S1
Student Handouts.....	H2



Welcome to Ancient Greece! Throughout the main presentation, in the Teacher Notes space, you will find questions, answers, and additional information. Teacher Notes are designed for new teachers, as well as for experienced teachers new to teaching ancient history. We hope you find it useful.

These presentations were designed for grade 6, but can easily be used in any grade. Each presentation works well for both individual student and classroom use.

We hope you enjoy this fun look at Ancient Greece. Have a great year!

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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**



Early Greece

Ancient Greece



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

4

Teacher Notes:

Greece is located on the Ionian Peninsula. It is surrounded on three sides by water, as all peninsulas are. The center has mountains—not huge mountains, but you would certainly notice them if you tried to walk from one side of Greece to the other.

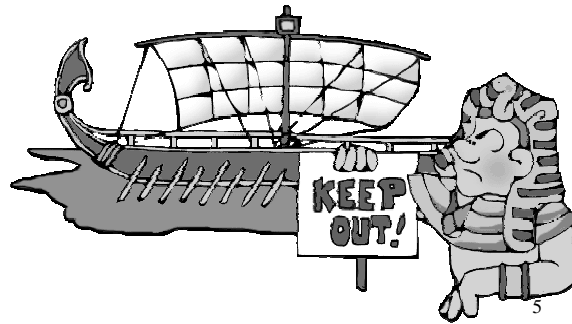
Why do you think people chose to live along the coastline? (Answer: Because they could eat seafood if nothing else was available.)

The Greeks were great farmers. They grew olives, lemons, oranges, tomatoes, vegetables, and wheat to make bread.

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



Teacher Notes:

Pretty soon, there were a great many Greek towns.

Why you think the Greeks wanted to build towns?

Possible answer: As the population grew, some people did not get along. They sailed off to find land of their own. The coastline was huge. There were so many places to build a town.

What do you think they needed nearby to have a town flourish?

Possible answers: Source of fresh water, fertile land, source of water for irrigation, something with which to build homes. All of these things were available along the coastline of Greece and in other places around the Mediterranean.

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

Teacher Notes:

The palace at Knossos, the capital of Crete, was incredible. Some of the walls in the palace were painted with brightly colored starfish. Some painted scenes showed Minoan people jumping over bulls, which was the big sport in Crete back then. The homes on the island of Crete—even the four-room stone homes—had bathrooms. All bathrooms on ancient Crete had running water and flushing toilets. The Minoans were a very advanced civilization for the times. The Minoans had a strong navy, which is probably why the Greeks never succeeded in colonizing the Minoan people.

Online Help: Teacher Note: There are several sites online that include a retold version of the myth *Theseus and the Minotaur*. You can find a loosely retold, kid-friendly version online here:
<http://greece.mrdonn.org/theseus.html>

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

Teacher Notes:

Ask: What do you think happened to the Minoans? (Get one or two answers.)

Answer: Nobody knows. The combination of natural disasters certainly weakened them.

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.

The Dorians had iron weapons!



8

Teacher Notes:

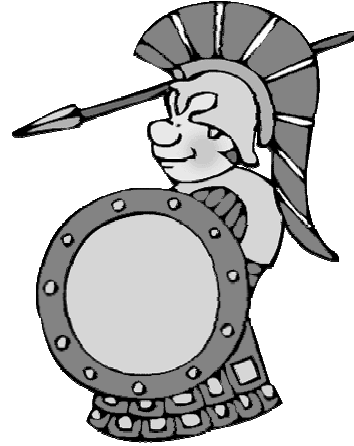
Why would iron weapons be more effective than stone or wood weapons?
(Get some answers.)

Answer: Iron weapons are stronger and can do more damage. Shields made of iron can protect warriors more effectively. The Mycenaeans were fierce warriors, but the Dorians beat them anyway, mostly because they had iron weapons.

The Dorians

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

Greece fell into a dark age!



9

Teacher Notes:

What is a dark age? (Get some answers.)

Answer: A dark age is period during which events are relatively obscure because we don't know much about them, usually because people did not write things down or draw pictures of their life.

Question:

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



10

Teacher Notes:
See next slide for the answer.

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

Teacher Notes:

Other questions you might ask:

- Why did the early Greeks choose to live along the coastline?
- Why did these early people attempt to establish towns around the Mediterranean?
- Who were the ancient Minoans?
- What advantage did the ancient Dorians have over tribes in the area?



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

Teacher note:

What kind of stories do you think they told? (Answers might include stories of heroes or of gods and goddesses. We suggest you accept all answers, then continue to the next slide.)

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**



16

Greek Fables

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



Teacher Notes:

Who has heard of Aesop's Fables? (Get a show of hands.)

Aesop was an educated Greek slave. When the dark ages were over, Aesop collected all the fables he had heard and wrote them down. We still read Aesop's Fables today.

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."

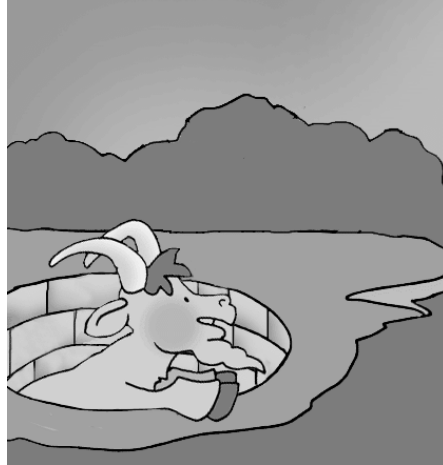
The goat jumped in the well. "Did you really think you could keep all this water to yourself?"



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

Teacher Notes:

A fable always includes a lesson to be learned.

What is the lesson to learned in this fable? (The lesson to be learned is the sentence highlighted in yellow.)

How do you think the goat will get out of the well? (Get some answers.)

There is no right answer; there is only speculation. One might guess that the goat will trick somebody else. But how? That is the real question!

Lesson Idea: Working in groups, have students create and write down a short fable about what happens next. The story can be about the goat or the fox. Tell students their fable must end with a lesson to be learned. Have each group present their fable to the class. Illustrations are encouraged.

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

Teacher Notes:

Today, when people refer to a story as an “urban legend”, what are they saying? (Get some answers.)

In order to be classified as a legend, there can be no factual evidence that the story is true. Thus, an *urban* legend is a story that has no factual evidence that the story is true. People sometimes believe these stories because they are told over and over, but that does not make them true.

The same thing holds for the ancient Greek stories. That is why they are called legends or myths. There is no evidence that these stories are true. The Greeks were wonderful storytellers. They created many legends about heroes and battles and adventures! Who knows, perhaps some of them really happened!

Note: Webster's defines legend as :” a story coming down from the past; *especially* : one popularly regarded as historical although not verifiable.”

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

Teacher Notes:

Using this map:

- On what continent is Troy located? (Asia)
- Where is Greece in this picture?
- On what continent is Greece located? (Europe)

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.

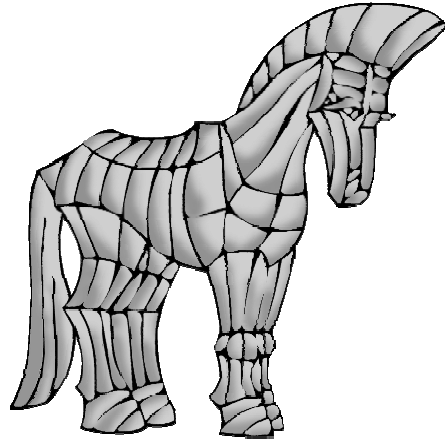


23

Teacher Notes:

In the early days of civilization, people built walls around their city to help protect it. Some walls were only a few feet high. Others were 15 and even 20 feet high. To get inside the city, people built huge gates in the wall. When the walls were tall, a set of stairs wound up to the top from the inside of the city. There were holes in the walls so people could shoot arrows at someone attacking their city. The walls around Troy were very high and very strong. According to the legend of the Trojan Horse, the Greeks had tried for ten years to get over the walls without success.

The Trojan Horse

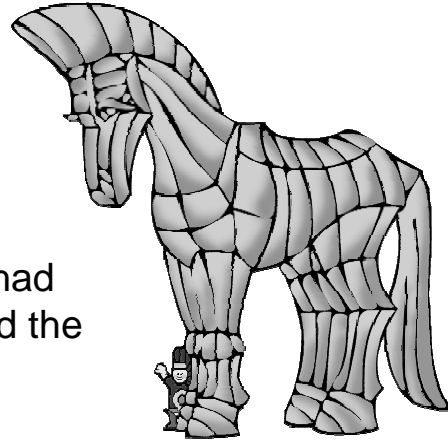


“Let’s pretend to sail away. We’ll leave a gift to end the war, a wooden horse with thirty men hidden inside. At night, these men can sneak out and open the gates of Troy!”

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

Teacher Notes:

What was the gift given to Troy?

Answer: A hollow wooden horse.

Why would the Trojans believe that their enemies had left them such a fine gift?

Answer: It was tradition. The loser of a battle or war left the winner a gift—an offering.

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

Teacher Notes:

How did the Greeks win the Trojan War?

Answer: Through the use of trickery. They used custom or tradition—leaving a gift—to trick the Trojans into accepting a wooden horse without question.

Why did the Trojans drag the horse inside their city? (Get some answers.)

Answer: There is no right answer. This is a legend.

Ask: What is the definition of a legend? (Get the answer, or refer back to the definition given in this presentation.)

Discussion Question: What do you think the expression, “Beware of Greeks bearing gifts,” might mean today? (Get some answers.)

Answer: As any Trojan would tell you, “Beware of things that seem too good to be true, because they probably are!”

Quick Review:

Ask: What were two types of stories told by the ancient Greeks? (Fables and legends.)

Ask: “Does anyone remember what was the third type of story?” (Get some answers.)

Greek Myths

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



27

Teacher Notes:

What is a deity?

Answer: A magical being that is worshiped.

Note: Webster's defines myth as "a usually traditional story of ostensibly historical events that serves to unfold part of the world view of a people or explain a practice, belief, or natural phenomenon."

"Around 400 BCE the Athenian philosopher Plato coined the word *mythologia* in order to distinguish between imaginative accounts of divine actions and factual accounts of events, supernatural or otherwise." *The Encyclopedia of World Mythology*

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

Teacher Notes:

The ancient Greeks believed in a great many gods and goddesses. Anytime they asked any of their gods or goddesses for help or advice, they brought a gift. This gift was called an offering.

Why do think people brought an offering to the gods? (Get some answers.)

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

Teacher Notes:

Pronunciation: /zus/ (rhymes with loose)

Online Pronunciation Guide: Some of the Greek names can be a bit difficult for your students to pronounce. One of our favorite sites to look up pronunciation is the Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary. It has an audio option for many words. Webpage: <http://www.m-w.com/>

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

Teacher Note:

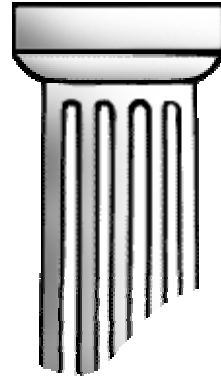
Apollo was the god of music, light, and reason.

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

Teacher Notes:

Oracles were fortune tellers. In ancient Greece, some oracles were very famous. The most famous of all was the Oracle at Delphi, Apollo's oracle. An oracle is not a god, although Apollo's oracle was given special powers by Apollo. (See next slide.)

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

Teacher Note:

What powers do you think a snake might have? (Get some answers.)

Answer: In this case, the snake was a python and a magical spirit. It had all kinds of powers. Over time, as the Greek stories grew and grew in imagination and variety, it was absolutely amazing how many powers that old python had!

Why do you think the young girl agreed to live in his temple? (Get some answers.)

Answer: Most probably, Apollo promised her riches and fame. But, of course, it was not wise to argue with the Greek gods. According to Greek mythology, the gods always got even.

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

Teacher Notes:

Why do you think Apollo needed priests for his temple? (Get some answers.)

Answer: All temples in ancient Greece were staffed with priests to care for the temple. As people brought offerings, the priests used them. If the offering was edible food, they ate it. If the offering was a piece of jewelry, they sold it or wore it. Since priests and oracles were not paid, this is the way the priests who lived in the temples managed to have a good life in ancient Greece. The gods wanted them to have these offerings. All the people knew that.

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.



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

Teacher Notes:

What do you think the Oracle might be saying? Remember, the Oracle at Delphi always told the truth. (Get some answers, then move to the next slide.)

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

Teacher Notes:

Can you see problems arising from asking the oracle a question? (Get some answers.)

Answer: There are many meanings hidden in an oracle's answer. It is important to listen carefully to the answer you receive.

Lesson Idea: Working in groups, direct students to write a short oracle story. Each group will need to create a character who is asking a question, and then the group must provide the oracle's answer. Remember, an oracle always told the truth. (Give them some time. Have each group present their oracle's question and answer. Have the rest of the class guess what it means. Then have each group present what they imagined their oracle meant.)



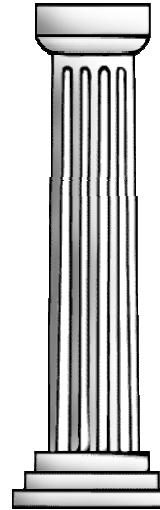
Results of the Grecian Dark Ages

38

The Greeks Become One People

Before the dark ages:

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



39

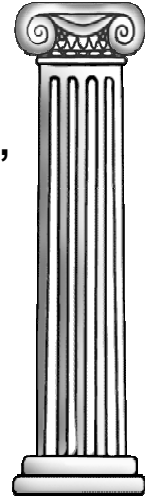
Teacher Notes:

Before the dark ages, there were many different tribes living on the Greek Peninsula. There was no common language or history.

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

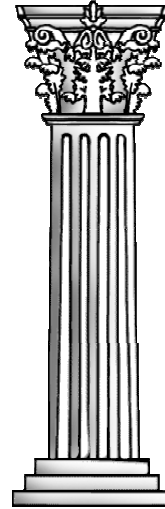
Teacher Notes:

During the Greek dark ages, mostly because of traveling storytellers, nearly everyone in ancient Greece spoke Greek because that was the language of the storytellers. Over time, everyone in every village had heard many of the same fables, legends, and myths, which gave them a common heritage, a common history. Storytellers put their own twist on a story, so the stories were always changing, but each story retained some elements in common. The gods had certain powers, and the fables had certain endings. And everyone knew what those powers were and what those fables meant.

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

Teacher Notes:

The dark ages lasted 400 years. Over time, the Mycenaeans, Dorians, Greeks, and other tribes who lived in scattered villages throughout the Greek Peninsula became one people—the ancient Greeks. After the dark ages, things began to get lively.

What gift did the Dorians give the ancient Greeks? (Metal weapons and tools.)

Question:

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



42

Teacher Notes:
See next slide for the answers.

Answer:

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

They thought of themselves as Greeks.



43

Teacher Notes:

Ask your class: Do you think of yourself as Americans?

Answer: The Greeks thought of themselves as Greeks in the same way you think of yourself as Americans.

Transition: But the Greeks did not have a central government. They lived in city-states.



Greek City-States

Greek City-States

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



45

Greek City-States

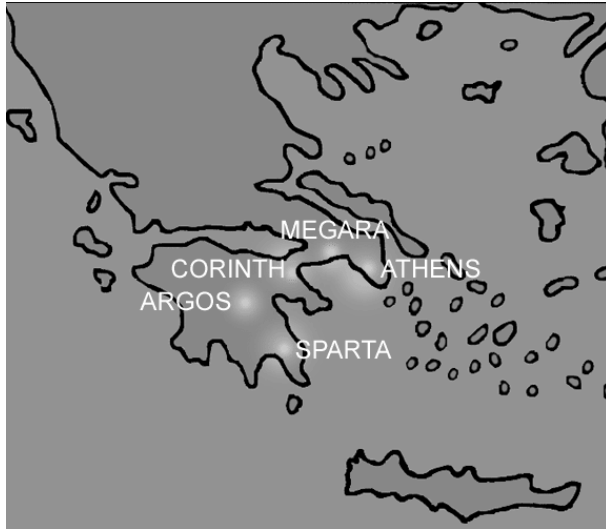
Villages banded together to form strong trading centers called city-states.



46

Greek City-States

There were many powerful city-states in ancient Greece.



47

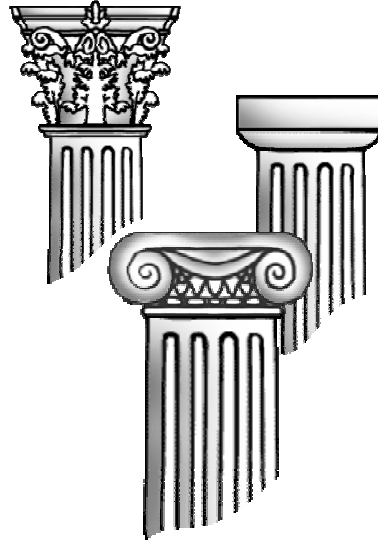
Teacher Notes:

Each of the city-states that developed in ancient Greece was once a family or tribe of people living in a small village. As villages banded together, their identities merged. They developed a new identity, along with an intense loyalty to their city-state.

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.

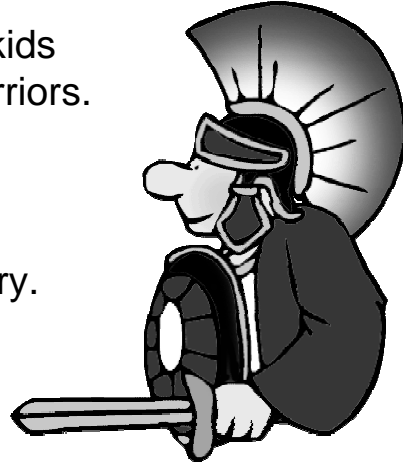


48

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

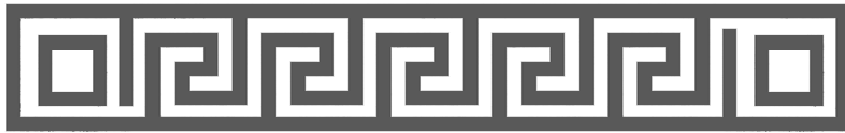
Teacher Notes:

Boys starting training at about age 7. They left home and lived in the boys' barracks. Girls started training a little later, at around age 9. They too left home and lived in the girls' barracks. The boys' school was much rougher, but the purpose of both schools was to train Spartan children to be good warriors.

What do you think might happen to a child if he or she cried when they were beaten? (They were beaten again.)

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

Teacher Notes:

Was it a crime to steal in ancient Sparta? (No. It was a crime to be *caught* stealing. The Spartans taught their children to be cunning, a valuable tool in war.)

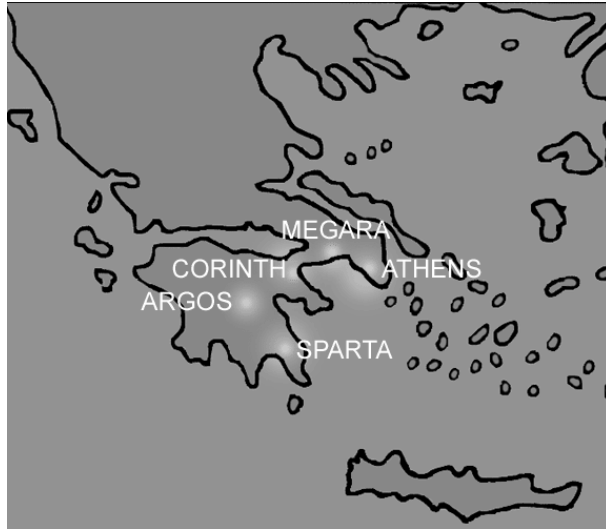
Sparta: Government

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.

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

Teacher Notes:

The city-states were very different. They did not always get along. They fought with each other. Some were mere squabbles. Others escalated into battles and wars that lasted many years. In times of war, everyone wanted Sparta on their side. Sparta did not often take sides. On occasion, Sparta did team up with other city-states against a third. Usually, once Sparta entered the equation, city-states found a way to settle their differences without going to war. The Spartans were more than tough. They were a fighting machine. War was their life and their honor.

Transition: Other city-states were very different than the city-state of Sparta. This is especially true for the city-state of Athens.

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

Teacher Notes:

(Worth repeating) The city-state of Athens was very different than the city-state of Sparta.

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.



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.



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.

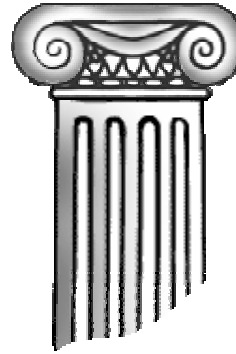


57

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

Teacher Notes:

Democracy is a Greek word.

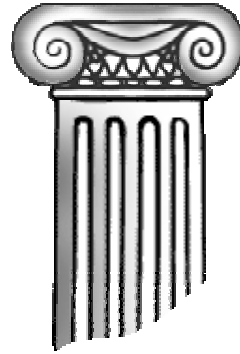
What does democracy mean?

Who were citizens of Athens? (Free men only)

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?"

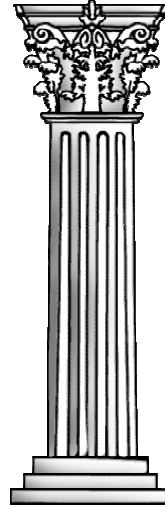


Athens: Trial by Jury

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

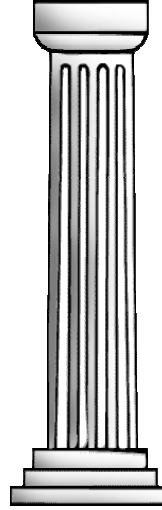
Teacher Notes:

The Greeks are credited with inventing comedy and tragedy in plays. They were great storytellers, and some of their plays are still performed today. In ancient Greece, plays were performed in open-air theatres that seated many thousands of people. Nearly every Greek city-state had at least one open-air theatre. Plays were designed to entertain, but they also acted as a form of communication. This Greek playwright did not mean any harm; he simply wrote a comedy. Socrates was a famous teacher in ancient Greece. He was highly respected by many people. But this play created a great deal of trouble for him. The moon was out when the play was performed. This made it easy for people to remember the joke. It was meant as humor, but it led to tragedy.

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

Teacher Notes:

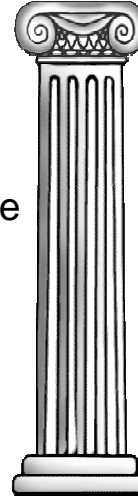
Why do you think some people were angered by the Oracle's answer? (Get some answers.)

Answer: They were embarrassed. They believed that the Oracle had told their sons that Socrates was more intelligent than they were. That is not what the Oracle said, but that is what they heard. When Socrates heard what the Oracle had said, he responded with something like this, "If asking questions makes me wise, I am the wisest man alive." Socrates' statement was said in humor. The Greeks loved humor. But again, the powerful men who felt embarrassed by the Oracle's statement misunderstood. They believed Socrates was ridiculing them.

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

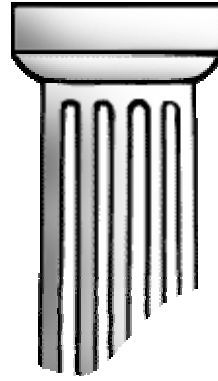
Teacher Notes:

- Who could demand a trial in Ancient Greece? (Any citizen.)
- What happened if the person was found innocent? (The person or people bringing the charges were punished.)
- What happened if the person was found guilty? (Same as today, the accused would be given a punishment.)

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

Teacher Notes:

The people bringing charges must have been really angry to risk losing their court case.

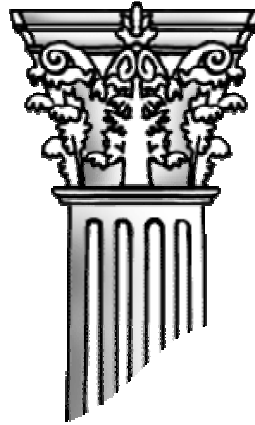
Why do you think the people bringing charges against Socrates thought they might win? (Get some answers.)

Socrates was very famous and well respected. But a popular play mocked Socrates. These jealous men used that play, which had meant no harm, and said, "See. Everyone knows that Socrates is mocking the gods with his questions." Since anyone could bring charges, they did.

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

Teacher Notes:

The punishment for mocking the gods was death. Rather than have the citizens of Athens kill him, Socrates swallowed poison and took his own life. He was 70 years old at the time.

Corinth

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

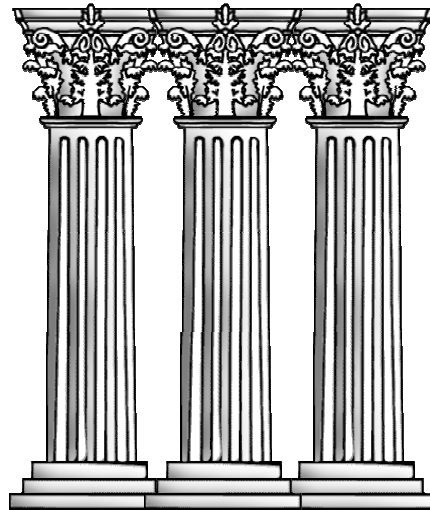
Its schools were nearly as fine as schools in Athens.



Corinth

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

Corinth was ruled by a king.



Corinth

Corinthians were great problem solvers.

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



67

Teacher Notes:

As a coastal city, many different kinds of money poured into town from traders who lived around the Mediterranean Sea. Corinth solved its money problem by requiring all traders to convert their coins into Corinthian coins at the Bank of Corinth (for a fee, of course).

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.



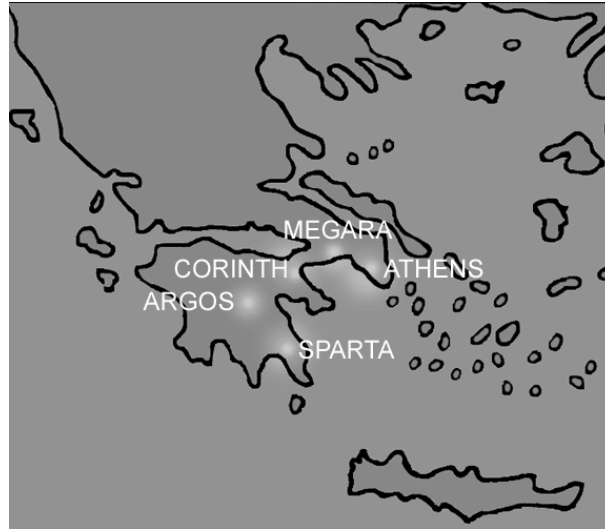
68

Sparta, Athens, Corinth

Sparta was militant.

Athens was proud.

Corinth was clever.



69

Teacher Note:

Patron gods and goddesses of city-states listed on this slide:

- Sparta: (Sparta cheated. It had two deities.) The vain god of war, Ares, and the merciless goddess of the hunt, Apollo's twin sister, Artemis
- Athens: Athena, goddess of wisdom
- Corinth: Aphrodite, goddess of love
- Megara: Poseidon, lord of the sea
- Argos: Hera, wife of Zeus and queen of the gods

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.



70

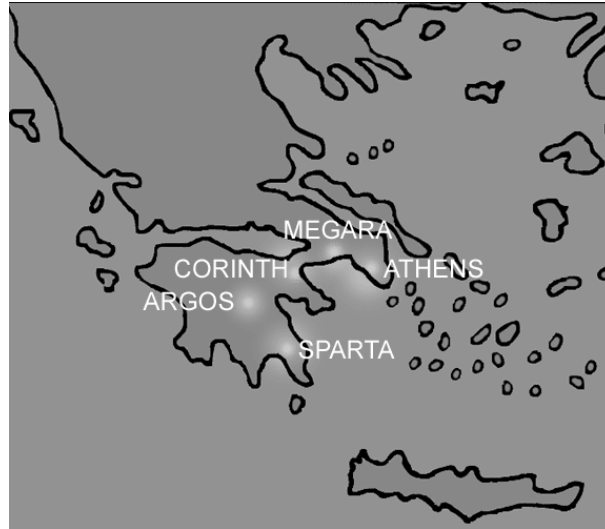
Teacher Note:

Transition: Sparta, Corinth, and Athens were all powerful city-states. But they were not the only city-states in ancient Greece.

Greek City-States

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

Each ran its city-state in its own way.



71

Teacher Note:

Transition: Loyalty to their respective city-states was very strong. But they still recognized that they were one people. They thought of themselves as Greeks.

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



72

Teacher Note:

Transition. If there was one thing on which all city-states agreed, it was that war must pause during the famous Greek Olympic games. No one wanted to miss the games. Once every four years, all disputes between city-states were put aside so that each and every Greek city-state could send its best athletes to compete in the games.

Greek Olympics

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



73

Teacher Notes:

The Olympics were not the only games city-states played, but the Olympics were the most important of all the games.

Greek Olympics

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

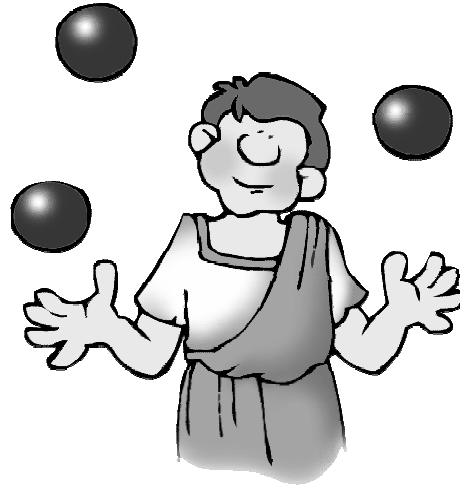


74

Greek Olympics

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

Only men could attend.



75

Teacher Notes:

Why do you think only men could attend?

Answer: The athletes did not wear uniforms or clothes of any kind. They could run a little faster that way. So, women were not allowed inside the stadium.

Greek Olympics

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



76

Teacher Notes:

What do you guess the winner of these important events might receive? (Get some answers.)

Answer: The actual prize was a wreath of laurel leaves. But all competitors were treated like heroes, just as we treat our most famous athletes today.

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

Teacher Notes:
See next slide for the answers.

Answer:

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

They thought of themselves as Greeks.



78

Teacher Notes:

Transition to next section, daily life: Although city-states governed themselves in various ways, rule by one, rule by a few, or rule by many, daily life in the ancient Greek city-states was very similar. Except in Sparta.



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

Teacher Notes:

In Sparta, girls went to school to learn to be good warriors. If Spartan wives wanted to attend a festival or visit a neighbor, they simply went. But then their men did not live at home. Spartan men lived in the soldiers' barracks until they retired, unless they were away fighting somewhere.

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



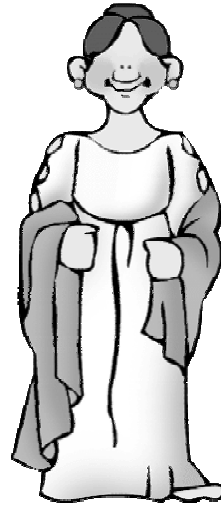
Men: Men ran the government, business, and fields. Men hunted, sailed, wrestled, and attended the Olympic Games.

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.

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.



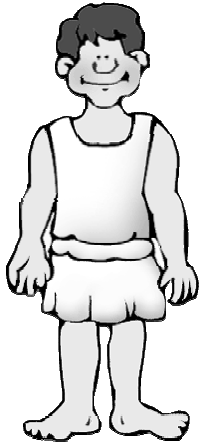
83

Teacher Notes:

Babies: When a baby was born, Greek men danced around the house in a ritual dance, holding the baby high, so everyone could see. Boy or girl, a healthy baby was cause for celebration.

Girls: Except in Sparta, girls in the rest of the Greek city-states had no rights. They helped their mother. They lived at home until they were married. Their husband was selected by their father; they had no say in the matter. In Sparta, girls went to school and, at age 20 or so, decided who they wished to marry and married them, if both parties agreed.

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

Teacher Notes:

Pets: Birds, dogs, goats, tortoises, and mice were all popular pets!

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

Teacher Notes:

Slaves: Most households in ancient Greece had slaves. Slaves either did all the work or helped with the work.

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

Teacher Notes:

The slaves in Athens did a great job of policing the city. However, other city-states did not follow Athens' lead. Other city-states used slaves to clean and cook, as manual laborers, and even as tutors, but they did not give slaves positions of authority. In Sparta, slaves were hunted down and killed if they showed any sign of leadership ability.

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

Teacher Notes:

Homes: Larger homes might have had a kitchen, bathing room, dining room, and sewing room. The Greeks were very clean. They believed in frequent bathing. Even in the smallest homes, most families had a tub tucked somewhere so they could bathe.

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.

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.

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.

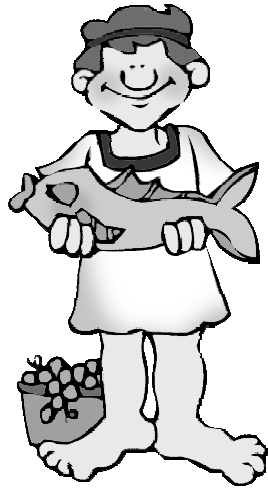


90

Teacher Notes:

The people often decorated their clothes to represent the city-state in which they lived. The ancient Greeks were very proud of their home city-state.

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

Teacher Notes:

The ancient Greeks used systems of irrigation and crop rotation. They were very good farmers. Slaves, women, and children worked the fields.

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

Teacher Notes:

Jewelry was made from metal and painted clay. The Greeks loved beauty. If they could trade for gold, they used it. Their craftsmen were marvelous. Their jewelry was ornate and beautiful. They made perfume at home.

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

Teacher Notes:

The Greeks admired blonde hair. Many tried bleaching their hair. Men cut their hair short and, unless they were soldiers, many wore beards.

Greek Daily Life



Barbershops:

Barbershops first became popular in ancient Greece.

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

94

Teacher Notes:

The barbershops were packed. Greek citizens (free men) stood inside and outside. They shouted back and forth their opinions on everything.

Barbershops were an important part of the social life of ancient Greek men.

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.

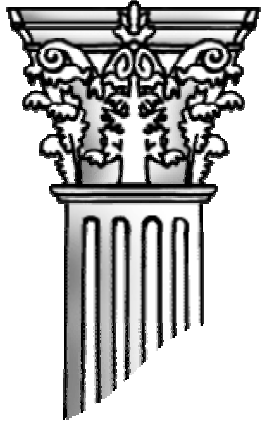


95

Teacher Notes:

There were dances for funerals, for celebrations, for various religious reasons.

Quiz



Question #1

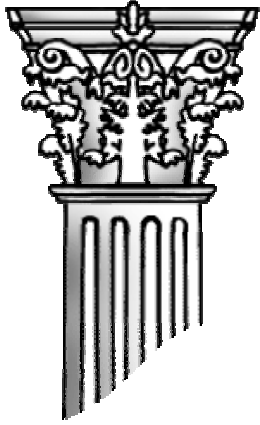
Where did Spartan men live
when they were in Sparta?

At home

With their parents

In the soldiers' barracks

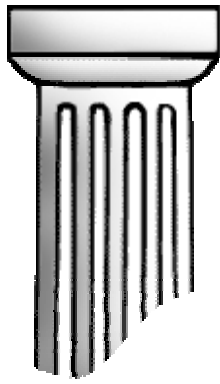
Quiz



Answer #1

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

Quiz

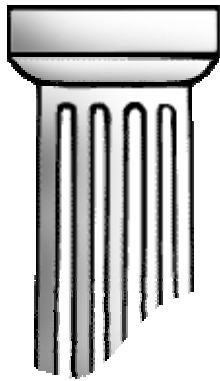


Question #2

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

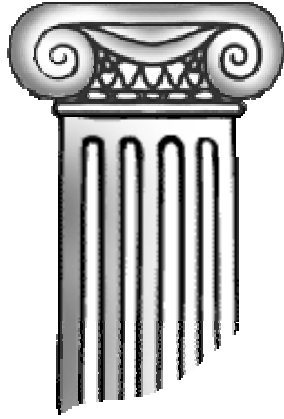
Quiz



Answer #2

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

Quiz

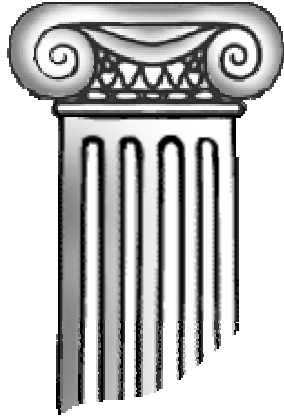


Question #3

What important thing happened at the barbershops besides grooming?

News was spread
Meat was sold
Stamps were purchased

Quiz



Answer #3

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

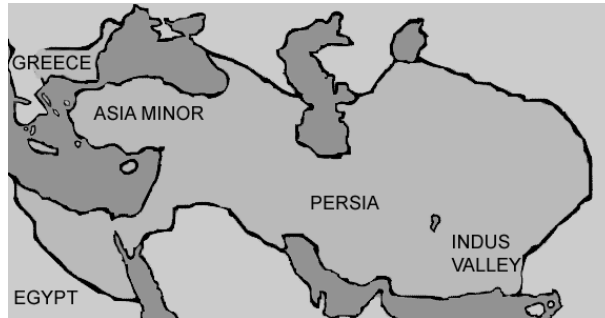


Wars and Expansion

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

Teacher Notes:

Greece was not alone in the ancient world. Egypt was flourishing. Other civilizations were developing around the Mediterranean. One of the largest and most powerful was the Persian Empire.

The Persian Wars:

Marathon, Thermopylae, Salamis

Turkey had fallen under Persian rule.

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



104

Teacher Notes:

The modern country of Turkey was a boat ride away from ancient Greece. Remember all those towns the ancient Greeks built in early times? Some were still flourishing. Some were located along the Turkish coast. They had fallen under Persian rule. They were very unhappy about it. Athens sent supplies to help them out.

Transition: Those supplies included weapons.

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

Teacher Notes:

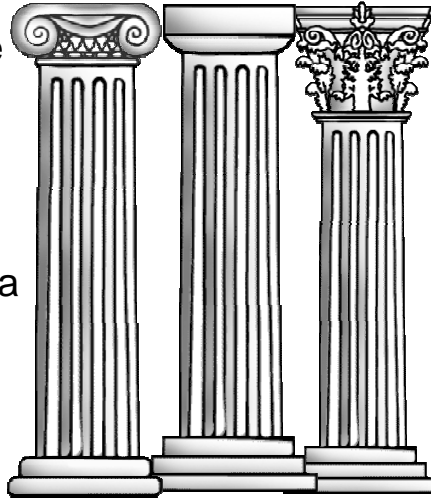
Xerxes, the Persian King, was furious about how the battles had been going. For the third major battle, the Battle of Salamis, he sent an incredible number of Persian ships to wage war on Greece to make sure the Greeks would be totally destroyed. Xerxes was so confident of success that he had his slaves carry a golden throne from Persia and set it up on a hillside overlooking the Greek harbor, so he could be comfortable while he watched the Greeks die. But the Greeks did not die. Their small ships could maneuver better. The Greeks were able to toss burning wood aboard the Persian ships and get safely away. Those Persian sailors who made it to land were greeted by the Spartan army. The Spartans killed them all. When Xerxes saw how the battle was going, he ran away and left his army behind.

While Athens burned the Persian ships, Sparta marched north at full strength and defeated the Persian army coming in from that direction. The Greeks took the day! The Persian threat to Greece was ended.

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

Teacher Notes:

The Greeks were fairly certain that the Persians would not immediately return. They wanted to be prepared if the Persians ever came back. They wanted to be able to fund a war instantly. The Persian Wars had shown all of Greece that if the city-states stood together against a common foe, they could defeat even a giant like the Persian Empire. But they needed a strong army and a strong navy to win. Athens had a strong navy. Sparta always had a strong army. All the city-states needed was funding, a way to quickly get ready for war, to be able to quickly provide more ships and more supplies as needed. They decided a central treasury, a pot of money put aside to quickly fix problems, was a good solution.

The Delian League was formed to create a treasury. Every city-state put money into the treasury on a routine basis. It was not a tax. It was voluntary. This shared treasury grew bigger and bigger. Its purpose was to have money available to instantly equip a fighting force as needed. Each city-state in the League had one vote. Votes were taken to determine whether or not the Delian League would protect various Greek cities not only in Greece but also in Greek-established cities around the Mediterranean. Monies were also used to defend coastal cities against pirates. It was a very clever idea.

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

Teacher Notes:

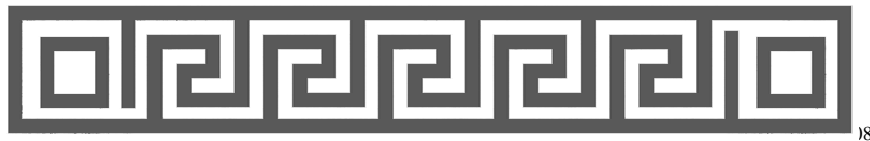
What would you guess was the reason the city-states chose Athens to guard the treasury? Corinth would seem a more natural choice since they were the famous bankers. (Get some answers.)

Answer: Athens created the idea of the League. Originally, the treasury was held at Delos. But Athens moved it to Athens; they wanted the bookkeeping fee. They wanted the money and the power that went with it in their hands. Athens had many friends among the various city-states in ancient Greece. These city-states supported the move to keep Athens on friendly terms. The other city-states were not happy about it, but they went along with it. Athens was a very powerful and important ancient city-state.

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

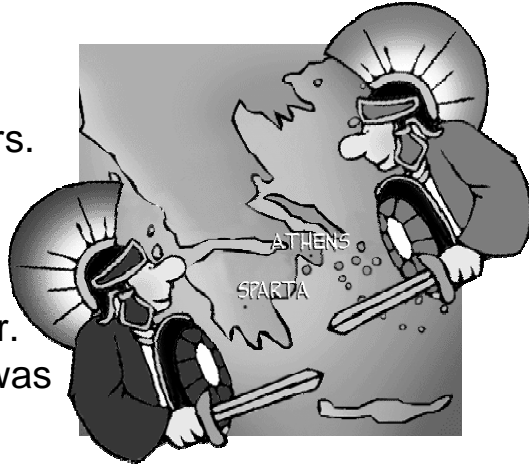
Teacher Notes:

From Sparta's point of view, the Athenians were frivolous. Any Spartan would have told you that the Athenians were usually wasting their time dancing around, reciting poetry, when they ought to be out marching and getting in shape for war. From the Athenians' point of view, the Spartans were militant fanatics. Any Athenian would have told you that the Spartans were always drilling instead of enjoying life.

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

Teachers Notes:

The war did not start over the Delian League treasury. One day, Sparta and Athens were having a typical silly argument over nothing. Only this time, that argument escalated into a war that lasted for nearly 30 years. No one is sure where the Delian League treasury was moved after Athens fell. Some historians say it was relocated to Sparta. Others say it ended up at Corinth. The biggest effect of the Peloponnesian Wars was that, shortly after the war, the government of Athens became a monarchy.

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.

Alexander

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

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



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.

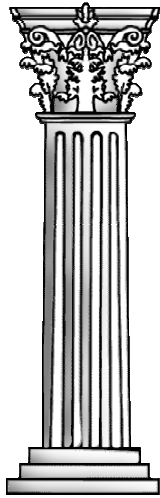


112

Teacher Notes:

Alexander also had military goals. He wanted to conquer the world—at least the known world, as far as the Greeks were concerned. But he also truly did want to spread Greek culture and language. He believed it was the best culture in the world. Some historians refer to Alexander as the Great Greek, although his actual title was king of Macedonia.

Alexander

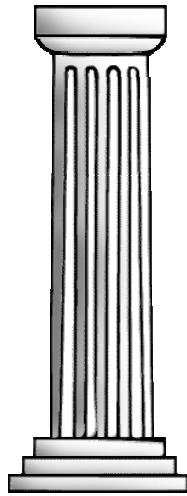


Like all Greeks, he loved to establish new cities. He built over 70 cities in the short time he was a ruler.

Everywhere he went, he introduced:

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

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.

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

Teacher Notes:

Thousands of books have been written about Alexander the Great. He was, and is, one of the most famous men in history. Alexander was not a Greek by birth. He was a Macedonian. But he might as well have been Greek, and the Greeks adopted him as their own. Many scholars refer to Alexander as the Great Greek.

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

Teacher Notes:
See next slide for the answers.

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.



Gifts from the Greeks

118

Gifts from the Greeks

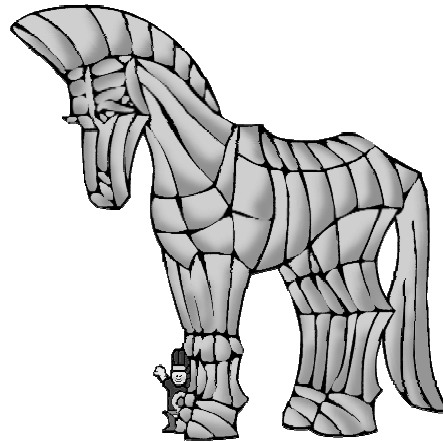
The earliest Greek civilizations thrived nearly 4000 years ago. Yet their culture still impacts our lives today in the arts, philosophy, science, math, literature, and politics.



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

Teacher Notes:

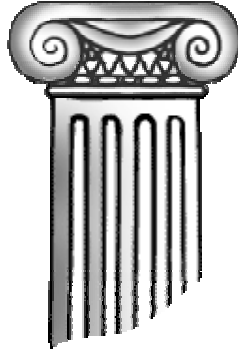
Ask: Where do you think people got the expression, "Beware of Greeks bearing gifts?"

Answer: From the legend of the Trojan Horse

Greek Architecture:

The Greeks invented three types of columns:

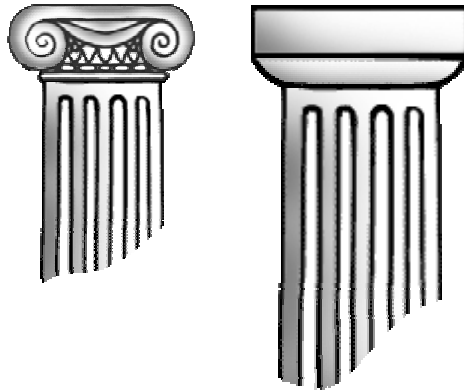
1. Ionic



Greek Architecture:

The Greeks invented three types of columns:

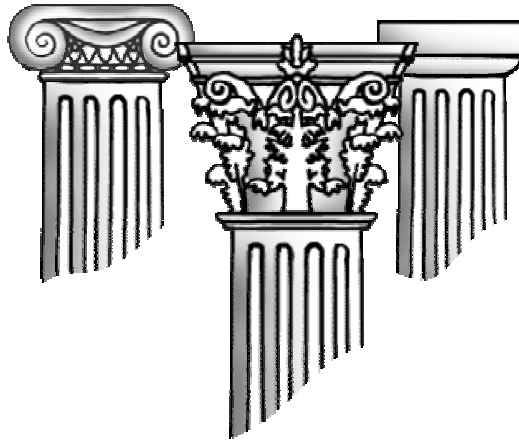
1. Ionic
2. Doric



Greek Architecture:

The Greeks invented three types of columns:

1. Ionic
2. Doric
3. Corinthian



123

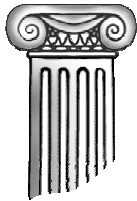
Teachers Notes:

Suggestion: You may wish to present these columns in order of invention, rather than alphabetically. If so, first have students identify each column top by name. Then say something like, "The Ionic style is the most simple. That style was invented first. The Doric design was created next. The Corinthian style, the most complicated, was invented last. If you lived in any city-state in Ancient Greece, you would have been able to see all three designs all over town. These beautiful designs were invented by the ancient Greeks. They are used today on buildings all over the world."

Gifts from the Greeks

Here are more gifts the Greeks gave the world:

Trial by
Jury



124

Teacher Notes for Gifts from the Greeks—Trial by Jury:

Ask: What city-state put the famous teacher Socrates on trial? (Athens)

Ask: What was the verdict? (Guilty)

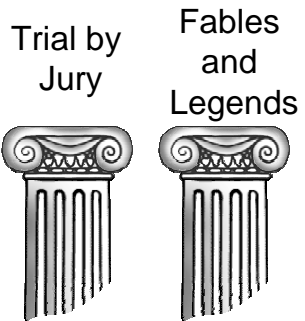
Ask: How many people were on the jury? (Over 200)

Ask: How does that compare with our juries today in this country? (We typically have 12 jurors.)

Discussion question: Why do you think ancient Greece felt it necessary to have so many jurors?

Possible answers: Safety in numbers. In Ancient Athens, anyone could bring someone to trial for any reason. Once there, you had to prove they were guilty. The accused had to prove they were innocent. If they were found guilty, the city-state paid for the trial. If they were found innocent, the accuser had to pay for the trial. You did not accuse someone of a crime unless you were really sure you could prove they were guilty. A trial was far too costly.

Gifts from the Greeks



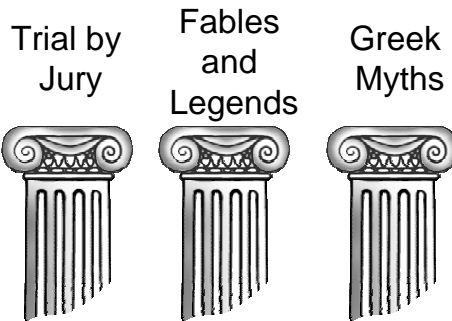
125

Teacher Notes for Gifts from the Greeks—Fables and Legends:

Ask: What is the definition of a fable?

Ask: What is the definition of a legend?

Gifts from the Greeks



126

Teacher Notes for Gifts from the Greeks—Greek Myths:

Ask: What is the definition of a myth?

Ask: Who can tell me the name of one of the gods mentioned in this presentation?

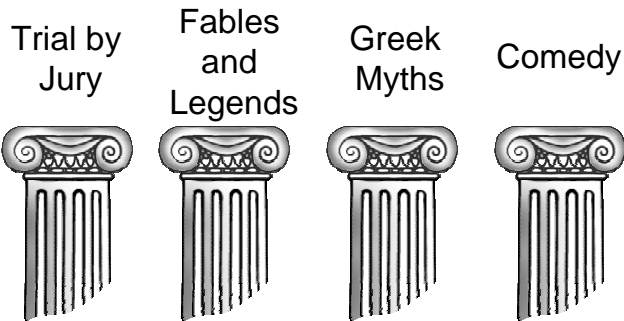
Answer:

- Zeus – king of the gods
- Hades – his brother, king of the underworld
- Apollo – one of Zeus' sons

Ask: Who remembers the story of Apollo's oracle? (Get some show of hands.)

Ask: Was the oracle a goddess? (No. Apollo gave the bracelet she wore magical powers. But no one knew that except Apollo and Apollo's oracle.)

Gifts from the Greeks



127

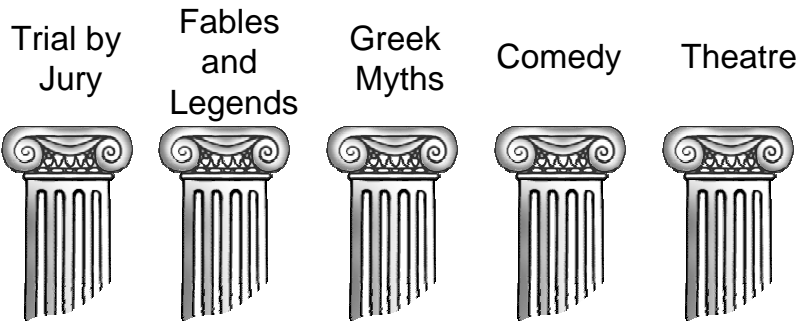
Teacher Notes for Gifts from the Greeks—Comedy:

Ask: What is a comedy?

Ask: Are comedies always funny?

Ask: Who invented the comedy as a play form? (The Greeks!)

Gifts from the Greeks



128

Teacher Notes for Gifts from the Greeks—Theatre:

Ask: The Greeks build wonderful theatres that could seat many thousands of people. They had a unique design. How were they built?

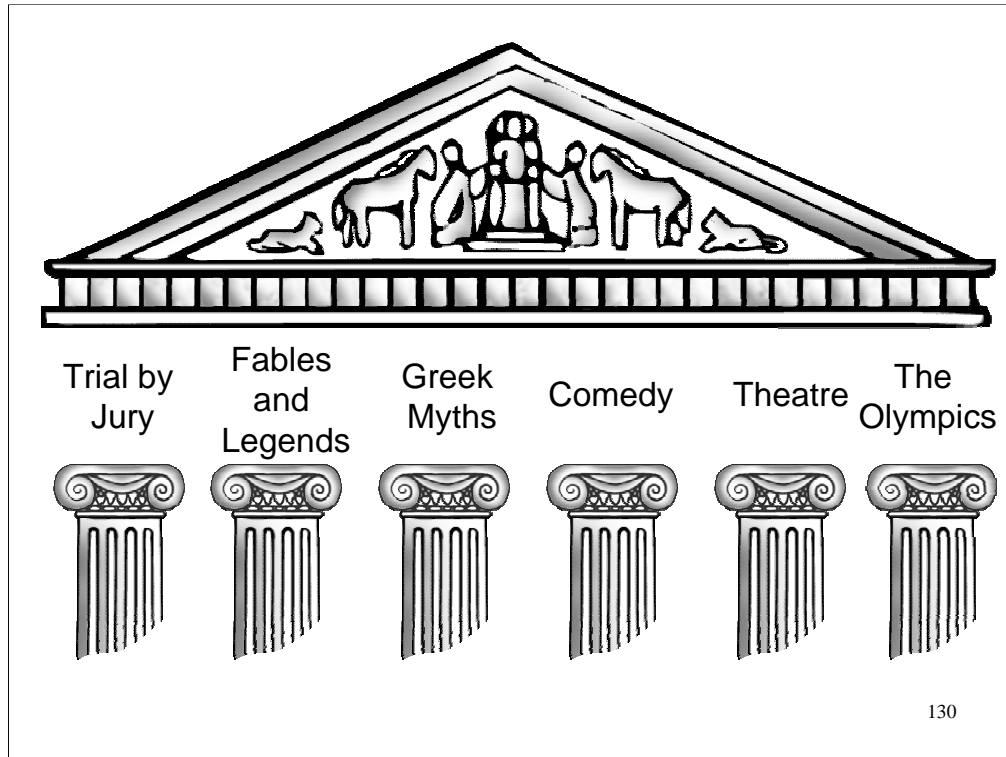
Answer: Without a roof. They were open-air theatres.

Conclusion



129

The Greeks started these. Who attended them? Men only.



Teacher Notes:

Discussion Question: Looking at this chart of gifts from the ancient Greeks, which do you think is the most important gift listed, and why?

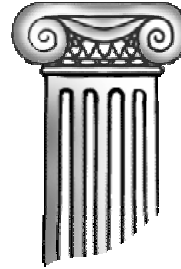
Discussion Question: Which important gift is missing from this list?
(Democracy)

If you do not get the answer you need, ask: How about government? Did the Greeks govern themselves in any special way that has meaning today?

Remind students that democracy was a form of government in Athens only. Athens reverted to a monarchy less than 100 years later, not because democracy failed, but because the Spartans conquered them. Although democracy survived less than 100 years in Athens, we still credit the Greeks with the invention of democracy. After all, they tried it first!

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.



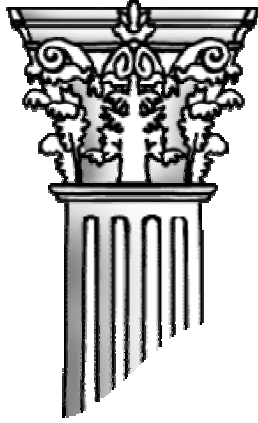
131

Teacher Notes:

Answers to this quiz:

1. In Europe, on the Ionian Peninsula
2. The Mediterranean Sea
3. A fable is a story that ends with a lesson to be learned.
4. 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.
5. A myth is a story about one or more magical deities. A myth is not true.
6. Zeus (Poseidon, Apollo, Athena, Hades)
7. Athens (Sparta, Corinth, Megara, Argos)
8. Trial by jury (for example)

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?

132

Teacher Notes:

Answers:

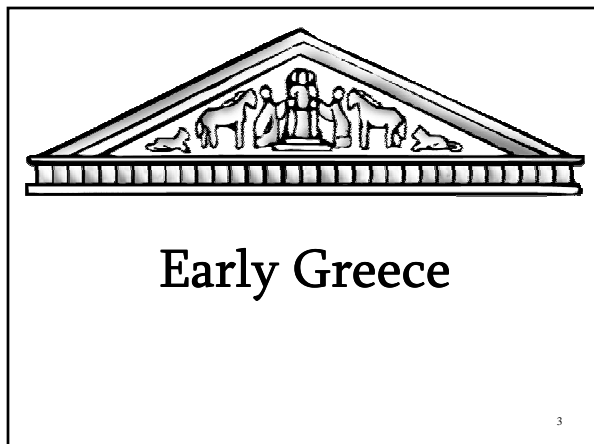
1. Common language, common history
2. Rule by a few
3. Rule of the majority
4. To prepare for war against a common foe
5. Spread Greek knowledge and Greek language



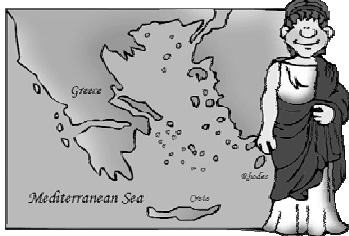
Ancient Greece

- **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

2



Ancient Greece



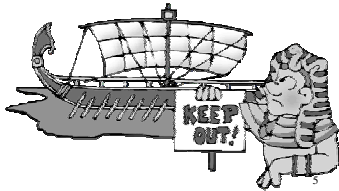
Greece is a country in Europe. In ancient times, people lived along the huge coastline where food was plentiful.

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

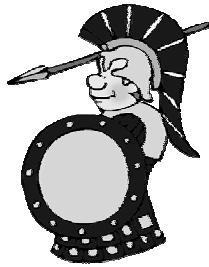
"Good thing we did not build there!" the Greeks agreed happily.



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.

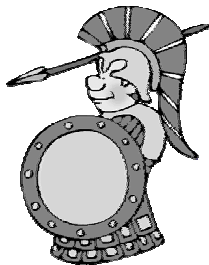


The Dorians had iron weapons!

8

The Dorians

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



Greece fell into a dark age!

9

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**



16

Greek Fables

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



17

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.



18

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.



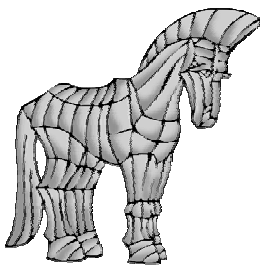
The Trojan Horse

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.



The Trojan Horse

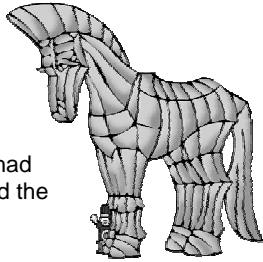


"Let's pretend to sail away. We'll leave a gift to end the war, a wooden horse with thirty men hidden inside. At night, these men can sneak out and open the gates of Troy!"

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.

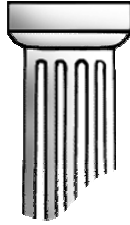


30

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.

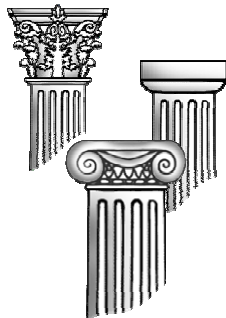


47

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.”

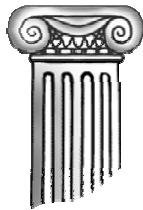


58

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.

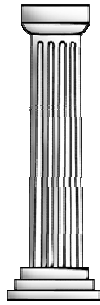


60

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.

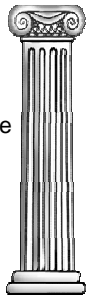


61

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.

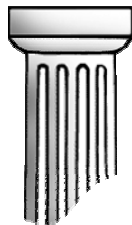


62

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.

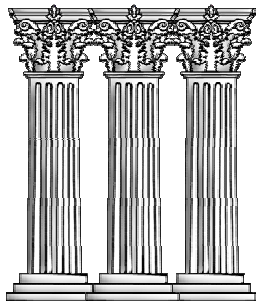


65

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.

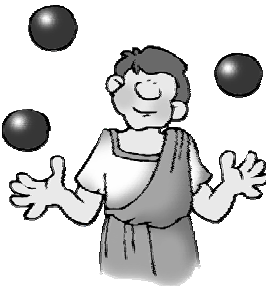


74

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

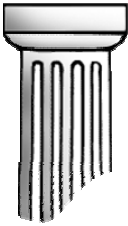


Answer #1

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

97

Quiz



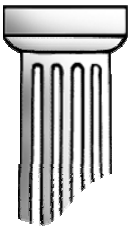
Question #2

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

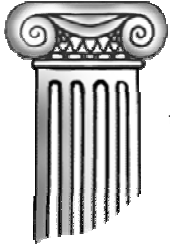


Answer #2

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

99

Quiz



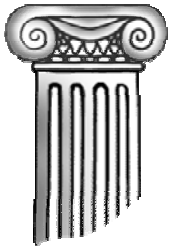
Question #3

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.

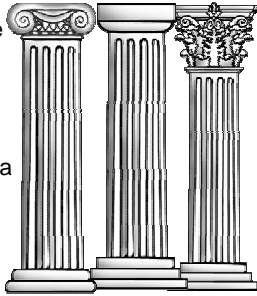
Persia forgot that although the Greeks often fought among themselves, they stood together against a common enemy.

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?

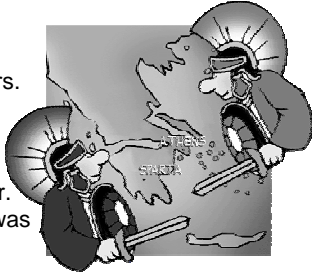


18

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.

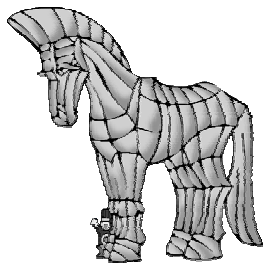


119

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.

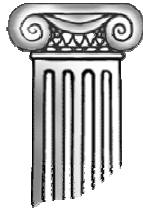


120

Greek Architecture:

The Greeks invented three types of columns:

1. Ionic

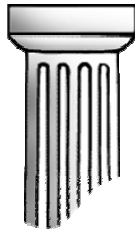
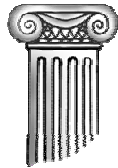


121

Greek Architecture:

The Greeks invented three types of columns:

1. Ionic
2. Doric

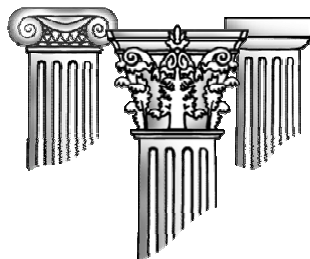


122

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



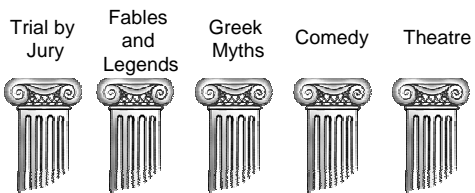
126

Gifts from the Greeks



127

Gifts from the Greeks

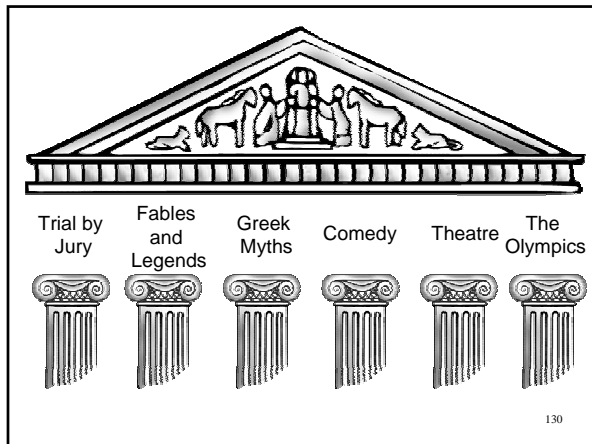


128

Conclusion




129




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.



131

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?

132
