

Year 5 Greek Week Activities

TASK 1 - Mind Map

Your first Greek week activity is to complete a mind map of what you already know about Ancient Greece. This is your third Greek week at Church Hill!

As a reminder, some of the topics you have learnt about include where Greece is located, Daily life in Ancient Greece, schools, sports and the Olympics, soldiers and warfare and the Battle of Marathon. Watch the following short clip if you need a few reminders:

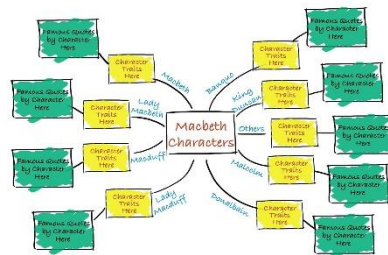
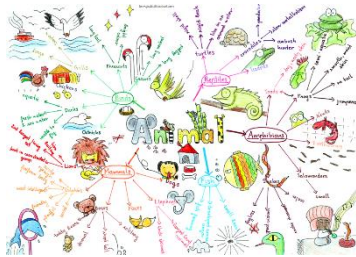
<https://safeYouTube.net/w/W6mE> or visit the BBC Bitesize website for a recap:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z87tn39/articles/zxytpv4>

Think about how you will organise your facts, remembering to leave space to add to your mind map during the week.

Once you have completed your mind map, you might like to jot down some questions about what you would like to find out in the topics you will be covering this week, e.g. What were the main features of Greek buildings?

Examples of mind maps



TASK 2

GREEK ARCHITECTURE

Complete the quiz below to find out some new facts about Greek architecture.



<https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=fiQC5MS1N0i8b4f1bi4KvEjJAJx6U2NAoQdCgpbbe1tUQzM3S0wyUORHR1BRNOFZNDNJVJVSVPaTC4u>

Once you have completed the quiz, find out some facts about the 3 types of column. Now have a go at drawing a famous Greek building and labelling the features you have learnt about.

If you cannot access the quiz, or would like more information, here are some facts to help you with the task:

The Ancient Greeks had a unique style of architecture that is still copied today in government buildings and major monuments throughout the world. Greek architecture is known for tall columns, intricate detail, symmetry, harmony, and balance. The Greeks built all sorts of buildings. The main examples of Greek architecture that survive today are the large temples that they built to their gods.

Greek Columns

The Greeks built most of their temples and government buildings in three types of styles: Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. These styles (also called "orders") were reflected in the type of columns they used. Most all of the columns had grooves down the sides called fluting. This gave the columns a feeling of depth and balance.

- Doric - Doric columns were the most simple and the thickest of the Greek styles. They had no decoration at the base and a simple capital at the top. Doric columns tapered so they were wider on the bottom than at the top.
- Ionic - Ionic columns were thinner than the Doric and had a base at the bottom. The capital at the top was decorated with scrolls on each side.
- Corinthian - The most decorative of the three orders was the Corinthian. The capital was decorated with scrolls and the leaves of the acanthus plant. The Corinthian order became popular in the later era of Greece and also was heavily copied by the Romans.



DORIC



IONIC



CORINTHIAN

Temples

Greek temples were grand buildings with a fairly simple design. The outside was surrounded by a row of columns. Above the columns was a decorative panel of sculpture called the frieze. Above the frieze was a triangle shaped area with more sculptures called the pediment. Inside the temple was an inner chamber that housed the statue of the god or goddess of the temple.

The most famous temple of Ancient Greece is the Parthenon located on the Acropolis in the city of Athens. It was built for the goddess [Athena](#). The Parthenon was built in the Doric style of architecture. It had 46 outer columns each 6 feet in diameter and 34 feet tall. The inner chamber contained a large gold and ivory statue of Athena.

TASK 3

The following links have some interesting facts and there is the option to have the first page read to you if you need support.

https://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient_greece/slaves.php

<https://www.historyforkids.net/slavery-in-ancient-greece.html>

Alternatively, here are the facts you need to know about Greek Slavery to help you answer the questions:

Slaves and Slavery

It may seem strange (and horrible) to us today, but slavery was a common practice during the time period of Ancient Greece. Most Greek families owned at least one slave and slaves were an important part of the culture and economy of Ancient Greece.

Did the Greeks have a lot of slaves?

Historians aren't sure exactly how many slaves the Greeks owned, but they usually estimate that between 30 and 40 percent of the population were slaves. Even the poorest families owned at least one slave with some wealthy families owning hundreds.

Where did the slaves come from?

Most of the slaves were foreigners who had been captured in war or purchased through the slave trade.

What kind of work did they do?

Slaves did a wide variety of work depending on their skills and who owned them. Some slaves performed hard labour in the mines or on farms. Other slaves did household chores or worked as artisans in the city.

Did they have any rights?

There were different types of slaves in Ancient Greece and different rules depending on the city where the slave lived. However, in general, slaves had few rights. They had to work long hours doing whatever job their owner demanded. Slaves couldn't own property and had fewer rights than citizens. In most cases, they could not be put to death without a fair trial.

Were slaves ever set free?

Yes, slaves were sometimes set free by their owners (called "manumission"). Owners may also allow the slave to save up money and buy their own freedom. Freed slaves were still not considered full citizens and often had obligations to their former owners.

How did they know who was a slave?

It was sometimes difficult to tell a slave from a free person in Ancient Greece. Slave women often had their hair cut short. This would have marked them as a slave because free women kept their hair long. Sometimes slaves were marked with scars or tattoos so they could be recognized as slaves.

Slaves of the Spartans

The Spartans ruled over a group of people called the Helots. The Helots were treated like slaves by the Spartans. They farmed the land and performed other manual labour for the Spartans. There were actually a lot more Helots than Spartans. In order to keep control, the Spartans had secret police who kept track of the Helots and killed anyone who they thought might rebel.

Interesting Facts About Slaves in Ancient Greece

- Slave owners were responsible for any crimes their slaves committed.
- Slaves participated in most occupations in Greece, but were not allowed to participate in politics.
- The worst job for a slave was working in the mines. This was dangerous and hard work. Slaves working in the mines didn't live very long.
- Wealthy Greeks would buy slaves as an investment and then rent them out to others.
- The Spartans would declare war on the Helots each year so they could kill them without it being considered murder.
- Slaves were often captured by pirates or bandits and sold at the slave market.



GREEK SLAVERY

Read the information above and answer the following questions:

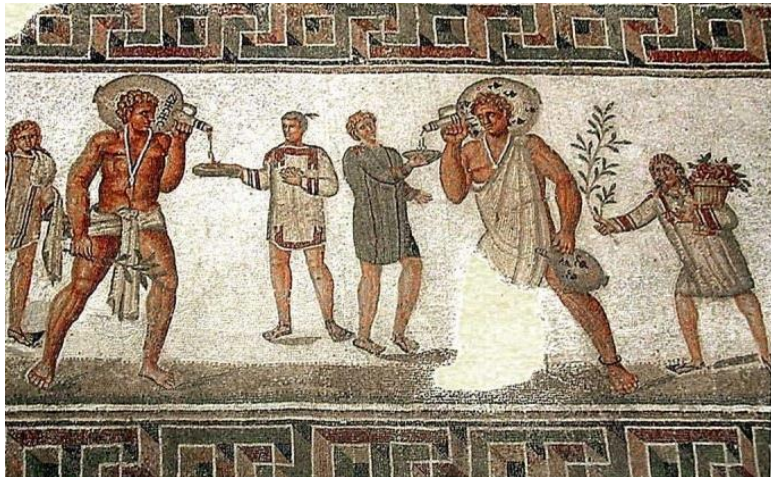
- 1) How many slaves did wealthy families own? _____

- 2) It says most slaves were foreigners. What does 'foreigners' mean? _____
- 3) What does manumission mean? _____

- 4) How did female slaves often have their hair? _____

- 5) What group of people did the Spartans treat like slaves?

- 6) What was the worst job for the slaves and why? _____



TASK 4

GREEK THEATRE

Find out about the importance of theatre in ancient Greece by watching this BBC clip: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zx67xnb>

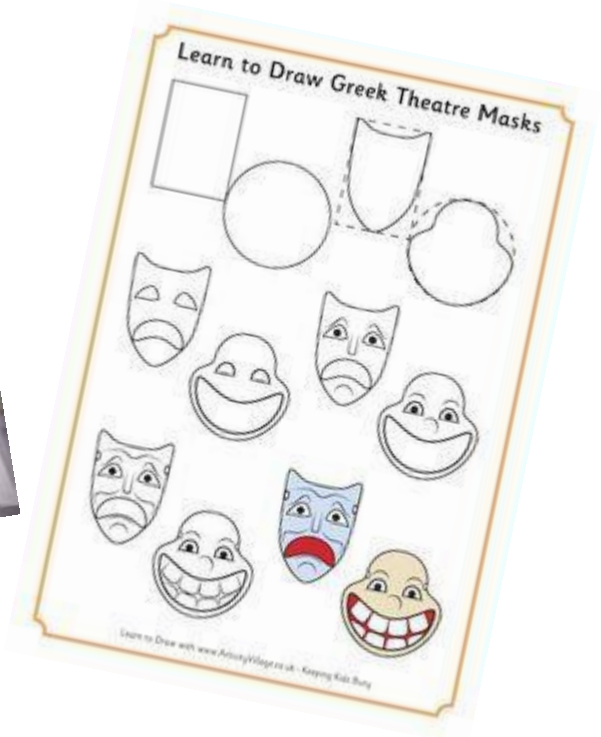
In what way could Sophocles be compared to Stephen Spielberg?
The theatre-loving Ancient Greeks flocked to hillside theatres during their leisure time to see the latest plays. Comedies, tragedies and satires were performed by men only and they wore different masks, wigs and padded costumes to portray their characters. All of today's plays, TV programmes and films have their origins in Greek Theatre.

Masks

All the actors in Ancient Greek plays were men. They wore large masks that exaggerated facial features and emotions. The mouth hole was large to help amplify the voices. Greek plays were either comedies or tragedies. Tragedies were often about the past, whereas comedies tended to be about current and everyday life. Actors in comedies wore bright colours. Actors in tragedies wore dark colours.



Use these ideas or do your own research into Greek masks and then design and make your own.



Greek Style Drama Mask - color and cut along outside lines



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