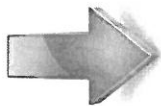
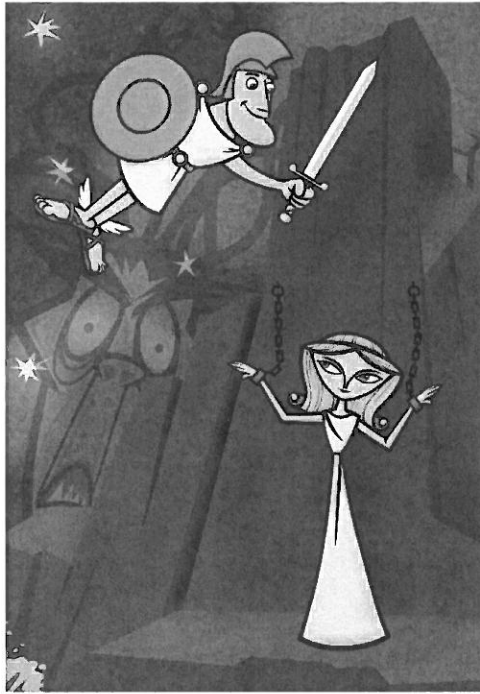


NAME: _____ CLASS: _____

GREEK PACKET



Packet Due March 30th



- ☐ Section 1: Greek Gods and Goddesses
- ☐ Section 2: Greek Theater (11 Questions)
- ☐ Section 3: Culture of Ancient Greece & Philosophy
- ☐ Section 4: The Wisest of Men (Socrates reading and questions)
- ☐ Section 5: Sparta and Athens (Fill in blanks and “words to know”)
- ☐ Section 6: Alexander the Great Graphic Organizer (use your book and internet)
- ☐ Section 7: The Age of Pericles and Democracy
- ☐ Section 8: 2 Column Notes
- ☐ Section 9: Ideas of Pythagoras and Reminders of Troy

Greek Gods and Goddesses

The Greeks believed that in the beginning of the earth there was a huge void called Chaos. From this void, eventually, came the Titans led by Chronos. Zeus, the son of Chronos, was the leader of the next race of gods—the Olympians. These were the gods and goddesses worshiped by the ancient Greeks.

The Olympian gods were human in form. They were not the half beast, half human gods of the Egyptians. They were greater, more powerful and more beautiful than mortal man.

The Greeks prayed to these Olympians for divine help and favors. They offered libations of milk, wine, cake, vegetables or fruit. They also offered sacrifices of bulls, goats, rams or pigs.

There were endless religious festivals in every part of Greece. Athens' great festival the Panathenaea is such an example. There were also shrines and statues to the gods in every part of Greece. The magnificent Parthenon of Athens honored the goddess Athena. At Delphi was the sacred shrine of Apollo.

But the Greeks religion lacked scriptures or dogma. Since they had no strict theology, they were able to question literally everything in the pursuit of truth. And question they did!

Following is a list and description of each of the Olympians:

1. Zeus was the supreme ruler. He was the cloud-gatherer, lord of the sky and the rain god. He also wielded the terrible thunderbolt.
2. Hera was Zeus's wife and sister. She was the protectress of marriage, married women and the home.
3. Poseidon was Zeus's brother and the god of the sea. He also gave the horse to man.
4. Hades was brother to Zeus and Poseidon. He was ruler of the underworld and the dead. (The Greeks, unlike the Egyptians, had a negative concept of the afterlife. Therefore, Hades was not widely worshiped. As Pluto, the god of agriculture, he was very honored.)
5. Pallas Athena was the daughter of Zeus alone. She had no mother. In the *Illiad* she is a battle goddess. Later she is seen as the goddess of reason, wisdom and purity.
6. Apollo was the son of Zeus and Leto. He was the healer, the archer god, sun god, god of light and master musician.

7. Artemis was Apollo's twin sister. She was the lady of wild things, the huntress, maiden goddess, and moon goddess.
8. Aphrodite was the goddess of love and beauty. She was "foam-born." In most tales she is the wife of Hephaestus, god of the forge.
9. Hermes was the son of Zeus and messenger to mortals, god of commerce, god of thieves and mischief makers.
10. Ares was the god of war and the son of Zeus and Hera. He was bloodstained and murderous.
11. Hephaestus was the god of fire and artisans. He was ugly and lame and was the protector of smiths.
12. Hestia was the sister of Zeus. She was goddess of the hearth, the symbol of home.

Activities

1. Apply the information presented on the Olympians to identify the Greek gods and goddesses on the following page. Indicate your answers with letters.

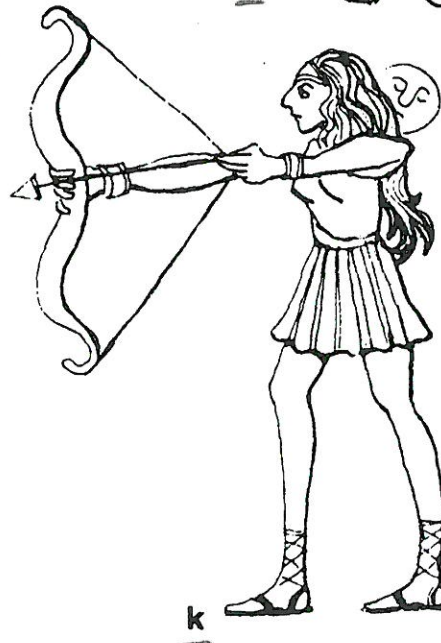
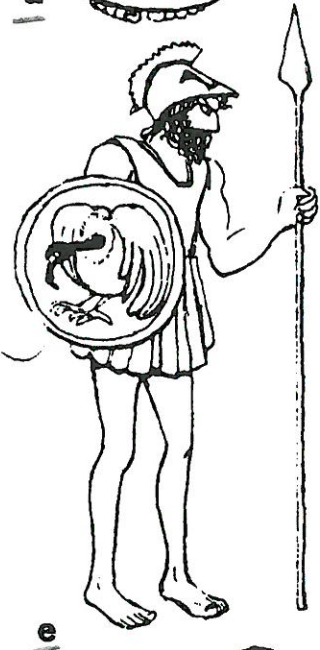
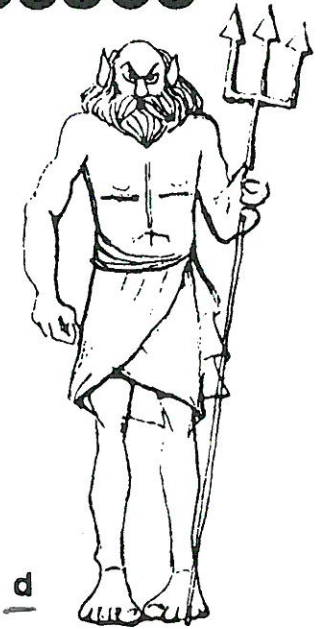
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| _____ 1. Zeus | _____ 7. Artemis |
| _____ 2. Hera | _____ 8. Aphrodite |
| _____ 3. Poseidon | _____ 9. Hermes |
| _____ 4. Hades | _____ 10. Ares |
| _____ 5. Athena | _____ 11. Hephaestus |
| _____ 6. Apollo | _____ 12. Hestia |

2. Use books on Greek and Roman mythology to find the Roman counterparts for the Greek gods and goddesses. Make a chart like that below.

God or Goddess of	Greek	Roman
Love	Aphrodite	Venus
War		
Sea		
Commerce		

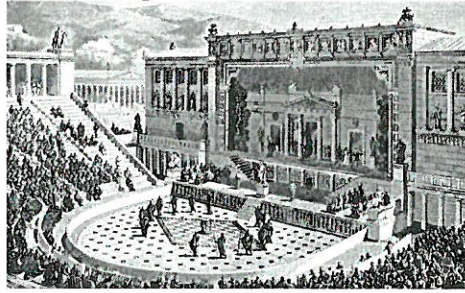
3. After you identify the Greek gods and goddesses on the next page, color each one of them with crayons, colored pencils or pens. Take a piece of white poster board and draw a mountain that covers most of the poster. Cut out the figures of the gods and goddesses and paste them in a group near the top of the mountain. Color the mountain, vegetation, trees and the sky. At the bottom of your poster print *Gods and Goddesses on Mt. Olympus*.

Greek Gods and Goddesses



Greek Theater

(Worksheet reprinted with permission from Mark Twain Media, Inc.)



Greek theater began over 2,500 years ago. It began in the religious festivals that honored Dionysus, the Greek god of wine and the harvest. The festivals grew in popularity and importance until, at its peak, the great theater festival in Athens lasted six days. Over 15,000 people attended the festival each year.

The earliest plays were stories told by a chorus of men and boys. According to legend, one day a man named Thespis stepped out of the chorus and spoke alone. The chorus then responded to his speeches. Thespis was the first actor. Today we call actors *Thespians* in his honor. Later, the number of actors increased to three in addition to the chorus.

Each actor in the Greek theater played more than one role. To portray different roles, the actor wore different masks. The masks of comedy and tragedy have become symbols of the theater.

Greek authors entered their plays in contests for the festival. The winning playwright won a prize of money and an ivy wreath to wear as a symbol of victory. Greek theater had many important playwrights. Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides wrote *tragedies* (drama in which the main character suffers a disastrous end). Aristophanes and Menander wrote *comedies* (light, humorous dramas with a happy ending). A special type of play called the *satyr play* made fun of the Greek legends. We get our word *satire* from this. Some of the most famous Greek plays were *Oedipus*, *Antigone*, *Electra*, *Medea*, *The Birds*, and *The Frogs*.

The great Greek philosopher and teacher, Aristotle, wrote *The Poetics*. In this book he discussed the theater of his time. Aristotle discussed important topics of the theater including *plot* (what happens), *theme* (the idea or message), *character*, *music*, *diction* (speech), and *spectacle* (what was seen). Aristotle became the first literary critic.

The Greeks built their theaters on hillsides. They used the natural slope of the hill for seating the audience. A large circular area called the *orchestra* was located at the foot of the hill. It was here that the members of the chorus moved as they chanted their lines. Behind the orchestra was a raised platform on which the actors performed. A small building named the *skene* was built in the back of the acting platform. The skene was where the actors changed masks. The Greeks used the front wall of the skene to represent the location of the play. Our word *scene* comes from skene.

The Greek theater also had special machinery including platforms on wheels and a device to lower an actor from the top of the skene house onto the stage. They used this device to show a god coming down to earth. The Greeks also used scenery to help give locations for the action of the play.

Most historians agree that the Greek era is one of the most important times in theater history.

1. What did Greek theater originally celebrate?

2. How many people attended the yearly festivals honoring Dionysus?

3. Who is known as the first actor?

4. How did Greek actors change roles?

5. Who wrote Greek tragedies?

6. Who wrote Greek comedies?

7. What type of play made fun of Greek legends?

8. Who was the first known literary critic? What book did he write about the theater of his time?

9. Where did the Greeks build their theaters?

10. In Greek drama, what was the function of the orchestra?

11. What was the skene?



VOCABULARY ACTIVITY 5-1

The Culture of Ancient Greece: Words to Know

Directions: True or False Print **T** or **F** on the line in front of each definition. If the statement is false, print on the blank line at the end of the statement the word that correctly matches the definition.

comedy
myth

drama
oracle

epic
tragedy

fable

- _____ 1. A **myth** is a story told by actors and actresses.

- _____ 2. An **oracle** was a sacred shrine where a priest or priestess spoke for a god or goddess.

- _____ 3. In a **tragedy**, the story has a happy ending.

- _____ 4. A **drama** is a long poem that tells about heroic deeds.

- _____ 5. A **fable** is a traditional story about gods and heroes.



Building Academic Vocabulary

predict, verb

Example: The Greeks believed that oracles could **predict** the future.

Directions: The word *predict* is a verb as it is used in the example sentence. In the spaces below, fill in the derivative of the word that completes the statement. You may use your textbook, a dictionary, or Internet resources to help you.

6. A prophecy is a _____ about the future.
7. The soldier's behavior was _____, as the same drill took place everyday.
8. On the line below, create your own sentence using *predict*.



VOCABULARY ACTIVITY 5-2

Greek Philosophy and History: Words to Know

Directions: Select one of the following terms or names to complete each of the sentences below.

Aristotle	Herodotus	philosophers	philosophy	Plato
Pythagoras	Socrates	Socratic method	Sophists	Thucydides

- _____ means "love of wisdom."
- _____ believed that all relationships in the world could be expressed in numbers.
- Greek _____ thought the human mind could understand everything.
- We know about the teachings of _____ from the writings of his students.
- _____ were professional teachers who traveled from city to city.
- _____ wrote about government in the *Republic*.
- The _____ of teaching forced students to use their reason to answer questions.
- _____ is considered the "father of history" because he tried to separate fact from legend.
- Plato's best student was _____, who had his own school called the Lyceum.
- Many historians consider _____ the greatest historian of the ancient world.

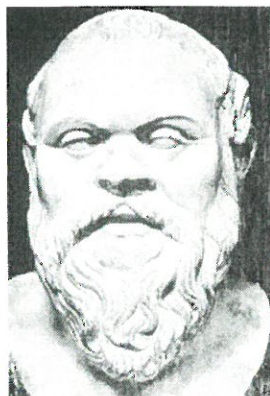


Building Academic Vocabulary

debate, noun and verb

Directions: In this section you read about the Sophists, who encouraged debate. Why is the ability to debate still important today?

SECTION 5-2



Name _____

Class _____

The Wisest of Men

Socrates was a **philosopher**. Philosopher is a Greek word that means “lover of wisdom.” What is known of Socrates comes through Plato. **Plato** was another philosopher, who wrote down the talks Socrates had with his students. It is sometimes hard to tell where the ideas of Socrates end and those of Plato begin.

The method Socrates used in looking for truth was asking questions. He thought that instead of a person making up his or her mind about something first and then arguing about it, that person should ask questions and see where they lead.

Socrates said that when he was a young man, he went to the **oracle** (person who speaks to a god or gods) at Delphi. The oracle told him that he was the wisest of men. Socrates didn’t think he was wise. He couldn’t understand what the oracle meant. So he set out to talk to truly wise men and see if he could figure it out. First he went to the political leaders. But after he talked to them for a little while, he saw that they only thought they were wise, but were really fools. Next he went to the poets. But he found that just because they had a talent for poetry, they thought they knew many other things as well. They were fools too, and didn’t know it. Socrates went from one group to another and found that all were fools who thought they were wise. So he knew the oracle was right. He knew he was not wisest, which made him wiser than the others.

Socrates taught that a man’s actions must follow his own **conscience** (inner voice of what’s right or wrong) rather than the demands of the **state** (government). Some of the people of Athens decided that was dangerous teaching. The enemies of Socrates accused him of worshiping strange gods. He was brought to trial, and sentenced to death. At the trial, Socrates could have saved his own life by begging the judges to spare him. Instead, he told them calmly that they should spare him because Athens needed him. He knew this would just make them angrier. But he believed that he was right, and he would not say he was wrong just to save his life.

At the time, one way to put a man to death was by giving him poison to drink. So, with his friends around him, Socrates drank a cup of poison. As it crept through his body, he went on talking quietly with his friends. Finally he died.

1. Why is it difficult to distinguish (tell the difference between) Plato's writings from Socrates's ideas?

2. What did Socrates think that made him a wise man? _____

3. What did Socrates teach his students that threatened the Athenian government?

4. Socrates was a **martyr** (someone who goes through hardship and/or death for their beliefs). Give an example of another martyr in history. Explain your answer:



GUIDED READING ACTIVITY 4-2

Sparta and Athens

Directions: Outlining Reading the section and completing the outline below will help you learn more about Sparta and Athens. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

- I. _____ overthrew the nobles with the support of the common people.
- II. By 500 B.C., most city-states became either _____ or _____.
 - A. In an oligarchy, a(n) _____ have power.
 - B. In a democracy, all _____ share in the government.
- III. _____ was an oligarchy that focused on military training.
 - A. Spartans were afraid that the _____ might rebel, so they trained for war.
 1. Spartan boys started training at age _____.
 2. Spartan girls were trained in _____ so that they would become healthy mothers.
 - B. Sparta's _____ was an oligarchy.
 1. Two _____ headed a council of _____.
 - a. The council included _____ citizens over age _____.
 - b. The council presented laws to a(n) _____.
 2. The assembly was made up of all Spartan men over age _____.
 - a. They _____ on the council's laws.
 - b. They chose _____ to enforce laws and collect taxes.
- IV. Athens was originally an oligarchy but became a(n) _____.
 - A. A noble named _____ canceled all the farmers' _____ and freed slaves.
 - B. _____ won the support of the poor by giving them land and loaning them money.
 - C. _____ is credited with making Athens a democracy.
 1. He reorganized the _____ to play the central role in governing.
 2. He created a council of _____ citizens to carry out daily business.

5

SECTION 4-2

I, II, III, IV,

Oligarchies
Tyrants
Democracy
Sparta

Citizens
helots
Kings, elders
Sports

few people
28, 60
ephors
assembly (we twice)

seven
government
Solon, debts
30

Peisistratus
500
voted
Cleisthenes



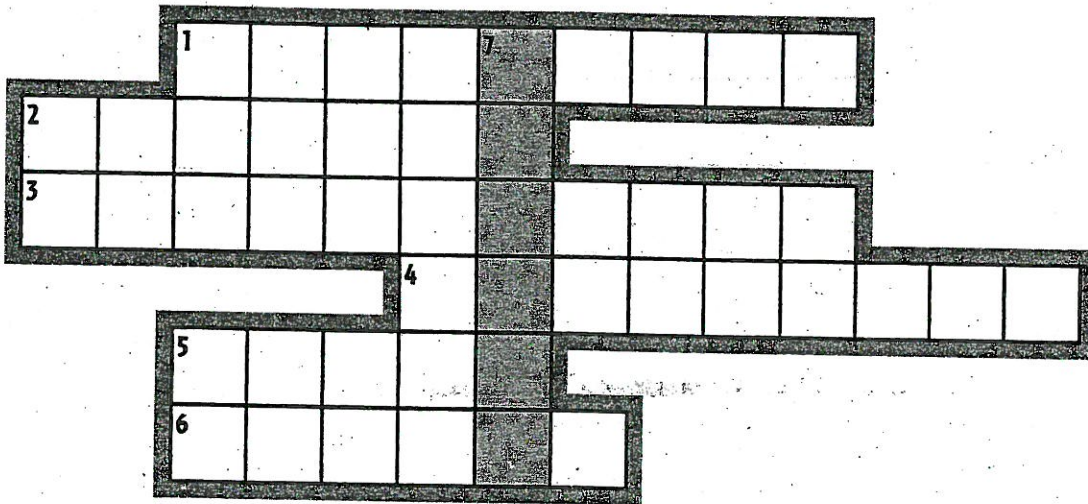
VOCABULARY ACTIVITY 4-2

Sparta and Athens: Words to Know

Directions: Fill in the term or person for each definition listed below, writing one letter in each square. Then use the letters in the shaded squares to complete the sentence that follows.

Cleisthenes	democracy	helots
oligarchy	Solon	tyrants

- a few people hold power
- people who take power by force and rule with total authority
- created a new council to help the assembly
- citizens share in running the government
- canceled farmers' debts and freed slaves
- Greek serfs or slaves



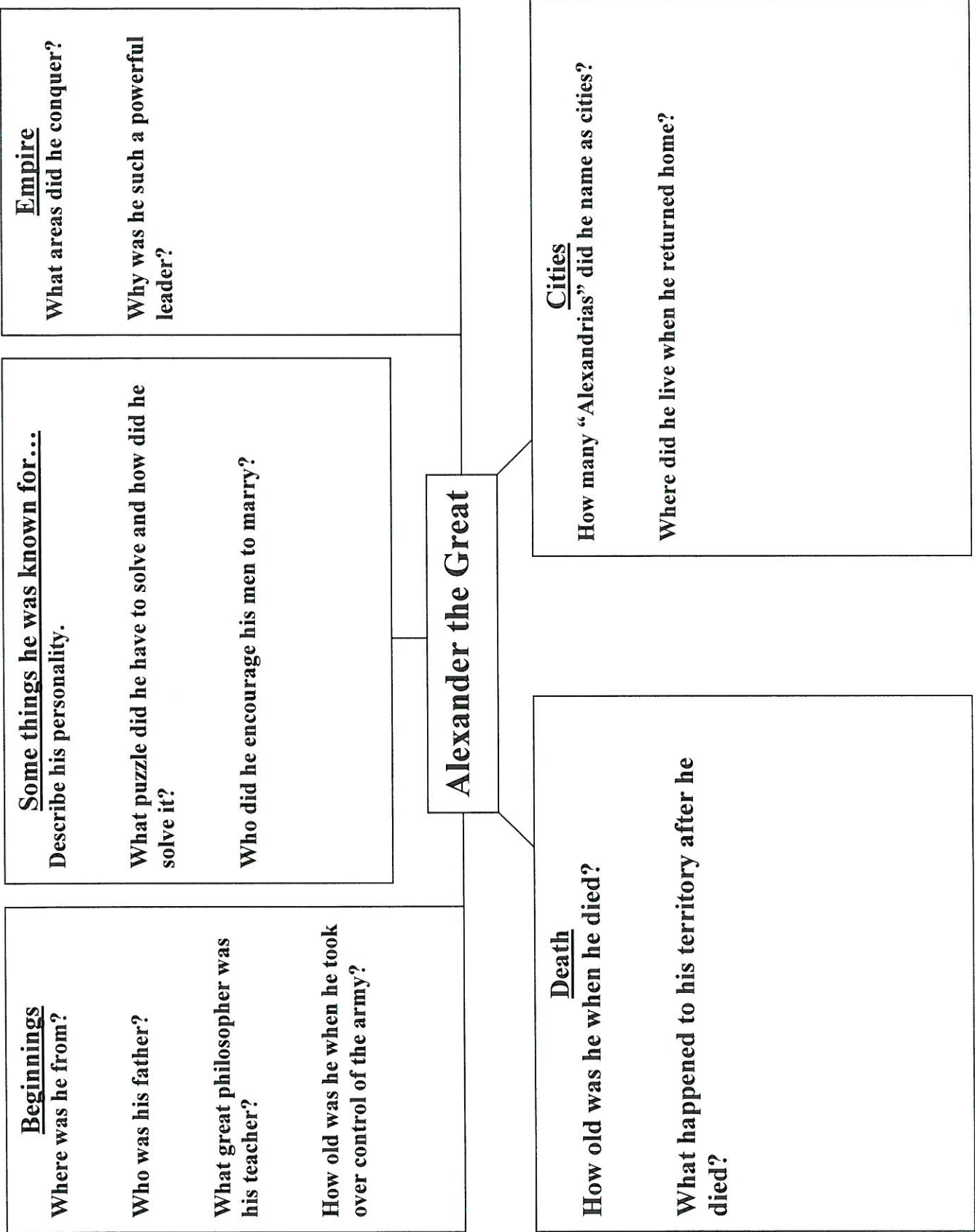
7. The government of _____ became a democracy.



Building Academic Vocabulary

authority (plural, *authorities*), noun

Directions: In this section you read about people in authority. On the lines below, make a list of people who have authority in your life.



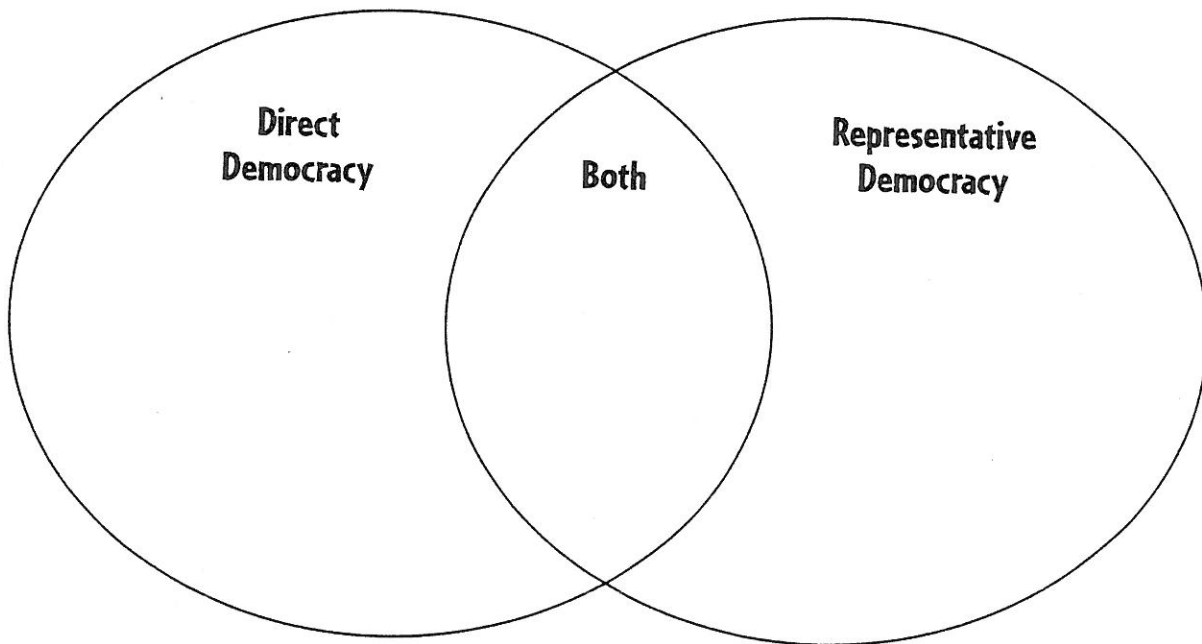


VOCABULARY ACTIVITY 4-4

The Age of Pericles: Words to Know

Directions: Compare a direct democracy and a representative democracy by filling in the number of the phrases below in the correct portion of the Venn diagram.

1. Citizens participate in government.
2. Citizens choose the people who make the laws and policies.
3. All citizens can vote on each law or policy.
4. In Athens, male citizens over age 18 attended assembly meetings.
5. In the United States, Congress passes laws.
6. The people hold the power.



Building Academic Vocabulary

Directions: The meaning of an English word can be changed by changing the form of the word. Discover the meaning of *cooperation* by reading the sentence. Use different forms of the word *cooperation* and correctly complete the sentences that follow.

cooperation, *noun*

Example: **Cooperation** that would lead to harmony between the Greek city-states was not possible during the Peloponnesian War.

7. When the Greek city-states faced a common enemy, they did _____.
8. The _____ citizens of Athens worked together to achieve common goals.

Democracy in Ancient Athens (Limited Democracy)

●Cleisthenes (p.130) was the first person to establish a constitution that was democratic and favored the equality of all citizens. The United States of America also has the philosophy of granting equality of all citizens. How were Cleisthenes's reforms limited? (Who was not included?) _____

●What qualifications did a person need to be considered a citizen of Ancient Athens? _____

●What qualifications does a person need to be a citizen in the U.S.A.? _____

●Pericles (p. 140) was a general who guided Athens for more than 30 years. How did he make Athens more democratic? _____

●Define *citizen* and use it in a sentence. _____

●What is the difference between a direct democracy and a representative democracy? (p. 140) _____

●What is the Bill of Rights and why is it democratic? Write one of the bills.

1. Congress can't make any law about your religion, or stop you from practicing your religion, or keep you from saying whatever you want, or publishing whatever you want (like in a newspaper or a book). And Congress can't stop you from meeting peacefully for a demonstration to ask the government to change something.
2. Congress can't stop people from having and carrying weapons, because we need to be able to defend ourselves.
3. You don't have to let soldiers live in your house, except if there is a war, and even then only if Congress has passed a law about it.
4. Nobody can search your body, or your house, or your papers and things, unless they can prove to a judge that they have a good reason to think you have committed a crime.
5. You can't be tried for any serious crime without a Grand Jury meeting first to decide whether there's enough evidence for a trial. And if the jury decides you are innocent, the government can't try again with another jury. You don't have to say anything at your trial. You can't be killed, or put in jail, or fined, unless you were convicted of a crime by a jury. And the government can't take your house or your farm or anything that is yours, unless the government pays for it.
6. If you're arrested, you have a right to have your trial pretty soon, and the government can't keep you in jail without trying you. The trial has to be public, so everyone knows what is happening. The case has to be decided by a jury of ordinary people from your area. You have the right to know what you are accused of, to see and hear the people who are witnesses against you, to have the government help you get witnesses on your side, and you have the right to a lawyer to help you.
7. You also have the right to a jury when it is a civil case (a law case between two people rather than between you and the government).
8. The government can't make you pay more than is reasonable in bail or in fines, and the government can't order you to have cruel or unusual punishments (like torture) even if you are convicted of a crime.
9. Just because these rights are listed in the Constitution doesn't mean that you don't have other rights too.
10. Anything that the Constitution doesn't say that Congress can do should be left up to the states, or to the people.

Bill of Rights translated

www.historyforkids.org

Greek 2 Column Notes

Summarize the information from the left side into your own words on the right side.

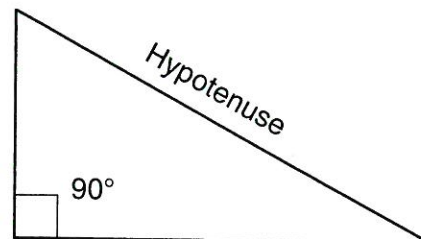
<p><u>Minoans and Mycenaeans:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Minoans were 1st civilization in Greece on the island of Crete -Knossos was the capital and had a palace -collapsed around 1450 B.C. -Mycenaeans had 1st Greek kingdoms -invaded Greek mainland c. 1900 B.C. and collapsed around 1100 B.C. -Dark Age c. 1200-800 B.C (info. wasn't recorded) 	
<p><u>Trojan War:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Paris (Trojan Prince) fell in love with Helen, wife of Menelaus (Spartan King) and took her back to Troy -10 year war -Achilles was a warrior/god for Sparta -the Trojan Horse was a "gift" to the Trojans that had Greeks hiding inside -version of the story involves a contest between 3 goddesses, Paris was the judge -according to one legend, Aeneas, Troy's only surviving warrior escaped and later founded Rome 	
<p><u>Art:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Greeks used visual arts such as architecture and sculpture to glorify and honor their gods -Parthenon was/is one of the most magnificent examples of architecture (temple to Athena) -Athenians were 1st people to write dramas *tragedy- type of serious drama that usually ends in a disaster for the main character (Euripides) *comedy-made fun of well-known citizens and politicians and also made jokes about life (Aristophanes) 	
<p><u>Democracy:</u> <i>demos</i> "people" <i>kratia</i> "to rule"</p> <p>direct democracy→people vote firsthand on laws and policies. Direct democracy worked in Athens because of the small number of citizens.</p> <p>Representative democracy→select smaller groups to vote on behalf of the people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cleisthenes took power in 508 B.C. and created a democracy in Athens. He gave more power to the assembly and members of the council were chosen by lottery. -Age of Pericles: Pericles was a general who included more people in government which promoted democracy. The Age of Pericles was a time of creativity and learning. Pericles built temples and statues in Athens to fix the damage caused by the Persians. 	

<p><u>Persian Wars:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Darius wanted to stop the Greeks from interfering with his empire -Marathon 490 B.C. plain near Athens (Greeks won) -Darius died and Xerxes takes over and continues -Thermopylae 480 B.C. -Salamis right after Thermopylae Persian ships were tricked into sailing into a strait that was too narrow which allowed the Greek navy to defeat them -Plataea 479 B.C. the Persians that were left behind were defeated 	
<p><u>Peloponnesian War:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sparta and other city-states were suspicious of Athens -Sparta (army) and Athens (navy) didn't get along clashing often; war broke out in 431 B.C.-404 B.C. -in the 2nd year of the war a plague killed more than 1/3 of Athens (people were crowded in the city for protection during the war) -Spartans made a deal with the Persians to give them \$ to build a navy in exchange for land -405 B.C. the new Spartan navy destroyed Athenian navy (Athens surrendered the next year) -war caused city-states of Greece to fail; Macedonia increased power -city-states lost ability to work together/trust thus losing freedom 	
<p><u>Philip II:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *359 B.C. Philip II ruler of Macedonia -believed it was his destiny to unify the city-states of Greece and spread Greek culture -changed the army from inexperienced volunteers to year-round & professional -infantry formation called a phalanx with 14 foot + spears -he married 6-7 times to form political alliances *New ruler of Greece: 338 B.C. -Macedonians and Greeks didn't get along and fought (Persian Wars) -Macedonian kings were of Greek descent and admired Greek culture -killed in 336 B.C. (one of his own men? Olympias?) 	
<p><u>*Hellenistic Age-</u> "like the Hellenes" or "like the Greeks"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -began after the death of Alexander the Great -new cities were built throughout empire -period when Greek language was spoken by many people -Greek architecture was copied for new buildings -Greek plays became popular -business people took up Greek banking -ended with the expansion of the Roman Empire 	

Enrichment Activity

*The Ideas of Pythagoras*

Pythagoras was a Greek philosopher who lived from 582–507 B.C. All our knowledge of Pythagoras comes from the people who followed him, who were called the Pythagoreans. The Pythagoreans believed that their souls would come back to life in another form, and they worked to purify and ready their souls. Pythagoreans were also mathematicians and scientists. They taught that the earth is a revolving sphere. They also taught that all things—from the relationships between musical notes to the concept of justice—could be expressed through numbers. Most people remember



Pythagoras for the Pythagorean theorem. It states that the square of the length of the longest side (hypotenuse) of a right triangle (a triangle with a 90° angle) equals the sum of the length of the two other sides.

Directions

Write your answers on the lines provided.

1. Who was Pythagoras? Who were the Pythagoreans?

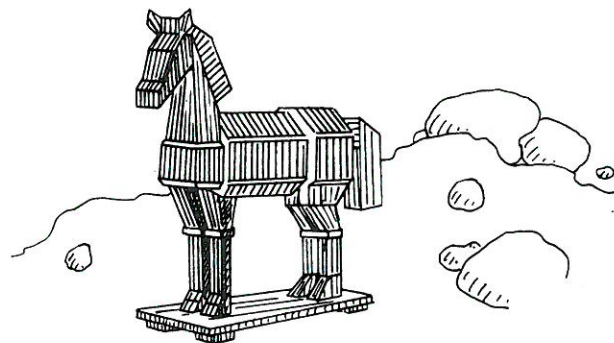
2. *Drawing Conclusions* What do you think about the Pythagoreans' ideas? Do you agree or disagree with their ideas about numbers? Why?

3. *Making Judgments* In what situations might you need to use the Pythagorean theorem?

Enrichment Activity

*Reminders of Troy*

Literature, sculpture, music, and even everyday speech still reflect the incidents and characters of the Trojan War. People who have never read Homer's or Virgil's stories of Troy are still familiar with the Trojan Horse. Here are some examples of familiar sayings that refer to these stories:



- Laocoon, a suspicious Trojan priest, warned against allowing the Greeks, who were Troy's enemies, to bring the Trojan Horse into the city. He said "I fear the Greeks, even when they are bringing gifts."
- In his play *Dr. Faustus*, Christopher Marlowe wrote, "Was this the face that launched a thousand ships . . . ?" He referred, of course, to Helen, whose elopement with Paris of Troy began the Trojan War.
- The Greek hero Achilles had been dipped in a sacred stream for protection when he was a baby. His mother had held him by the heel, thus leaving that spot vulnerable or weak. Achilles was killed at the gate of Troy by Paris with an arrow in his heel.

Directions

Answer the questions on the lines provided.

1. *Making Generalizations* If someone tells you not to trust "Greeks bearing gifts," why would you think someone is about to trick you?

2. If someone says that a woman "has a face that would launch a thousand ships," would you expect that woman to be beautiful, or not? Why?

3. If someone "has an Achilles heel," what does that mean?
