

TIMELINES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

10 PART SERIES

EGYPTIAN Part I & II

CHINESE Part I & II

GREEK Part I & II

ROMAN Part I & II

MESOPOTAMIAN Part I & II

Consider Visiting These Web Sites:

http://devlab.dartmouth.edu/history/bronze_age/lessons/27.html

<http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/greeks/index.htm>

<http://www.pbs.org/empires/thegreeks/>



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TIMELINES *of* ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

10 PART SERIES



GREEK: PART 2

RISE OF ATHENS TO MODERN GREECE

INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

INTRODUCTION TO SERIES

Designed to enhance the social studies curriculum for the intermediate aged student on up. "Timelines of Ancient Civilizations" offers students a unique perspective about the chronological developments of the greatest societies the world has ever known.

As a complementary device with each video, an instructional guide suggests exercises to enhance the learning for teachers, parents and students. These interactive exercises will reinforce and further develop a student's level of comprehension.

The instructional guide provides:

Vocabulary
Biography
Chronology / Q & A
Discussion Points / Activities
Geography

**Permission granted to copy the
exercises provided in this guide.
For educational use ONLY.**

E-Guides available at
www.filmideas.com

Study the map and site descriptions on pg. 12. Then write the name of the location on the solid black line and on a separate piece of paper write a brief description about each location.



- ① _____
- ② _____
- ③ _____
- ④ _____
- ⑤ _____

Study the Map & Its Significant Locations



- ❶ **ATHENS:** The capital city of Greece today and the location of the famous parthenon.
- ❷ **SPARTA:** Along with Athens, Sparta became a major Greek city-state.
- ❸ **ISLAND OF RHODES:** Site of a famous lighthouse built in 325 BCE known as the Colossus of Rhodes. Also considered one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.
- ❹ **DELPHI:** Site of the most famous Greek oracle.
- ❺ **OLYMPIA:** Site of the statue of Zeus. This gigantic ivory and gold statue of Zeus is one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Site of the first Olympic games.

GREEK

Ancient Greek culture has been a contributing influence throughout western civilization in the areas of art, literature, philosophy, drama, architecture and politics. With their inspiring intellect and unending pursuit of knowledge, the Greeks were the first to envision the principles of democracy and personal freedoms. Although ancient, these early Greek ideas continue to effectively establish the precepts for governments throughout the world today including the United States of America.

Located in southern Europe along the Mediterranean Sea, Greece's mainland, surrounded by 437 islands, consists of 50,000 square miles of robust mineral rich rock, pristine coastal shores, and divinely carved hill rolling countryside landscapes. During Greece's early history its geographical location became strategically important for trade and commerce. Early communities known as the Aegeans, Achaeans, Pelasgians, and Minoans settled along these potentially rich coastal regions. While seeking dominance over coastal territories many of these early settlements embellished upon bitter conflicts.

As internal conflicts continued, foreign invasion also became part of Greece's historic timeline. Instability became an inherent part of a developing Greek culture. However, as Greek society began to rise an athletic competition known as the Olympic Games originated in 776 BC. These famous games marked a milestone for early Greek dominance. Its cultural rise produced well-studied philosophers – Socrates and Plato; the religious mythology of gods and goddesses; the architectural wonders of oracles; and the poetic epic of Homer's Iliad. However, by 197 BCE the Greek empire diminished as Roman forces overtook Greek warriors led by King Philip V. Although the Greek empire was eventually conquered by Roman rule, Greek culture was later incorporated into Roman society.

Like the Roman empire, societies throughout the world continue to implement Greek culture into their own. As we study the historic timelines of Greece we will understand why such an ancient society has influenced the world both today and in its past.

VOCABULARY of *Greek Part 2*

ACROPOLIS: The highest part of a Greek city i.e. Athens.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT: A Macedonian King who in 13 years conquered the entire Mediterranean region.

ANAXAGORAS: A Greek astronomer who asserted the sun was a burning rock and the earth orbited around it while rotating once every 24 hours.

CLASSIC PERIOD: (500 - 336 BCE) A period during which Greece became an intellectual center of knowledge. Three famous Greek intellectuals were Hippocrates who advanced medicine and became the first known physician; Anaxagoras who developed astronomy and Socrates whose philosophical thought taught pupils to question everything in a quest for deeper knowledge.

COLOSSUS OF RHODES: Built in 325 BCE this lighthouse helped guide ships to the port and is considered one of the seven wonders of the world.

DEMOCRACY: Means "Rule By Many". A system of government whereby the majority of people who vote determines which leaders will represent them. The original idea for this system of government was developed by the Greeks.

GREECE: 50,000 square miles of land, surrounded by 437 islands, located in southern Europe along the Mediterranean Sea.

HELLENISTIC PERIOD: (336 - 146 BCE) An era when Macedonian King Alexander the Great conquered all of the empires through the ancient Mediterranean region.

HIPPOCRATES: Recognized as the world's first physician who advanced the realm of medicine.

Study the vocabulary words on pgs. 2 & 3. Then fill in the blank by selecting the words from the answers list:

ANSWERS LIST :

Hippocrates • Olympic Revolt • Colossus of Rhodes
Peloponnesian War • Socrates • Lighthouse of Ephesus
King Philip the Great • Solon • Alexander the Great

A) Macedonian King _____
conquered the entire Mediterranean region in 13 years.

B) _____ was recognized as the
world's first physician.

C) During the leadership of _____
Athens developed a Grecian democracy in which the people organized a court and council which voted of issues concerning the city-state.

D) Built in 325 BCE _____
is a lighthouse and is considered one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

E) A 28 year conflict between the democratically supported city-state of Athens and the anti-democratically city-state of Sparta became known as the _____

Q & A about *Greek Part 2*

Study the vocabulary words on pages 2 & 3 and the timeline on pg. 4. Then answer the questions.

1. What is the scientific name given to describe the human species which walked upright and arrived in ancient Greece approximately 2 million years ago?
2. Ancient Greece was the first civilization to explore the idea of democracy? Define democracy. Name a country in the modern world which embraces democracy.
3. During the Classic Period Athens became a center for intellectual and cultural pursuits. Name some famous teachers and philosophers who helped define this era's quest for deeper knowledge. Explain how their ideas advanced the areas science, art, literature and philosophy?
4. Greek culture provides four of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Name and describe one of these magnificent structures?
5. The Peloponnesian War lasted for 28 years and eventually involved every city-state in Greece. Name the two main city-states involved in this enduring war.
6. During what period did Alexander the Great conquer much of the Mediterranean region?
7. What empire conquered Greece and then incorporated Greek culture into its own?

HOMO ERECTUS: The scientific name given to the first human species who appeared 2 million years ago.

MAUSOLEUM AT HALICARNASUS: A tomb built above ground for King Mausolus. Considered one of the seven wonders of the world this marble tomb features magnificent statues.

PARTHENON: A famous Greek temple built on the Acropolis in Athens.

PELOPONNESIAN WAR: A 28 year conflict between the democratically supported city-state of Athens and the anti-democratically city-state of Sparta.

PERSIAN WARS: (490 - 479 BCE) An era during which the Persian emperors Darius and Xerxes invaded Greece in an effort to expand the Persian Empire throughout the Mediterranean region.

ROMAN PERIOD: (400 - 146 BCE) A time period during which Greece was conquered by the Roman Empire. However since the Romans admired the Greek culture much of it was incorporated into Roman society.

SOCRATES: A famous Greek philosopher who taught pupils to question everything in a quest for deeper knowledge.

SOLON: A Greek writer and poet who was appointed the Chief Magistrate of Athens. During his leadership democratic initiatives were developed which empowered the people of Athens to assemble a court and council which voted on issues concerning the city-state.

TEMPLE TO THE GODDESS ARTEMIS: A temple located in the city of Ephesus built for the goddess of the hunt and is considered one of the seven wonders of the world.

THESPIS: A drama teacher who advanced the efforts of Greek culture in the form of comedies and tragedies which became popular during the heightened period of Greek Theatre. The word "thespians" meaning theatre actors bears his name.

TIMELINE of *Greek* Part 2

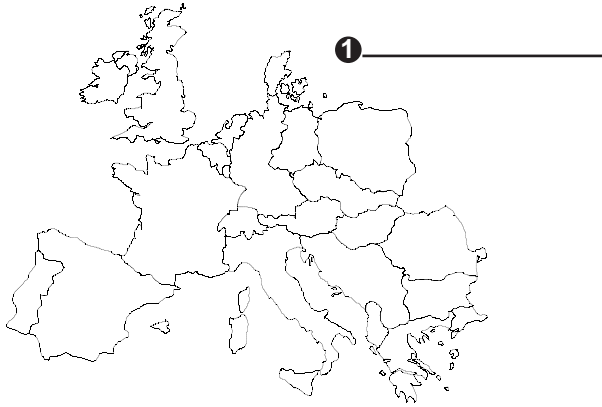
- **600 - 500 BCE:** The rise of Athens
- **550 BCE:** Temple to the Goddess Artemis is built.
- **500 to 336 BCE:** The Classic Period.
- **490 - 479 BCE:** Persian Wars
- **438 BCE:** The Parthenon is completed
- **431 BCE:** Peloponnesian War begins.
- **400-146 BCE:** Roman Period
- **399 BCE:** Death of Socrates
- **353 BCE:** Mausoleum at Halicarnasis is built.
- **336 BCE:** Alexander the Great is born and his father King Philip is assassinated.
- **336 - 146 BCE:** Hellenistic Period.
- **325 BCE:** Colossus of Rhodes is built.
- **323 BCE:** Alexander the Great dies.
- **1896:** Olympic Games reborn.
- **1920:** Winter Olympic Games are established.

Discussion Points / Activities

1. Imagine you lived during the time of ancient Greece. Discuss how life would be different than living in the 21 century.
2. A timeline offers a chronological perspective of significant events which have happened throughout history. After viewing the video, study the timeline on pg. 4 of this guide, then develop your own timeline which illustrates Greece's enduring history. Perhaps use the computer; add pictures along with text; if possible develop a multimedia presentation.
3. Greece is famous for its intellectual contributions in many areas. Choose one of these intellectuals (Socrates, Anaxagoras, Hippocrates or others) and write a brief biography explaining what the individual contributed to advance their area of knowledge. Research how their theories and ideas became the framework for later discoveries. Use the internet.
4. The science of archeology has provided valuable information about the historic past to the modern-day world. If possible contact an archeologist (preferably one who is an expert on ancient Greece) at a local university, museum or privately funded institution. Ask them to visit your school or arrange a class trip to visit them to explain the importance of archeology and ancient Greece.
5. Discuss the differences and similarities between ancient Greece and present-day Greece. Who is the leader of Greece today? What is and was the primary religion practiced in ancient Greece and Greece today? What major industries existed in ancient Greece and Greece today? What is and was the primary means of transportation in ancient Greece and Greece today? What was and is the primary language of ancient Greece and Greece today? etc.

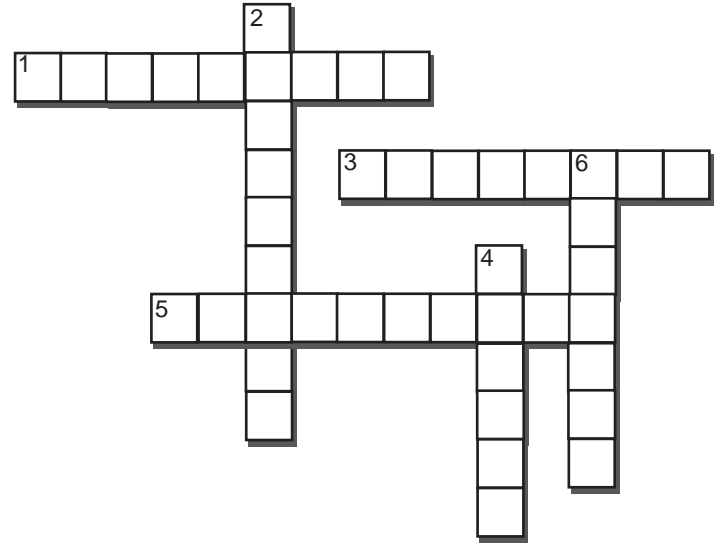
GEOGRAPHY of **GREECE** Part 2

Study the map on pgs. 6 & 7. Then on separate piece of paper write the name and a brief description of each location.



8

Use the words described in this guide on pgs. 2 & 3 to complete the crossword.



ACROSS:

- 1) Famous Greek temple built on the acropolis in Athens.
- 3) Famous Greek philosopher.
- 5) Greek astronomer.

DOWN:

- 2) Ruled by many.
- 4) 50,000 square miles of land.
- 6) Pioneer of Greek Theatre.

ANSWERS:
Across - 1) Parthenon, 3) Socrates, 5) Anaxagoras
Down - 2) Democracy, 4) Greece, 6) Thespis

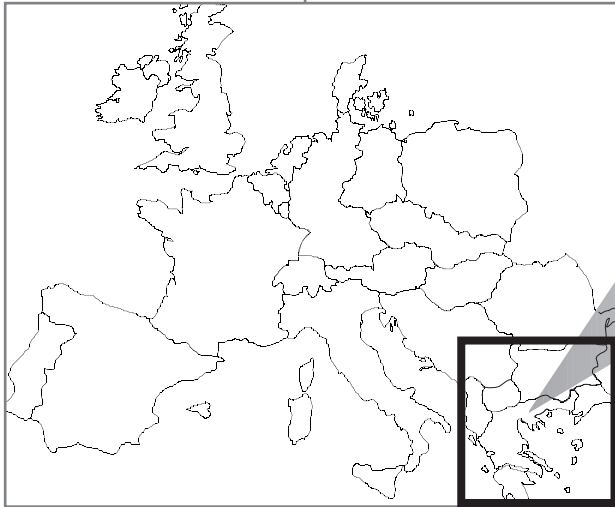
ANSWERS:

5

MAP of *Modern-Day Greece Part 2*

Study the modern-day map and its significant locations below. Then test your geography skills on pg. 8.

- 1** EUROPE: Greece is located on Europe's southern border along the Mediterranean Sea. It consists of 50,000 square miles of land and is surrounded by 437 islands.



- 2** GREECE: 50,000 square miles of land, surrounded by 437 islands, located in southern Europe along the Mediterranean Sea.
- 3** ALBANIA: country along Greece's northwestern border.
- 4** MACEDONIA: country along Greece's northern border.
- 5** BULGARIA: country along Greece's northeast border.
- 6** TURKEY: country along Greece's eastern border.
- 7** AEGEAN SEA: body of water along Greece's southeast border.