

Teacher's Guide for Appleseeds: Who Did What in Ancient Greece

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Help Wanted in Ancient Greece, pages 2-3 Compare / Contrast

1. Read the Greek want ads together as a class. Then break into groups. Look at want ads in a newspaper. Compare today's ads with the Greek ads.
2. As a group, create ads for today's workers. Use the jobs listed in the Greek ads but write them to fit a worker of today. How do the ads compare with ads written for Greek workers?
3. Share group ads with the class.

A Trip to the Agora, pages 4-5 Categorizing

A trip to the Agora sharpens the senses. Think about what you could see, taste, smell, feel, and hear at the Agora. As a class, list words or phrases that fit in each column below.

<u>Sight</u>	<u>Taste</u>	<u>Smell</u>	<u>Touch</u>	<u>Sound</u>
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example:

jugglers juggling

Use the completed list and color a picture of how you think the Agora looked.

Barbershop Boy, pages 7-8 Observation

The barbershop apprentice learned much by observing the barber. Discuss what he learned about style, fashion, war, philosophy, and elections by listening and watching. What are professions of today where you could learn by observation?

Loafing around in Ancient Greece, page 9 Research

Find one bread recipe at home, in the newspaper, or on the internet. Choose a recipe with at least one ingredient used in Greek bread. Use this list when searching: barley, oats, chickpeas, onions, garlic, parsley, black pepper, nuts, dried fruit, honey. Share the recipe with the class.

* What ingredient that was sometimes used as money in Ancient Greece? (*black pepper*)

* How did bakers in Ancient Greece knead their bread? (*with their feet*)

All Work and No Play: A Slave's Life, pages 9-11 Small group discussion

Why did some people become slaves?

How were slaves treated?

What kind of jobs did female slaves do?

What jobs did male slaves do?

What happened to slaves sent to the quarries?

What rights were not available for slaves?

How did having slaves help farmers become rich?

How might a slave buy freedom?

School Days, pages 12-13

Fill in the blanks

A _____ is a Greek pebble. Many pebbles were used to make a _____ system. Girls in Athens learned how to _____ wool into yarn, and how to _____ and _____. An Athens law said every boy should learn a _____ such as _____ or _____. School subjects for boys included _____, _____, and _____. Students wrote on _____ covered with _____. A calculator called an _____ helped students solve

math problems. School sports were _____ and _____. Boys who turned 18 had to do two years of _____.

- How was school different for Spartan boys and girls than for children in Athens?
- Would you rather have been in Sparta or Athens? Why?

Playtime, page 14

(Use toys and games from page 14)

Pretend you are a Greek child playing with a friend. Write a paragraph about four things you played with and how you played with them. Share your paragraph.

Get Paid for Thinking?, pages 15-17

Reading for understanding

1. What philosophy mean? *The "love of wisdom"*.
2. What did Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle do in Greece 2,000 years ago? *They were philosophers.*
3. What were smooth talking philosophers called? *Sophists.*
4. What is the Socratic method? *It is asking questions to dig deeper into an idea.*
5. Why did Plato flee Athens and who did he teach about philosophy? *He fled because Socrates died. Plato taught Aristotle.*

The Busy Lives of Gods, pages 18-19

Creative activity

Form groups. Create a short play with one of these situations.

1. Two gods argue about who should use powers from a special fruit tree. *Zeus* gets angry. He shows his power. Then he asks *Hera* for advice about how to stop the arguing.
2. Some Greek children are unhappy about moving. They worry their fire will go out. *Hestia* offers help. What does she do and how do the children change their attitude?
3. A group of Greek students write thank you letters to *Athena*. They talk about wisdom, farming, and weaving. They also tell her how her inventions help them.
4. *Hermes* has a special message to deliver to some travelers. He carries fire and a lyre with him. When he finds the travelers what do they ask *Hermes* and what is his message?

Gym Class, page 20-22

Word match up

- _____ oikos
- _____ paidagogos
- _____ gymnasium
- _____ gymnos
- _____ penta
- _____ strigil
- _____ xaipe

1. tutor and house slave
2. good-bye
3. spatula
4. home
5. naked
6. gym
7. five

Time Capsule, page 23

Read and reason

Why was sea trade important for Greece? faster?

Was sea travel or land travel

Name some items Greeks exported to other lands. imported?

Name some items

How do octopuses help scientists learn about ship wrecks?

Home Sweet Home, page 26

Compare / contrast

Use these headings:

Greek House

House Today

List types of flooring, doorframes, roofs, and water systems under the headings.

Why do you think each item was used for a Greek house or is used for a house today?

Use these headings:

Greek House Builders

House Builders Today

List types of builders under the headings. Why do you think each builder was needed for a Greek house and why do you think each builder is needed to make a house today?

Let the Games Begin, pages 32-33

Research

Use the internet to find answers to the following questions.

- How many countries participated in the summer Olympics in 2008?
- What are three Olympic running events?
- What are three Olympic swimming events?
- What kind of sports would you like to see in the Olympics that are not offered now?

As a class, set up a "cotton ball" Olympics. Think of throwing, running (maybe while carrying a cotton ball on a spoon), batting, or relay events you could conduct with a cotton ball. Conduct your Olympics and use math skills to measure your distances. Keep a chart of winning times.

Answers:

for School Days, pages 12-13

A kalyx is a Greek pebble. Many pebbles were used to make a numbering system. Girls in Athens learned how to spin wool into yarn, and how to cook and sew. An Athens law said every boy should learn a trade such as farming or building. School subjects for boys included reading and writing and math. Students wrote on wooden boards covered with wax. A calculator called an abacus helped students solve math problems. School sports were gymnastics and wrestling. Boys who turned 18 had to do two years of military service.

for Gym Class, pages 20-22

__4__ oikos

__1__ paidagogos

__6__ gymnasium

__5__ gymnos

__7__ penta

__3__ strigil

__2__ xaipe

1. tutor and house slave

2. good-bye

3. spatula

4. home

5. naked

6. gym

7. five