

Section 6.3: Daily Life in Ancient Athens

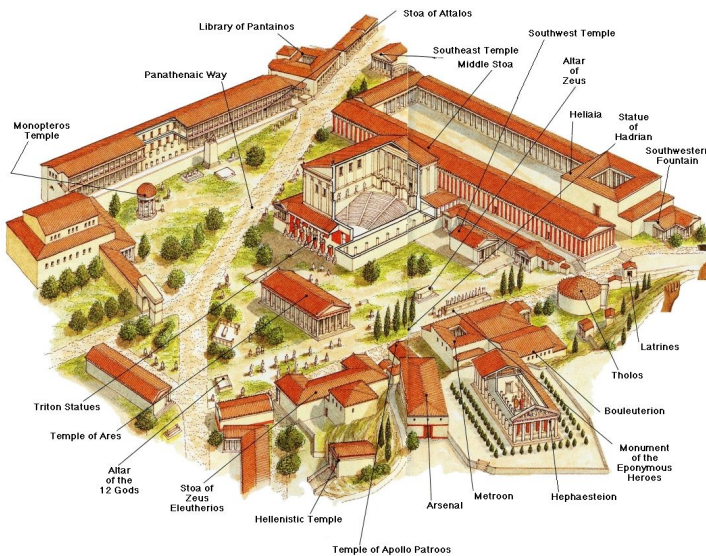
Vocabulary

Athens:

Agora:

Vendor:

Slavery:



_____ is a city-state in Ancient Greece. A look at daily life in Athens will help you understand how ancient Greeks _____.

Life in Public

All Greek cities had agoras or _____ and meeting places. In Athens, the agora was not far from _____. The agora was the center of _____ life. .

The Business of Men

The _____ of Athens allowed men to carry out _____ in the open. In the agora men talked of _____ and _____. Sometime they just _____.

As they talked they heard the cries of _____ selling goods. Buyers and vendors commonly _____ or bargained for the best price. The streets were lined with _____. Almost any _____ an Athenian could want could be found at the agora. Other goods sold included _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.



Public Buildings

_____ and _____ buildings lined the agora. One building was the _____ of the army. Another was a _____. A board displayed _____ such as new _____ and upcoming _____.

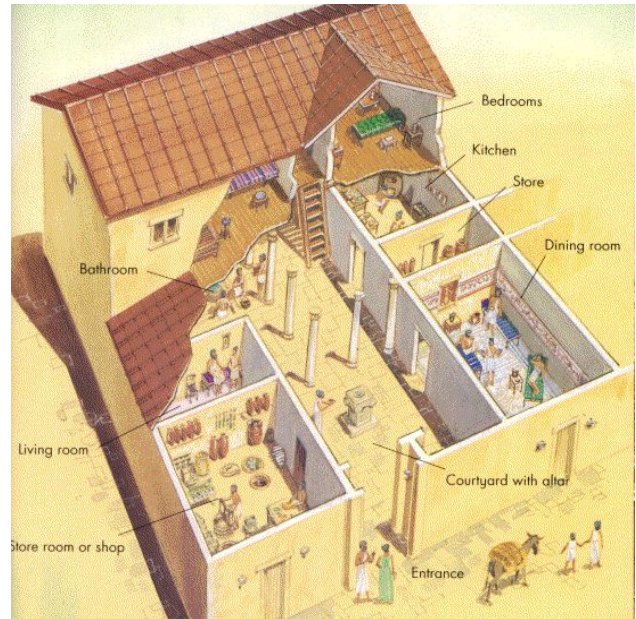
At Home in Athens

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The _____ public buildings of Athens contrasted with the _____ of homes.

Private Life

Private homes in Greece were _____. Most were made of _____ with rooms built around open _____. The courtyard was the _____ of the household. Other rooms might include a _____, _____, _____, and _____. Some homes had _____, but water had to be carried to them from a _____.



Greeks ate simple foods. In the space below, describe the typical meals Athenians may have throughout the day.

Breakfast:

Lunch:

Dinner:

Why did Greeks eat little meat?



Women of Athens

Mostly _____ were seen at the Agora. If asked where the women are, these men would have replied, "_____." Women had almost none of the _____ granted to men. They could not take part in _____ and could not _____. One of the few official roles was to be a _____ within religious _____.

In wealthy families, men and women had separate _____. Women organized the _____ and _____. They looked after the supplies of _____ and _____, and cared for _____. They also kept track of _____. If the family owned _____, it was the women's responsibility to _____, _____, and _____ for them.

Slavery in Ancient Greece

Historians estimate that _____ slaves lived in Athens. That is almost _____ of the population. Today we consider slavery to be a _____, but it was _____ in Athens.

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Who were slaves?

Many _____ people were enslaved after being _____ by armies during war, or by _____ while traveling on ships. Some slaves were _____ of slaves. A large number of slaves in Greece were _____ because Greeks were _____ owning other Greeks.



The Lives of Slaves

Enslaved people did many kinds of work, including _____ on farms, digging _____ and other metals in _____. Others assisted _____ by making _____, constructing buildings, or forging _____ and _____. Most Greek households could not _____ without slaves. Household slaves _____ and _____ food, _____ children, and _____ cloth.

Household slaves may have had the easiest life. Often they were treated like _____ of _____. The slaves who worked in the _____ suffered the most. This work was both _____ tiring and _____. These slaves often did not _____ long.

Some slaves were able to _____ their freedom, but most were not. The hard work of the slaves enabled the people of Athens to pursue _____, _____, and _____.

How does your life compare to a school boy in Ancient Greece?

Directions: In the space below, write a description of your school day routine. How does your day compare with that of the boy you read about at the beginning of the section?

Let's Play Knucklebones!



Knucklebones (Also known as Jacks) is an ancient game that was originally played with the bones of the joints from animals such as sheep. It is still played today, although the gaming pieces are not typically made from bone; a closely related game is jacks, which is traditionally played with metal pieces and a small rubber ball.

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1. Scatter the jacks onto the playing surface. Throw them directly in front of you, and try to scatter them evenly, not too close together and not too far apart.

2. Toss the ball into the air. Throw it straight up, and give it enough height to give you time to pick up your jacks, but not so high that it veers off beyond your reach.

3. Pick up a single jack. Scoop the jack into your hand before the ball bounces.

4. Let the ball bounce once. The ball can only bounce one time.

5. Grab the ball before it bounces again. Use the same hand that you used to pick up the jack. The jack must stay in your hand while you grab the ball. Then transfer the jack to your left hand.

6. Keep scooping the jacks one at a time. This first round is called "onesies."

7. The next rounds. Scatter the jacks again, and this time pick up **two** jacks each time. This is called the "twosies" round. Next, pick up three each round, then four, then five, and on to ten.

8. Next player. Your turn ends and goes to the next player (counterclockwise) once you foul. Ways to foul: Missing the ball, or letting it bounce more than once. Picking up the wrong number of jacks (more or less). Dropping a jack that you've picked up. Moving a jack from its spot on the ground

9. Next Turn. If your turn is reached again, start from where you were before your foul.

10. Keep going until you have a winner. The winner can either be the first person to complete "tensies" or the first person to complete "tensies" and then work their way back down to "onesies."