

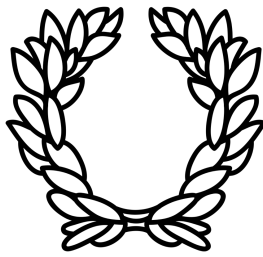
20+ PAGE STUDENT PACKET

ANCIENT

GREECE

ACTIVITIES, WORKSHEETS,
& HANDOUTS





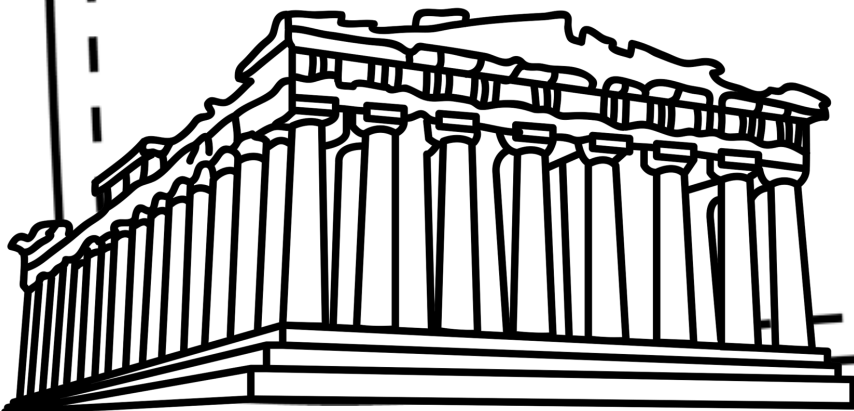
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ANCIENT

GREECE

ACTIVITY PACKET

Name: _____



Name: _____

An Introduction to Ancient Greece

Ancient Greece was not one large empire but a collection of smaller city-states. The term the Greeks used was polis, which meant "city-state." A polis was bigger than a city but smaller than a state. They were scattered throughout the Mediterranean area. Some were sea-ports; others were more inland. Some of the more famous city-states were Athens, Sparta, Corinth, Delphi, and Thebes.



Can you find some of the more famous city-states on the map of Ancient Greece?

Circle the city-states.

Athens

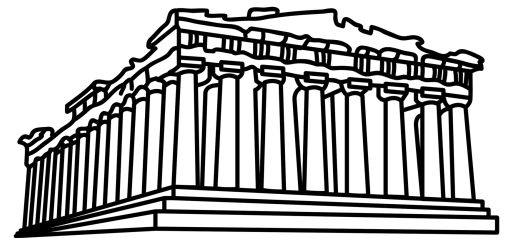
Athens was the birthplace of democracy, or the idea that each person could have a voice in what laws were passed and who made up the government.

Sparta

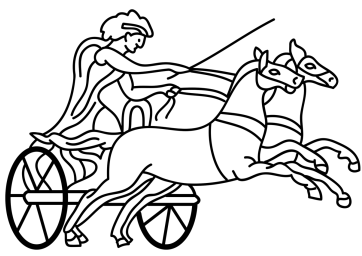
Sparta was a place of great determination. The Spartans believed in a strong army. All Spartan boys were trained to be soldiers. When the Persians invaded Greece, the other city-states looked especially to Sparta and its army to keep them safe.

Fun Fact:

The word "polis" means city-state. In modern times, the word is widely used in the sense of 'city' and is found in the names of many American cities. Can you think of a city with 'polis' in the name?



The Parthenon was built in the 5th century BC in Athens. It is a temple to honor the Greek goddess Athena and remains today as a symbol of Ancient Greece and the beginning of Athenian democracy.



Name: _____

Greek City-States

Ancient Greece was not a country with a single government. Instead, ancient Greece was divided into hundreds of independent city-states, or polises. These city-states usually included a city, like Athens, and its surrounding countryside, farms, and small villages. Each city state had its own government, laws, and customs.

Though the Greek city-states were fiercely independent, these city states did have many things in common. They worshipped the same gods, they spoke the same language, and they had the same cultural background. And in times of foreign invasion (such as the Persian wars), they would band together to fight a common enemy.

Most of the city-states were monarchies ruled by a king. Some of the city-states were oligarchies ruled by the powerful elite members of society. Athens had a very special kind of government called democracy, which meant 'rule of the people.' In Athenian democracy, people voted for the laws that they wanted.

Answer in complete sentences.

1. What is a city-state?

2. How were city-states different from one another?

3. What did the city-states have in common?

4. When did the city-states unite?

Fill in the chart:

Types of Government

	Monarchy	Oligarchy	Democracy
Definition			
Advantages			
Disadvantages			



Fun Fact: Most ancient Greeks were loyal to their own city-state. If asked where they came from, they would reply, "I am from Sparta," "I am a citizen of Athens," or "I come from Thebes." They would probably not say, "I am from Greece."

How do you reply when someone ask where you are from?

Name: _____

The Greek City-States

Read the passage. Fill in the blanks with words from the word list.

voted agora gods polis philosophers city-states
acropolis arts government oligarchy army

Though everyone in ancient Greece spoke the same language and worshipped the same _____, Greece was not a united country. Instead Greece was split into hundreds of _____, which were small countries that included a city and the surrounding farmland. The Greek word for a city-state is a _____. A typical polis had a marketplace called an _____ and a fortress on a high hill called an _____.

Each city-state had its own form of _____ and system of laws. Athens, for example, is known for its democratic government where all citizens _____ to choose new leaders or make new laws. Sparta, on the other hand, was ruled by an _____, which consisted of two kings and a council of important citizens.

Each polis had very different beliefs.

Spartans believed in a strong _____ and were trained to be soldiers. In contrast, Athenians loved the _____. Athens produced many great _____ and writers.



Fun Fact:

Myron's Discobolus , meaning 'Discus Thrower', is one of the most famous Classical Greek statues, held up as a masterpiece of Greek Art.

Name: _____

Athens Democracy

Read the passage. Fill in the blanks with words from the word list.

assembly
vote

polis
oligarchies

debates
pottery

democracy
people

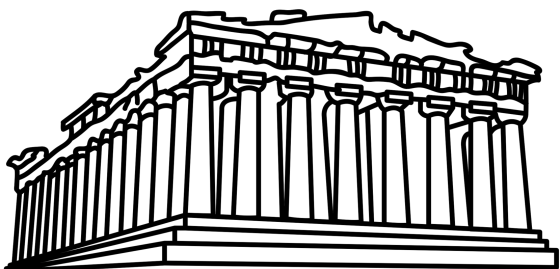
The system of democracy was introduced 2,500 years ago in Athens, Greece. The Greek _____ of Athens was famous for its government. Unlike most Greek city-states, which were ruled by _____, monarchies or tyrants, Athens in the 5th century B.C. was a _____, which means the rule of the _____.

In Athens, male citizens would gather in an _____ on a hill and make new laws for the city. At the assembly, every Athenian citizen had the right to speak his opinion. Citizens held public _____ and speeches before laws were passed.

In Athenian democracy each male citizen also had a right to _____. The citizens usually voted by having a show of hands. If they needed a secret vote then they voted by scratching their answers on a broken piece of _____.

Did you know?

The word Democracy comes from the Greek words: 'demos' and 'kratia', meaning 'the people rule'.



Fun Fact:

In ancient Athens, the world's first democracy, they had a process called ostracism, where once a year the people could vote on the politician they thought was most destructive to the democratic process. The "winner" was banished from Athens for 10 years.

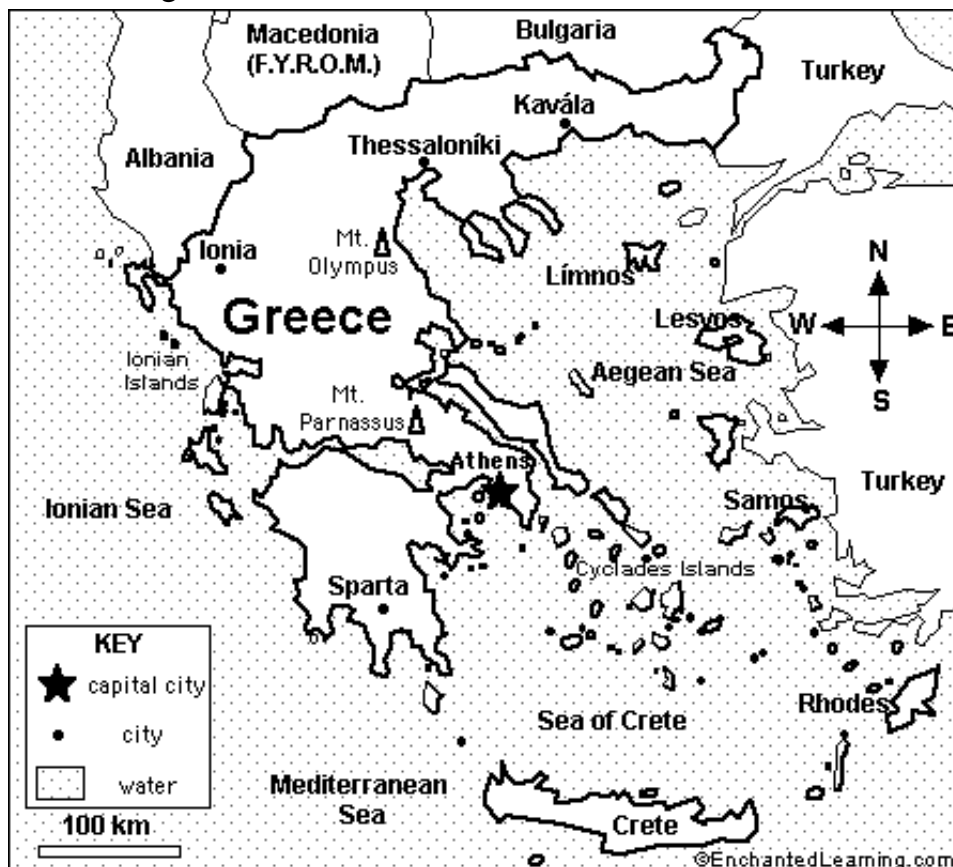
Name: _____

Getting to Know Greek Geography

The Greeks lived on rocky, mountainous lands surrounded by water. The mainland of Greece is a peninsula, an area of land surrounded on three sides by water. The Greek peninsula is very irregular. It's one big peninsula made up of a series of smaller peninsulas. In addition to the mainland, there are many islands.

Because mountains cover much of Greece, there are few flat areas for farmland. People settled in those flat areas along the coast and in river valleys. They lived in villages and towns separated by mountains and seas.

Travel across the mountains and seas was difficult so communities were isolated from one another. As a result, the people created their own governments and ways of life.



1. Name the Island to the south of Greece. _____
2. Name the body of water to the south of Greece. _____
3. Name the body of water to the west of the peninsula of Greece. _____
4. Name the Sea to the East of the Peninsula of Greece. _____

Getting to Know Greek Geography (cont.)

Read each statement and decide if it represents an effect of the mountains or seas on Greece. Write mountain or sea on the line provided.

6. There was little farmland.

7. A source of food was provided.

8. Villages and towns were separated from each other.

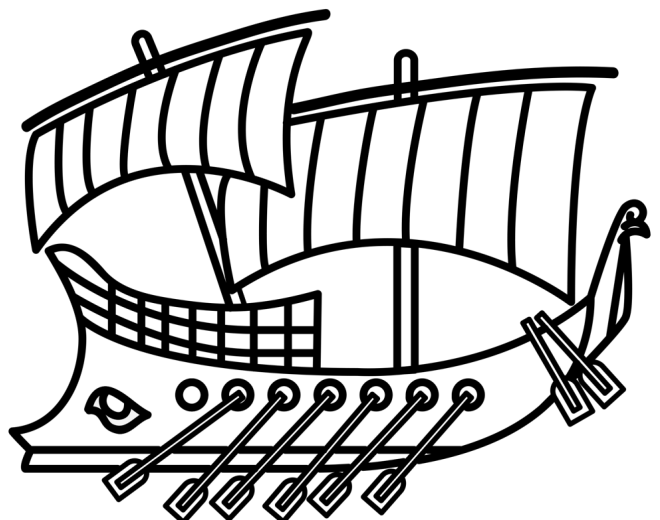
9. Greeks were able to trade with other civilizations.

10. Travel was difficult.

11. Transportation was made easier.

12. There was little contact between towns.

13. The Greeks were able to exchange ideas with other cultures.



Name: _____

Athens vs. Sparta

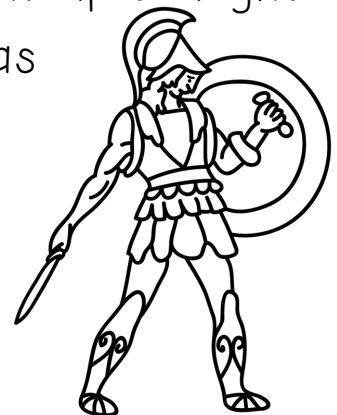
Athens and Sparta were probably the two most famous and powerful city-states in Ancient Greece. However, they were both very different.

Athens's government ruled as a democracy. They were the first to ever do this. A democracy means 'rule of the people'. In Athenian democracy, people voted for the laws that they wanted. Sparta's government ruled as an Oligarchy by two kings. Oligarchies were ruled by powerful and elite members of the society.

Athens was a very creative city. The people of Athens believed in a good education for boys. You could go into the army or navy if you wanted to, but it was not required. In Sparta, boys did not have to work or be educated. Instead they were trained to be warriors from a young age. Boys were required to join the Spartan army.

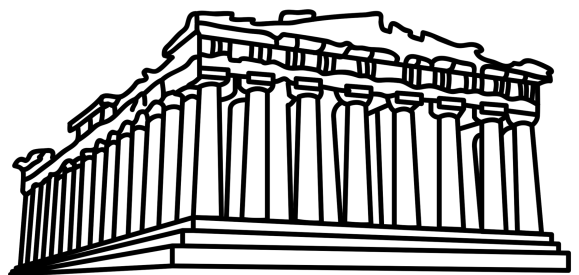
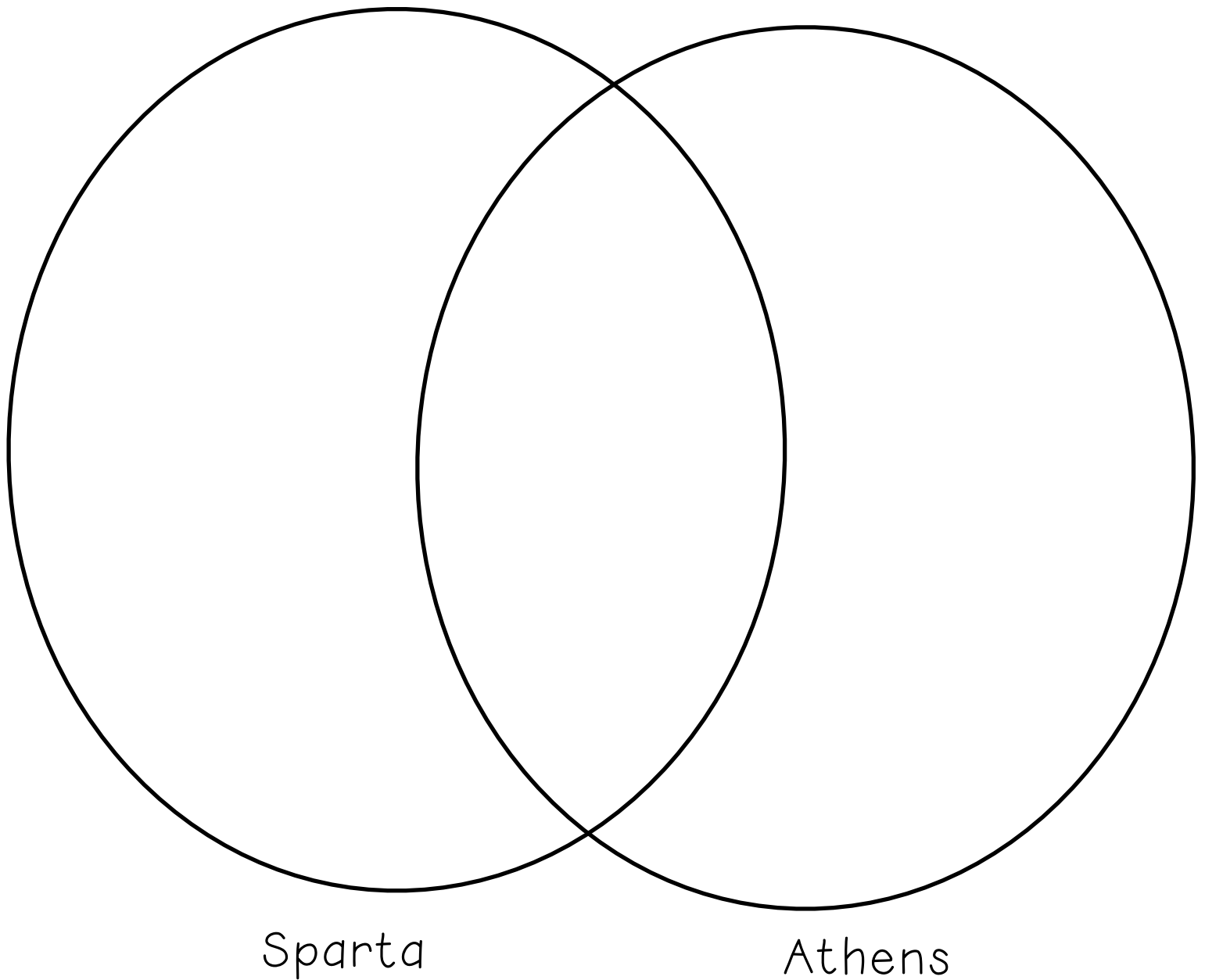
Girls in Athens were not regarded as being very important. They could be educated at home if their parents were wealthy. Girls were not allowed to take part in anything that had to do with war, business, or education. Girls in Sparta were to grow up to be mothers of warriors. Although the girls were not allowed to fight, they took part in all of the trainings because fit women produced fit babies that would grow up to fight!

Athens wanted to control as much land as they possibly could. Although Sparta had a strong military, they pretty much kept to themselves unless their military was needed. Except when Sparta went to war against Athens in the Peloponnesian War.



The two city-states fought from 431 BC to 404 BC with Sparta eventually triumphing over Athens. Sparta did not take over Athens. They promised not to burn it as long as Athens promised not to keep trying to take over. Athens was left as it was and even now is one of the most famous cities in the world.

Use the Venn Diagram to Compare & Contrast Athens vs. Sparta

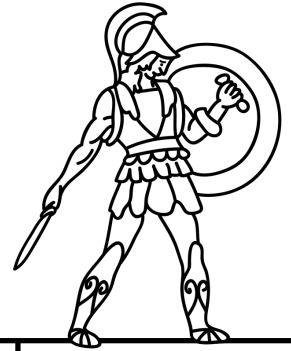


Athens vs. Sparta

Name: _____

Brochure Activity

Create a travel brochure for either Athens or Sparta. Be creative! Remember a travel brochure is meant to convince someone to travel to a particular place.



Brochure Activity Rubric:

	4	3	2	1
Writing/ Grammar	There are no grammatical mistakes in the brochure.	There are no grammatical mistakes in the brochure after feedback from an adult.	There are 1-2 grammatical mistakes in the brochure even after feedback from an adult.	There are several grammatical mistakes in the brochure even after feedback from an adult.
Spelling & Proofreading	No spelling errors remain after one person other than the typist reads and corrects the brochure.	No more than 1 spelling error remains after one person other than the typist reads and corrects the brochure.	No more than 3 spelling errors remain after one person other than the typist reads and corrects the brochure.	Several spelling errors in the brochure.
Content Accuracy	All facts in the brochure are accurate.	99-90% of the facts in the brochure are accurate.	89-80% of the facts in the brochure are accurate.	Fewer than 80% of the facts in the brochure are accurate.
Attractiveness & Organization	The brochure has exceptionally attractive formatting and well-organized information.	The brochure has attractive formatting and well-organized information.	The brochure has well-organized information.	The brochure's formatting and organization of material are confusing to the reader.
Graphics, Pictures, & Map	Graphics go well with the text and there is a good mix of text and graphics. Brochure includes a map.	Graphics go well with the text, but there are so many that they distract from the text. Brochure includes	Graphics go well with the text, but there are too few and the brochure seems "text heavy." There is no	Graphics do not go with the accompanying text or appear to be randomly chosen. There is no map.





Name: _____

Ancient Greece Olympics

& Our Modern Day Olympics

Use the internet and/or books to research ancient Greece's Olympics and our modern day Olympics. Fill in the chart.

	Ancient Greece Olympics	Modern Day Olympics
What year did the Olympics Start?		
What do the athletes wear?		
Name some events that women take part in.		
Name some countries that competed.		
What track and field events did they have?		
Find some other interesting facts.	Fun Fact: Those taking part in the ancient Greek wrestling event had to be the toughest, as there were hardly any rules - and they had to compete naked. Eek!	

Name: _____

Ancient Greek Numbers

The Ancient Greeks used different symbols for their numbers. Instead of writing 1 they used a symbol that looked like a capital i. Below is a list of greek numbers. If you want to make 11 you would write the symbol for 10 and then write the symbol for 1. it would look like this **ΔΙ**.

How would you make the number

21? _____ 31? _____ 35? _____ 42? _____

Can you find the symbol for 50?

Write it here _____

If you write the symbol for 10 after the 50 what do you think you would get? _____

Can you translate these numbers

ΔΓ? _____

ΗΔΓ? _____

ΗΔΓΙ? _____

Try a Challenge!

Solve these math problems, but write your answer in greek numbers!

I	1
II	2
III	3
IIII	4
Γ	5
ΓΙ	6
ΓII	7
ΓIII	8
ΓIIII	9
Δ	10
ΔΓ	15
ΔΔ	20
ΓΔ	50
Η	100
Χ	1000
Μ	10 000

$$15 + 12 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

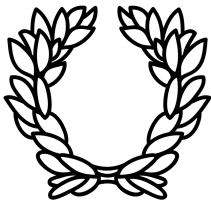
$$5 + 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$6 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Fun Fact:

Because people in ancient Greece had only very clumsy ways of writing down numbers, they didn't like algebra.

They found it very hard to write down equations or number problems. Instead, Greek mathematicians were more focused on geometry, and used geometric methods to solve problems that you might use algebra for.



Name: _____

Ancient Greek Language

The Greeks spoke a different language than us, however many of their words influenced words we use today.

a Prefix goes at the beginning of a word.

There are many greek prefixes that we use today.

Can you think of some words that use these greek prefixes?

If you have trouble, use a dictionary!

Phot-

Anti-

Geo-

Bio-

Tech-

Tele-

a Suffix goes at the end of a word.

Can you think of some words that have these Ancient Greek endings?

-ology

-meter

-phobia

-ocracy

-graph

-onym

Fun Fact: If a word has a
“ph” in it, it is
probably
Greek.

Greek Gods

Name: _____

A long time ago, in Ancient Greece, people began telling stories to explain the mysteries of life. Over the years, the stories (or myths) grew rich and imaginative. The storytellers added in their customs, beliefs, and theories about life, death, and wonders of nature. These myths were about gods and goddesses, fearful monsters, brave heroes, and mysterious beauties.

Ancient Greeks believed these myths were true. They worshiped the gods and believed these gods and goddesses protected them and guided them. They built temples to honor their gods and goddesses.

According to the myths, the gods and goddesses looked and acted like humans. They laughed, loved, and fought with each other. They even got married. But they were immortal - meaning they lived forever- because a fluid called ichor (not blood) flowed through their veins.

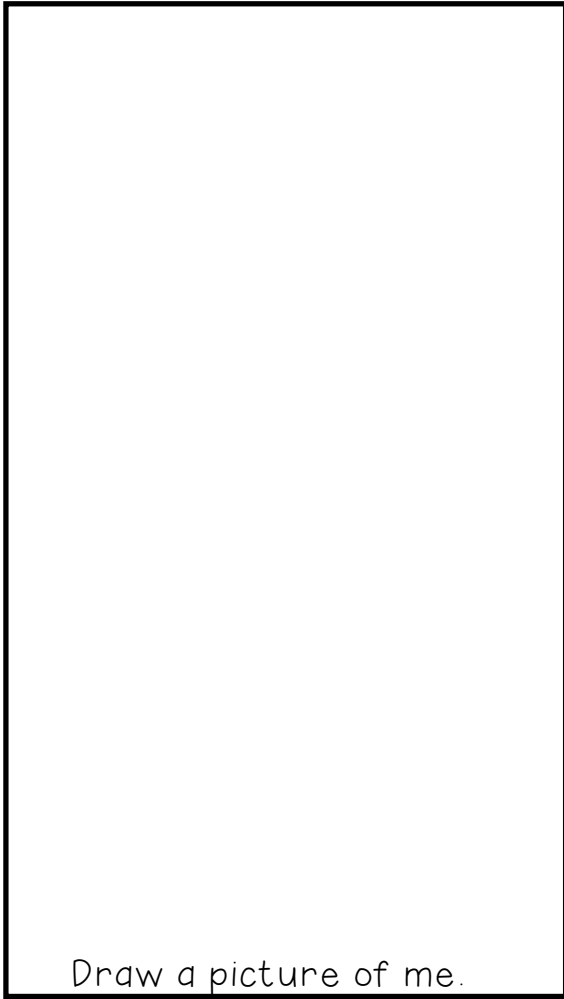
The mightiest of gods and goddesses lived on top of a mountain so high that it was hidden in the clouds. This mountain was called Olympus. The gods and goddesses lived in golden palaces and feasted on ambrosia and nectar- the food and drink of the gods.

One of the most famous goddesses was Athena. She was the patron goddess of Athens. The people of Athens worshiped her and built a temple to honor her. This temple was called the Parthenon. Athena was a warrior, but she preferred to settle fights peacefully.

**Choose a Greek god. Use books and/or the internet to research the god. Fill in the graphic organizer on the next page.



Greek God:



Draw a picture of me.

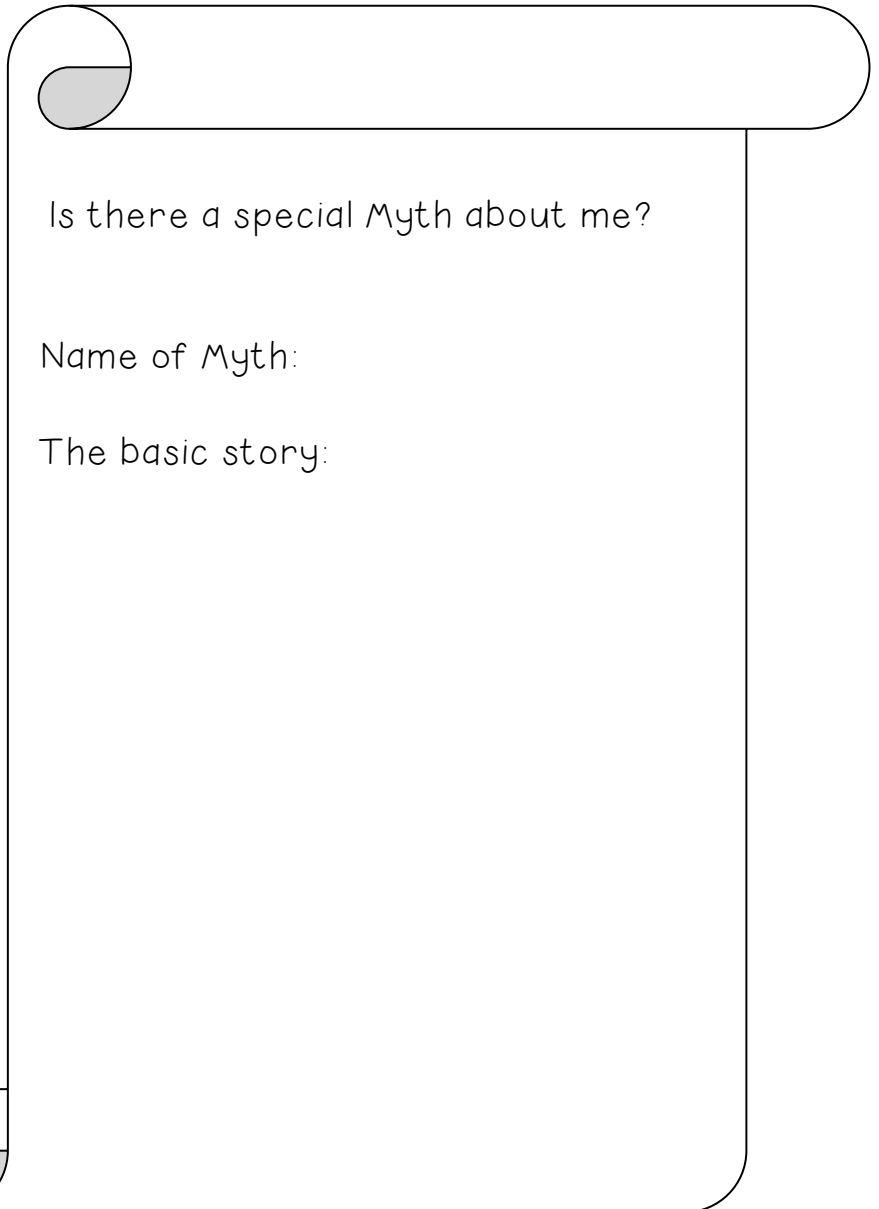
What am I god of?



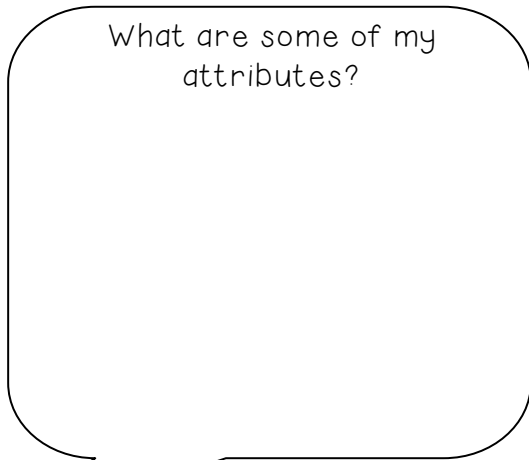
Is there a special Myth about me?

Name of Myth:

The basic story:

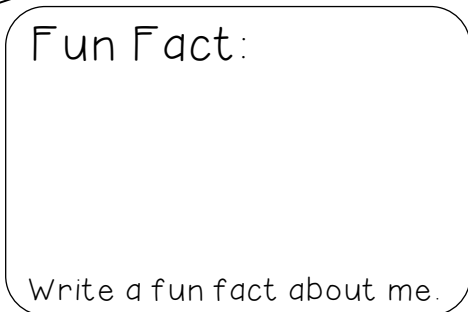


What are some of my attributes?



Fun Fact:

Write a fun fact about me.



Ancient Greek Philosophers

Socrates

was a philosopher who taught by asking questions. Socrates asked many questions, but he gave few answers. Socrates was a well-known teacher in Athens. He walked around the city with his students, engaging many people in arguments. What we know about Socrates comes from what others wrote about him. Socrates did not write any books since he believed it was better to debate than write. Socrates regarded the tales of the gods as just make-believe.

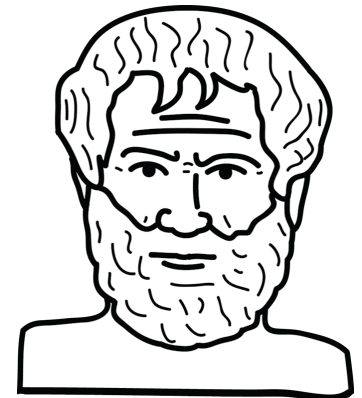


This upset the leaders of Athens. They threatened to bring him to trial for neglecting the gods and for corrupting the children of Athens by encouraging them to consider new ideas. The leaders expected the seventy year old Socrates to leave Athens before his arrest, but he remained in Athens, stood trial, and was found guilty. A friend planned an escape from prison, but Socrates refused to participate. He believed that he must obey the law, even if he disagreed with it. His last day was spent with friends. At the end of the day, Socrates calmly drank from a cup of poison hemlock, the customary practice of execution at that time.

Plato was Socrates' most famous student. Most of what we know about Socrates comes from Plato. When his teacher was executed, Plato left Greece for more than a decade. He returned to start The Academy, a school that would operate for more than 900 years. Plato described his idea of the best society in his most famous book, The Republic. Plato did not believe in democracy. He argued in favor of an "aristocracy of merit," where the best and the wisest people would rule. Plato believed a small group of people intelligent and educated men and women should govern everyone.



Aristotle was the greatest scientist of the ancient world. He believed in using science and reason, rather than the anger or pleasure of gods, to explain natural events. Aristotle moved to Athens and studied at Plato's Academy. He remained at the school for more than twenty years until shortly after Plato died. Aristotle then returned to his home in Macedonia, where King Philip hired him to prepare his thirteen-year-old son, Alexander, for his future role as a military leader. His student would one day be known as Alexander the Great, one of the greatest military conquerors of all time. Once Alexander became King of



Macedonia, Aristotle returned to Athens and opened a school he called the Lyceum. For the next twelve years, Aristotle organized his school as a center of research on astronomy, zoology, geography, geology, physics, anatomy, and many other scientific fields. Aristotle wrote 170 books, 47 of which still exist more than two thousand years later. His ideas formed the basis of modern science.

Answer the questions.

1. Who were three great philosophers in ancient Greece? _____, _____, and _____

2. Why was Socrates sentenced to death? _____

3. What was Plato's school called? _____

4. Plato's most famous book is called? _____

5. Aristotle helped teach this famous military leader? _____

Other Ancient Greece Philosophers:

- **PYTHAGORAS** - Pythagoras is most known for the Pythagorean Theorem which is used to find the length of sides of right triangles. He also believed that the world was based on mathematics.
- **ΕΠΙΚΟΥΡΟΣ** - Said that the gods had no interest in humans. That what we should do is enjoy our lives and be happy.
- **ΖΕΝΩ** - Founded a type of philosophy called Stoicism. He said that happiness was from accepting whatever happened, good or bad. His philosophy was a way of life that emphasized a person's actions more than their words.



Fun Fact:

Above the entrance to Plato's Academy was the following quote, "Let none who has not learned Geometry enter here."

Alexander the Great

Name: _____

Alexander, known as the Great Greek, was not actually Greek. He was a Macedonian prince. Macedonia was an empire located to the north of Greece. He would one day become the King of Macedonia.



Alexander had many teachers, one of which was Aristotle. Aristotle was also born in Macedonia, but he lived in Greece for a really long time. He loved the Greeks. He believed in the Greek gods and he knew Greek history. Aristotle thought the Greeks were clever, interesting, and talented. He taught his student, Alexander, all about the Greeks.

Alexander dreamed of the day that he would be king. When he was king, he too would teach everyone about the Greek culture he had come to know and love. Alexander also had other teachers who taught him how to wage war and conquer other people. When Alexander became king, he allowed every place he conquered the opportunity to rule themselves. All he asked was that they be loyal to Alexander.

Alexander taught all of the people that he conquered about the ancient Greeks. He shared their stories, myths, gods, and language-- just as Aristotle had taught him.

Alexander never lost a single battle. By the time he was 32, he had conquered the entire Mediterranean region. He probably would have continued to conquer more people, but one day, he became ill and died. He was only 33 years old.

Alexander is responsible for spreading the Greek culture throughout the Mediterranean. Without him, the Greek's culture might not have survived.

Answer the questions.

Alexander was Greek. (circle one) True or False

Alexander had many teachers, one of which was _____.

Alexander became king of _____.

When he was king he wanted to teach everyone about _____.

Alexander was a great commander who never lost a single _____.

By the time Alexander was _____ years old he had conquered all of the _____ region.

Explain why the Greek culture might not have survived if it had not been for Alexander the Great.



Fun Fact:

Alexander was only 33 years old when he died. Some say he was poisoned. It is just as likely that this great general was defeated by a mosquito because others believe he died of malaria.

Ancient Greece Test

Name: _____



Which continent is Greece located on?

A. United States of America

B. Asia

C. Europe

What body of water is located to the south of Greece?

A. Aegean Sea

B. Atlantic Ocean

C. Mediterranean Sea

What landform makes up most of Greece?

A. Mountains

B. Rivers

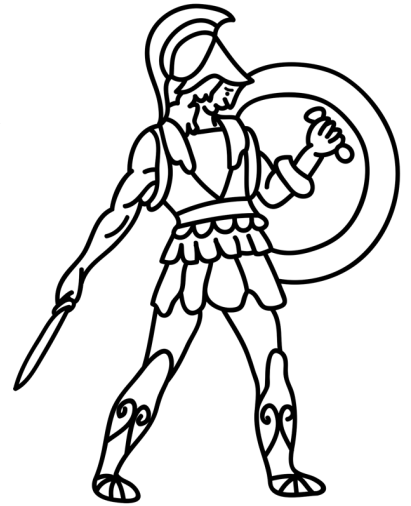
C. flatlands

What is the Greek word for city-state?

A. polish

B. polis

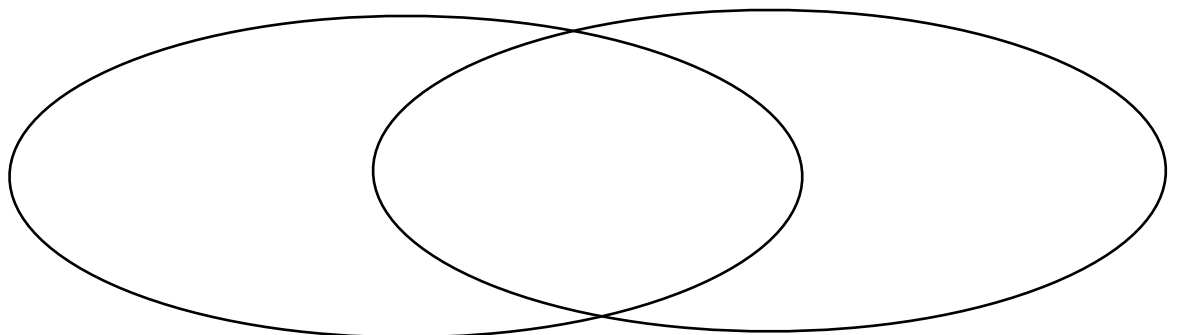
C. poland





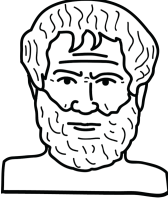
What is a city-state?

What were the two most powerful city-states in Ancient Greece?

Compare & Contrast the two most powerful city-states in Ancient Greece. Write two things that are the different about each and two things that are the same.



Write at least one interesting fact about each Ancient Greek philosopher.

 Socrates	 Plato	 Aristotle

Define each type of government.

Monarchy _____

Oligarchy _____

Democracy _____

Explain how Ancient Greece was the birthplace of democracy.
