

# ANCIENT GREECE

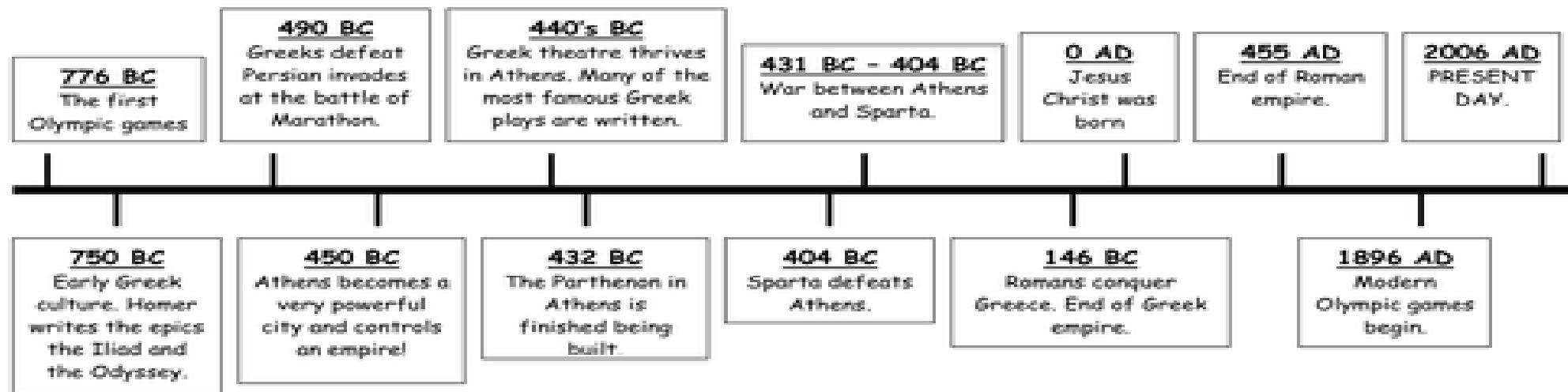
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# ALL ABOUT GREECE

- The capital city of Greece is Athens.
- It has borders with four other countries: Macedonia, Bulgaria, Turkey and Albania.
- The Aegean, Ionian and Mediterranean Seas flow around the islands, the largest of which is Crete.
- Crete, Euboea, Lesbos, Rhodes and Kos.
- Mount Olympus is the highest peak in Greece, measuring 9754 feet high.
- Average summer temperature: 33°C
- Average winter temperature: 10°C

# ANCIENT GREECE STARTED IN 700BC

**Greek timeline**



# WHAT DID THE ANCIENT GREEKS WEAR?

- Clothing in Ancient Greece consisted of lengths of rectangular linen or wool fabric. The Greeks wore light clothes as the climate was hot for most of the year. Their garment usually consisted of two main parts: a tunic (either a peplos or chiton) and a cloak (himation). Clothes were secured with ornamental clasps or pins at the shoulder and belt, sash, or girdle at the waist.



# WHAT DID THE ANCIENT GREEKS BELIEVE?

- **Religion** was important to the ancient Greeks because they believed that it would make their lives better while they were living. They also believed the gods would take care of them when they died.
- **The Ancient Greeks believed in many different gods and goddesses.** The Greeks believed that these gods and goddesses controlled everything in their lives and the environment. There was a god for every aspect of their lives. It was important to please the gods; happy gods helped you, but unhappy gods punished you. People had special places in their homes where they could pray to the gods. There were also public shrines in all sorts of places where people could pray and leave presents.

# ALL ABOUT ZUES!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

- (Roman name Jupiter) Married to Hera. Zeus is lord of the sky, the rain god. His weapon is a thunderbolt which he hurls at those who displease him.  
**Symbol or Attribute:** Thunderbolt
- ZEUS (zooze or zyoose; Roman name Jupiter) was the supreme god of the Olympians. He was the father of the heroes Perseus and Heracles, the latter of whom once wrestled him to a draw. Zeus was the youngest son of the Titans Cronus and Rhea. When he was born, his father Cronus intended to swallow him as he had all of Zeus's siblings: Poseidon, Hades, Hestia, Demeter and Hera. But Rhea hid the newborn in a cave on Mount Dicte in Crete. (To this day, the guides at the "cave of Zeus" use their flashlights to cast shadow puppets in the cave, creating images of baby Zeus from the myth.)
- When he had grown up, Zeus caused Cronus to vomit up his sisters and brothers, and these gods joined him in fighting to wrest control of the universe from the Titans and Cronus, their king. Having vanquished his father and the other Titans, Zeus imprisoned most of them in the underworld of Tartarus.
- Then he and his brothers Poseidon and Hades divided up creation. Poseidon received the sea as his domain, Hades got the Underworld and Zeus took the sky. Zeus also was accorded supreme authority on earth and on Mount Olympus.

# ATHENA!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

- Daughter of Zeus. She sprang full grown in armour from his forehead, thus has no mother. Goddess of the city, handicrafts, and agriculture. She invented the bridle, which permitted man to tame horses, the trumpet, the flute, the pot, the rake, the plough, the yoke, the ship, and the chariot. Her tree is the olive. The owl is her bird.  
**Symbol or Attribute:** Owl, signifying watchfulness and wisdom.
- Both Athena and Poseidon wanted to be patron deity of Athens. To prove her worthiness for the honour, Athena caused an olive tree to spring up on the citadel of Athens, the Acropolis. Poseidon sought to outdo her by striking the ground with his trident and causing a spring of water to gush forth. But as he was god of the sea, the water was salty. Athena's gift to the Athenians was considered to be more useful, so she became the city's patron deity.

# WAS ART IMPORTANT IN ANCIENT GREEK TIMES?

- **Archaic Period:** The Greeks from the Archaic Period made sculptures of men called Kouroi and women called Korai. These statues had similar features and stood stiffly with their arms at their sides.

**Classical Period:** During the Classical Period, Greek artists began to sculpt people in more relaxed postures and even in action scenes. The most famous works from this era include the statue of Zeus at Olympia and the statue of Athena at Parthenos.

- **Hellenistic Period:** After Alexander the Great conquered much of Asia, the sculpture and artwork of the Greeks became influenced by the cultures and people they had conquered. This period is called the Hellenistic Period. This period saw new subjects including women, children, and common people appear in Greek art.

- **Greek Sculpture**

Greek sculpture was meant to show perfection. They wanted to create lifelike images of near perfect humans. Unlike the Romans, the Greeks never showed human imperfections in their art.

- **Greek Columns**

Greek Architecture was intertwined with their art. A big part of their architecture was their columns. The Greek columns have been used in western architecture for the past 2500 years.

- **Greek Painting**

Written record shows that the Greeks enjoyed painting and that it was one of their most important types of art. However, very few of their paintings have survived as they were painted on wood panels or walls which have since been destroyed.

- **Pottery**

One place where Greek painting did survive was on pottery and ceramics. We can tell from the intricate detail and quality of work that the Greeks were very talented painters.

