

LIVING IN ANCIENT GREECE**Video Quiz**

1. TRUE OR FALSE? Zeus was the god of the sea. _____
2. TRUE OR FALSE? Greek theaters were temples to the god Poseidon. _____
3. TRUE OR FALSE? The Olympian gods were from Mount Olympus. _____
4. TRUE OR FALSE? Dionysus was the god of wine and pleasure. _____
5. TRUE OR FALSE? Only men acted in ancient Greek plays. _____
6. TRUE OR FALSE? Oracles were women who spoke for the gods. _____
7. TRUE OR FALSE? Athena's temple was called the Parthenon. _____
8. TRUE OR FALSE? The world's first democracy began in Corinth. _____
9. TRUE OR FALSE? Centaurs were half-man and half-horse. _____
10. TRUE OR FALSE? The word acropolis means "high city." _____

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Vocabulary List

acropoli s: A Greek word meaning "high city." In Athens, the acropolis rises over the city. The Parthenon, the famous temple of Athena, is located in the acropolis.

agora: A marketplace or city square.

altar: A flat-topped block used for making offerings to a god or goddess.

Alexander the Great : One of the most famous ancient Greek conquerors who lived from 356-323 B.C. Alexander was the son of King Phillip of Macedonia. He conquered Egypt, Syria, Persia, and even part of India.

architect : A person who designs buildings.

archeologist : A person who studies the lives and cultures of ancient peoples. Archeologists excavate ancient cities and examine the things that were left behind by long forgotten people in order to understand how they lived.

aristocrat : A Greek word meaning "the best people." In ancient Greece, the aristocrats were rich land owners.

Aristotle : A famous Greek philosopher and writer.

Artemis : The ancient Greek goddess of the hunt.

Asclepius : The ancient Greek god of medicine.

Athena : The ancient Greek goddess of wisdom.

Apollo : The ancient Greek god of the sun.

centaur : A mythical creature that was half-man and half-horse.

chiton : Dresses worn by the women of ancient Greece.

city-states : The civilization of ancient Greece developed in many small, independent countries known as city-states. Each city-state had its own army, its own laws, and own form of government. Vatican city in Italy is a modern example of a city-state.

civilization : The total culture of a people. Civilized people are usually more advanced in science, art, and social organization than uncivilized people.

democracy : A word meaning "government by the people." This form of government was first created in the Greek city-state of Athens over 2400 years ago.

Dionysus : The ancient Greek god of wine and pleasure.

Golden Age 473-431 B.C. : The time when Athens was in its glory and was the cultural and financial center of the Greek world.

Greek influence : The many ways that Greek civilization has affected styles of art, architecture, religion, and thought in other cultures.

Hephaestus : The ancient Greek god of fire and metal-working.

Hera: The ancient Greek goddess considered to be the "mother of the gods." She was the jealous wife of Zeus, the king of the gods, and was the protector of families.

himation : A cloak worn by both men and women in ancient Greece.

Homer : The Greek poet and writer of the 8th century B.C. who is believed to have written the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey," two of the most famous books of all time.

hoplite : A well-armed Greek foot soldier.

immortal : Not mortal; able to live forever. The ancient Greek gods were believed to be immortal.

libation : Liquid, such as wine or oil, poured on the ground as an offering to the gods.

Mount Olympus : A mountain in Greece where most of the gods and goddesses were believed to have lived.

myths : Folk tales often telling about the great powers and adventures of the gods and goddesses. Even though myths may not be true, they can tell us a lot about what ancient people believed.

offering : A sacred gift to a god.

Olympian gods : The great gods who lived on Mount Olympus.

Olympic Games : Athletic competitions held every four years in honor of Zeus at his sanctuary at Olympia.

oracle : A place where prophecies are made; or a person who makes prophecies and who gives advice about the future.

orchestra : The place in a greek theater where actors performed.

Panathenaia : A birthday festival for the goddess Athena.

Parthenon : The famous temple of Athena in Athens.

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Vocabulary List (continued) and Vocabulary Activity

(continued on Blackline Master 4)

Pericles : A great statesman of ancient Athens who led and helped develop its democracy.

peplos : A long cloak worn by Greek women. The statue of Athena in the Parthenon wore a peplos. A new peplos was woven for the goddess each year and presented to her on the birthday festival, the Panathenaia.

philosopher : A greek word meaning "lover of knowledge." Philosophers studied and wrote about the meaning of life and about science.

Plato : A famous Greek philosopher and writer.

polythemism : The worship of many gods and goddesses.

Poseidon : The ancient Greek god of the sea.

Ptolemy : The name of 14 different Greek rulers of Egypt from 323 to 30 B.C. Ptolemy I was a general in the army of Alexander the Great.

remote : Far away; a distant place.

Roman Empire : A great and powerful empire that ruled nearly all of Europe and parts of Africa and Asia for many centuries. The capital of this empire was in Rome, which is today the capital of Italy. The Roman Empire was most powerful from about 300 B.C. to around 400 A.D. After conquering Greece, the Romans came to rule Egypt as well in 30 B.C.

sacrifice : An offering to a god. In ancient Greece, living animals were killed as sacrifices and some of their flesh was burned as an offering.

sanctuary : A holy place.

Socrates : A famous Greek philosopher and writer.

Western Civilization : The civilization that developed in the countries that once made up the western half of the Roman Empire. Through the Romans, who adopted many aspects of Greek civilization, Greek ideas spread across these lands. That is why ancient Greece is called "The Birthplace of Western Civilization."

Zeus : King of the Greek gods and father of many of the most important gods and goddesses; also god of the sky and weather.

Vocabulary Activity :

From the Vocabulary List, find the following:

1. The names of three types of clothing worn by the ancient Greeks.
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

2. The names of four famous Greek writers and/or philosophers.
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____

3. The names of nine different gods and goddesses of ancient Greece.
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____
 7. _____
 8. _____
 9. _____

LIVING IN ANCIENT GREECE

Timeline

2000 B.C. Arrival of the first Greek-speaking people on the mainland of Greece.

1600 B.C. Rise of the Mycenaean culture in Greece.

1200 B.C. Trojan War.

1100 B.C. Mycenaean culture disappears.

900 B.C. Sparta is founded.

800 B.C. Greeks use Phoenician writing to create their own written language.

776 B.C. The first Olympic games are held at Olympia in honor of the god Zeus.

750 B.C. The writer Homer is believed to have been alive. Greeks found colonies in distant regions.

663 B.C. The great Egyptian city of Thebes is sacked by the Assyrians.

600 B.C. Phoenician sailors are travelling by ship around Africa.

586 B.C. Jerusalem is destroyed by King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon.

585 B.C. May the 28th of 585 B.C. is believed to be the first accurately known date in human history because the Greek astronomer Thales of Miletus predicts and records a solar eclipse.

534 B.C. The first Greek plays called "tragedies" are performed.

500 B.C. Certain people in Greece are teaching that the earth is ball-shaped, not a flat disc. The first steel is being made in India. Greece begins a fifty-year war with Persia.

490 B.C. Greece defeats Persian invaders at the battle of Marathon.

483 B.C. The Buddha, founder of Buddhism, dies in India.

457 B.C. Beginning of the "Golden Age" of Athens. Democracy develops under the guidance of Pericles.

447 B.C. The Parthenon is being built.

390 B.C. A Greek astronomer suggests that the planets Venus and Mercury may orbit the sun.

332 B.C. The Macedonian Greek, Alexander the Great, conquers Egypt, bringing Greek culture to that land. The Egyptians believe he is a god and make him a pharaoh. Alexandria, a great city of science and culture, is founded in Egypt in honor of Alexander the Great.

324 B.C. Greece declares Alexander the Great to be a god.

323 B.C. Alexander the Great dies. The Macedonian rulers called the Ptolemies begin to govern Egypt.

260 B.C. The great wall of China is begun.

170 B.C. The first paved roads are being built in Rome.

148 B.C. Macedonia becomes a Roman province.

146 B.C. Rome destroys the Greek city-state of Corinth.

91 B.C. The great wall of China is completed.

31 B.C. Rome defeats the last Greek ruler at the Battle of Actium.

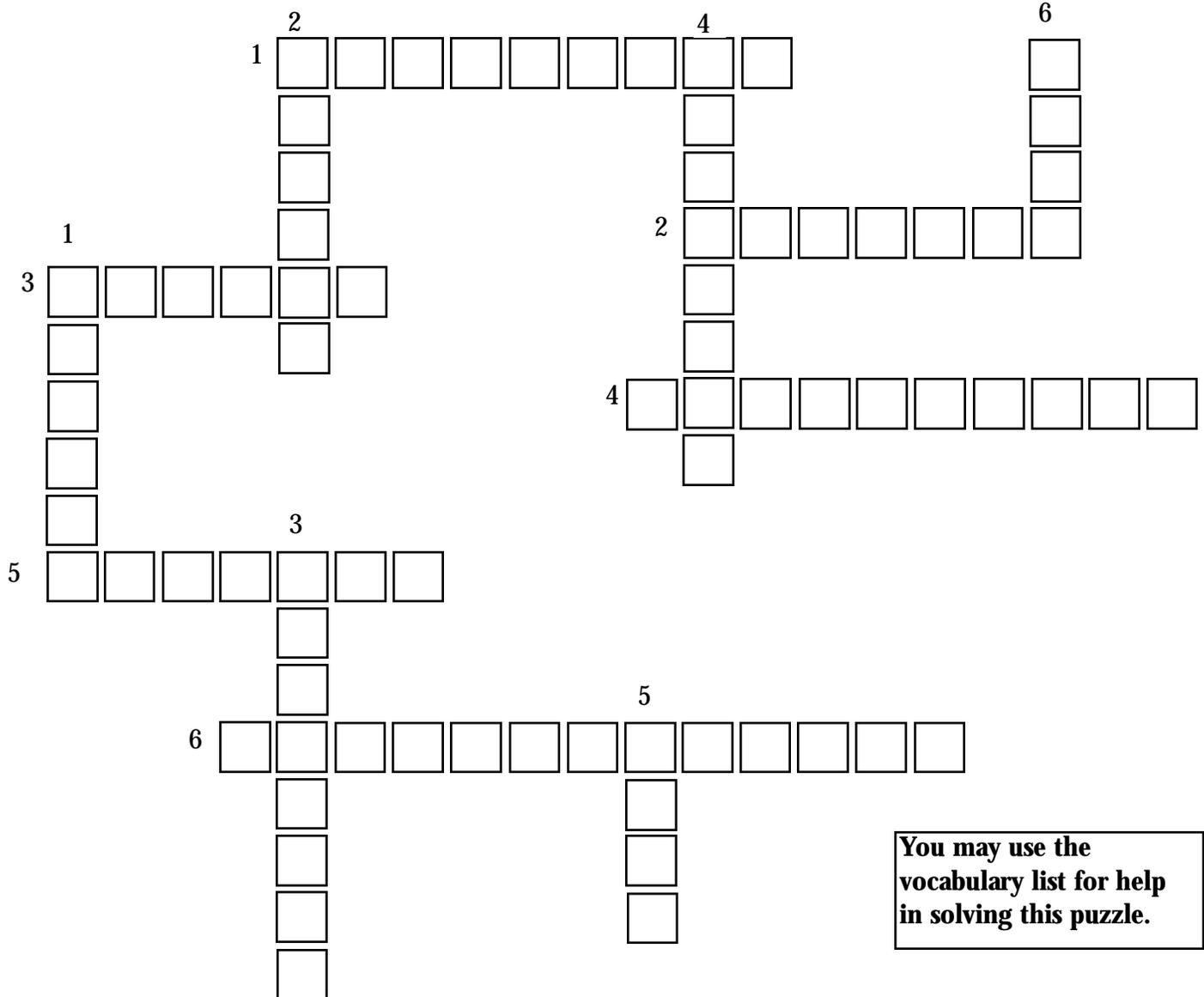
Timeline Learning Activity

Using the timeline, find:

1. The first accurately known date of an event in history.
2. The year the first Olympic games were held
3. The year the first tragedies were performed in Greek theaters.

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Crossword Puzzle



You may use the vocabulary list for help in solving this puzzle.

ACROSS

1. The highest part of a Greek city was its _____.
2. The festival of Zeus was celebrated every four years at the town of _____ and was famous all across Greece for its athletic contests.
3. The Parthenon was a temple to the goddess _____.
4. In ancient Greece, animals were killed as _____ to the gods.
5. Mount _____ was believed to be the home of many of ancient Greece's greatest gods and goddesses.
6. The civilization of ancient Greece developed near the shores of the _____ Sea.

DOWN

1. _____ was the ancient Greek god of the sun.
2. The world's first democracy developed in the city-state of _____.
3. _____ was the ancient Greek god of the sea.
4. The Greeks thought their gods were _____; that is, that they would never die.
5. Forces from the Italian city of _____ conquered Greece and adopted many Greek ways, which they then spread across western Europe.
6. The wife of Zeus and protector of families was called _____.

LIVING IN ANCIENT GREECE**Post-Test**

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. The Olympic games were originally held to honor the god _____.
2. The biggest and most beautiful temple in Athens, called the _____, was built to be the home for the goddess of wisdom named _____.
3. In ancient Greece, sailors made offerings to the god _____ who ruled the sea, so they would have safe journeys.
4. If a man in ancient Greece wished to know what was going to happen in the future, he might ask an _____, a person who acted as the voice of a god.
5. An altar to the god Dionysus could be found in ancient Greek _____.
6. Asclepius was the god of _____.
7. The Olympic games were held every _____ years.
8. A wine drinker might offer a libation, a splash of wine to _____, the god of wine and pleasure.
9. Winners of the Olympic games received _____ as prizes.
10. Pericles was famous for having helped Athens develop the world's first _____ government.