

Study Guide for Unit 7: Ancient Greece

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Key Idea: Ancient Greeks made essential contributions to Western civilization such as in politics (democracy, citizenship...), philosophy, science (medicine, geography, mathematics, astronomy...), literature (theatre, poetry...), art, etc. Ancient Greek ideas inspired Western civilization through history (Renaissance) and are the basis of our current world. Ideas such as "the strive for excellence", "the balance of mind and body", "nothing in excess" or the importance of "knowing thyself" are ideas that shape our world and that we have inherited from them. This development in knowledge, science and philosophy took place while the Greeks were striving to build their own nation.

These are the OBJECTIVES that you are responsible to master by the end of the unit:

Lesson 1. Origins of the Greek Civilization

1. Locate the areas in which the Ancient Greek Civilization appeared.
2. Understand that even though Ancient Greece was not a unified political state, Greeks considered themselves members of a common culture who shared the same language, religion, customs...

Lesson 2. The Economy of Ancient Greece

1. Understand that Greece's natural conditions hindered the development of prosperous farming (agriculture and livestock) which led to a important development of commerce through the Mediterranean Sea.
2. Locate the territories in which the Greeks established colonies to foster trade.

Lesson 3.1 Ancient Greece's Political Evolution: Origins and the Dark Ages

1. Identify and name in chronological order Ancient Greece's political stages: Origins and the Dark Ages; The Archaic Age; the Classical Period; the Hellenistic Age...
2. Understand the origins of the Greeks as a mixing of different people that migrated to that area and intermingled with the existing population.
3. Identify the main groups that settled in Greece and led to the Ancient Greek civilization: Minoans (Crete); Achaeans or Mycenaeans (Balkan Peninsula); Dorians (Balkan Peninsula).

Lesson 3.2. Ancient Greece's Political Evolution: The Archaic Age

1. Define polis as an independent city-state with its own government, laws, army, customs...
2. Understand Ancient Greek political organization, which was marked by different poleis which were independent but still shared the same language and culture.
3. Identify the main parts of the polis: acropolis and agora.
4. Understand and define the most important types of government that developed in Ancient Greece: Oligarchy/Aristocracy; Democracy.
5. Appreciate the importance of the role of colonies in the prosperity of the metropolis and the development of Greek commerce and their role in spreading Greek culture through the Mediterranean Sea.

6. Locate on a Map the most important colonies the Greeks founded on the Iberian Peninsula.

Lesson 3.3. Ancient Greece's Political Evolution: The Classical Age: Sparta and Athens

1. Value the Classical Age as the highest point of Ancient Greek civilization, especially in regards to the development of politics, culture, science, literature and art.
2. Understand the constant struggle between Sparta and Athens for supremacy in Greece.
3. Identify the main characteristics of Sparta and Athens.
4. Compare and contrast Athens' and Sparta's political philosophy and organization.
5. Understand the differences between Athenian Democracy and current democracy.
6. Identify the most important conflicts in the struggle between Sparta and Athens: the Persian Wars and the creation of the Delian League and the Peloponnesian Wars.

Lesson 3.4. Ancient Greece's Political Evolution: the Hellenistic Age: Alexander the Great

1. Value the importance of the Hellenistic Age as the moment in which Greek culture expanded and mixed with oriental cultures leaving an ever-lasting imprint on European and Asian cultures.
2. Identify the key role of Alexander the Great in the foundation of the Hellenistic Empire and the creation of Hellenistic Culture.
3. Locate Alexander the Great's Empire on a map.
4. Analyze the creation of the Hellenistic Kingdoms after Alexander's death.
5. Indentify the Roman conquest as the end of the Greek's political independence but as the continuation of Greek culture, values, ideas, etc which were adopted by the Romans.

Lesson 4. Ancient Greece's Culture: Philosophy, Science, Literature and Poetry.

1. Appreciate Ancient Greece's Culture as the basis of our western culture.
2. Understand Philosophy as a way to use reason to examine the nature of human beings and their interaction with the world. Identify the most important Greek philosophers: Socrates, Plato, Aristotles.
3. Identify the main Greek scientist and their role in the creation of science by using reason to explain the world around them.
4. Understand the importance of theatre in Greek life and its main characteristics. Identify the most important authors: Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Plautus and Aristophanes.
5. Recognize the characteristics of poetry, especially the ones connected to Homer epic poems.

Lesson 5. Ancient Greece's Art: Architecture, Sculpture, Pottery.

1. Identify the purposes and main characteristics of Greek art: pleasure, harmony, proportion, visual balance...
2. Analyze and describe Ancient Greek architecture: materials, supporting structures, supported structures, styles of the columns, main buildings (temples, theatres).
3. Describe the structure and characteristics of Greek columns and temples.
4. Identify Greek architecture through images.
5. Analyze and describe Ancient Greek sculpture: rules, materials, periods, themes, movement...
6. Identify Greek sculpture through images.
7. Understand the importance of pottery in the Greek world combining function and the spread of Greek culture.

These are the ASSIGNMENTS or tasks you have to complete to accomplish the objectives:

Questions:

1. Why did Greece develop a prosperous commerce? Justify your answer.
2. Name, in chronological order, the political stages of Ancient Greece.
3. Which were the most important groups that developed during the Origins and the Dark Ages? Write their name, the place in which they settled and their characteristics.
4. What is a polis?
5. What is the difference between the word polis and the word poleis?
6. Explain the most important parts of a Greek polis.
7. Compare and contrast Oligarchy/Aristocracy and Democracy. Say what they are, what they have in common and how those types of government differ.
8. Why did the Greeks establish colonies on the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea?

9. What was a metropolis? How was it connected to colonies?
10. Which were the main consequences of the Greek colonization?
11. Name the most important colonies the Greeks founded in the Iberian Peninsula.
12. Describe Spartan government and say where Sparta was located.
13. Describe Athenian government and say where Athens was located.
14. Compare and contrast Athenian democracy with current Spanish democracy.
15. Describe briefly the main conflicts of the Classical Age (Persian War and Peloponnesian Wars) and how they are connected.
16. Who was Alexander the Great and why is he important?
17. What happened after Alexander the Great's death?
18. How did Ancient Greece disappear?
19. Complete the following chart about Ancient Greek culture: (you may need to use more rows)

Knowledge	Purpose	Authors

Tasks:

1. Identify and tag the different parts of the columns and the main parts of the front of the temples on the following images.
2. Write the main characteristics and identify the periods of the following sculptures.
3. Select and research two masterpieces of Ancient Greek art. Choose two sculptures from different periods (one of each: Archaic, Classical or Hellenistic period). Your research should include:
 - a. The name of the masterpiece
 - b. The period and the date
 - c. The author
 - d. Who order it or paid for it
 - e. Place in which it was made or created
 - f. Date in which it was created
 - g. Place in which we can currently see it
 - h. Describe the piece:
 - i. Material
 - ii. Theme
 - iii. Technique
 - iv. Elements or symbols on it
 - v. Purpose and message
 - vi. Other characteristics or curious information

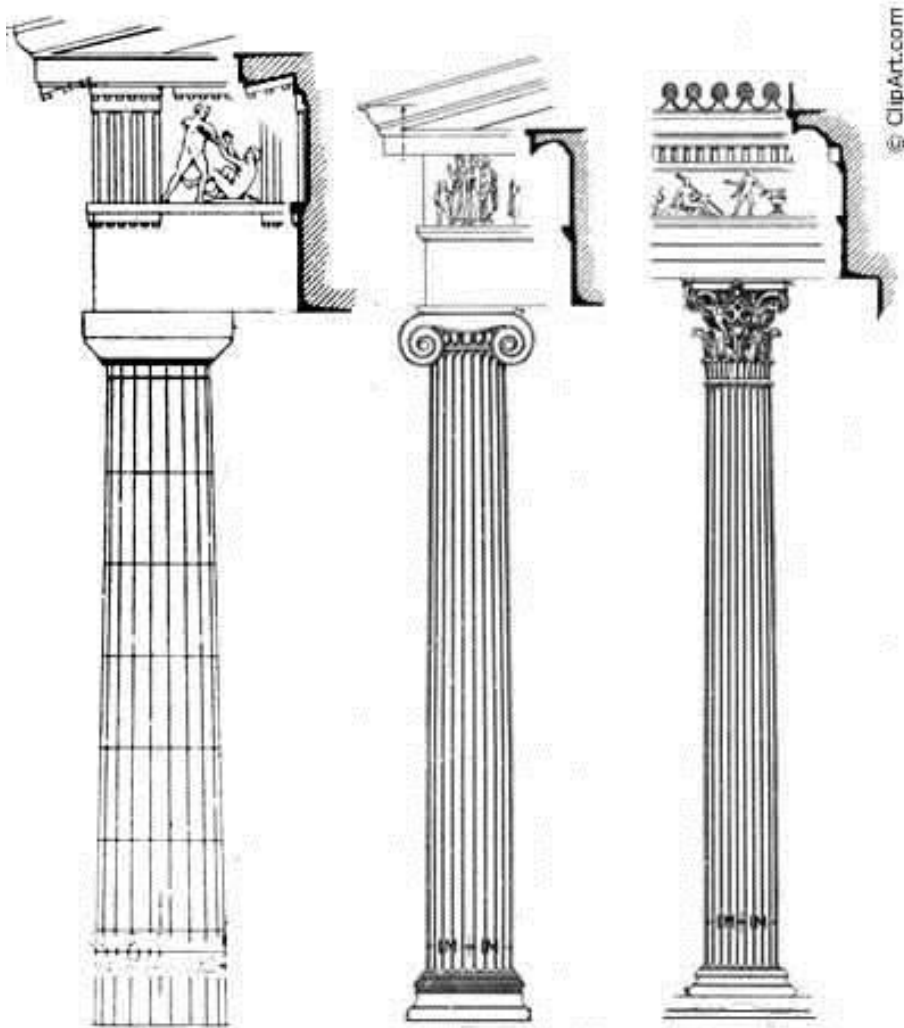
Create a document including the data you have found and some pictures of the masterpiece.

Activity Sheet 1: Ancient Greece: Art

Name:

Corrected by:

Identify and tag the different parts of the columns



Comparison of Greek Columns: Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian

Identify and tag the main parts of the front of the temples.

