

Teacher's Guide For

Ancient History:

A History of Greek Accomplishments

For grade 7 - College

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MATERIALS IN THE PROGRAM

Teacher's Guide -This Teacher's Guide has been prepared to aid the teacher in utilizing materials contained within this program. In addition to this introductory material, the guide contains the following:

- *Suggested Instructional Notes*
- *Student Learning Goals*
- *Test Questions on Blackline Masters A for duplication and handout to students.*
- *Timeline of Events in Ancient Greek history*
- *Gallery of Famous Greek Individuals*

INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES

It is suggested that you preview the program and read the Student Goals and Teacher Points. By doing so, you will become familiar with the materials and be better prepared to adapt the program to the needs of your class. Please note that this show is set up to be played continuously and you will probably find it best to follow the program in the order in which it is presented, but this is not necessary. The program can be divided into chapters accessed through the DVD's Menu Screen under Chapter Selects. In this way each chapter can be played and studied separately. A proposed Lesson Plan based on chapter headings accessed through the DVD menu screen can be found on page 4 of this Teacher's Guide. It is also suggested that the program presentation take place before the entire class and under your direction. As you review the instructional program outlined in the Teacher's Guide, you may find it necessary to make some changes, deletions, or additions to fit the specific needs of your students. After viewing the program you may wish to copy the **Test Questions on Blackline Masters 1A** and distribute it to your class to measure their comprehension of the events.

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF PROGRAM OF ANCIENT HISTORY: GREEK ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Ancient History: A History of Greek Accomplishments is a new approach to presenting in an exciting way a history of Greek accomplishments. The program is designed to present *Ancient History: A History of Greek Accomplishments* in a way that promotes successful student learning. The program begins with an overview of the Greek Golden age then examines the accomplishments of Greeks in architecture, art, philosophy, the sciences, literature and theater, and mathematics during this Golden Age.

Student Goals - In this Ancient History: A History of Greek Accomplishments students will learn:

- The remarkable story of the ancient Greek city-state and its accomplishments during its zenith, its Golden Age
- During the Classical Period, the Greeks transformed architecture in the ancient world
- The basic architectural plan for each of these wonderful public buildings was a rectilinear structure surrounded by four sides of columns

- Their architecture is an expression of harmony, beauty and the belief that they're capable of creating order out of chaos
- The ancient Greeks were great artists, whose works laid the foundation for all Western art as seen in their pottery and sculpture
- Sculptures during the Golden Age reflected the Greek philosophy of striving for excellence and perfection
 - What the different sculpture styles were
- The Greeks brought us theater
 - What Greek theater was like
 - The plays of three tragic Greek playwrights and one comic playwright
- The famous Greek poets and writers and what they contributed to literature
- Greek scientists, like Aristotle, created the foundation for nearly all modern science
 - Greeks were leaders in mathematics and set the foundation for geometry and astronomy
 - Who many of the Greek scientists and mathematicians were

LINKS TO CURRICULUM STANDARDS

The design for this program was guided by the National Center for History in the Schools, United States History curriculum Era 3: Revolution and the New Nation- Standards 1 and 3 for grades 5-12, Era 9 Postwar United States -Standard 4 for grades 5-12, and the California Public School Standards for Historical Content, Grade 8 - Standards 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 (#4 - #7), Standard 8.8 (#1) and Grade 11, Standards 11.1 (#2, #3), 11.3 (#5), 11.5 - (#3, #4) and 11.10 (#2, #3) and Grade 12, Standards 12.1, 12.4 and 12.5.

SUGGESTED LESSON PLAN

Ancient History: A History of Greek Accomplishments out so they can be viewed in their entirety, or by selecting individual segments, be viewed separately. Each segment presents a part of the uniqueness of the Greek experience that brought the western world democracy, the concept of citizenship, western scientific method, art and literature. The programs show how the ancient Greeks during this 500 year period from 750 B.C. to 250 B.C. laid the foundations for almost every aspect of western civilization and how they impacted not only the Mediterranean region during this time but how they influenced future generations of western Europe and the United States. In addition, historical themes and figures are clearly presented, using state of the art visuals.

Below is a list of the programs and their segments. Using these programs, teachers can create a lesson plan to cover the specific issues, themes and the historical figures mentioned.

Ancient History: A History of Greek Accomplishments

- Introduction
- Greek Architecture

- Greek Art
- Greek Theater
- Greek Literature
- Greek Science

Chapter One: Introduction

Student Goals - In this Ancient History: Greek Accomplishments chapter the students will learn:

- Golden Age of Greece was the period between the Persian Wars, from the early 400's into the 300's— a period of a hundred to a hundred and fifty years
 - A Golden Age because of silver mines and international trade
 - A Golden Age because of vast cultural and scientific accomplishments
- The remarkable story of the ancient Greek city-state and its accomplishments during its zenith
- During the Classical Period, the Greeks formed the foundation for western science, mathematics, architecture, literature and art

Chapter Two: Greek Architecture

Student Goals - In this Ancient History: Greek Accomplishments chapter the students will learn:

- During the Classical Period, the Greeks transformed architecture in the ancient world
- The basic architectural plan for their public buildings was a rectilinear structure surrounded by four sides of columns
- In the design of their columns, the Greeks founded three styles of architecture
 - Ionic - the thinnest, most elegant of the columns
 - Doric - the most massive
 - Corinthian – fluted with decorative capitals
- One of the most compelling and important features of Greek public buildings is called the frieze
- Greek architecture is an expression of harmony, beauty and the belief that they're capable of creating order out of chaos
- Structures such as living spaces were made of wood and clay and have not survived the passage of time

Chapter Three: Greek Art

Student Goals - In this Ancient History: Greek Accomplishments chapter the students will learn:

- The Greeks were great artists, and their works laid the foundation for Western art
- The ancient Greeks were recognized as exceptional painters, unfortunately almost none of it survives today
- Greeks were blessed with an abundance of clays and marble
- We experience Greek art through their sculpture and pottery
 - Their pottery designs started with geometric patterns
 - Around 700 B.C. Black figured pottery – black figures on a red background was started

- Then red figured pottery – red figures on a black background was created
- Most often it was myths and heroic deeds that were depicted
- Greek sculpture was realistic, showing emotion and movement
- Greek sculptures also glorified the perfect human form

Chapter Four: Greek Theatre

Student Goals - In this Ancient History: Greek Accomplishments chapter the students will learn:

- The Greeks invented the two styles of plays – tragedies and comedies
- Dramas were great spectacles
 - At first only one actor appeared; then more actors and usually a Greek chorus
 - Actors were always men who wore masks defining their roles
- Only three great tragic Greek playwrights have survived to the present – Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides
 - Tragedies were almost always about the past not the present
 - Tragedies concern stories from myth
 - Tragedies are about what it means to try to be a just person in a world in which there is lots and lots of injustice
- The great Greek comedy writer was Aristophanes
 - Comedies were about the present and poked fun at what was going on in the City-State
 - Comedies were usually about fantasies
 - Comedies were dealt with how to organize their lives and decide what's right and what's wrong

Chapter Five: Greek Literature

Student Goals - In this Ancient History: Greek Accomplishments chapter the students will learn:

- Greek literature is the foundation for all western literature
- Greek literature began with the epic poems of Homer, *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*
 - The roots of these poems went back to the Trojan War
 - The poems embody the Greek idea of the hero and of its rewards and costs
 - *The Iliad* is about the battle for Troy and specifically the Greek Hero Achilles and the Trojan hero Hector
 - *The Odyssey* is about Odysseus and his ten year journey to return home to his wife Penelope
- The other great pre-classical writer was Hesiod who wrote *Works and Days* and *Theogony*
- The Greek poets Sappho and Pindar invented lyric poetry
- Herodotus is the father of historical literature, but Thucydides was the better historian and the model for present day historical writing
- The most important writing that comes to us from the Greeks are from three philosophers, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle
 - Acknowledged unpredictability of life and at the same time looked for patterns in the universe and in human behavior

- The questions they asked and wrote about are the cornerstone of the human experience
- Socrates' thoughts were not written down by him but were preserved by his student Plato
- Plato's dialogues are as relevant today as they were 2500 years ago
- Aristotle emphasized that the citizen is responsible for the well-being of the whole

Chapter Six: Greek Science

Student Goals - In this Ancient History: Greek Accomplishments chapter the students will learn:

- The Greeks began virtually every scientific discipline they were capable of doing in their time
- In a mere 500-year span, the Greeks of the city-state and democracy created Western science
- The most brilliant Greek scientist was Aristotle, who founded a new branch of science - biology
- Aristotle's student, Theophrastus, founded botany
- The leaders in mathematics were Pythagoras and Euclid
- Democritus proposed the atomic nature of matter
- Hippocrates was called the 'The Father of Medicine'
- Archimedes was the greatest of the Greek mathematicians and engineers
- The Greek astronomer Ptolemy defined many of the constellations and showed the mathematical relationships between musical notes

ANSWERS TO BLACKLINE MASTER 1A QUIZ

1: a-2, b-3, c-1; 2-d; 3-a; 4-b; 5-b; 6-a; 7-c; 8-c; 9-e; 10-b; 11-a; 12-d