

Ancient Greece

Mr. Scherman's Core

Greece - Geography

- **Food**

- Seasonings were olive oil, oregano, garlic, onions, fennel, and some times parsley .
- Goats were very important because they offered milk, cheese, and good clothing. Goats required rough grazing areas.
- Vegetables were cabbage, lettuce, spinach, dandelion leaves, radishes, carrots, and onions.
- The fish they ate were mullet, tuna, squid, sea urchins, and shell fish.
- Meats were chicken, pork, beef, and lamb.
- The almonds they ate were common nuts.

– Hen eggs were eaten baily.

- Land forms

GREECE - JOBS

- Flat out jobs
 - Craftsmen, traders, merchants, builders, fishermen, shoemaker, doctors, perfume makers, goldsmiths, farming, pottery, glassworkers, painters and decorators.
- Glassworkers
 - Early glassmakers value glass because it could be brightly colored.
- Crafts
 - Greek woman spun wool and made it into clothing

GREECE JOBS

- Hoplites
 - Hoplites were soldiers
 - hoplites are citizens
 - Citizens who could afford leg armor a shield and a helmet were the hoplites in times of war
 - Armor made out of bronze
- Homes
 - The Greeks made their homes out of adobe

GREECE JOBS

- DOCTORS

- Fixed broken bones by tying ropes around both ends of person then they tightening them trying to put the bones back in place

Greece-Government

- Democracy
 - Many different governments
 - Republic democracy
- Voting
 - Only Citizens vote
 - Could not vote: women, slaves, men owning no land
- Plumbing
 - Most homes lacked running water
 - Most Athenian homes-bathtub (drained outside)
- Sparta
 - City state in Greece
 - Originally a kingdom then became an oligarchy
 - Big army
 - Center of society
 - Army organized into units

Greece-Government

- Athens
 - Capitol of Greece
 - Independent city state
 - Known as polis
- Economy
 - Based on agriculture
 - Services were 2/3 of the economy
- Money
 - Trading
 - 500 B.C.E. started exchanging metal coins

Greece- Family and Society

- Housing
 - Houses were built on rocky hillsides, with leveled floors and the walls were made of brick and mud.
- Slavery
 - Many slaves were foreigners who were captured by pirates and sailors.
 - Greeks sometimes slaved other Greeks.
 - Slaves could be cooks, maids and gardeners.

Greece-Family and Society

- Women
 - Most girls married at 13-14.
 - Women were always under the control of husbands, brothers, or fathers. Or the nearest male.
 - A woman's status increased when she gave birth to a boy.
 - Men could divorce women, but they had to go through an official ceremony.

Greece- Family and Society

- Women
 - Most girl babies were abandoned or given as little food as possible.
 - poor women weaved, worked, and did chores.
- Women's clothing
 - Chintons, rectangles cut in two, and fastened at intervals from neck to elbows to give loose-sleeved gracefulness. Gathered at waist with belt.

Family and Society-Greece

- Clothing
 - Kids didn't have clothing. In the stone age, they learned how to make clothing out of leather, fur and woven grasses.
 - Rich people's clothes were made out of silk.
 - Women wore sandals and wool cloth. Their chinton went down to their ankles.
 - Men wore short tunics with long wool cloth wrapped around body. Usually bare-foot.

Family and Society-Greece

- Beauty
 - The geeks wore gold and/or silver earrings, golden headdresses, and used perfume pots. Their bodies were oiled with olive oil, and excess oil was scraped off with a bronze body scraper. They had a pyxis- beauty box.
- Family Life
 - Rich families had nurses to look after children.

Family and Society- Greece

- Coming of age
 - at 18 a boy would officially come of age. When a girl became 15, her father would choose a husband for her, the husband was usually much older than her.
- Olympics, Recreation, and Games
 - The Olympics were usually every four years on hot, summer days. They started as a festival. Only one event that people participated in was a foot race. Winners received a olive branch. When you were 7, you had nothing to do but play. You could do ball games, rolling hoops, riding in a cart, yo-yo, swings, climbing trees, and marbles.

Greece - Culture

- *Greek gods*

- There are 12 main Greek Gods. All of the Gods, except for Hades, lived on Mount. Olympus. Here are all the main Gods and their powers:
- Poseidon= God of the sea.
- Hades= God of the underworld.
- Zeus=God of the heavens. Also ruler of all of the Gods. He had a wife named Hera.
- Apollo= the god of the sun and medicine.
- Artemis= Goddess of hunt.
- Aphrodite= God of love.
- Hephaestus= God of metal works.
- Ares= God of war.
- Demeter= God of harvest and grain.
- Athena= God of learning and justice.
- Hermes= The messenger God.
- Dionysus= The God of wine.

Greece-Culture

- *Greek Medicine*

- In very early times the Greeks discovered that the Earth revolves around the sun and the moon reflects sunlight.
- They also believed that illness was a punishment sent by the gods and would pray for a cure.
- The Greeks used cupping to draw blood from a patient. Cupping is where you warm a cloth and cut a slit in a person's skin and apply the warm cloth and it draws blood.

Greece-Culture

- *Greek Creativity*

- The Greeks created drawings on pots and vases to tell stories of battles and events.
- Looms were used to make clothes.
- To honor the gods Greeks carved statues of them.
- The rich wore nice robes while the poor did not.