

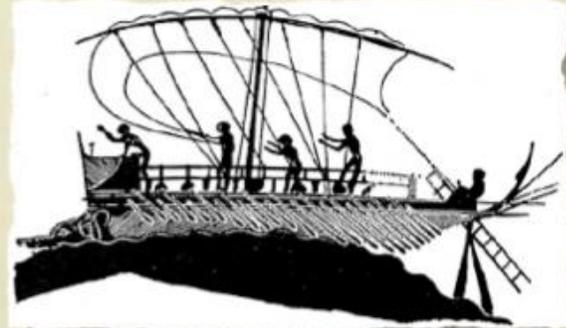
Task 1: Ancient Greek Warfare

THE ANCIENT GREEKS HAD BOTH ARMIES AND NAVIES.



WHY DID
THEY NEED A
NAVY?

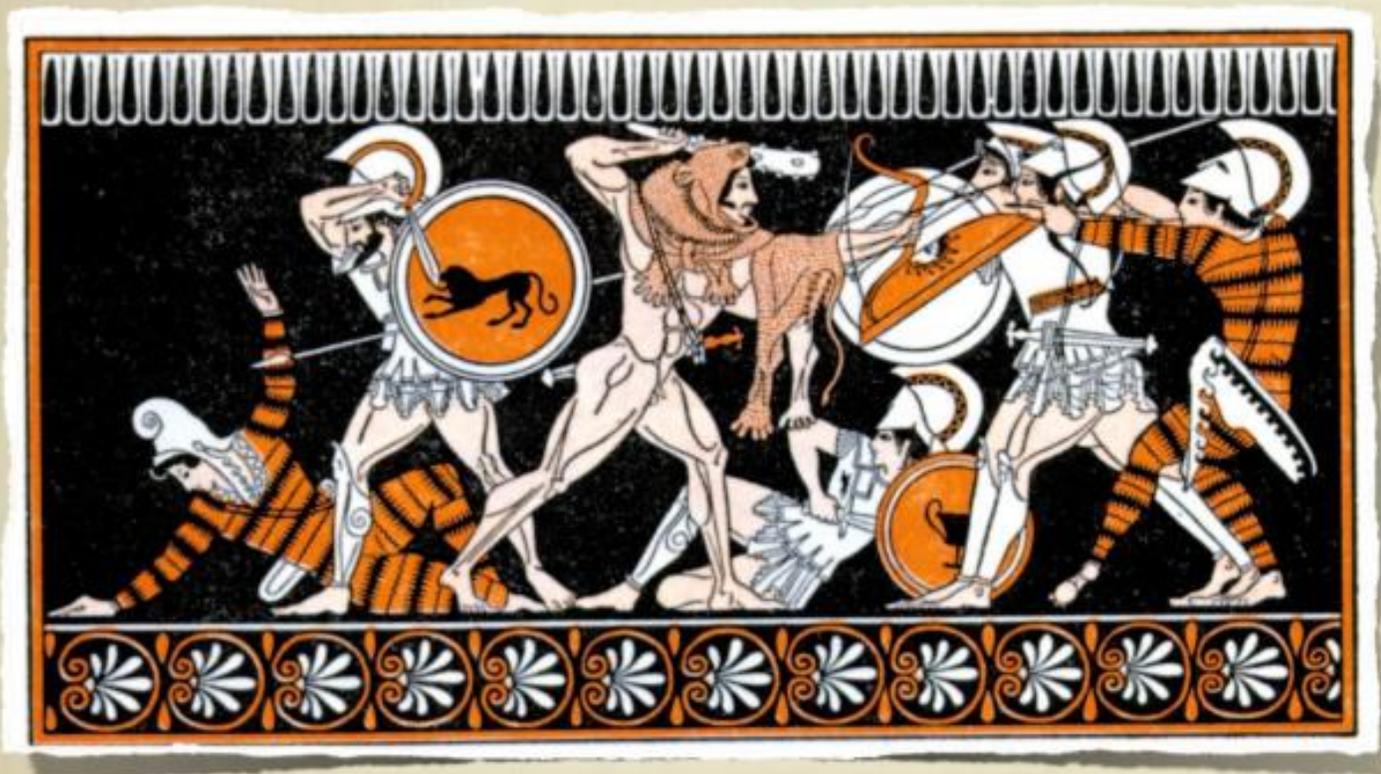
WHY DID
THEY NEED
AN ARMY?



BACK

NEXT

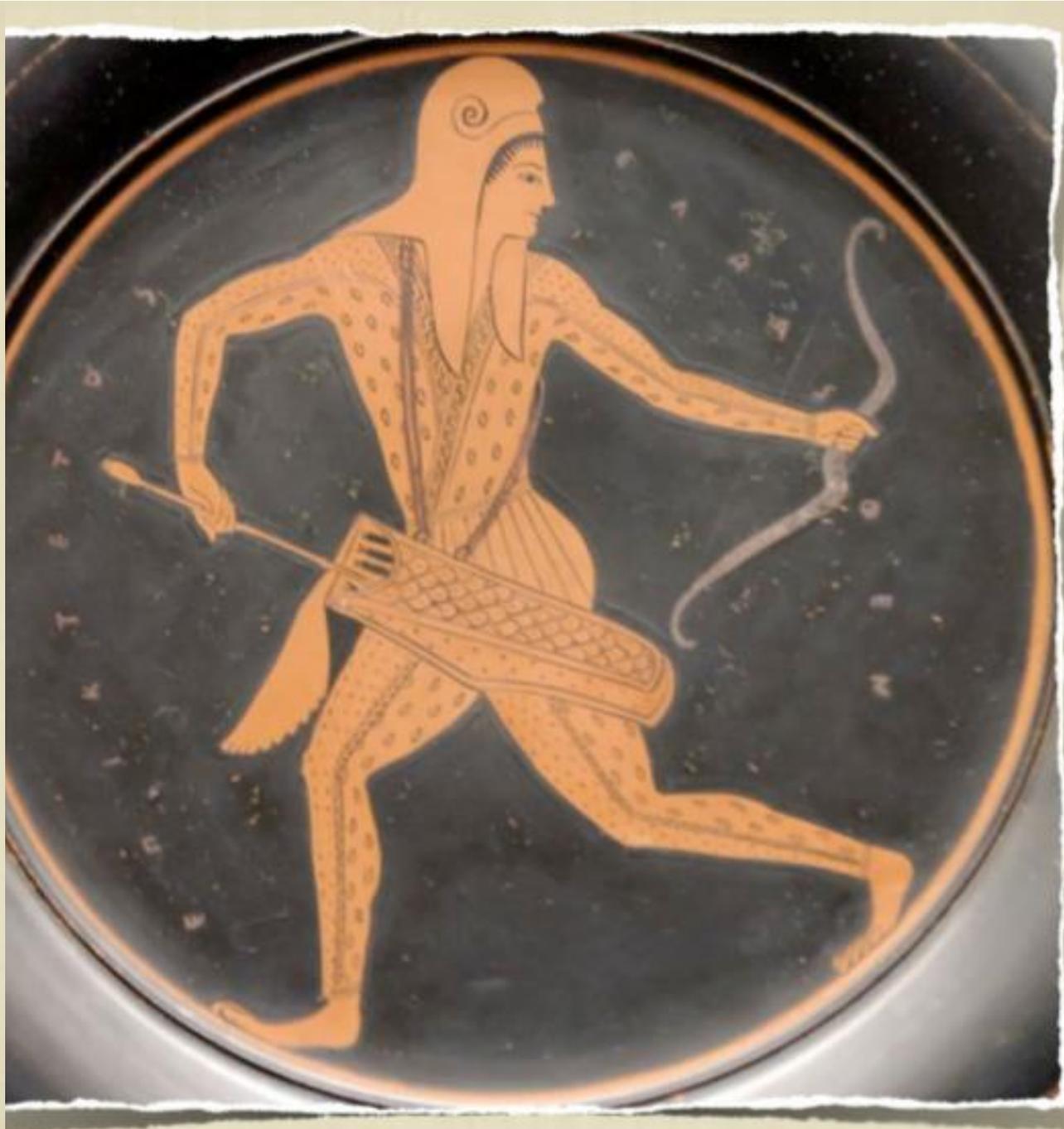
EACH CITY STATE HAD ITS OWN ARMY ALTHOUGH SOME WERE MUCH MORE POWERFUL THAN OTHERS. WARS BETWEEN CITY STATES OFTEN HAPPENED AND THE POLIS HAD TO BE PREPARED IF THEY WANTED TO RETAIN CONTROL OF THEIR STATE.



AS THE POPULATION BECAME BIGGER, FARMLAND BECAME SCARCER AND SOME ANCIENT GREEKS LED THEIR FORCES TO OTHER LANDS TO SETTLE WHERE THERE WAS GOOD FERTILE LAND.

WHAT CAN
YOU TELL
ABOUT
ANCIENT
GREEK
WARFARE
FROM THESE
ARTEFACTS?





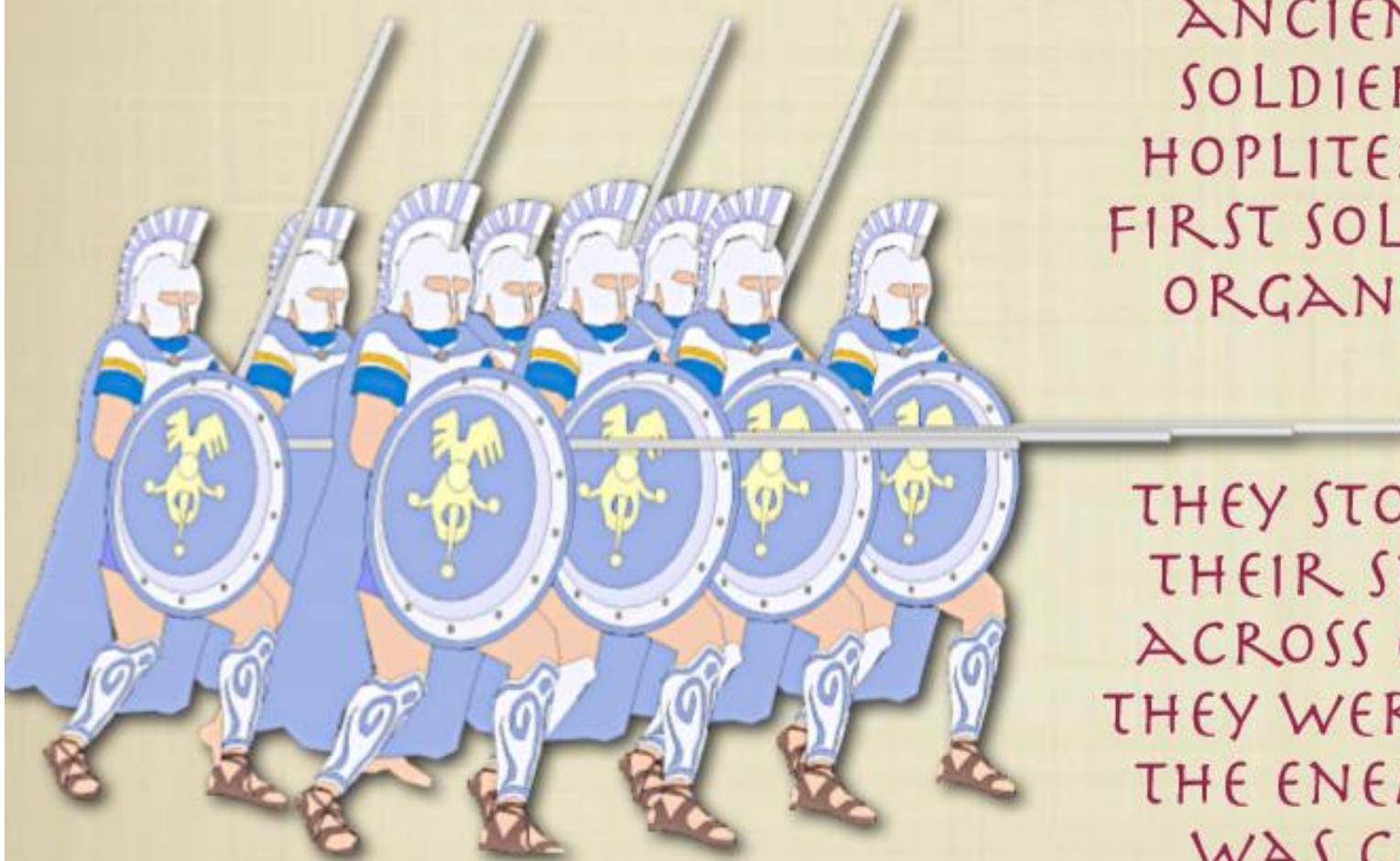
WHAT CAN YOU TELL ABOUT ANCIENT GREEK WARFARE FROM THESE ARTEFACTS?



HOPLITES

ANCIENT GREEK INFANTRY SOLDIERS WERE KNOWN AS HOPLITES. HOPLITES WERE THE FIRST SOLDIERS TO FIGHT IN AN ORGANISED AND STRATEGIC MANNER.

THEY STOOD SIDE BY SIDE WITH THEIR SHIELDS HELD TIGHTLY ACROSS EACH OTHER SO THAT THEY WERE STRONGER AGAINST THE ENEMY. THIS FORMATION WAS CALLED A PHALANX.



ACK

NEXT

HOPLITE ARMOUR

SPEAR

SPEARS WERE THE MAIN HOPLITE WEAPON



BRONZE HELMET

THESE GAVE THE SOLDIERS LOTS OF PROTECTION ALTHOUGH THEY WERE VERY HEAVY

CUIRASS

THIS IS MADE OF TWO BRONZE PLATES WHICH WERE JOINED AT THE SIDES

SHIELD

BRONZE SHIELDS WERE CRUCIAL FOR PROTECTION IN BATTLE AND WERE A SYMBOL OF A SOLDIER'S COURAGE AND BRAVERY.

LINEN TUNIC

THIS TUNIC IS LIGHT AND EASY TO MOVE IN.

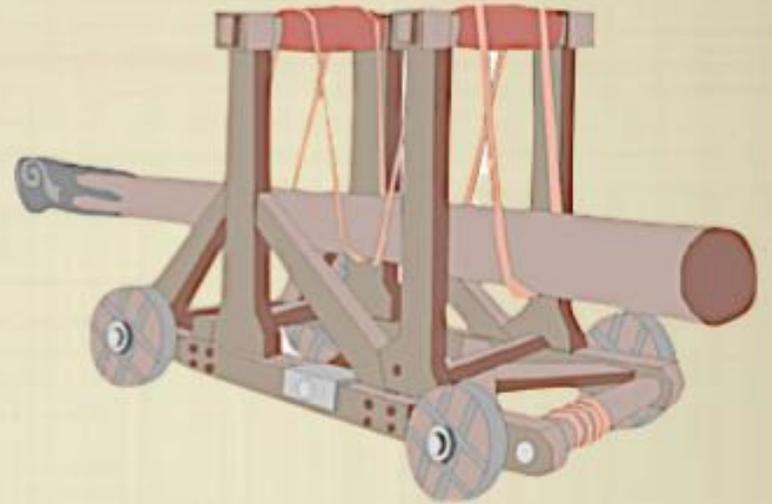
SWORD

SWORDS WERE USED WHEN A SPEAR WAS BROKEN OR WHEN THE ENEMY WAS AT CLOSE RANGE.

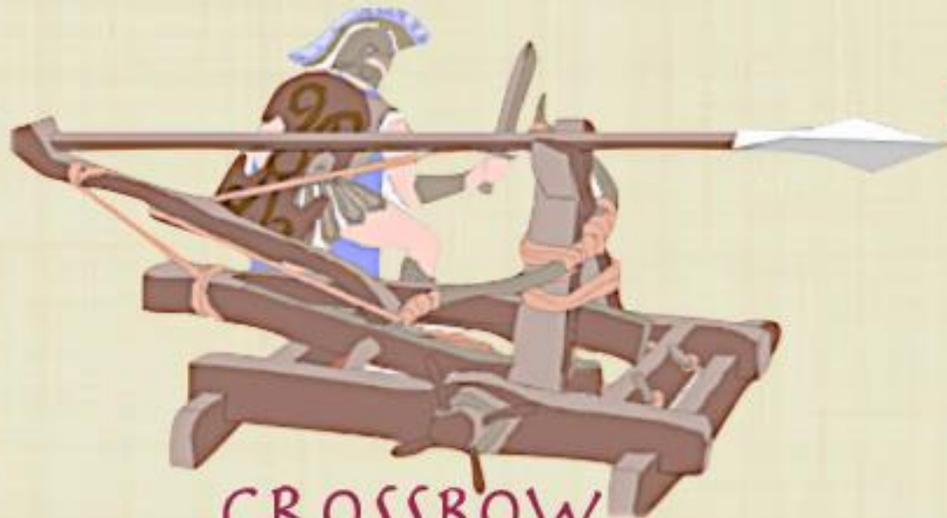
WEAPONS



CATAPULT
CATAPULTS COULD SEND STONES, ROCKS AND OTHER OBJECTS FLYING OVER WALLS OR ACROSS LONG DISTANCES.



BATTERING RAM
THIS WAS USED TO SMASH THROUGH WALLS OR DOORS.

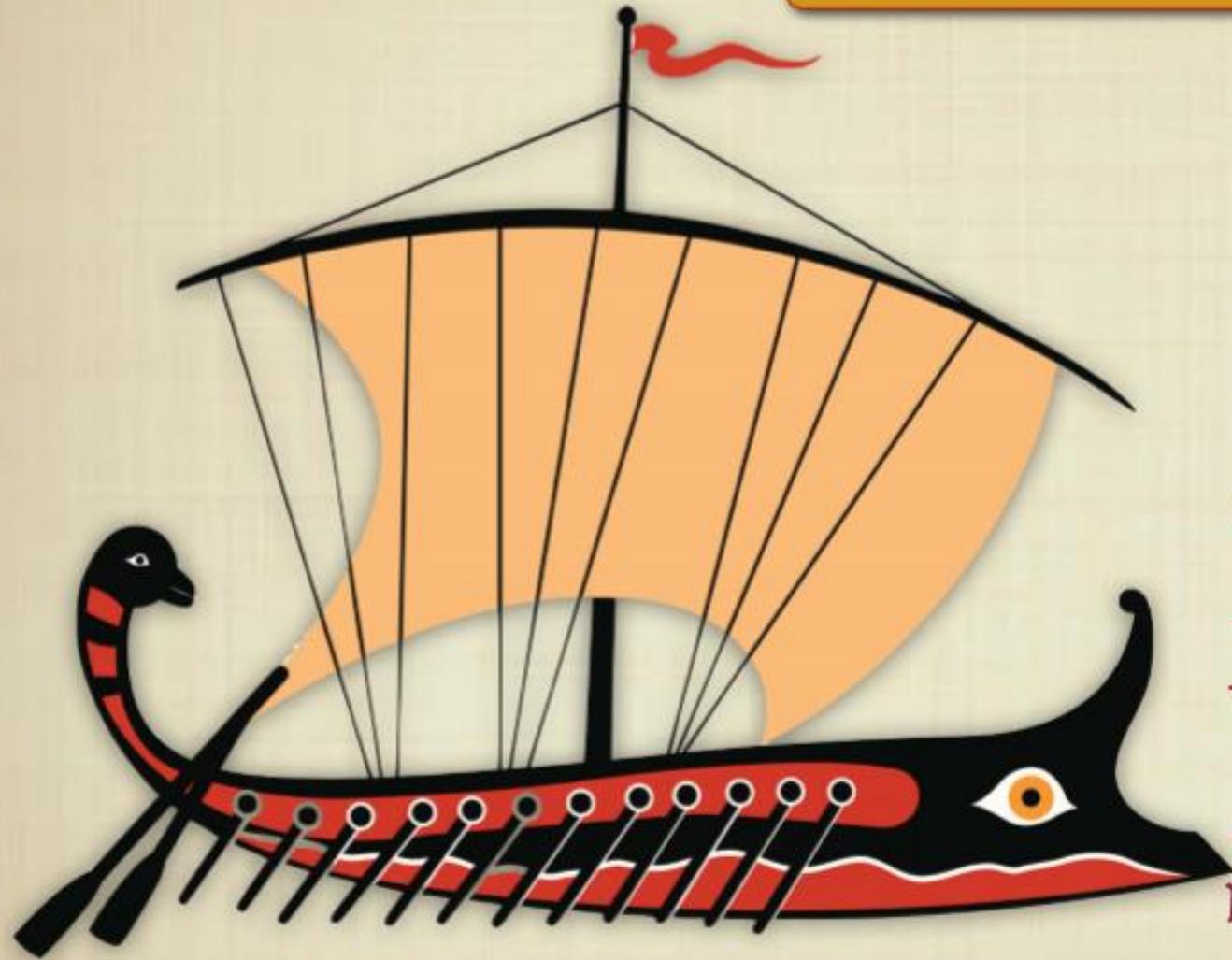


CROSSBOW
THIS WAS LIKE A NORMAL BOW AND ARROW BUT HAD MUCH MORE POWER AND SPEED.

BACK

NEXT

TRIREMES



BY THE 5TH CENTURY BC, THE GREEKS HAD DEVELOPED A SHIP CALLED A TRIREME. TRIREMES HAD THREE ROWS OF OARS AND A SINGLE LARGE SAIL. THEY WERE ABOUT 40 METRES LONG AND COULD HAVE A CREW OF UP TO 200. TRIREMES KEPT CLOSE TO THE SHORE AND PUT THEIR SAILS DOWN AS THEY APPROACHED A BATTLE SO AS NOT TO BE SEEN BY THE ENEMY.

BACK

www.planbee.com

NEXT

HOW DO WE KNOW WHAT ANCIENT GREEK WARFARE WAS LIKE?

WE HAVE FOUND OUT ABOUT ANCIENT GREEK WARFARE FROM THE ARTEFACTS THEY HAVE LEFT BEHIND.



WE ALSO KNOW ABOUT CERTAIN WARS THANKS TO THE WRITING OF HOMER, HERODOTUS, THUCYDIDES AND ARRIAN, WHO WROTE IN DETAIL ABOUT BATTLES SUCH AS THOSE OF THE TROJAN WAR.

Task 1 Activity

Draw a Greek soldier in battle.

Underneath the picture describe: what type of armour was used, battle tactics and weapons, etc.

Extension: design a battle scene showing where they would place the soldiers and in what formation, which weapons they would use and where they would be placed, and labels to describe the plan of attack.



Task 2: Ancient Greek Beliefs

The ancient Greeks had a **polytheistic** religion.
What do you think this means?

HINT 1: THE PREFIX '**POLY**' COMES FROM THE GREEK WORDS 'POLLUS' AND 'POLLOI', WHICH MEAN 'MUCH' AND 'MANY'.

HINT 2: '**THEISTIC**' MEANS A BELIEF IN THE EXISTENCE OF GOD.



A **polytheistic** religion is one where its followers believe in not just one god, but many. The ancient Greeks had a god for every aspect of their lives, from farming and fishing to love and war.



PLEASING THE GODS WAS ESSENTIAL - THE ANCIENT GREEKS BELIEVED THAT HAPPY GODS WERE HELPFUL AND GENEROUS, WHILST UNHAPPY GODS WERE VENGEFUL AND WOULD PUNISH THEM.

Let's explore this idea further...





DEMETER

GODDESS OF FERTILITY AND THE HARVEST

DEMETER COULD CONTROL WHETHER THE CROPS WOULD GROW OR NOT, SO SHE WAS A VERY IMPORTANT GODDESS FOR NOT JUST FARMERS, BUT ALL OF ANCIENT GREECE. IF THE CROPS DID NOT GROW, THERE WOULD NOT BE ENOUGH FOOD TO EAT AND PEOPLE WOULD STARVE.

POSEIDON

GOD OF THE SEA, EARTHQUAKES AND HORSES

POSEIDON WAS AN IMPORTANT GOD FOR FISHERMEN AND SAILORS, AND THEY PRAYED TO HIM FOR SAFE TRAVELS. WITH HIS POWER, POSEIDON COULD CREATE STORMS TO SINK SHIPS, OR CALM THE WATERS TO GIVE SAILORS A SAFE PASSAGE.



The ancient Greeks had special places at home, usually in the courtyard, where they set up an altar to pray and make daily offerings to their chosen gods.

There were also public shrines and temples for individual gods. Within them were statues of the god or goddess, which were cared for by priests. Priests were regarded as very important people, as it was believed that they could talk to the gods.

IT WAS DIFFICULT
TO BECOME A
PRIEST - YOU COULD
ONLY BE MADE ONE
BY A DYING PRIEST,
OR INHERIT THE JOB
FROM A PARENT
WHO WAS ALREADY
A PRIEST.



The ancient Greeks often held religious festivals in honour of a particular god. These usually included a parade to the temple, offerings of food or an animal sacrifice, and then a feast.



THE FIRST ANCIENT **OLYMPIC GAMES** WERE HELD TO HONOUR **ZEUS**, KING OF THE GODS. THEY WERE HELD EVERY FOUR YEARS FROM 776 BC. OVER THE YEARS, MORE AND MORE SPORTING EVENTS WERE ADDED.

THE **PANATHENAIC GAMES** WERE ALSO HELD EVERY FOUR YEARS IN ATHENS, TO HONOUR THE GODDESS **ATHENA**. AS WELL AS SPORTING EVENTS, THERE WERE ALSO POETRY AND MUSICAL COMPETITIONS.



The ancient Greeks had many stories, or **myths**, about the gods. Often these tales were a way of explaining an aspect of nature, such as earthquakes or the changing of the seasons.



PERSEPHONE WAS THE GODDESS OF SPRINGTIME AND VEGETATION. THE WINTER MONTHS WERE EXPLAINED BY A MYTH WHERE THE GODDESS HAD TO LIVE IN THE UNDERWORLD FOR PART OF THE YEAR.

IN ANCIENT GREECE, EARTHQUAKES WERE QUITE COMMON. SEVERAL MYTHS TOLD OF **POSEIDON'S** FURY CAUSING TSUNAMIS AND EARTHQUAKES. ONE OF THE GOD'S NICKNAMES WAS 'EARTH-SHAKER'.



Storytellers used to travel from village to village, telling myths to the people.

Mount Olympus, the highest mountain in Greece, was believed to be the home of the **twelve** most important gods and goddesses - the **Olympians**.

Zeus was the king of the gods,
Hera was the queen of the gods,
and the other ten Olympians were all related in some way. They were believed to have special powers, but also human qualities and emotions, meaning they could fall in love, argue, have children, etc.



A modern day photograph of Mount Olympus

Task 2

- There were 12 important Gods and Goddesses in Ancient Greece. You have already learnt a little about Zeus and Hera, now is your chance to find out more about the other 10.
- For each of the gods/goddesses, find out the following:
 - God/Goddess of what?
 - Type of personality
 - Symbol/sacred animal
 - Any other interesting facts

You can use the following website to find the key information about the 10 remaining Olympians:

<https://www.historyforkids.net/ancient-greek-gods.html>

<https://greekgodsandgoddesses.net/>

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/greece/greek-gods/>

If you want, you can draw a picture of a god/goddesses to go with your information.

Task 3: Ancient vs Modern Olympic Games

HOW MANY OF THESE QUESTIONS CAN YOU ANSWER ABOUT THE OLYMPIC GAMES?



WHERE DO THE OLYMPICS TAKE PLACE?

HOW OFTEN ARE THE OLYMPIC GAMES HELD?

WHAT SPORTING EVENTS ARE THERE?

WHO TAKES PART IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES?

WHAT PRIZES ARE GIVEN OUT?

WHAT IS DONE TO PREPARE FOR THE OLYMPICS?

BACK

NEXT

WHAT EVIDENCE IS THERE OF OUR LAST SCHOOL SPORTS DAY OR THE LAST OLYMPIC GAMES? HOW DO WE KNOW WHAT HAPPENED?

WHAT WILL THIS EVIDENCE TELL PEOPLE IN YEARS TO COME?

DISCUSS YOUR IDEAS WITH A PARTNER.

BACK

NEXT



THE FIRST OLYMPIC GAMES WAS HELD IN 776 BC. IT IS CALLED THE OLYMPIC GAMES BECAUSE IT WAS HELD IN OLYMPIA AS PART OF A RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL TO HONOUR THE GOD ZEUS. EVERY CITY STATE (OR 'POLIS') HAD ITS OWN GAMES AT DIFFERENT TIMES BUT THE OLYMPICS SOON BECAME THE MOST POPULAR AND THE MOST IMPORTANT. WARS WERE EVEN STOPPED SO THAT THE ATHLETES COULD RETURN HOME SAFELY FOR THE GAMES.

THIS MODEL SHOWS WHAT OLYMPIA WAS LIKE AT THE TIME OF THE FIRST OLYMPIC GAMES. IT WASN'T ONLY A PLACE FOR SPORT BUT A CHANCE FOR OTHER IMPORTANT PEOPLE, LIKE PHILOSOPHERS, TO MEET AND SHARE IDEAS.



BACK

NEXT

THE ORIGINAL OLYMPIC GAMES ALWAYS BEGAN WITH THE ATHLETES MAKING VOWS TO OFFICIALS IN FRONT OF A STATUE OF ZEUS. THEY WOULD SWEAR THAT THEY HAD TRAINED FAIRLY AND THAT THEY WOULD COMPETE FAIRLY. THEN THE EVENTS COULD BEGIN.

ONE OF THE HARDEST EVENTS WAS THE PENTATHLON. THIS HAD 5 DIFFERENT CHALLENGES: DISCUS, JAVELIN, RUNNING, WRESTLING AND JUMPING. THESE EVENTS WERE ALSO TAKEN INDIVIDUALLY. OTHER EVENTS INCLUDED CHARIOT-RACING (THIS WAS MOST POPULAR AS WELL AS MOST DANGEROUS) AND HORSE-RACING.



BACK

NEXT

IT WAS ONLY MEN AND BOYS WHO WERE ALLOWED TO WATCH AND TAKE PART IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES. THE ATHLETES USUALLY TOOK PART NAKED. WINNING A GAME WAS A GREAT HONOUR. ON THE LAST OF THE FIVE DAYS, THE WINNERS WERE GIVEN LAUREL WREATHS AS A SYMBOL OF THEIR SUCCESS. THE MAIN PRIZE WAS THE SATISFACTION OF WINNING ITSELF. STATUES OF WINNERS WERE OFTEN ERECTED IN OLYMPIA OR IN THE ATHLETE'S HOME TOWNS. SOMETIMES, THE HOME CITIES OF THE ATHLETES WOULD REWARD THEM FOR BRINGING GLORY HOME.



BACK

www.planbee.com

NEXT

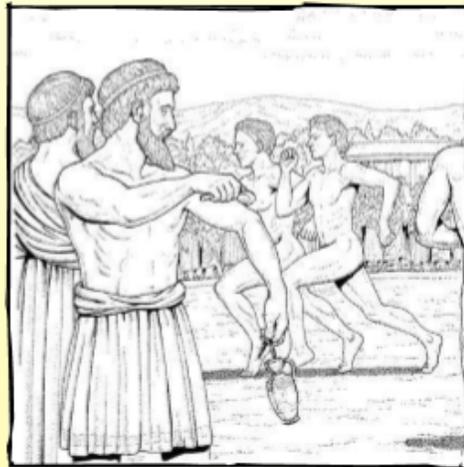
THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN ANCIENT GREECE

The first Olympic Games was held in 776 BC as part of a religious festival to honour the god Zeus and was held in Olympia in southern Greece. Soon this sporting event (which was held every four years) became the most important of all the events in ancient Greece. It was so important that wars were stopped so the athletes could travel home safely. People came to watch the games from places as far away as Egypt and Spain.

The Olympic Games in ancient Greece were five days long and always started with ceremonies in front of Zeus' statue on the first day. Then over the next four days lots of different events would take place. There were three types of running events: the *stade* (one length of the track); the *diaulos* (two lengths); the *dolichos* (24 lengths). There were three types of wrestling too, including the *pankration* which was a mixture of boxing and wrestling. This was very dangerous and some people died whilst taking part. Chariot-racing was very dangerous too because there could be up to 40 chariots racing at the same time. The *pentathlon* was a difficult event because the athletes had to complete five different sports - running, javelin, discus, wrestling and jumping.



Only boys and men were allowed to watch and take part in the Olympic games. Maybe one of the reasons was because men took part in the nude!



Prizes were given out on the last day of the games. Instead of having medals like we have today, the winners were given simple laurel wreaths to wear on their heads. The true prize was the satisfaction of winning and bringing glory to your family and home town. Statues of the winners were often put up in Olympia or in the towns the athletes came from. Sometimes the towns would be so proud of their athletes that they would give them other prizes too.

Task 3

Use the information that you have read to fill out the grid. If you find there is not enough information, you can always use the internet to help you.

Can you fill in the blank grids to compare the ancient and modern Olympic Games?



	ANCIENT GREEK OLYMPICS	MODERN OLYMPICS
Where do the games take place?		
When do the games take place?		
Why do the games take place?		
Who takes part in the games?		
Who comes to watch the games?		
What events are there?		
What prizes are given?		

Task 4: Ancient Greece and the Modern World



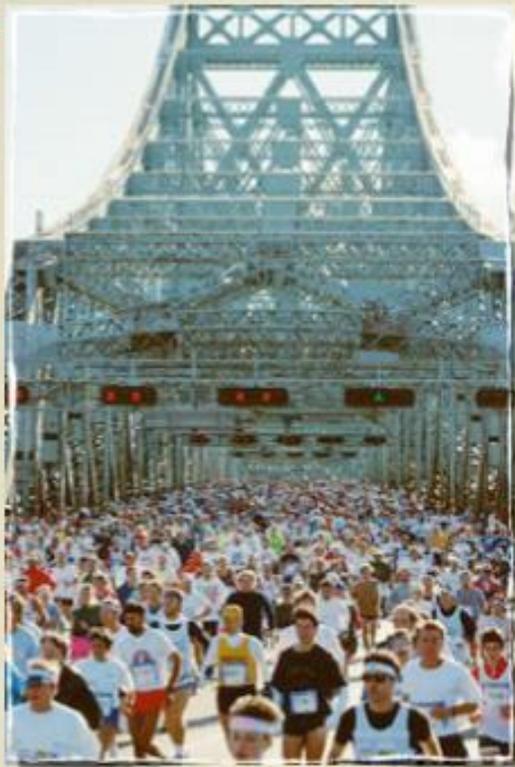
Watch the video that shows what a busy ancient Greek city might look like, do you see any things that we might have now too?



<https://www.literacyshed.com/athens.html#>



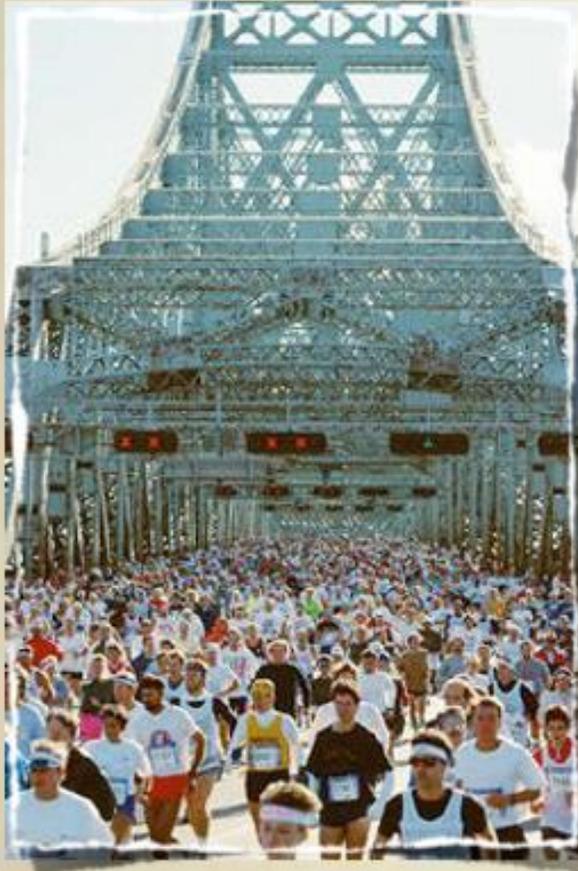
WHAT IS THE LINK TO ANCIENT GREECE?



BACK

NEXT

MARATHONS



THE BATTLE OF MARATHON IS ONE THE FIRST BATTLES WE HAVE A RECORD OF THANKS TO THE GREEK WRITER , HERODUTUS. KING DARIUS OF PERSIA WANTED TO CONQUER GREECE TO INCREASE THE PERSIAN EMPIRE. WHEN THE PEOPLE OF ATHENS BECAME AWARE THAT THE PERSIANS PLANNED TO ATTACK, THEY SENT A SOLDIER CALLED PHIDIPPIDES TO RUN FROM THE TOWN OF MARATHON TO SPARTA TO GET HELP. THE DISTANCE WAS 25 MILES AND IS THE BASIS FOR THE MODERN-DAY MARATHON RACE.

BACK

NEXT

UNIVERSITIES

THE ANCIENT GREEK CIVILISATION WAS THE BIRTHPLACE OF PHILOSOPHY. SOCRATES AND PLATO WERE FAMOUS THINKERS AND PEOPLE STILL READ AND STUDY THEIR WORK TODAY. PLATO ALSO FOUNDED THE WORLD'S FIRST UNIVERSITY.



BACK

NEXT

THEATRES



THERE WAS A STRONG CULTURE OF THE THEATRE IN ANCIENT GREECE, ESPECIALLY IN ATHENS. IT WAS THERE THAT THE COMEDY AND TRAGEDY GENRES EMERGED. THEATRE IN ATHENS INFLUENCED CULTURE THROUGHOUT THE WEST, AND MANY OF THE ANCIENT GREEK PLAYS ARE STILL PERFORMED TODAY.

BACK

NEXT

Task 4

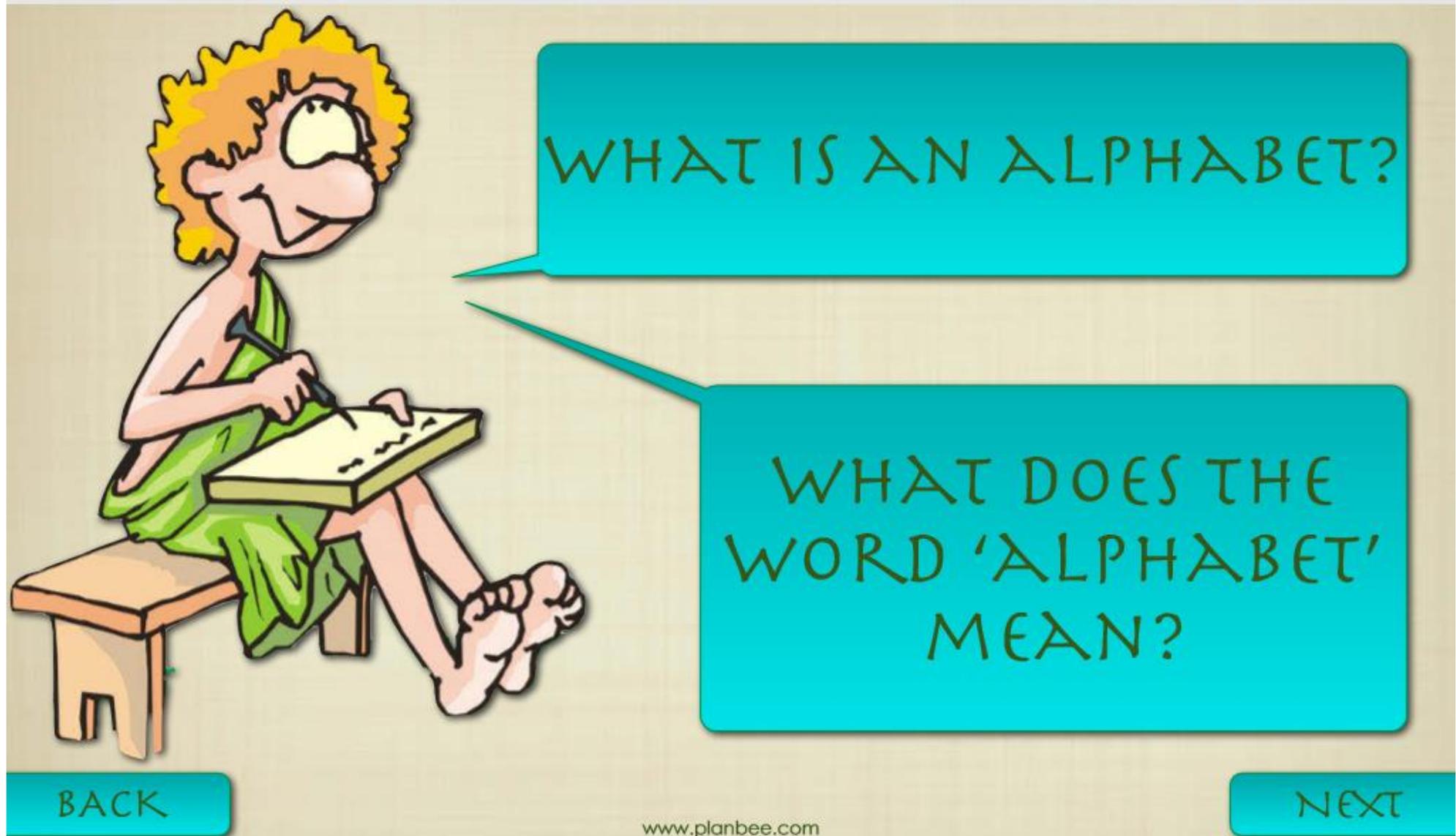
Watch this video: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z9kmhv4>

Keep a list of all the areas that the Ancient Greeks invented (pause the video if you need to, there are a lot of them)

Choose one of the areas that the Greeks invented and do some research on it. Find out more about why did the Greeks invent it? What did the Greeks think of it when it was first introduced (were they happy, sad)? How has it changed since Ancient Greek time?

Choose how you are going to present your information: perhaps you could do a video sharing the information?

Task 5: The Greek Alphabet



WHAT IS AN ALPHABET?

WHAT DOES THE WORD 'ALPHABET' MEAN?

BACK

www.planbee.com

NEXT

DO YOU RECOGNISE ANY OF THE LETTERS ON THESE ANCIENT GREEK ARTEFACTS?



BACK

DO YOU RECOGNISE ANY OF THE LETTERS ON THESE ANCIENT GREEK ARTEFACTS?



BACK

NEXT

DO YOU RECOGNISE ANY OF THE LETTERS ON THESE ANCIENT GREEK ARTEFACTS?



DO YOU RECOGNISE ANY OF THE LETTERS ON THESE ANCIENT GREEK ARTEFACTS?



THE GREEK ALPHABET

Αα ALPHA
Ββ ΒΕΤΑ
Γγ ΓΑΜΜΑ
Δδ ΔΕΛΤΑ
Εε ΕΡΣΙΛΟΝ
Ζζ ΖΕΤΑ
Ηη ΕΤΑ
Θθ ΤΗΕΤΑ

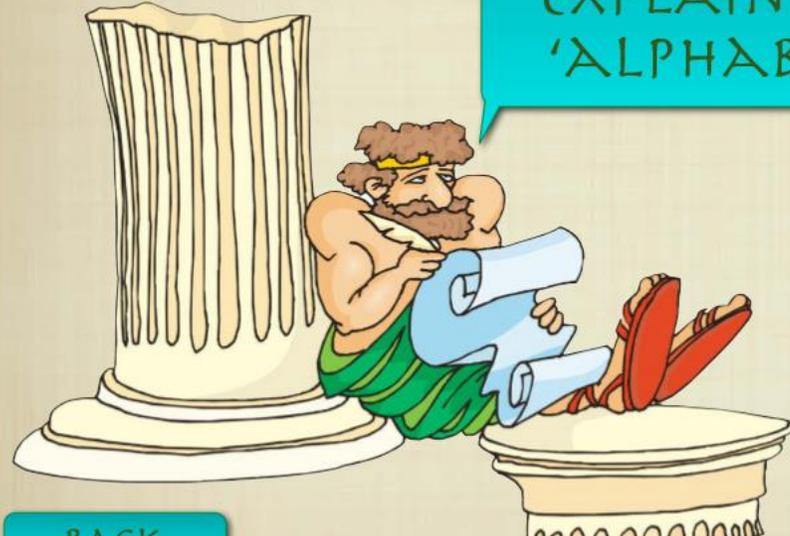
Ιι ΙΟΤΑ
Κκ ΚΑΡΡΑ
Λλ ΛΑΜΒΔΑ
Μμ ΜΥ
Νν ΝΥ
Ξξ ΚΣΙ
Οο ΟΜΙCΡΟΝ
Ππ ΡΙ

Ρρ ΡΗΟ
Σσς ΣΙΓΜΑ
Ττ ΤΑΥ
Υυ ΥΡΣΙΛΟΝ
Φφ ΡΗΙ
Χχ CΗΙ
Ψψ ΡΣΙ
Ωω ΟΜΕCΑ

BACK

www.planbee.com

HAVE ANOTHER LOOK AT THE GREEK ALPHABET. CAN YOU EXPLAIN WHAT THE WORD 'ALPHABET' MEANS NOW?



BACK

NEXT

THE GREEK ALPHABET - ENGLISH SOUNDS

Αα	Α	Ιι	Ι	Ρρ	Ρ
Ββ	Β	Κκ	Κ	Σσς	Σ
Γγ	Γ	Λλ	Λ	Ττ	Τ
Δδ	Δ	Μμ	Μ	Υυ	Υ
Εε	Ε	Νν	Ν	Φφ	Φ
Ζζ	Ζ	Ξξ	Χ	Χχ	Χ
Ηη	Ε	Οο	Ο	Ψψ	Ψ
Θθ	ΤΗ	Ππ	Ρ	Ωω	Ω

BACK

www.planbee.com

HAVE A LOOK AT THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE GREEK ALPHABET. WHICH LETTERS WOULD YOU NEED TO USE TO SPELL OUT YOUR NAME?



Task 5



Can you translate these words from ancient Greek into modern English? Be careful - some of the letters may be different.

ΑΝΣΙΕΝΤ ΓΠΕΕΣΕ

ΑΘΗΝΣ

ΟΛΙΜΠΙΑ

ΧΑΡΙΟΤ

ΣΠΑΡΤΑ

ΑΛΦΑΒΕΤ

ΗΜΠΙΡΕ

ΠΑΡΦΗΝΟΝ

Α	Β	Γ	Δ	Ε	Ζ	Η	Θ	Ι	Κ	Λ	Μ
A	B	G	D	E	Z	E	TH	I	K	L	M

Ν	Ξ	Ο	Π	Ρ	Σ	Τ	Υ	Φ	Χ	Ψ	Ω
N	X	O	P	R	S	T	U	PH	CH	PS	O



Can you translate these words English into ancient Greek? Be careful - some of the letters may be different.

DEMOCRACY

GREEK

GODS

ATHENS AND SPARTA

GYMNASIUM

SYMPOSIUM

PHILOSOPHY

CITIZEN

MOUNT OLYMPUS

OLYMPIC GAMES

ALPHABET

CHARIOT

SLAVERY

PALAESTR

ARISTOTLE

POLIS

Can you write a message in Greek for a friend to decode?