

WEEK

FOUR



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What Was Life Like in Ancient Greece?



01 Work with a classmate. Look in the text for the types of citizens in Ancient Greece. Write them in the boxes.

02 Read the text “Ancient Greece.” Look for words in the text to match them to the definitions.

- people coming from another country
- a country’s government activities
- what you’re entitled to have as a citizen
- the activity of buying or selling
- poor people who work the land
- the practice of farming



Ancient Greece

Ancient Greece had an unequal society. It was divided into two groups: citizens and non-citizens. Citizens were men who took part in politics, had full rights, and paid taxes.

Non-citizens were not allowed to participate in **politics**. They were divided in three categories: metics or **foreigners**, slaves, and women.

Metics were free—they paid taxes and fought in the army, but they couldn’t own any properties. Slaves were not free; they worked in domestic service or in the fields. Women were free or were slaves. They had no political rights. Rich women ran their homes. Poor women worked for the rich or as **peasants** and sold food in markets.

Ancient Greeks had different types of economic activities: **agriculture**, long distance trade, local **commerce**, and crafts like **pottery** and textiles.

Greeks were polytheistic, meaning they believed in many gods.

03 Read the text again. Answer the questions with a classmate.

- How was society divided in Ancient Greece?

- Who were the only ones who could participate in politics?

- What was the women’s role in Greek society?

- What economic activities did the ancient Greeks have?

04 Work with two or three more classmates. Make a poster that explains the differences between a citizen and a non-citizen in ancient Greece. Include some comparisons between their societal organization and today’s societal organization, explaining the differences.

05 Look at the sentences. Underline the indirect object and circle the direct object.

1. Rich men in Greece paid taxes to the government.
2. Poor women gave their services to rich women.
3. Sailors sent merchandise to other countries.
4. Peasants took food to the market.
5. Greeks showed their pottery to other people to buy.

06 Put the word in parentheses in the correct form. Add one extra one of your own and ask a classmate to answer it.

The teacher told (I / sit) me to sit down.

1. My father asked (I / phone) _____ the travel agency.
2. I taught (they / read) _____ about Greek history.
3. Please remind (I / call) _____ the Greek embassy.
4. Rich men brought (they / work) _____ in the fields.
5. _____

07 Work with a classmate. Imagine you are a peasant living in Ancient Greece. In the box below, write the activities you have to do on a daily basis.



UNOI AGENDA
FOR THE FUTURE



ENERGY

Greeks didn't have electricity in ancient times to provide them with the energy they needed to power their machines. Instead, they used the power of the wind and of the sun to produce energy.

The wind wheel is one example of how they produced energy to power a machine. Boats equipped with canvas as sails were powered by wind.

Do you know what type of energy is being used in modern Greece?



08 Work with a group of classmates. Prepare a small presentation to talk about the changes that have happened since Ancient Greece to today's modern world on the following:

- › roles in society
- › women's lives
- › economic activities
- › religion

