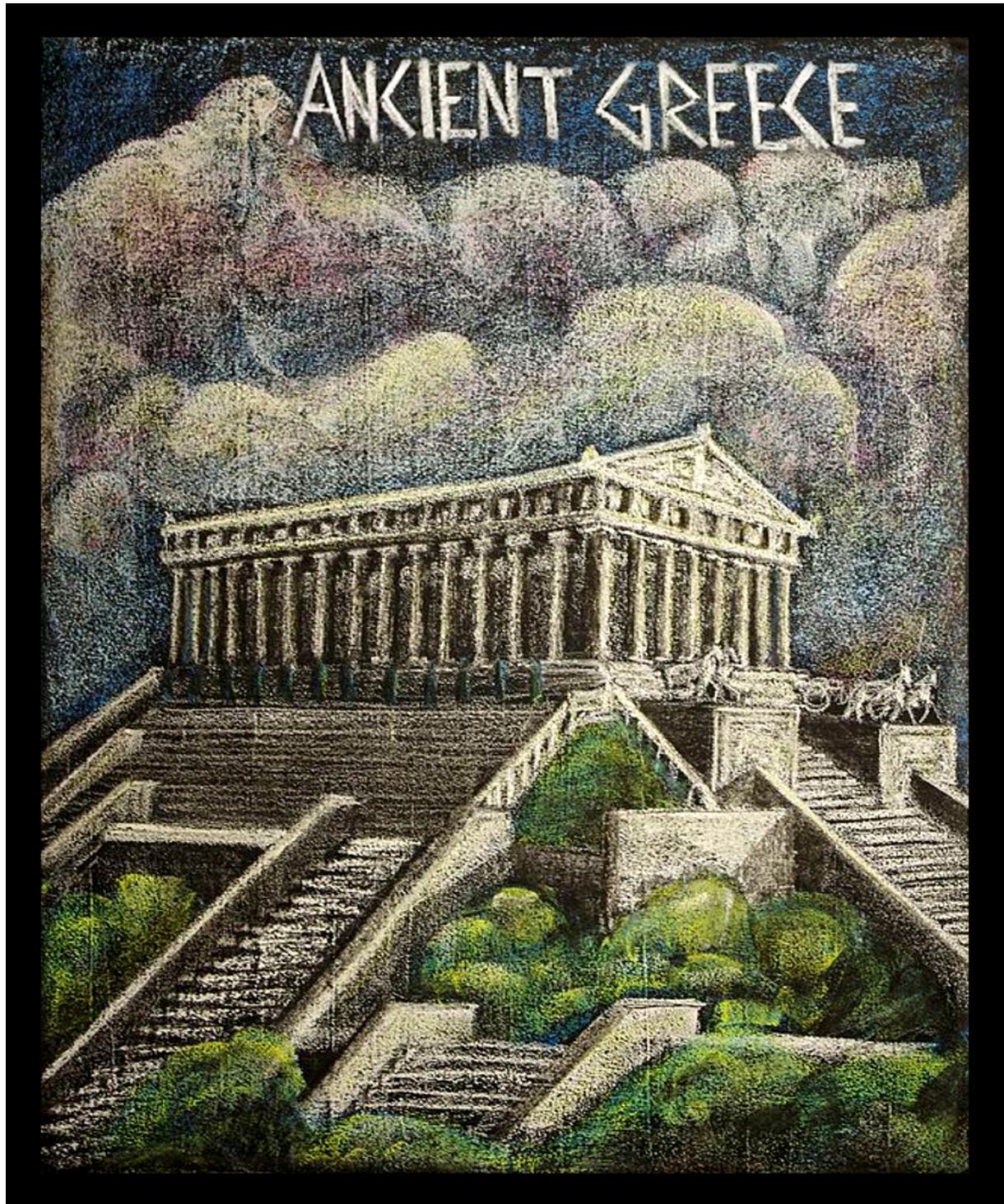


08/09/20

# *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.*

*Three crooked cripples went through Cripplegate  
And through Cripplegate went three crooked cripples.*

*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**

Now you can search for all the spelling words in the word search below.

P B P H S T Q Y O Z X Y P B T  
L H A H B Q A J X V C V I B E  
O Q I F R R V X P A J O K M L  
C L Q L M A D D M H G Q Q J H  
W P C B O D S R F R R B Y S P  
T M B F W S A E A K M P B G M  
T Y L A F H O P A W X T Z K A  
P E I F P P H P A N M E N Y P  
S I B Y E Y Z W H K Q L D C D  
Y H P A R G O E G Y Q E W D R  
H G A B H L N N A M W P G S V  
T D N F J P A Z S G M H J M J  
C A G D D O L P H I N O U I S  
B J S I I Q A A H U H N D Y E  
A R C H I T E C T U R E M S B

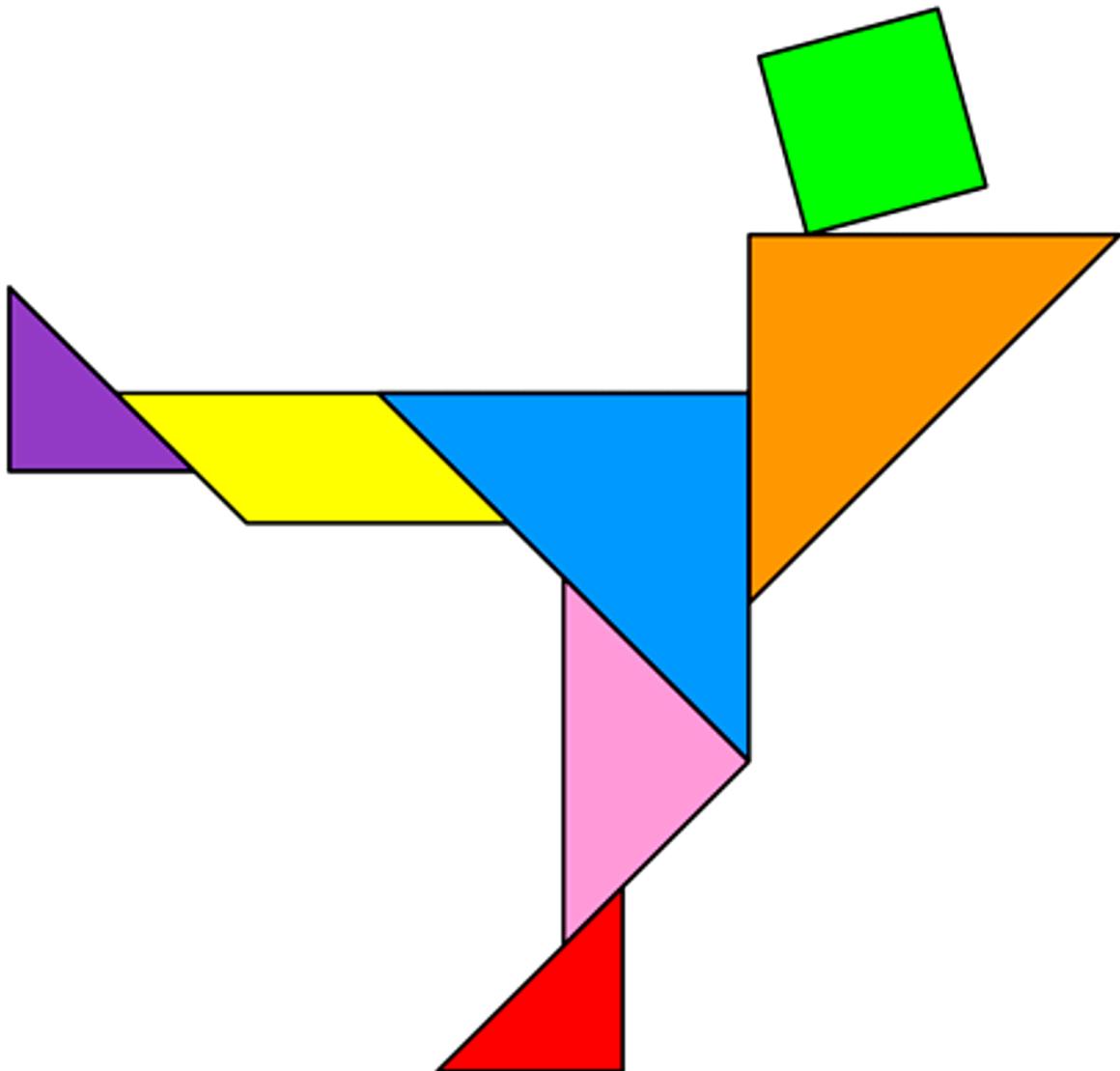
ALPHABET  
DOLPHIN  
PHARMACY  
TELEPHONE

ARCHITECTURE  
GEOGRAPHY  
PHILOSOPHY

BIOGRAPHY  
PAMPHLET  
PHRASE

Below you will find the solution for yesterday's Tangram puzzle.

A kicker



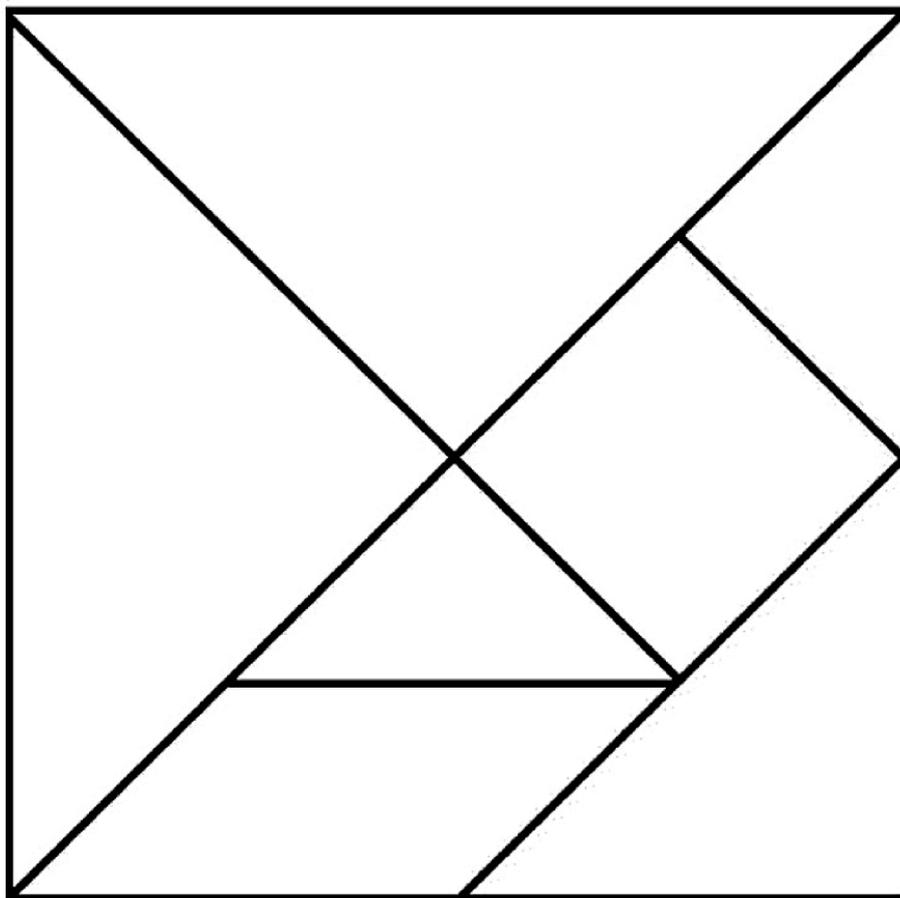
## Tangram puzzle

How to use the Tangram puzzle

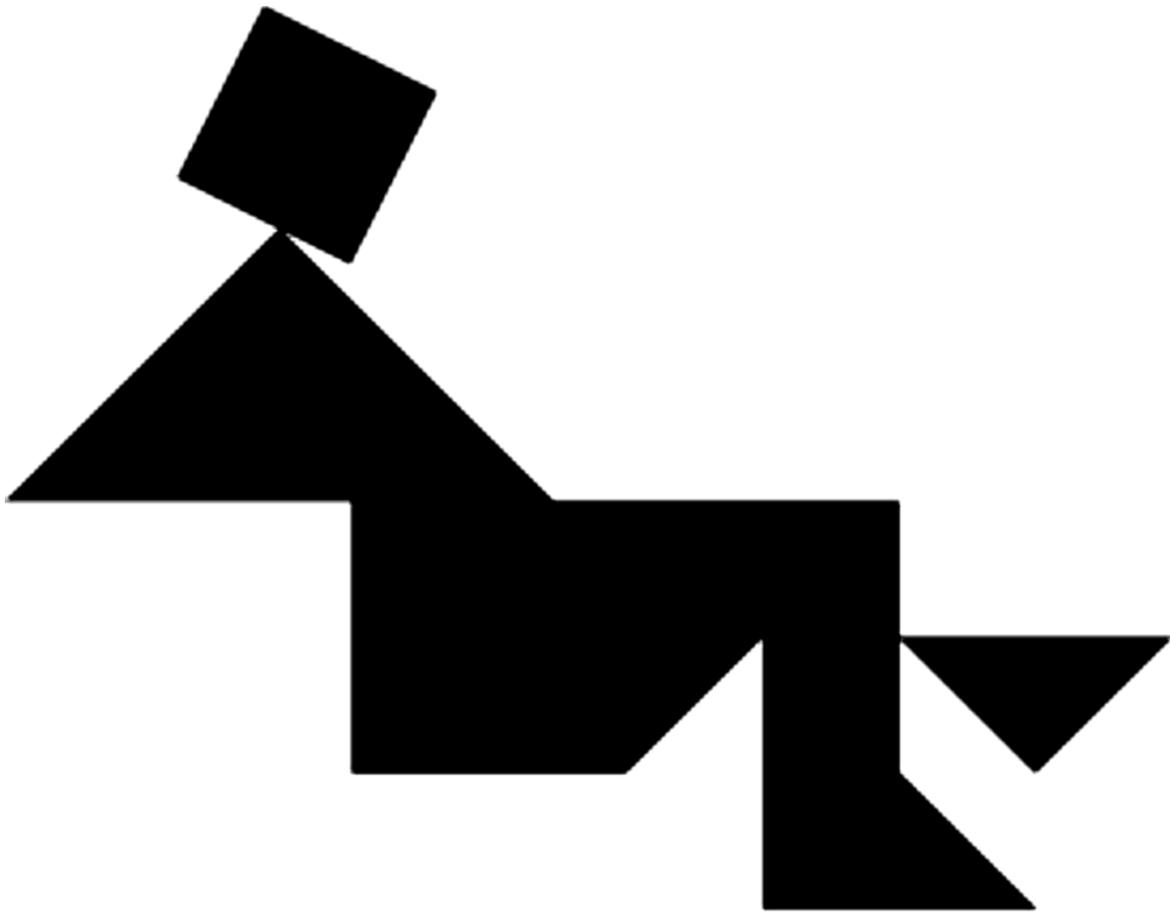
Firstly, cut out all the 7 shapes along the lines.

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 sitting person.  
Make sure you follow all the rules listed above.**



**Once finished, you can open your purple maths practice book.  
Below you will find a maths warm-up sheet which includes  
exercises of variable difficulty. The ones at the top are the easiest  
while the bottom ones are the most challenging. You do not have  
to solve them all, but make sure you challenge yourself.**

### Quick maths

- 1 ... + ... + ... = 45 (provide 2 options)
  - 2 How many 13's in 52?
  - 3 ... x ... = 80 (write 2 options)
  - 4 I doubled the number, added 12 and got 56. What was the number?
  - 5 John drove to Geelong. His journey took him 3h and 15 minutes. He arrived at 4.45 pm. When did John leave his home?
  - 6 50 apples were divided equally between 10 children. How many apples did each child get?
- 
- 7 What is one sixteenth of 48?
  - 8 Half of 170 =
  - 9  $6.3 \text{ m} - 2.65 \text{ m} - 0.75 \text{ m} =$  (You can use a decimal place value chart to help you along)
  - 10  $732 - \dots = 194$
  - 11 ... + 82 + ... = 356
  - 12 ... x 13 x ... = 260
  - 13 What is two ninths of 270?
  - 14 Tom was planning to concrete in 16 fenceposts. Each post needed  $\frac{2}{4}$  of a bag of quick set cement. How many bags did Tom need to buy if one bag of cement weighed 20kg?
  - 15  $\frac{1}{40}$  of 200 =
  - 16 I tripled the number, took away 6 and got 99. What was the number?
  - 17 34 times 3 times 2 take away 4 then divide by 20. What is the answer?
  - 18  $7294 - 1213 + 85 - 418 =$
- 
- 19  $\frac{10}{100} - \frac{20}{500} =$  (simplify, then convert to decimals and subtract them)
  - 20 Michael brought home 2 containers of fresh spring water, 25 and 35 litres each. How many days will these containers last if he and his family consume 3 litres of water a day?
  - 21 Subtract the following decimals  $2.6 - 1.022 =$  (you can use the decimal place value chart to help you along)
  - 22 Convert  $\frac{33}{21}$  to a mixed number fraction and simplify if possible.
  - 23 Can 21.7 m of rope be divided equally between 7 people?

24 Jenny wanted to paint her bedroom wall which was 2.4 m high and 5.8 m long. Her tin of paint had enough paint to cover 18 square meters of surface. Will Jenny be able to paint her bedroom wall with one tin of paint?

***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 explaining to one of your parents what was Athens like before the great law maker Solon introduced new changes, and how those changes affected the life of ordinary Athenians. You might also remember what warning did Solon give to his people and how all has changed once a tyrant came into power.*

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*Now, I would like you play the recording named **The battle of Marathon** or read the story attached below. You will hear an amazing story about courageous, daring and proud Athenians who were able to defeat a much larger enemy by being smart and strategic.*

The sea on the east coast of Greece is called the Aegean, after King Aegeus drowned there, and if you sail across this sea today, you come to the land of Turkey. But at the time when Solon made his wise laws, Greek merchants and sailors had built a number of cities on the coast, which was called Ionia. And these cities, which you could call colonies of Athens, flourished and grew rich.

But, in time, these Greek cities roused the envy and greed of a powerful neighbour, King Darius of Persia. His army had conquered one country after another and Babylon, Egypt and other smaller countries had all been swallowed up. So Persia was no longer a little kingdom but an enormous mighty empire twenty times bigger than Greece.

Darius, the King of Persia, just could not bear the thought that these Greek cities on the coast, which were next to his own territory, were not part of his vast empire. One day he sent a great army to attack one of these Greek cities, called Miletus. The people of Miletus fought bravely and the Athenians, their friends on the other side of the Aegean Sea, sent twenty ships to help.

But the little city of Miletus could not hold out for long against the huge army of King Darius. In the end the Persian soldiers stormed Miletus. The men were all killed, the women and children dragged away to become slaves, and the beautiful Greek city became a heap of smoking ruins. But the twenty Athenian ships escaped and King Darius was very angry that Athens, which was only a tiny speck compared with the Persian empire, had dared to resist him. It was such an insult and the king was so upset that he gave the order that at every meal he took, a servant had to call out: "King Darius, remember the Athenians." So he was already planning his revenge when the tyrant Hippias came to Persia. And Hippias promised King

Darius that if he were tyrant of Athens again, he would make the Athenians obedient servants of Persia.

But King Darius thought: "What is Athens? Just one city and I am king over hundreds of cities like Athens. If I send my army and my fleet I shall not be satisfied with Athens. I want the whole of Greece and a country which is divided into so many cities could never resist the power of my army. Yet perhaps I don't even have to send my army. I only have to threaten these Greeks with my power, and they will surrender." So the king sent messengers to every city in Greece demanding two things: water and earth. Water and earth were the tokens that they accepted King Darius as ruler over their land and sea.

Now there were some Greek cities such as Corinth, Thebes and Megara that were so afraid of the might of King Darius that they gave the messengers water and earth; the two tokens of surrender. But Sparta and Athens did not. The Spartans were not men of many words and they simply killed the messengers. That was their answer and King Darius could make of it what he liked. But the Athenians did something else. They threw one messenger into a river and said: "Here is your water," and they threw the other into a ditch and said: "Here is your earth." Then they let them return to their master.

When King Darius heard how Athens and Sparta had treated his messengers his fury was terrible. "I will show these miserable Greeks who is their lord and master. I will destroy the two cities, just as I destroyed Miletus. The proud Spartans will beg for mercy and the clever Athenians will bitterly regret their bit of fun with the messengers. The whole of Greece will tremble before the hordes of Persians that will sweep over the land like a hail storm," King Darius thought.

King Darius ordered his workmen to build a huge fleet to carry an army of a hundred thousand men across the Aegean Sea to Athens.

His shipbuilders laboured for a year, and when the ships were ready, the Persian soldiers went aboard. They were so certain of victory that they took great loads of iron chains to shackle the thousands of prisoners they imagined they would bring back as slaves. They also took large blocks of beautiful marble, so that they could put up a great monument to their victory. But King Darius stayed in Persia; such a vast army could not fail to win and there was no need for him to go with them.

Now Athens had only ten thousand men to fight the hundred thousand Persians: one Greek for every ten Persian warriors. But the Athenians hoped that Sparta would come to their aid. When the Persian army landed at a bay called Marathon, not far from Athens, the Athenians' fastest runner, a man called Phidippides, was sent to ask the Spartans for help. It was a journey of a hundred and fifty miles across mountains and rivers yet Phidippides made it in a day and a night.

The Spartans received Phidippides in a very friendly manner. They promised to come and help but, as they were celebrating a festival in honour of the Sun God, they could not come immediately. However, they told the runner, their soldiers would be there by the full moon in a week's time. So Phidippides ran back to Athens, again in one day and one night, bearing the Spartans' reply. This was grim news for Athens for the Persians had landed only twenty six miles away and would not wait a week to attack.

Many people in Athens thought there was now no hope and that their beloved city was already lost. But there was one man called Miltiades who gave them courage. He spoke to the Athenians in the Agora and said: "I have fought against the

Persians before and I know their ways. If we wait here in the city until they attack, then, most certainly, we will lose our city, our freedom, and our lives. But if we go to Marathon and attack the Persians, the goddess Pallas Athene will be with us and we may well win!" The people of Athens cheered and asked Miltiades to be their leader and general. Then they armed themselves and marched out to Marathon.

Now the Bay of Marathon where the Persians landed is surrounded by hills, and it was high on these hills that Miltiades and his Athenian soldiers made their camp. The Persians' great army was camped down on the shore close to the food and supplies in their ships. King Darius' warriors did not like the idea of attacking uphill: even though the Greeks were a much smaller force, they would have a great advantage. And so, for a couple of days, the two enemies, the little army of Athenians and the great army of the Persians, just looked at each other. Then Miltiades decided to wait no longer. He ordered his men to advance at a sharp run downhill and charge into the enemy. Once the Athenian soldiers started running they could not stop. Faster and faster they ran before crashing into the Persian army with tremendous force.

Under that terrific onslaught the Persians gave way. It was as if an avalanche had come down on them and they turned and ran towards the ships. But only some of these ships were lucky enough to escape; many had already been captured by the Athenians. And so the Persian army was utterly defeated. The Athenians had won the Battle of Marathon, a battle which is forever remembered in history. Then the rejoicing Athenians asked Phidippides, the runner, to sprint to Athens and take the news of their great victory.

Phidippides was already exhausted by the fighting and his three hundred-mile round trip to Sparta, but he immediately set out and ran the whole twenty six miles from Marathon to Athens without stopping. Breathless, he reached the Agora where people were anxiously waiting for news. "We have won!" he cried with the last of his strength. The next moment he fell down and died, having over-taxed his heart. Phidippides' heroic effort is remembered to this day and athletes from all over the

world run twenty six miles in the Olympic Games in an event called the marathon. But our modern runners don't have to fight a battle before they run!

Of course Miltiades, who had led the Athenians to victory, was the hero of Athens. All fear of Persia was forgotten now the Greeks knew that the Persians could be beaten. A few days after the battle, the Spartan army arrived as promised. They were no longer needed but they honoured the Athenians and praised them for their victory.

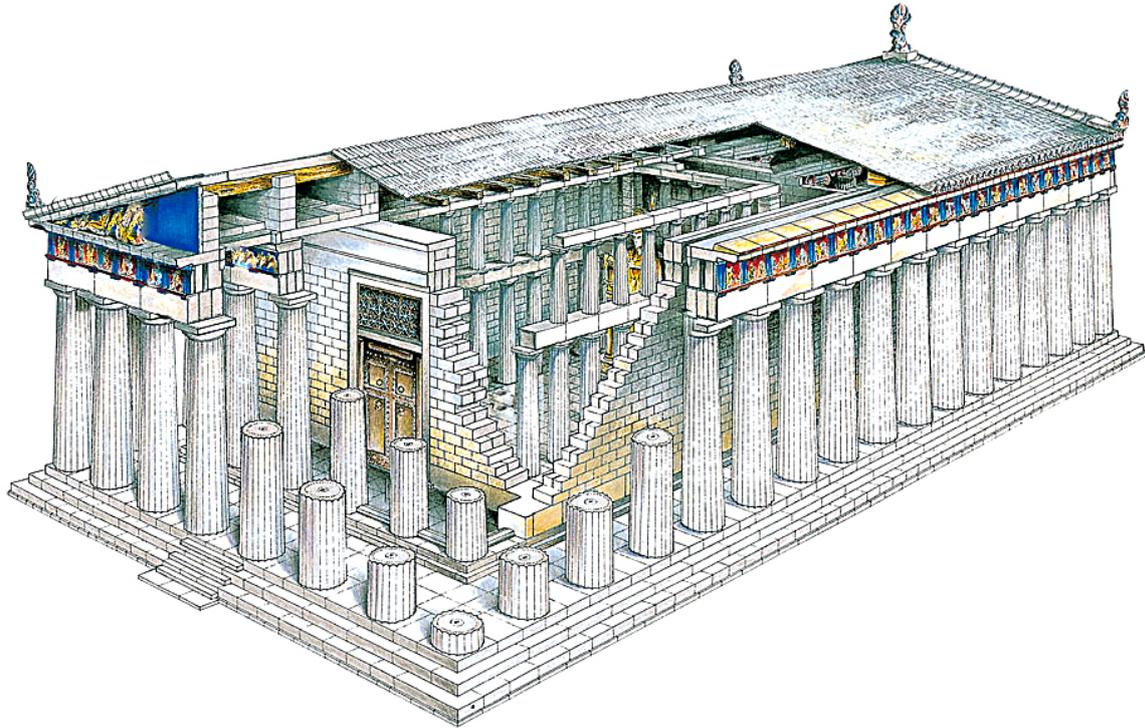
Meanwhile Darius, the King of Persia, swore in his fury that he would not rest until he had taken revenge. He would send an army to Greece greater than any the world had ever seen before. But Darius died before the next invasion took place and it was his son who carried on the war against Greece.

**Now you know where the word Marathon comes from and why the running distance is 26 miles long.**

Today, I would like for you to learn a little bit more about Greek architecture. I would like you to play a recording named **Greek architecture** while looking at the pictures. Alternatively, you can read the text attached below.

On your title page you have drawn one of the most iconic Greek monuments – the Parthenon of Athens, which was a temple built for the goddess Pallas Athena.

I would like you to carefully study the cross-section of this temple below.



When you look at this drawing, what do you see the most of? Apart from many bricks, you can see a great number of columns. Greeks were known for using columns. Even to this day people all around the world use them to decorate entrances of some public buildings.

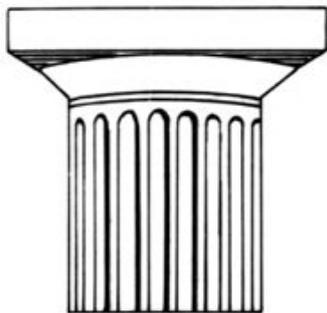
Now, you might think why would the Parthenon need so many columns? The reason is very simple – to hold the heavy roof up. Greek architects and builders were very skilled in building large structures without concrete.

Stone, especially marble, was the main material for building temples and other public buildings. Stonecutters carved blocks of different sizes and shapes from quarries: rectangular blocks for paving, square ones for building walls, and thick cylinders that formed columns when stacked on top of one another.

From the Egyptians, who had been building large stone monuments for centuries, the Greeks learned how to move large, heavy blocks of stone using rollers and ramps. Each block was delivered to the building site a little larger than necessary, in case the stone was chipped during transport. Masons at the site trimmed the blocks to exact size.

Greek builders developed techniques for fastening blocks of stone together. Dowels (thin rods of wood or metal) secured sections of columns. Builders also used wooden pegs or metal clamps to lock each block of stone in a wall to the blocks around it. The clamps, sunk into the centres of the blocks, were invisible when the wall was finished.

**Below you can see the three main types of columns widely used by Greeks.**



DORIC

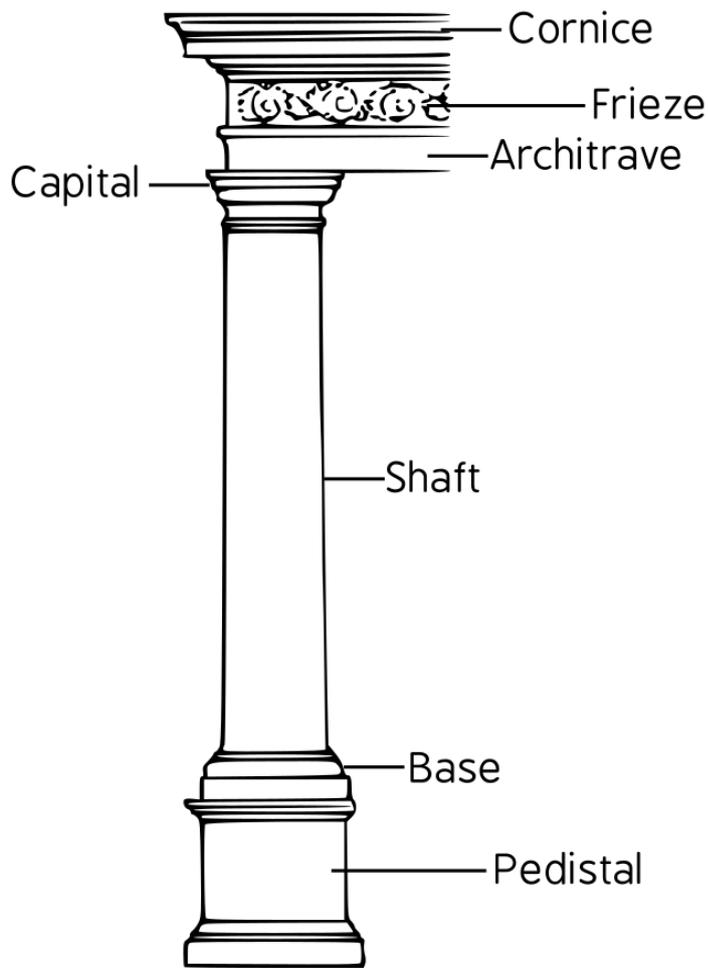


IONIC



CORINTHIAN

**Even though all 3 columns are very different in style, they still share the same parts, below you can see a diagram of what they are.**



Most of you probably have seen buildings with columns. I would like you have a short conversation with your parents about that – where might have you seen such a building and what do you remember of it.

A clue: a lot of churches and some libraries have columns at their entrance.

I would like you to open your Main Lesson book and write the following:

*Greek architecture*

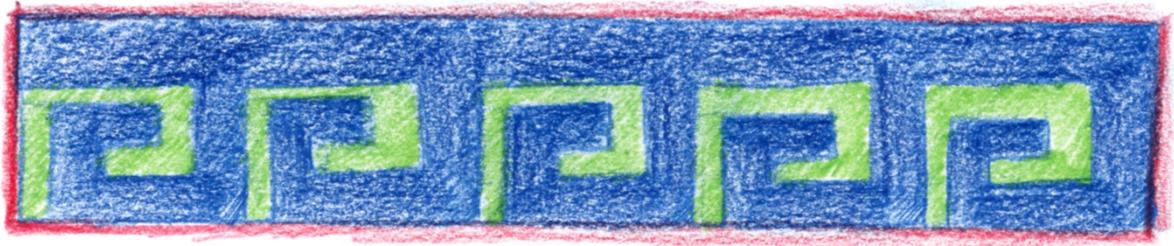
*Three main types of columns widely used by Greeks*

(draw the 3 columns and name them)

## *Parts of a Greek column*

(draw and label all the parts)

Illustrate the borders once finished.



**I would like you to use the rest of this Main Lesson for specialist work. There is German, Eurythmy, Craft, Music as well as a beautiful video made by Claire and John Elliott.**

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.**