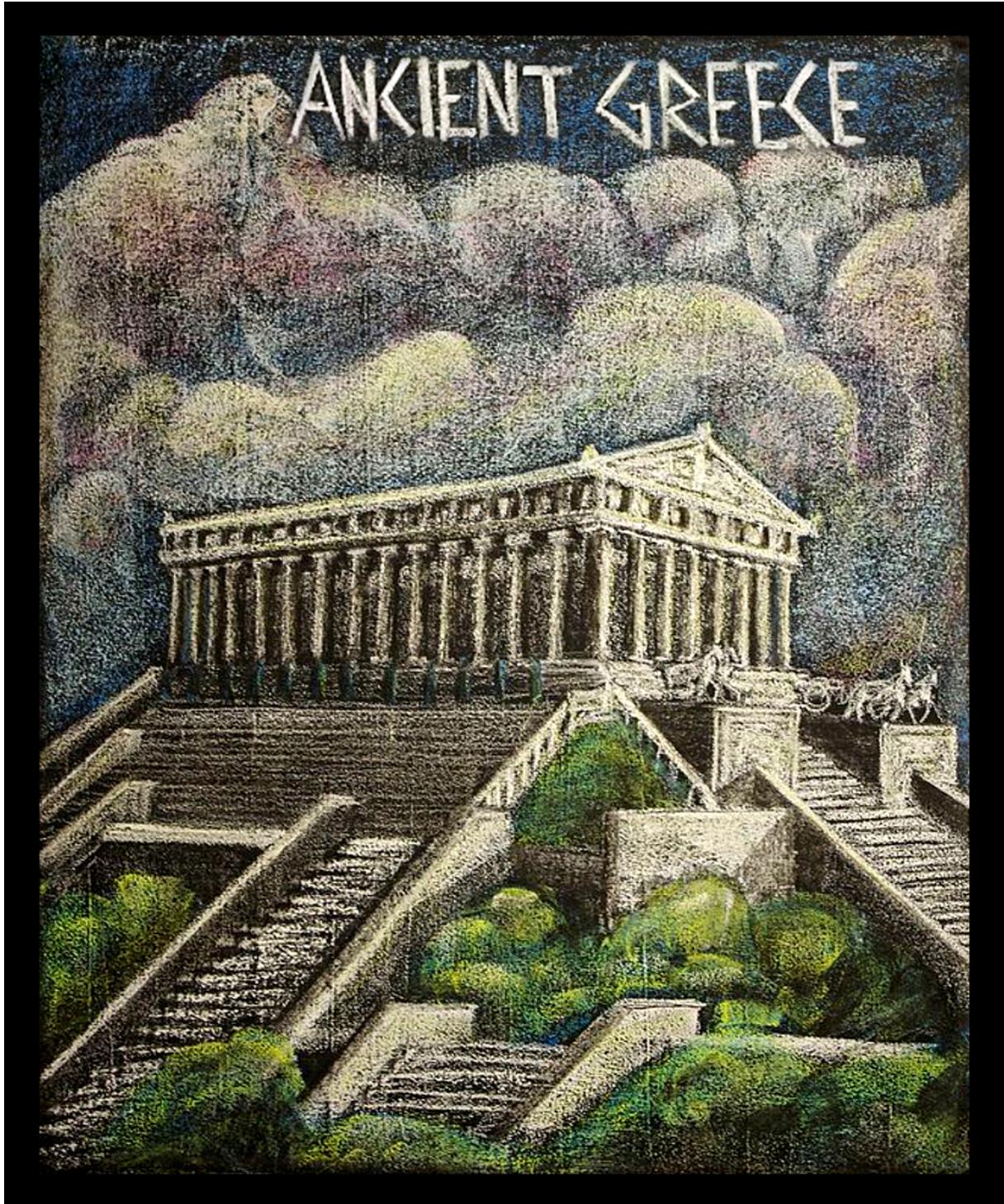


07/09/20

Ancient Greece



*You can either play a video of me saying the morning verse (labelled **Greeting and Morning Verse**), or you can say it by yourself.*

Good morning everyone,

Let us now light a candle and cross our hands over our hearts and say the Morning Verse.

Morning verse

**I look into the world
In which the sun is shining
In which the stars are sparkling
In which the stones repose**

**Where living plants are growing
Where sentient beasts are living
Where human souls on earth
Give dwelling to the spirit.**

**I look into the soul,
That lives within my being
The World Creator weaves
In sunlight and in soul light,
In world space there without
In soul depths here within.**

Before we start today, I would like you to go outside and practice a long jump as well Greek wrestling, you will need a partner for both activities. In the long jump, your partner will mark where you land, and in wrestling, your partner will be your opponent. You can spend about 10 - 15 minutes on both practices.

When you go outside, and before you start, I would like you to say the following verse. Practice saying it with grace and confidence in your voice.

*The most important thing in the Olympic Games
is not to win, but to take part, just as the most
important thing in life is not the triumph, but the struggle.
The essential thing is not to have conquered,
but to have fought well.*

Once you are finished with a long jump and wrestling, you can repeat the following tongue twister. You do know the first 2 lines already.

**Betty Botter bought some butter but, said she, the butter's bitter.
If I put it in my batter, it will make my batter bitter.
But a bit of better butter will make my bitter batter better.
So she bought some better butter, better than the bitter butter,
put it in her bitter batter, made her bitter batter better.
So 't was better Betty Botter bought some better butter.**

Read the tongue twister a few times and then try to say it from memory. Once you are confident say it fast 3 times.

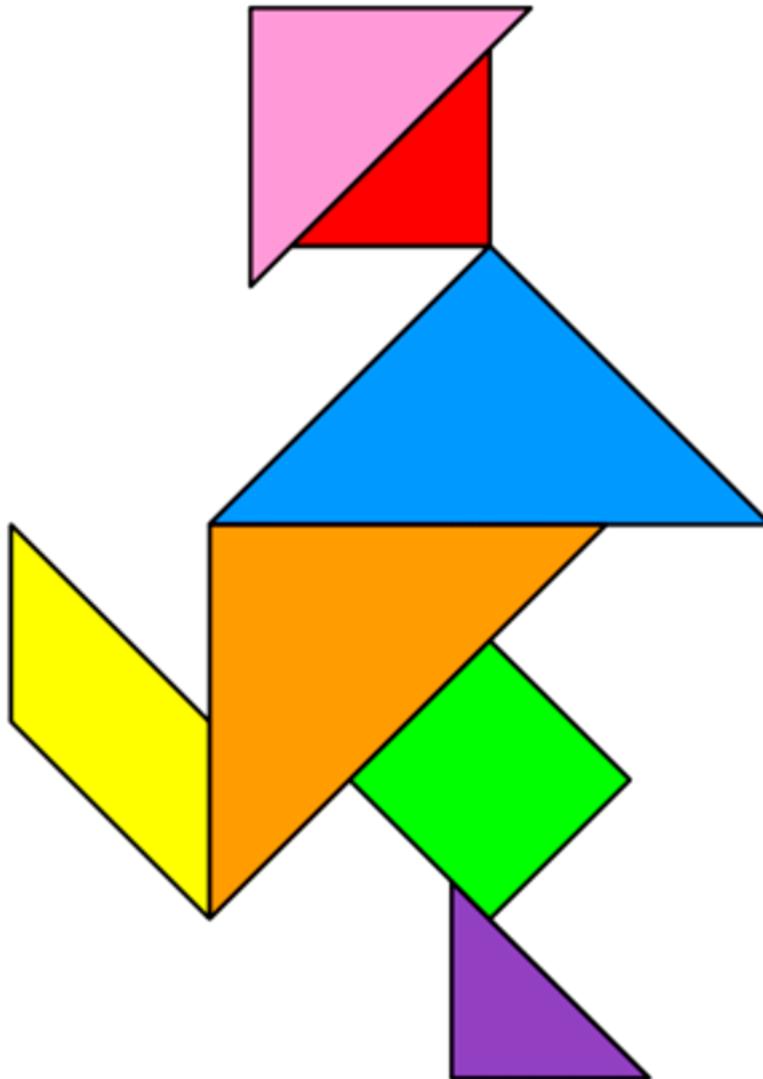
Now, you can open your spelling book and in your most beautiful running writing and by using your fountain pen (or a grey led) copy the spelling list twice. Do not forget to include the date and make sure all the letters are in lower case. Also try to look, cover, copy and then check your spelling.

Week 8 Spelling list

phrase
dolphin
alphabet
telephone
biography
geography
pamphlet **philosophy**
pharmacy **architecture**

Below you will find the solutions for Friday's Tangram puzzle.

A child



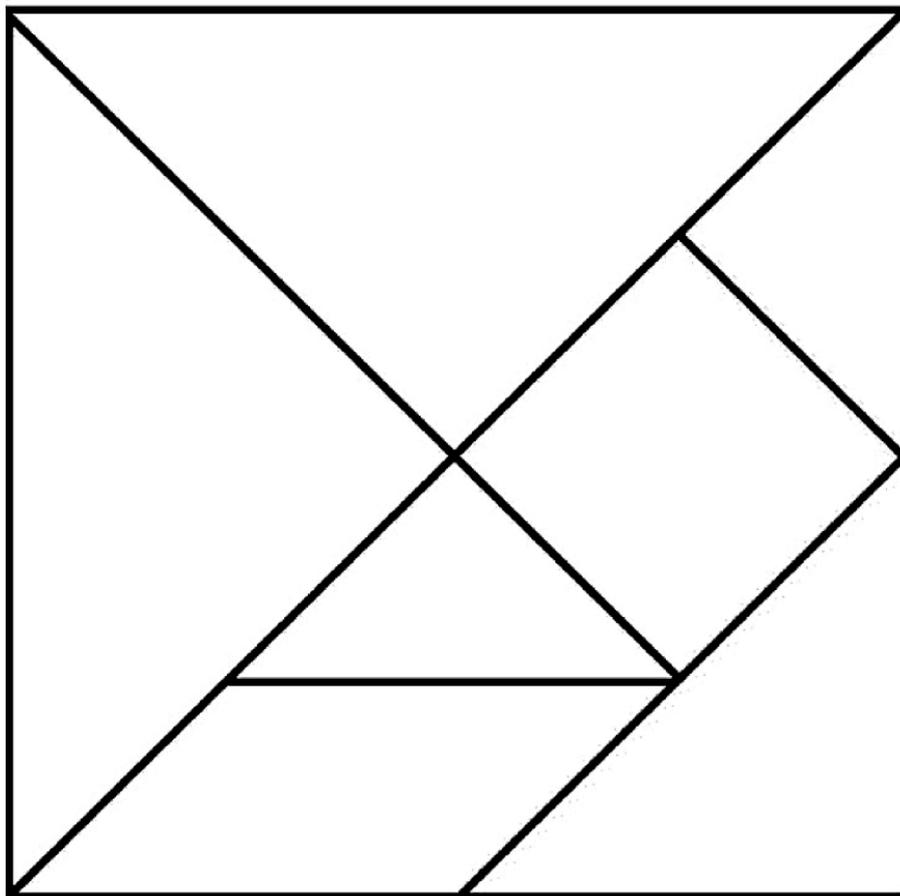
Tangram puzzle

How to use the Tangram puzzle

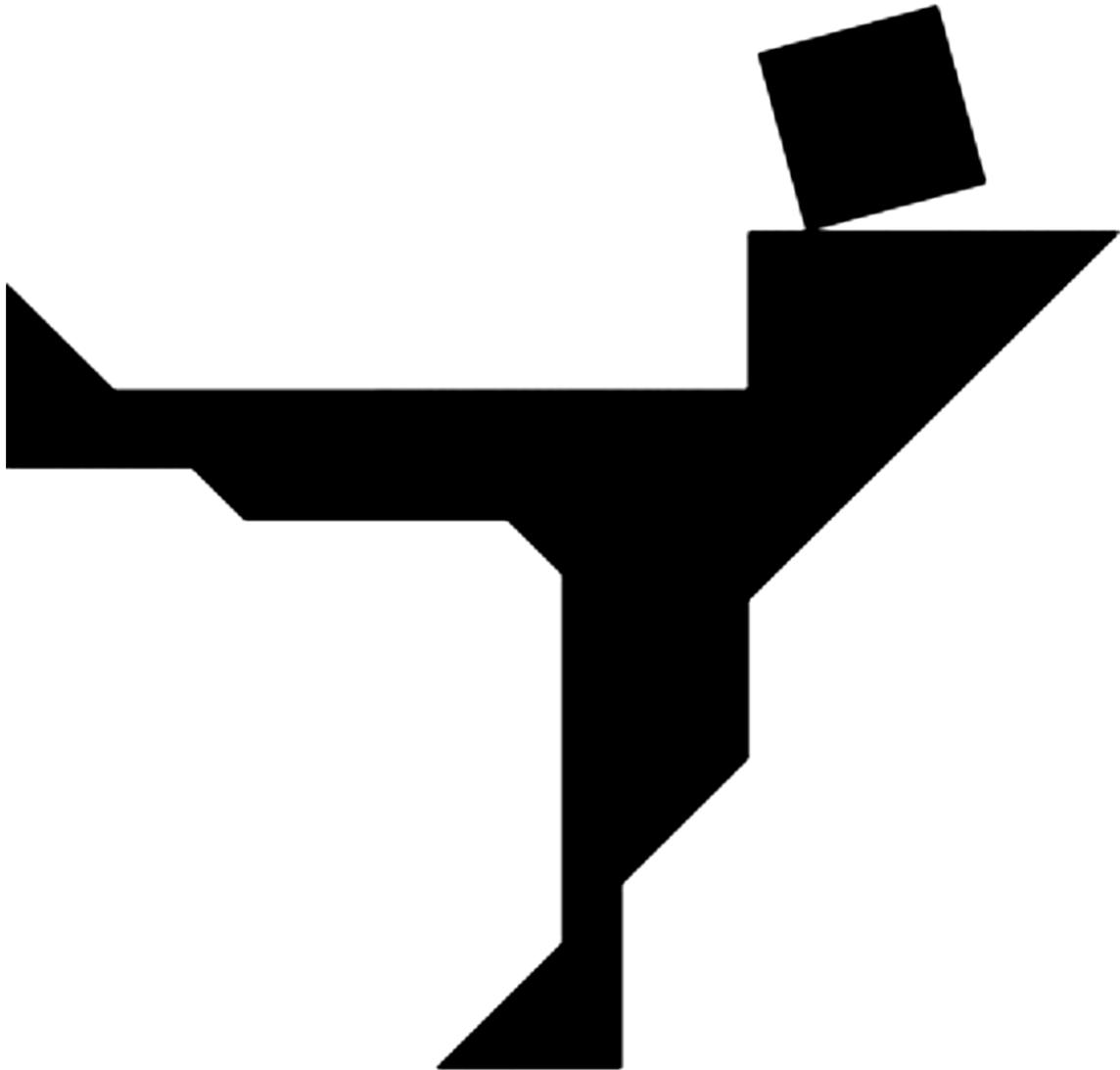
Firstly, cut out all the 7 shapes along the lines.

When using the tangram to create pictures:

1. The pieces must all be connected.
2. They must be flat.
3. No pieces may overlap.
4. The pieces may also be rotated and/or flipped to form the shape.
5. All seven pieces must be used.
6. Each completed **puzzle** must contain all seven pieces



The picture you will need to create today, will be a kicker. Make sure you follow all the rules listed above.

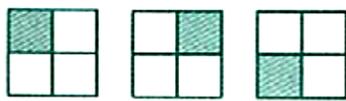


Today, there will be no quick maths, but instead – a few puzzles.

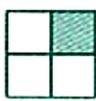
Goofy Gardener

Use the decoder to figure out the answer to this riddle:

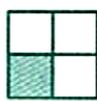
Why did the mathematician plant his garden in milk cartons?



A



E



O



G



Q



R



S

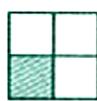


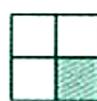
T

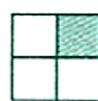


U





































Cook to taste

Can you make this sum correct?

$$1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9 = 100$$

Use any of the signs $+$, $-$, \times , \div between the numbers



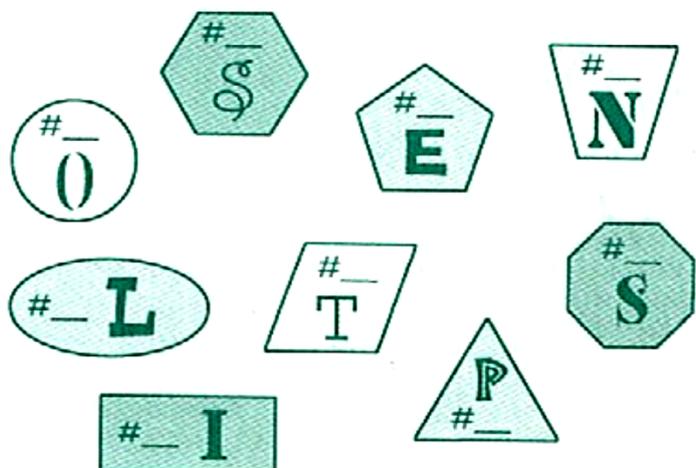
Life of the Party

Match each name to its geometric shape, numbering each shape as you go. Then, take the letter in each shape and place it in the corresponding box to get an old saying.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Triangle | 6. Ellipse |
| 2. Circle | 7. Pentagon |
| 3. Rectangle | 8. Hexagon |
| 4. Trapezoid | 9. Octagon |
| 5. Rhombus | |

Without geometry, life would be:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9



Now you can have a 5-minute break.

*I would like you to go back to the webpage and play the recording named **Roderick's body percussion practice** and repeat after Roderick.*

*After the body percussion, I would like you to play a video by Louise named **16-step jumping routine** and practice it a few times together with Louise.*

*In addition to this, Louise has given you one more Skipping **routine**, which you can also find on today's page.*

*You will only be able to practice it if you have a skipping rope at home. You can also experiment with other types of ropes instead. Now you can play the recording named **Final skipping Routine** now.*

*Once finished, you can spend the next 5-10 minutes retelling one of your parents about a great Spartan law man named **Lycurgus** and how his laws changed the Spartan way of life. Also discuss an incident between Lycurgus and a rich man named **Alkandros**.*

*You must have heard the word **Democracy** many times by now and you might also know that this way of governance was born in ancient Greece. This word, if directly translated from the Greek language, means: **The rule of the people**.*

***Rule of the people** means, that the citizens have the power to elect their leaders by voting. Which we know was the way Athens was ruled – by 9 Archons, who were re-elected each year.*

*Even though, Athenians knew this was the best way to rule, there were still instances, when this power was lost to a single person, in other words – **a tyrant**.*

*I would like you play the recording named **Hippias the cruel tyrant** or read the story attached below:*

Hippias the Cruel Tyrant

When Solon became the lawmaker of Athens, there was a very good reason why the city needed someone to make new and just laws at that time. Athens had grown very rich. The beautiful things made by craftsmen, the oil from olive trees and many other goods were carried by Athenian ships and sold profitably in other lands.

However not all Athenians grew wealthy; some remained poor. So the poor Athenians often had to borrow money from the rich. But sometimes the poor could not repay the money and the rich would take their houses or plots of land instead. This forced the poor to become homeless beggars and sometimes even slaves of the rich.

The poor people of Athens did not like this state of affairs at all and fights and arguments broke out. But the rich Athenians remained powerful, yet both rich and poor realized that the fighting could, sooner or later, destroy their city. So they asked Solon to make laws that would bring peace to all the citizens of Athens.

The first thing that Solon did was to cancel all debts. That meant that all the poor who owed money to the rich did not have to pay it back. Solon also said that the people who had become slaves had to be set free, and the rich had to pay taxes which could be used to help a poor person in need.

Solon's laws brought peace and the Athenians were so grateful that they asked him to rule the city for the rest of his life. But Solon refused and said: "I warn you Athenians against ever allowing one man to rule your city. Such a man would be a tyrant, he could do just what he liked and you would lose the freedom to chose other rulers if you were not satisfied. Athens would no longer be a democracy." So Solon became an ordinary citizen and, once again, the Athenians had to chose nine men to become archons.

Solon had warned the Athenians that if they allowed just one person to rule the city that person would become a tyrant. In our time the word tyrant means an evil ruler or a cruel master. But in ancient Greece a tyrant was a man who made himself ruler without any right to rule such as a king or a prince had. And when Solon was an old man, a tyrant did come to power in Athens. His name was Pisistratus and he seized power in a very cunning way. First he told the poor people of Athens that the rich were planning to enslave and oppress them again. Then Pisistratus offered to protect them. But for this he would need a bodyguard of armed men to prevent the rich from killing him. But as soon as he had his armed bodyguard, Pisistratus used it to chase out the council of nine archons, and then he said: "From now on I am the ruler of Athens and no one else."

It was a trick and the Athenians could do nothing because Pisistratus' soldiers were ready to kill anybody who resisted or would not obey. Yet he was, on the whole, a good tyrant. He treated old Solon with great respect and did not change the laws he had made. In fact, while Pisistratus lived Athens flourished and grew even richer.

When Pisistratus died he was followed by his son Hippias. However Hippias was not clever like his father. Pisistratus had used his power wisely and had been a just ruler. But Hippias was an evil tyrant who did not hesitate to put to death anybody who spoke too freely against him. Now the Athenians had put up with the first tyrant, Pisistratus, because his rule had not been too harsh and their city had prospered. But they were not willing to put up with Hippias who oppressed them and was cruel. So the Athenians decided to rebel. Hippias, who was too much of a coward to lead his bodyguard into battle, fled, and Athens was free to choose its own rulers again.

But this was not the end of Hippias. After he fled from Athens he went to a great and mighty king, a king who had for a long time planned to make himself master not only of Athens but of the whole of Greece. His name was Darius, and he was the King of Persia. Hippias hoped that when Persia

conquered Greece King Darius would make him the ruler of Athens again. So Pisistratus' son, Hippias, was quite willing to try and regain the power he had lost with the help of the Persians, who were the enemies of Athens and the whole of Greece.

Below you will find a number of questions, answers to which are hidden within all the stories you have heard so far.

Your two Main lesson tasks will be to answer all the questions in full sentences and with as much detail as possible, as well as choose one of the answers and illustrate it, using the answer as a heading for your picture.

- 1. Why was it so important for a Greek person to be the winner of the Olympic games and what was considered to be of most importance when competing?**
- 2. What were the main differences between Athens and Sparta?**
- 3. What is a Greek city-state?**
- 4. What did the people of Athens value the most?**
- 5. In your own words describe what Democracy is.**

Make sure to write your answers in the draft book first, then read them to one of your parents and finally copy the answers into your Main Lesson book.

You can use all the Main Lesson time for these tasks.

If you choose to listen to the chapter book before you have morning tea, you can play the recording now, otherwise, you can cross your hands over your heart and say the **Main Lesson ending verse**.

A prayer to Zeus

*He whose all-conscious eyes the world behold,
The eternal thunderer sat, enthroned in gold;
High heaven the footstool of his feet he makes
And wide beneath him, all Olympus shakes.*

Now you may blow out the candle.

Enjoy your morning tea.