

Ancient Cultures Mini Series



Ancient Greece

Learning Packet





Table of Contents

How to Use This Packet	1
Introduction	2
What do You Already Know?	3
Maps and Geography	6
By the Numbers	11
Imagine a Festival	12
Dive Deeper	13
Explorer's Notebook	19

How To Use This Packet

This packet is designed to offer activities, projects, and resources to accompany watching the short educational video about an object in the Ancient Greek gallery at Glencairn Museum. It's designed for you to do as much or as little of the packet as you would like-- you can do every single activity or just half of one, whatever works for you, your students, or your family.

Parts to do before you watch the video:

- Introduction
- What Do You Already Know?
- Maps and Geography

Parts to do while watching the video:

- By the Numbers
- Imagine a Festival

Parts to do after you watch the video:

- Dive Deeper
- Explorer's Notebook



Introduction

How do the objects of ancient cultures demonstrate the worldview of the culture that created them, and reflect their religious beliefs and daily practices? Human beings have shared common hopes and fears throughout time and across cultures. Through discovered objects, let's explore examples of common human concerns that people in Ancient Greece faced that are not so different from ours today.

What is something that you are great at? Draw or write about it.

What is something you could work on improving? Draw or write about it.



What Do You Already Know?

In order to understand the significance of the objects from Ancient Greece that survive today it is important to think about how the people of these cultures saw the world and their place in it. Before watching the Ancient Greece video, let's think about what you might already know about Ancient Greece!

Here is a map of Ancient Greece.





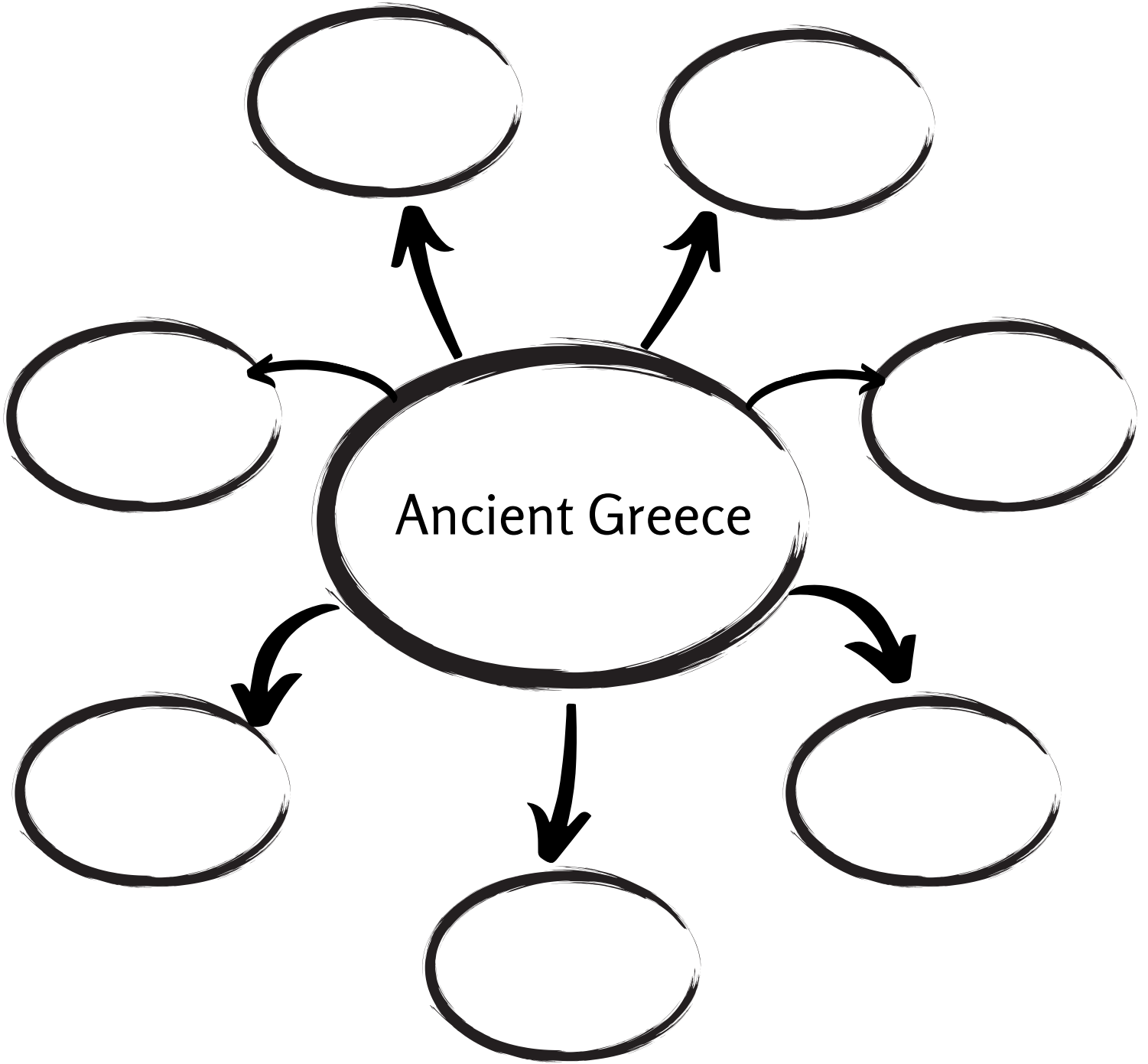
What Do You Already Know?

Using the map on the previous page, and the chart on the next page, brainstorm what you might know. This could include:

- The names of different groups of people from the area of Ancient Greece
- Their beliefs
- The practices and rituals they were known for
- The locations they inhabited or moved to
- What kinds of buildings and structures they created
- Types of artwork and objects that different cultures created
- Sources of food and particular dishes
- Organization of society within each culture
- Anything else that comes to mind!



What Do You Already Know?





Maps and Geography

Explore Ancient Greece through maps and geography with the activities below.

Mapping Artifacts

Using the map on page 7 and the images of artifacts on page 8, cut and paste the artifacts onto the map in the area they come from. A key is provided on page 9. If it is difficult to fit all of the objects directly onto the map, you can arrange the objects around the edge of the map, and use glue and string to connect the location of the object and the image of the object.

Coloring Maps

The land of ancient and modern day Greece has many interesting and different landscapes! Looking at this Google Earth link (bit.ly/3v1Z2Xp), use the colors and shapes listed below to mark the identified geographical features on the map on page 6:



Mount Olympus



Vikos Gorge



Mount Ida



Achelous River



Mount Parnassus



Haliacmon River



Pindus Mountains



Methana Volcano







Black-figured Neck Amphora
Attica (near Athens)



Zeus Coin
Macedonia



Veiled Female Head
Cyprus



Finger Ring
Mycenae (near Corinth)



Herakles Statue
Cyprus



Black Glazed Phiale
Etruria (near Rome)



Male Kouros
Cyprus



Figurine of Artemis
Ionia



Hydria with Jugglers
Attica (near Athens)





By the Numbers

As you play the video, pay attention to these facts. Fill in each blank space with the correct number or amount.

1. Some objects in Glencairn's Ancient Greek gallery are over _____ years old.
2. All the people of Ancient Greece considered themselves to be Greek because they had _____ important things in common.
3. There were _____ gods in Ancient Greek culture.
4. _____ of offering pieces built up over time.
5. _____ objects were discussed in the video.

Check the answer key on page 11 to see how you did!



By the Numbers Answer Key

1. Some objects in Glencairn's Ancient Greek gallery are over 2500 years old.
2. All the people of Ancient Greece considered themselves to be Greek because they had 2 important things in common.
3. There were many gods in Ancient Greek culture.
4. Hundreds or thousands of offering pieces built up over time.
5. 3 objects were discussed in the video.



Imagine a Festival

This video is all about holidays and how people in Ancient Greece celebrated them. As you play the video, write or draw about the festivals being described. What sort of food do you imagine people ate? What sort of clothes would they wear? It's okay if you don't know all the details.



Dive Deeper

The objects found in Glencairn Museum's Greek gallery depict images of Ancient Greek life, from religious beliefs to personal adornment, athletics to wine drinking, funerary practices to gods and goddesses. The Ancient Greek culture spanned several thousand years from 2700 BCE to 146 BCE, and by studying some of the objects left from that time we have a glimpse into the experience of an Ancient Greek person.

Object Observations

Follow the link below to an image of an ancient object in Glencairn's collection. Although this object is Byzantine, it has an Ancient Greek connection. Print, project or zoom in on the image to view it in detail. Using the questions as prompts, have a discussion as a class or in small groups. bit.ly/2yVHp3c

- What do you notice?
- What do you think the object is made of?
- Who do you think the three figures are?
- How do you think this might be connected to Ancient Greece?
- Do you recognize anything in the artwork that is familiar to you?
- Was this object designed to be visible or hidden? Why do you think so?

Once you have had your discussion, visit this page bit.ly/3hEpCC3 to find out more about this object. To find out more about this object's Ancient Greek connection, dive into these resources bit.ly/3wiFbmX



Dive Deeper

Glencairn's collection includes many pieces of ancient Greek pottery. Greek pottery was used for many different purposes, and the images that appeared on the pottery are of mythological and daily life scenes. Greek pottery appears in two styles—the earlier black-figure style, and the later red figure style.

Here are some examples from Glencairn's collection of black figure pottery, where the red clay is the background, and the black paint shows the pictures:



Black Figure
Neck Amphora



Black Figure
Deianeira Lekythos



Black Figure
Lekythos



Black Figure
"Mastoid" Cup

Here are some examples from Glencairn's collection of red figure pottery, where the black paint is the background, and the red clay showing through shows the pictures:



Red Figure
Hydria



Small Red
Figure Hydria



Red Figure
Pelike



Red Figure
Bell Crater

Making Greek Pottery

Now it's your turn to make a piece of Greek pottery. This activity uses paper cups, but you could also use clay, cardboard, or even paper mâché! What scene will appear on your creation? Will your pottery be red figure or black figure?



This water vase, called a *hydria*, was made in ancient Greece around the year 450 BCE. It is made of clay, and painted with a scene from daily life in ancient Greece. The scene shows three women. One is seated and is juggling three balls, while two others are standing nearby. On the floor is a container to hold wool.

To make your own hydria, you'll need:



Two paper cups



A paintbrush



Scissors



Paints



A stapler and liquid glue



Black marker



Step 1: Cut slits on opposite sides of one of the cups to about half way down.



Step 2: Using the stapler, overlap the cut flaps, and staple each side to create a narrow opening at the top.



Step 3: Using the scissors, carefully cut the bottom out of the second, unused cup. Do not discard!



Step 4: Cut a slit down the full length of the cup that you have removed the bottom from.



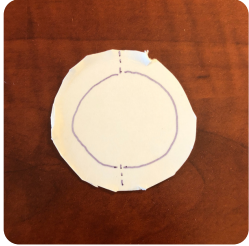
Step 5: Overlap the sides of the cup to create a smaller tube, and staple in place.



Step 6: Return to the first cup, and line the top on the inside with liquid glue.

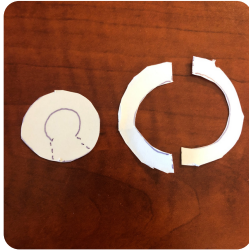


Step 7: Gently push the second cup into the top of the first, and allow to dry.



While the cups are drying, cut the handles for your hydria by cutting two semi circles from the bottom that you previously removed from one of the cups.

Step 8:



From the left over circle, cut a 'C' shape. This will be the small handle at the back of your hydria.

Step 9:



Using the glue, attach the two larger semi circles for handles on either side of your hydria.

Step 10:



Using the glue, attach the 'C' shape handle to the back of your hydria.

Step 11:





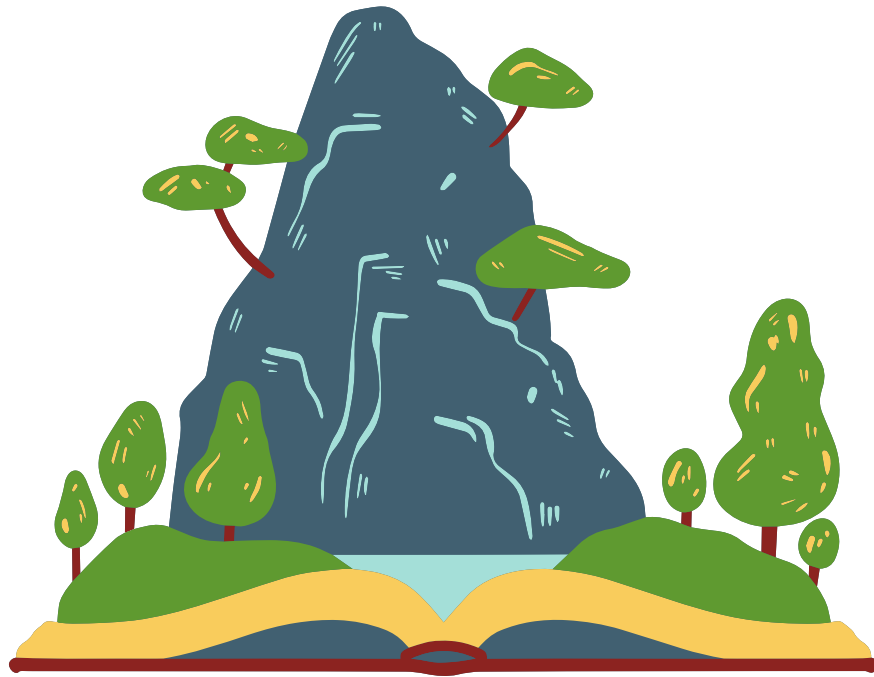
Mix an orange-red color with your
Step 12: paints, and paint your hydria
completely. Allow to dry.

Step 13: Once dry, use your black marker to
decorate your hydria. You can
decorate however you like! We
decided to use a Greek meander
pattern on the top, and an olive leaf
and branch pattern in the middle. On
the main body of the hydria, we chose
to depict Hera, the Greek goddess of
women, marriage, and family along
with two of her symbols - the
pomegranate and the peacock
feather.

You can now display your Greek hydria, and maybe even try
pouring some water with it!

To learn more about the hydria in Glencairn's collections, watch
this video bit.ly/34bXttN

Explorer's Notebook



*A Multisensory Experience
Inspired by Ancient Greek Coins*

Hello, explorers!

What do you think money looked like in Ancient Greece? As it turns out, their coins looked similar to many used today. They were made of metal and had pictures of important things on them. These coins here have Athena, the goddess of war and wisdom, on one side and an owl, Athena's sacred animal, on the other.



This coin is worth about four days' wages for someone who worked in Ancient Greece. That means that every four days, a worker would get this coin. That's a lot of money!

Historians study lots of big things like statues, but they also study little things like coins.

What do you think historians in the future will think about the coins we use today?

Have a good adventure!

Exploration 1: A Matching Game

There are lots and lots of coins from Ancient Greece, not just one kind. There are coins with gods, goddesses, and heroes on them. You can use clues to figure out who is on each of the coins.

Draw a line between the description and the coin it describes. Can you figure them all out?

Descriptions

Artemis: a goddess who
hunts with a bow and arrow

Dionysus: a god who
has horns like a goat

Poseidon: a god who carries
a weapon called a trident

Zeus: a god with a big beard
and a crown of leaves

Coins



Check the answer key on page 33 to see how you did!

Exploration 2: Speaking Ancient Greek

People still speak Greek today, but it is different from the Greek that people spoke in ancient times. You can practice saying some words in Ancient Greek. The letters look different than the letters in the English alphabet. Here are some of the words to describe the coins. Can you practice saying them?

Word	Translation	Pronunciation
Χρῑσοῦς	Golden	Crease-oose
Δραχμή	Coin	Drak-may
Κυκλοτερής	Round	Kook-low-teris
Θεός	Gods	They-os
Ἄρχαῖος	Ancient	Arka-eeos

Nice job! Those words can be hard to pronounce.

Which word did you like pronouncing the best?

Which word did you struggle with?

Have you ever heard another language that sounds like ancient Greek?

Exploration 3: Making Money

If you had the chance to make coins of your own, what would you put on them? You can make your own coins and put whatever pictures you would like to on them.



You will need:

- A piece of thin cardboard
- Scissors
- A pencil
- Anything you'd like to decorate your coins with
- An adult to help you

Instructions:

- Draw your coins onto the piece of cardboard. They can be any shape and size you would like.
- Cut out each of the coins. You might need to ask an adult for help.

Now, you can decorate your coins however you would like. Here are some ideas if you're feeling stuck:

- Paint the coins your favorite color.
- Wrap the coins in aluminum foil so that they are shiny. If you use a dull pencil, you can make patterns in the foil!
- Make coins with drawings of your favorite things.

Exploration 4: Making Pancakes



Did you know that people in Ancient Greece ate pancakes, just like many people do today? Instead of using syrup and butter, they liked to use honey and sesame seeds.

Pancakes with Honey and Sesame Seeds
Yields about 4 pancakes

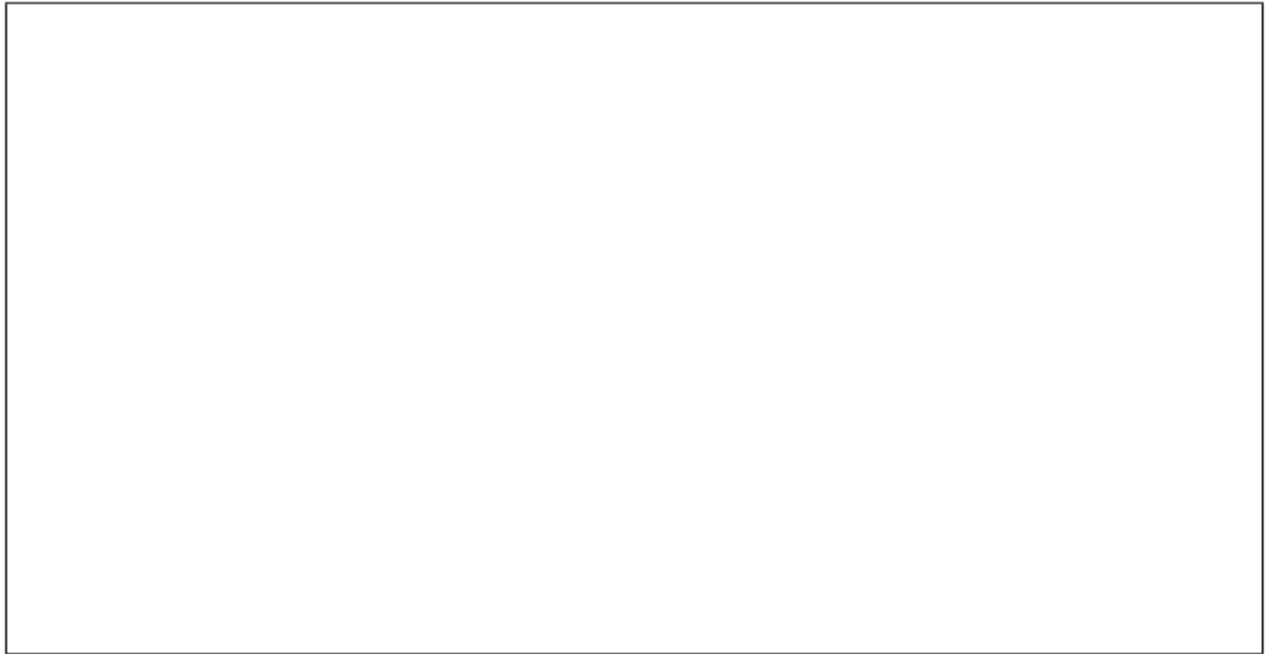
You will need:

- 1 cup of flour
- 1 cup of water
- 1 tablespoon of honey
- 1 tablespoon of sesame seeds
- Some olive oil

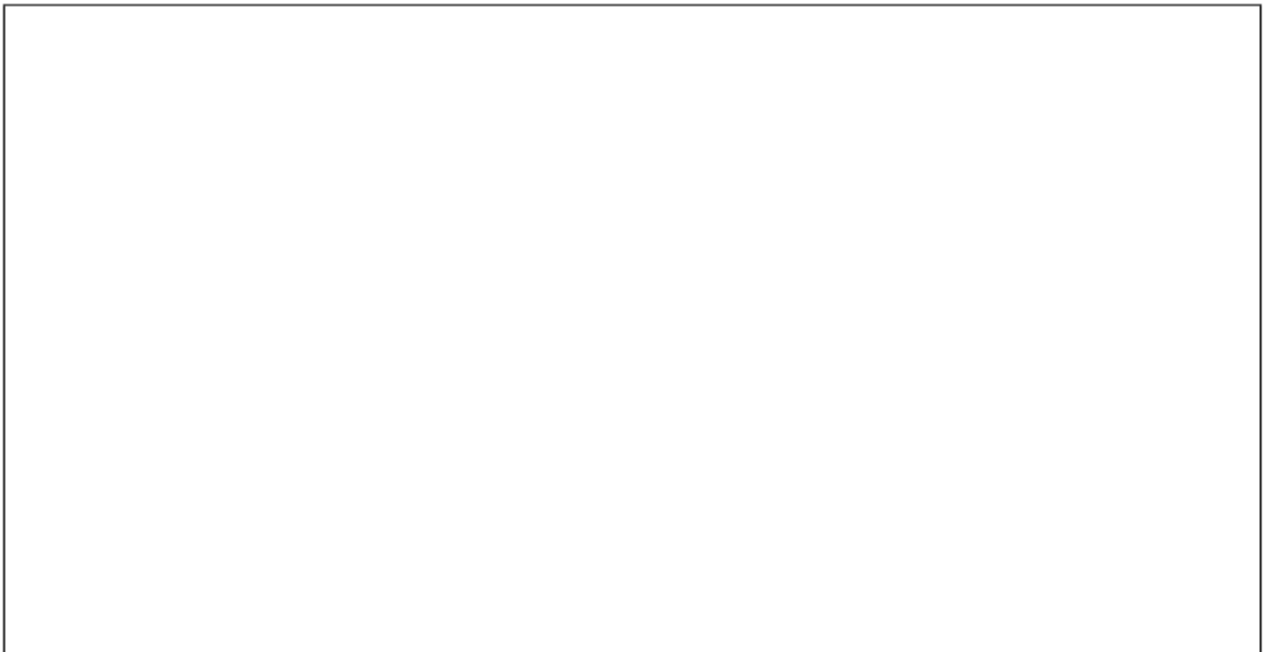
Directions:

- Mix the flour, water, and honey to form the batter.
- Ask a grownup for help to heat the olive oil in a pan on the stove and add a scoop of the batter.
- Cook each side until golden brown.
- Serve with honey and sesame seeds.

What did you smell as the pancakes were cooking? You can write about it or draw a picture.



What do the pancakes taste like? Have you ever tasted something like them before?



Exploration 5: Greek Coin Yoga

Every coin has a picture of a god or goddess on it and all the gods and goddesses have many stories written about them. The following yoga poses show a part of a god or goddess's story. It's okay if you can't do the poses perfectly, everyone does yoga a little differently.



This pose is called warrior pose. Many of the gods and goddesses were warriors, especially ones like Athena, Zeus, and Poseidon. Try doing warrior pose. What did you look like doing warrior pose?



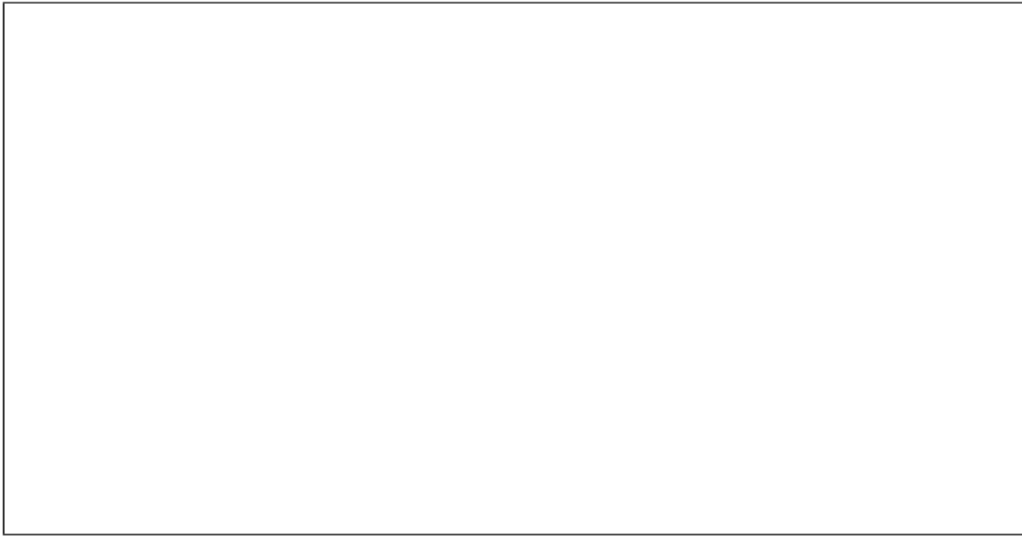
This pose is called bow pose. Artemis hunted with a bow and arrow. Try doing bow pose. What did you look like doing bow pose?



This pose is called cobra pose. A cobra is a kind of snake. Athena wore a pin made of snakes. Try doing cobra pose. What did you look like doing cobra pose?



This pose is called goddess pose. Lots of greek coins have goddesses on them. Try doing goddess pose. What did you look like doing goddess pose?



Additional Activity: Your Name in Ancient Greek

Using the Ancient Greek alphabet, you can spell out your name. It can be hard to write in a new alphabet, so be patient if it takes you a few tries to get it right!

If your name has a letter in it that isn't in the Ancient Greek alphabet, that's okay! Think about the sound the letter makes. Is there another letter that sounds like it? If not, think like a detective. What few letters could you use to make a sound that is similar? You're an explorer, you can have a brand new name!



Greek	Uppercase	Lowercase	English
Alpha	Α	α	a
Beta	Β	β	b
Gamma	Γ	γ	g
Delta	Δ	δ	d
Epsilon	Ε	ε	e
Zeta	Ζ	ζ	z
Eta	Η	η	ee
Theta	Θ	θ	th <input type="text"/>
Iota	Ι	ι	i
Kappa	Κ	κ	k
Lambda	Λ	λ	l
Mu	Μ	μ	m
Nu	Ν	ν	n
Xi	Ξ	ξ	x
Omicron	Ο	ο	o
Pi	Π	π	p
Rho	Ρ	ρ	r
Sigma	Σ	σ	s
Tau	Τ	τ	t
Upsilon	Υ	υ	u
Phi	Φ	φ	f
Chi	Χ	χ	ch
Psi	Ψ	ψ	ps
Omega	Ω	ω	oo

Practice writing your name here!

A large, empty rectangular box with a thick black border, intended for a student to practice writing their name.

Exploration 1:
A Matching Game
Answer Key

Descriptions

Artemis: a goddess who
hunts with a bow and arrow

Dionysus: a god who
has horns like a goat

Poseidon: a god who carries
a weapon called a trident

Zeus: a god with a big beard
and a crown of leaves

Coins



Sources

Paravantes, Elena. "3 Easy Ancient Greek Recipes You Can Make Today." Olive Tomato, 3 Oct 2012, <https://www.olivetomato.com/3-easy-ancient-greek-recipes-you-can-make-today/>. Accessed 15 Jun 2020.

Credits

Developed by Fiona Dwyer for Glencairn Museum
Bachelor of Special Studies Student
Devised and Ensemble Based Theatre in Marginalized Communities
Cornell College

For more information, please contact:
Amy Glenn | Educational Programs Manager | Glencairn Museum
1001 Cathedral Road | PO Box 757 | Bryn Athyn, PA 19009
267-502-2962 | amy.glenn@glencairnmuseum.org