**Ancient Greece Information from the Textbook Name:**

**Ancient Greece Text Questions p. 72-73**

1. How did the **geography** (location and landforms) of Ancient Greece influence the lives of the people?
2. a) What was the **polis**?

b) In what way was the polis important to the Greeks?

1. Who was **Aristotle** and why was he important?
2. **List 6 rules** for being allowed to be a **citizen of a city state**.
3. Why were certain groups of people excluded from citizenship?

City-States of Ancient Greece

Word Web

**P. 73 Famous Philosophers**

**Plato** – Ancient Greek philosopher.

-He thought the ideal *polis* should have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ citizens.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – Ancient Greek philosopher.

-He thought that:

1. all citizens should recognize each other, and
2. all should participate fully in the life of the *polis*.

**P. 73 – 77 Sparta and Athens**

**SPARTA and ATHENS** are the city-states that we know the most about today.

The two had very different values:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Spartan Values** | **Athenian Values** |
| * Political system where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ controlled everything.
* No freedom, worked for the good of the state.
 | * Democratic political system where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had a say.
* Individual freedom.
 |

**Life in Sparta p. 74-75**

**Military** – All men were 1st a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* The role of women was to raise healthy children to serve the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Values of Spartan Life:**

1. **Duty**
2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
3. **Loyalty**

**Government –** Controlled everything, protected the state, and supervised everything.

* + Outlawed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ travel, so few foreigners were let in (wanted to control the outside influence on the people of Sparta).
	+ Power was in the hands of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (men). Women’s value was as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, however they were free to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ without a man,and could train for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ also.

**Slaves** – These were the descendants of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people.

* + They worked the land to feed the citizens.
	+ They were not owned by specific people, but by the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and were assigned to farm a specific area.

**Craftspeople** – These people made the products that were needed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (For example: weapons, wine, leather)

**Trade** - There were few \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_or traders because they did **not believe in trade in Sparta**, they did not want to depend on others for what they needed but preferred to make their own things.

**Education** – Their formal schooling system was the key to the Spartan way of life.

-It was deliberately **tough** and **simple**, so that children would learn the **main goals** and become an **ideal Spartan** (*See questions at bottom of the page*).

 - **Both girls and boys** were educated by their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the first 6 years of life, if they passed a **health inspection after birth** (if they did not pass this inspection, they were considered useless and left to die).

 - After 6 years:

* **Boys** spent **24 years** being educated by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They were not adults until the age of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* **Girls** were taught to **read, write, dance**, and were given a demanding program of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that included running, wrestling, discus, and javelin.

***Questions:*** Answer the questions on p. 75, #1-4 in your notebook or

Life in Athens p. 76-77

Athens was very different than Sparta in many ways:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Athens** | **Sparta** |
| **Beliefs** | Welcomed change | Avoided change |
| **Freedoms** | Welcomed individual freedom for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ citizens, but they still had to **serve the** **army** and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | Freedom meant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, risk and danger and that it would result in chaos and insecurity. Therefore, they believed in **order and obedience**, not freedom. |
| **Citizen’s Duty** | To be free. | To serve the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| **Purpose of Education** | Well-rounded studies to develop both body and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | **Controlled carefully** because it was the key to their way of life, focus was on **toughness**. |
| **Method of Education** | Boys went to **private schools** (not run by the state) from **age 7-18**, and some would get a tutor afterwards. (At 18, boys would enter the army). | Boys went to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-run schools from **age 6-30**. Mostly schools focused on physical and army training. |
| **Opinion on Foreigners** | Open minded towards\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, although they **could not become citizens.**Welcomed trade and travel. | Prevented from foreign travel and foreigners were not welcome. They **did not trade** as they did not want to rely on anyone else for basic needs. |

**Slavery in Athens p.76**

* Slaves worked as:
* *Factory workers*
* *Farmer’s helpers*
* *House maids and servants*
* *Doctors*
* *Teachers*
* *Nurses*
* *Musicians*
* Slaves were owned by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Most people wanted to have 1 or 2, just like cars today.
* **Aristotle** called slaves “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
* Most were treated fairly even though they had **no legal rights**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mine slaves had it the worst.

**Democracy in Athens**

* There was no elected government like democracy today, but there were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **elected officials** that could act in the name of the Assembly, with different subcommittees of 50 people that would do specific duties.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_ citizens could attend meetings of the Assembly, and participate in making important decisions about the city-state.
* For some decisions, a minimum number of people (**a *quorum* of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people**) had to attend the Assembly.

Daily Life in Greece p. 78-79

A Typical Day in Ancient Greece:

* **Wake up** at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, **to bed** at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (unless there is a special party or festival to attend).
* Simple lifestyle because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helps them to **meet basic needs** and **provides entertainment**.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helps them to explain the world around them.

Housing

* **Public buildings** were made of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, **homes** were made of sun baked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bricks.
* Most homes:
	+ Faced the courtyard with windows.
	+ Were small with one or two rooms.
	+ Had separate areas for men and women.
	+ Had few furnishings. Every house had an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the god or goddess of the home, couches, tables, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for chairs, and chests for storage. Some homes had beds, some would just sleep on the floor.
	+ Were heated by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the winter months.

Farms:

* + - Harvesting different crops happened in different months:
	+ **May:**
	+ **Sept:**
	+ **Nov:**
		- Fields were ploughed and sown with crops in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
		- Work was done mostly by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ labour, but **hauling and carrying** were sometimes done by animals (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, mules and donkeys). Only the rich had **horses**!

Draw a **picture of a typical small farm in Ancient Greece,** as if you are looking down at it from the sky. Include: *animals, wheat field, vineyard for growing grapes, olive grove for growing olive trees, barley, beehives and a farm house.*

Foods of Ancient Greece p. 79

List the foods that were common in Ancient Greek times:

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

**MENU ASSIGNMENT:**

Now, **create a MENU** with **2 options for each meal of the day**: Breakfast, Lunch and Supper. Be sure to read p. 79 for ideas about what their meals would be like and what they would drink at different times of the day!

Use this as a rough copy, and then create a good copy that is colorful and creative to hand in (think about including fonts, descriptions about how things would be prepared and also pictures). Include a name for your restaurant that has Ancient Greek connections as well.

Research ways that Ancient Greeks would pay for food and services, and include prices for your items!

**Restaurant Name and Info: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Breakfast**

Option 1 Option 2

**Lunch**

Option 1 Option 2

**Supper**

Option 1 Option 2

**Prices Research** – Money in Ancient Greece

**Consider this:** What foods do you think they would have at **a feast**? Explain.

Clothing in Ancient Greece p. 79

* Men and women both wore robes / tunics made of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of cloth called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Men’s were **shorter** than women’s)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was optional and simply another piece of cloth underneath the robe.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were worn in cold weather, **hats** were sometimes worn to protect from the sun.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were the only footwear. (Barefoot if none).

Family p. 80

* **Household**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and any other relatives **PLUS** the house and the property (land).
* Property was **passed on** from one generation to the next.
* There were 2 main goals of a household:
1. Produce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and increase the property owned.
* **Arranged marriages** were planned by parents to increase the households **fame**, **credit**, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* ROLE OF WIFE / WOMEN: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ husband, have kids
	+ **Poor women** would work, **wealthy women** would supervise the household and stay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* ROLE OF HUSBAND / MEN: made all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for household / family.
	+ **Poor men** would work, **wealthy men** would go to the gymnasium or walk around (not at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very much).

**Gymnasium** –Not just a gym, but a place where the following took place:

* Exercise
* Social clubs
* Education
* Conversations
* Meetings