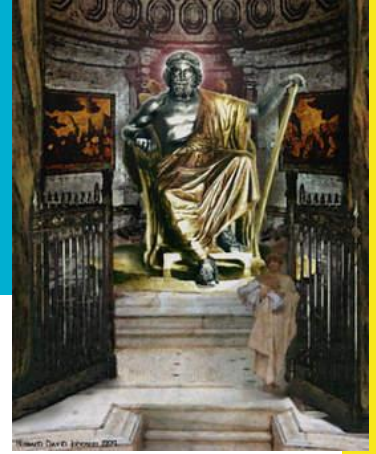




Ancient greeks



Greek Gods

The greeks believed in many gods like Zeus, Aphrodite, Hera, Hades, Athena, Poseidon and many more.

Athena

poseidon

aphrodite

Zeus



More about greek gods

Zeus was the king of the gods. He threw thunderbolts to punish anyone who disobeyed him. Zeus had many children, including Apollo, Artemis, Athena, Aphrodite and Ares.

Aphrodite was the most beautiful goddess. She had a magical golden belt that made people fall in love with her.

Aphrodite's sacred animals were the dove and swan. She was one of Zeus's children and was married to Herphaestus, the god of blacksmiths.

Athena was the goddess of wisdom and war.

The people of Athens named their city after her and a huge statue of Athena once stood inside the Parthenon.

Poseidon was the god of the sea.

He was known for carrying a trident, a large three-pronged fork, and could send storms and earthquakes to shake the land. His brothers were Zeus and Hades.

Hera was queen of the gods and the wife of Zeus.

She was the goddess of marriage and women. Hera's sacred animals were the peacock, cuckoo, lion and cow.

Hades did not live on Mount Olympus with the other gods. He ruled the kingdom of the dead, known as the Underworld.

People made sacrifices to him if they wanted something terrible to happen to their enemy. His brothers were Zeus and Poseidon.

Greek key words

Ne = yes

ohi=no

Ya! =Hello!

Ti kanis?=How are you?

Milate anglika?=do you speak English? pame=lets go

Pos pia?=How is it going?

signomi=sorry!

Ti ora ine?=what time is it?

kalinihta=good night

poly kala=very well

efharisto=thank you

katalaveno=I understand

Poso kani?=How much does it cost?

Pos se lene?= what is your name?

Men names

panagiotis

Giorgos

pavlos

Nikos

aris

Giannis

vaggelis

Kostas

spiros

Alexandros

stavros

Christos

dimitris

Women names

Maria christina

Georgia katerina

Anna alexandra

Eleni irini

Sophia stavroula

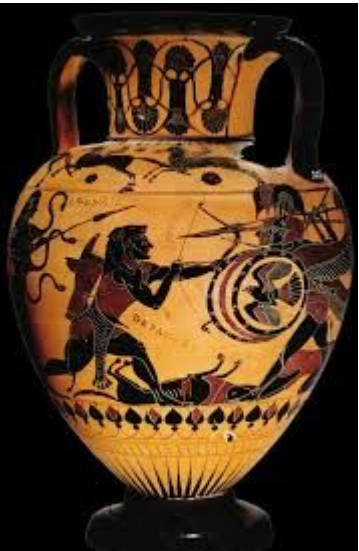
Kostandina

Dimitra

anastasia

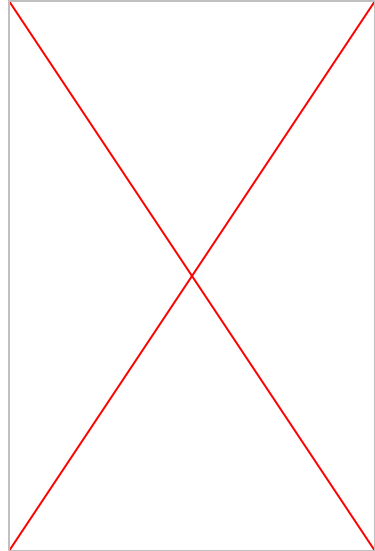
Why were greek vases so important ?

They used ceramic vessels in every aspect of their daily lives: for storage, carrying, mixing, serving, and drinking, and **as** cosmetic and perfume containers. Elaborately formed and decorated, **vases were** considered worthy gifts for dedication to the gods.



What did they use vases for?

For the **ancient Greeks**, **vases were** mostly functional objects made to be **used**, not just admired. They **used** ceramic vessels in every aspect of their daily lives: for storage, carrying, mixing, serving, and drinking, and as cosmetic and perfume containers.



How did greeks make the vases?

Ancient **Greek** Pottery. The Ancient **Greeks made pots** from clay. ... The **Greeks** used iron-rich clay, which turned red when heated in the kiln. Potters from Corinth and Athens used a special watery mixture of clay to paint their **pots** while the clay was still soft.

What was the highest form of art to the greeks?

They were usually made in the lost wax technique. Chryselephantine, or gold-and-ivory, statues were the cult-images in temples and were regarded as the **highest form** of sculpture, but only some fragmentary pieces have survived.

Who made greek vases

It is the iron content in the clay that gives **Greek** pottery its colour. Attic clay contains quite a lot of iron, which explains its rich red colour. Corinthian clay, for example, was more cream-coloured. In order to 'paint' the **vase**, the **Greeks** used a very fine clay slip **made** from the same clay as the pot itself.

When did the greeks start making vases?

Relief and plastic **vases** became particularly popular in the 4th century BC and continued being manufactured in the Hellenistic period. They were inspired by the so-called "rich style" developed mainly in Attica after 420 BC.

Why is greek art famous?

One popular form of **Greek art** was pottery. Vases, vessels, and kraters served both practical and aesthetic purposes. ... Ancient **Greek art** emphasized the importance and accomplishments of human beings. Even though much of **Greek art** was meant to honor the gods, those very gods were created in the image of humans.

What are greek vases made out of?

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Who first invented pottery?

The **potter's** wheel was **invented** in Mesopotamia sometime between 6,000 and 4,000 BC (Ubaid period) and revolutionised **pottery** production. Moulds were used to a limited extent as early as the 5th and 6th century BC by the Etruscans and more extensively by the Romans.

Greek life

Men

The Ancient Greek men had a much better life than women because men could take part in sport, go to war and make decisions.

Women

Spartan women were taught reading and writing and skills to protect themselves in battle. They had more freedom than women and girls living in Athens. As well as looking after the house, making clothes.

Women in Athens were taught skills they would need to run a home such as cooking and weaving. They were expected to look after the home, make the clothes, and bear children.

Carrying on about greek life

Slaves

Only in the poorest homes were women expected to carry out all the duties by herself. Most homes had female slaves who cooked cleaned and collected fresh water every day.

There were also male slaves. Their responsibilities included protecting the home and tutoring male children.

Marriage

Girls had to do exactly as their father told them and this included marrying the man their father chose for them.

Even when married, a women was not free. She had to do as her husband wished. She was not allowed out on her own and was not often seen by people other than her own family.

Greek sport

Ancient Greeks loved sport and most cities in Ancient Greece had public gymnasiums where people gathered to train and relax. The Greeks believed that a healthy body was very important. Most men and boys practised sports every day because they enjoyed them and wanted to keep fit. Sport was a good preparation for war too. The Greek armies had to be fit enough to march long distances, carrying all their heavy equipment, and then begin the fight with the enemy. The Greeks had four national sports festivals, where athletes from different city states competed against one another. The most important of the sports contests was the Olympic Games. These were played at Olympia, every four years, in honour of Zeus. On the first day of the Olympics, sacrifices of grain, wine, and lambs were made to Zeus.

More about Greek sport

Greece is the home country of the Olympic Games. Olympia, a Greek city, was known to be a very important centre of athletics. The Olympic games, held there every four years, were so important in Greek life that they were used as the basis for the Greek calendar.



Greek Myths

They were about gods who controlled the elements of nature. The myths told tales about powerful Olympian gods, sea gods, woodland gods, sky gods, underwater gods, half-gods, human heroes, courageous or romantic adventures, betrayals, battles, wanderings, and so on.

Greek food

The Greek diet was very healthy. Food in Ancient Greece consisted of grains, wheat, barley, fruit, vegetables, breads, and cake. The Ancient Greeks grew olives, grapes, figs and wheat and kept goats, for milk and cheese. They ate lots of bread, beans and olives.

In the Summer months there were plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables to eat and in the winter they ate dried fruit and food they had stored like apples and lentils. As most of the Greeks lived very near the sea, they also ate a lot of fish, squid and shellfish.

More Greek food

The soil by the sea was not so rich as on the plains so the Greeks used irrigation and crop rotation to keep the soil relatively fertile.

In some of the larger Greek city-states, meat could be purchased in cook shops. Meat was rarely eaten as the Greeks felt that just killing and eating a domesticated animal (like goats) was wrong. The Greeks would often sacrifice the meat to the gods first and then might eat some of the meat.



Theatre

Almost every Greek city had a theatre because plays were part of many religious festivals. The Greeks enjoyed singing and dancing. At first, theatres were only used for festivals. The theatres were built on hillsides in the open air and could often hold more than 18,000 spectators. The theatres were open air and built in a semi-circular shape with rows of tiered stone seating around it. The shape of the theatres gave everyone in the audience excellent viewing and also meant they could hear the actors well too. In the centre of the theatre was a circular dancing floor (orchestra), with an altar for sacrifices dedicated to Dionysus. The stage was a raised area within this circle.

More about theatre

All the actors 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.

Plays were either spoken or sung in rhyme.



Famous Greeks

Plato (c.429-327 BC) - He was a brilliant student of Socrates and later carried on his work. He gathered Socrates' ideas and wrote them down in a book. Plato founded the world's first university. He wrote down his teachings and people all over the world, even today, study the Greek philosophers.

Aristotle (382-322 BC) - discovered many things in science and biology. He wrote books about physics, poetry, zoology, biology, politics, governments, and more. His father was the personal physician of the King of Macedonia. When Aristotle turned 17, he went to Athens to study with Plato.

Parmenides - watched an eclipse of the Moon in about 470 BC, and noticed that the Earth's shadow was curved. He worked out that if the shadow was curved, then the Earth must be round

Archimedes - was a mathematician and an engineer. He designed a machine, called the Archimedean screw, which could make water flow uphill. His design has been used for almost 2,000 years, to take water from rivers to the fields. Archimedes was able to tell fool's gold from real gold.

Pythagoras - was a mathematician. Can find out about Pythagoras' theorem on right-angled triangles

Alexander the Great

Alexander the Great was born in 356 B.C. in Pella, Macedonia, the son of Philip of Macedon, who was an excellent general and organizer. He was called 'the Great' because he conquered more lands than anyone before him and became the overall ruler of Greece.

Greek schools

The way children were educated was different in each city state.

In Sparta, reading and writing was unimportant. Boys learned to be good fighters.

In Athens citizens had to be educated to take part in voting in the Assembly.

Athenian boys also went to 'wrestling school' each day, to learn many sports, not just wrestling. They had to be fit, to fight in the army.

More about schools

Greek schools were small. They had only one teacher and about ten or twenty boys. The schools were not free and so only the rich could really afford to send their children to school.

The children did not need much school equipment as they had to learn everything off by heart. When they needed to, they wrote on wooden boards covered with layers of wax. They used a wooden pen called a stylus with a sharp end for writing and a flat end for 'rubbing out'. The wax was melted and reapplied from time to time.

More about schools

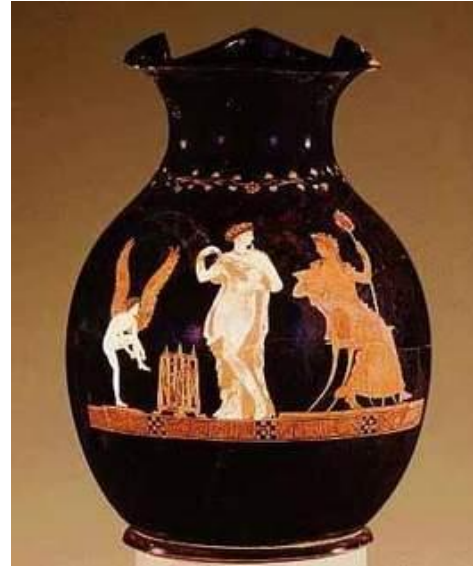
Education was also different for boys and girls. Boys were educated to become good citizens and take part in the public life of the city state. Girls were educated in housekeeping and how to look after the family.

Most Greek children, especially the girls, never went to school. Greek girls were not allowed to go to school and were often educated at home.

The boys started school at 7 years old, and stayed until they were about 14. In the mornings they learned to read, write and do simple maths. They worked in one room, which had stools or benches, but no desks. Pupils read aloud and learned poetry by heart. Rich boys also learned about philosophy. Philosophy is thinking and writing about thinking.

More about schools

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Greek houses

Men and women lived in different parts of the house. Women had the back and upstairs part.

Most houses in Ancient Greek towns were built from stone or clay. The roofs were covered with tiles, or reeds, and the houses had one or two storeys. The floors of the rooms were tiled to keep them cool, although in winter fires in metal baskets were sometimes needed.

More about houses

Larger homes had a kitchen, a room for bathing, a men's dining room, and sometimes a woman's sitting area.

The houses were planned around a courtyard, and had high walls and a strong gate. Much of ancient Greek family life centered around the courtyard.

THANKS FOR WATCHING our greek slides



By libby platt and izzy ct