
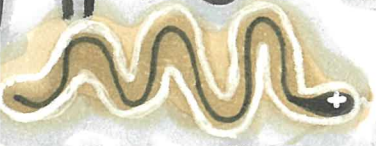


7H HUMANITIES STUDIOS

PRESENTS 

# ANCIENT CIVILIZATION



## STARRING



CLEOPATRA

MULAN

JULIUS CAESAR

ZEUS

And the Egyptians

And the chinese

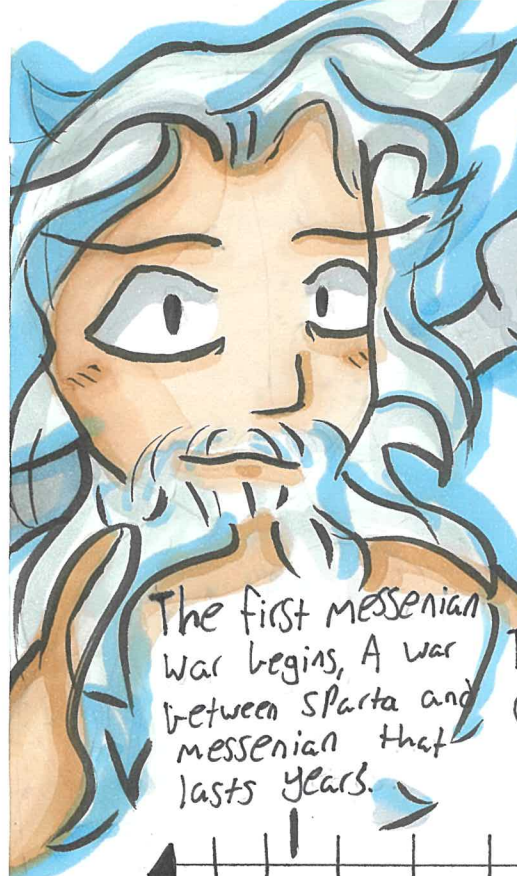
And the Romans

And the GREEK



STUDENT WORK

# ANCIENT Greek timeline

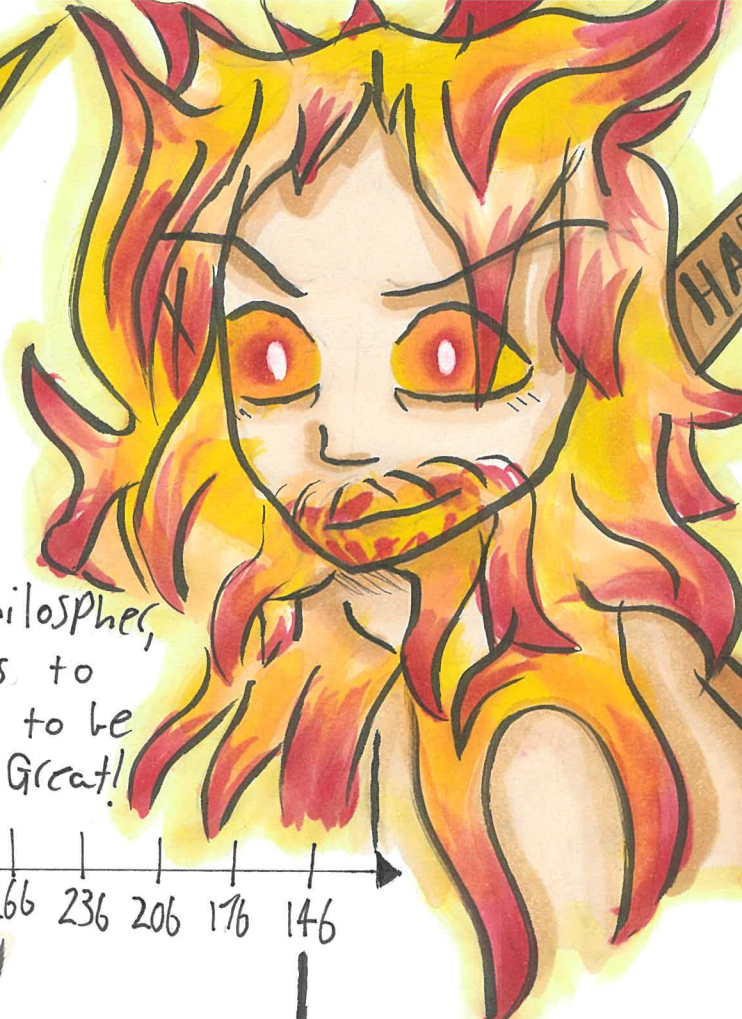


POSEIDON

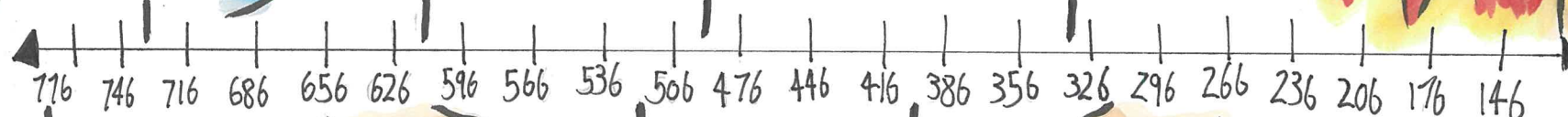
The first Greek coins were invented

The greeks fight with the Persians in Marathon

The renound Philospher, Aristole begins to tutor the soon to be Alexander the Great!



HERA



The first Olympic games took place in honour of Zeus.

Democracy was introduced in Athens by Cleisthenes.

The Greek Philosopher Socrates is put to death for disrupting the learning of youth in Athens.

After the death of Alexander the great, Rome defeats the Greeks in the battle of Corinth, making it a part of the Roman Empire.



1cm = 30 years



I'm not Drawing that





### Stoa of Attalos:

The Stoa of Attalos served as a shopping point in ancient Greece, however now is a museum.

### Mountains:

Mountains, while being a beautiful sight were thought to be the abode of God's and mythical creatures along with natural walls of protection.

### LYCABETTOS Hill

LYcabettos hill now holds a restaurant and a theatre. It was said to have formed when Goddess Athena dropped a rock. She was going to use it to build the Acropolis.

### Tower of Winds

The tower of winds was built to locate the position of the sun. It was also used however to indicate the weather and wind.

### Climate:

Mediterranean, humid, hot and wet generally along with bitter cold winters.



**Parthenon:** The famous Parthenon is a place where people of Athens would go and worship the Goddess and Patron Goddess of Athens, Athena. It is ruins now of once a beautiful temple.

I'm the Patron Goddess of Athens



# Athens

Geographical map



# ΤΗ ΛΕ ΠΑΙΧΝΙΣΙ

Hello and welcome to this weeks episode of SPIN that old spinning wheel, I'm Dionysus the Greek God of Wine, games, and better yet Games Shows! Today ladies and gentlemen we will be asking our contestants to spin the wheel to see one thing that an Ancient civilisation cannot live without so without further ado let's get started! **SPIN THAT WHEEL!**



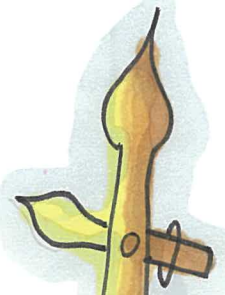
**RELIGION:**  
 Religion in Ancient Greece was so important that they worried about anything they did. They strived to please the gods for at least a little bit.

**WATER:**  
 Water in ancient Greece was extremely advanced for the time and easily accessible to most. They had sophisticated pipes even connecting to houses.

**ARABLE LAND:**  
 Agriculture in Ancient Greece was difficult due to little land which meant the pressure was on to make use of what was available.

**TRADE:**  
 Trade was significant in Ancient Greece as a result of the geography and the need for food, goods, and raw materials.

**GOVERNING:**  
 Governing in ancient Greece was a lot like mountains. Protection from the use of natural resources was mostly fought with the use of society leaders ordering citizens to part with their property.



# MY SIGNIFICANT FIGURE. ~~MADES~~

**NAME: Ἅδης**  
king of the UNPERWORLD

**Life Span:** He was said to have been born similar time to the creation of the Earth. He is immortal though generally depicted as middle aged.

**An interesting fact:** Hades owns a three headed dog named Cerberus or fifty headed dog from hell. This flesh eating unit guards the gates of the Underworld.

## Personal History:

Hades was born the son of the renowned Titans Cronus and Rhea. Hades had three sisters Hestia, Demeter and Hera as well as brothers Zeus and Poseidon. After overthrowing their father, Zeus, Poseidon and Hades drew lots for the division of the cosmos. Hades received the underworld and is forever stuck.

**How ~~they~~ were responsible for a significant impact in the ancient world they lived in:**

As the God of the Underworld, Hades had a significant role to play. He overlooked the passing of the souls from the mortal world to the Underworld and acted as a warden over the Damned.

## Details of their position in Society:

HADES, known to all mortals and Gods was the God, Ruler or King of the Underworld. He (like I mentioned before) was the overlooker of Hell and made sure all souls departed smoothly (or unsmoothly depending how you look at it.)

## How are they still relevant in our modern world:

Hades is relevant to modern times as people often worshiped him like they worship any other God. He is God of Hell so people would likely ask him for good fortune in the After life.



# THE INEVITABLE fall of Ancient Greece

1. After the death of Alexander the Great, the once powerful Ancient Greece lost its touch. With no ruler the land was split up in divisions with his generals in charge of the empire. And with no one person in power and arguments on who's land belongs to who, the civilisation started to decline.

2. Ancient Greece had a good innings with the civilisation starting at 900BC and ending at 146BC.

3. There were two main causes to blame for the decline of Ancient Greece, the main one being the death of the renowned ruler, Alexander the Great. The second one however being a very infamous 300 year drought. The first reason I stated I believe is obvious. After a very influential ruler died, the civilisation is in chaos due to having no official ruler. With the decreasing authority more started to rebel eventually leading to such a massive increase that it was a factor in the decline of the civilisation. The 300 year drought however was a materialistic fault in the sense that with such little water, many had to live with a little amount of crops.

# THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE — KINGS:

of Ancient Greece

Kings in Ancient Greece were very powerful and wealthy. They would act as judges and create many laws.

## WOMEN: —

Women had almost no rights in Ancient Greece. Every part of their lives were run by men. There duties in society were to have children and be a housewife.

## SLAVES

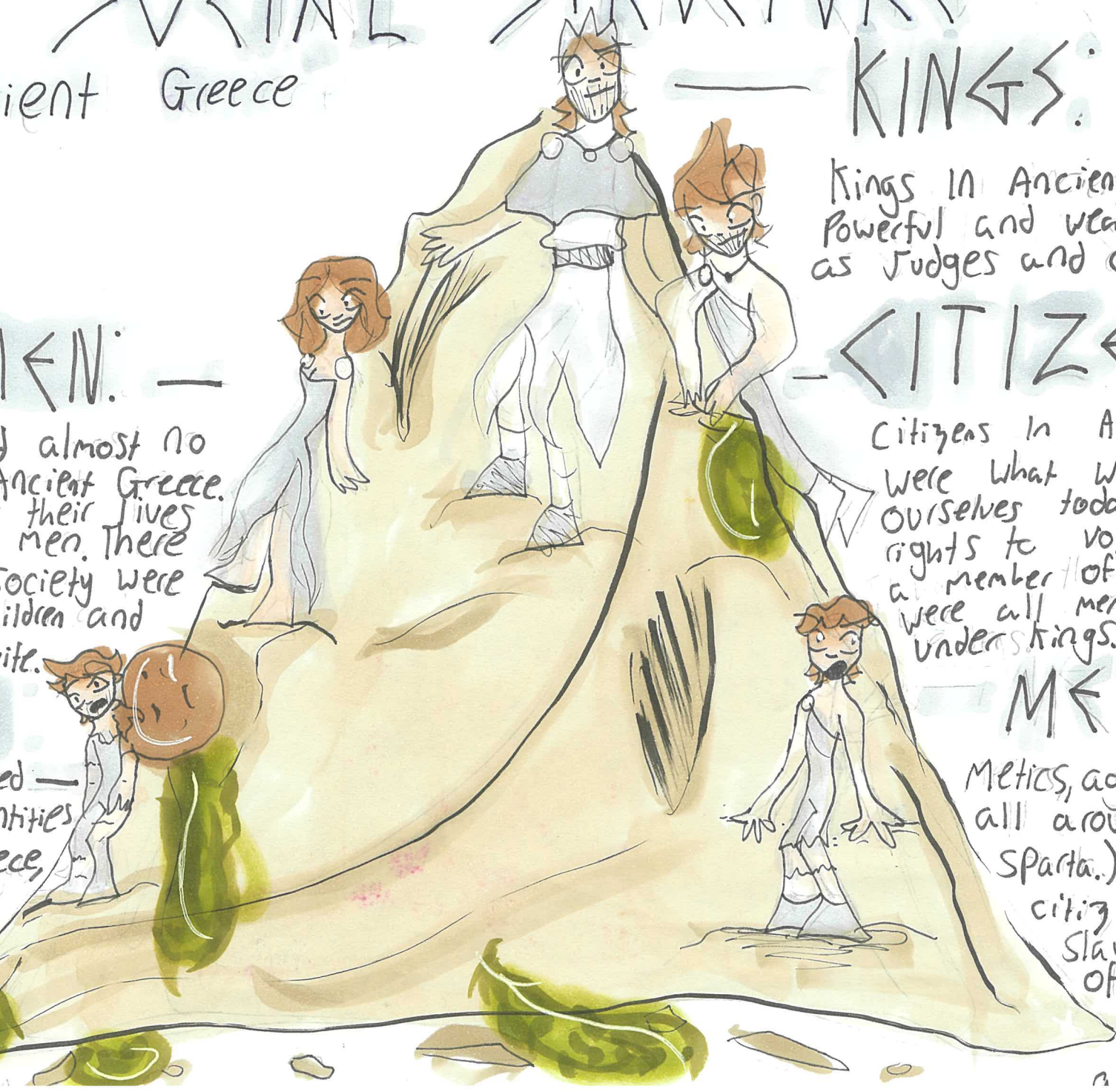
Slaves were used in large quantities all over Greece, especially in Athens where they made up around 25% of the population.

## — CITIZENS:

Citizens in Ancient Greece were what we might consider ourselves today. They had full rights to vote, work and be a member of society. They were all men just one step under kings.

## — METICS:

Metics, again, were found all around Greece (except Sparta.) They are not citizens, however no slaves. They are some of the time freed slaves who have different privilege and troubles.





## HOUSING:

Housing in Ancient Greece was rather advanced, some times for the wealthier having full piping systems. Their houses were often built around a court yard or garden and usually was made from mud and bricks and these houses were called Androns.

## FOOD & DRINK

The Ancient Greeks had little land due to weather conditions and different soils, which meant not too much variety was available. The main food that was grown was grapes, olives, figs and wheat.

## EVERY DAY Life In ANCIENT Greece

## CLOTHING:

Clothing in Ancient Greece consisted of two main items of clothing. You would either wear some sort of tunic (like a peplos or chiton) or you could wear a cloak, like a himation.

This is a secondary source, portraying the complexion of the both famous and infamous Charon, along with the damned. This painting is currently located in the Russian museum (in St. Petersburg) and was painted with oils. The initial painter of this work was a man named Alexander Dmitrievich Litovchenko (1835-1890) who was a Russian painter during the Russian Republic, this is why the painting is, to this day, kept in the Russian museum.

This painting features an interpretation of Charon (the ferryman of the underworld) along with his prominent skiff. The remaining portion of the illustration is divided between each of the departed souls. Each of these damned folk seem to be in a state of despair, they are each wearing a chiton or a peplos (not very well I might add) that is covering segments of their bodies. Some are clinging to the boat while being washed away in the River Styx, while others are travelling in the skiff or becoming sedentary.

This painting was Alexander's interpretation of what Charon and others may look like, many of whom look disappointed beyond belief. Alexander used a contrast of red light in the background, to darkness creeping forward in the middle ground. This may have communicated a sense of passion or assertiveness, perhaps linking directly back to Hades. Fire in ancient Greece generally linked back to those two terms, however could also be interpreted as a protective force or even divination. The mountains to the left of the painting also symbolize a greater meaning. They are seen as an abode for many Greek gods and goddesses (not just Olympus) and can also be a place of worship. This painting generally however, in my opinion, reflects sadness most of all. Total despair and death are definitely things that come to mind when you see this painting. The use of dark and muted tones to the paleness of the soul are communicating a perception of anguish and despondency.

Source 2 An artist's impression of Charon the ferryman rowing the dead to the Underworld, which was known as Hades in ancient Greek times

