

Oracle of Delphi

Pre - Watching

- **Learn new words**

- 1) adorn - make more beautiful or attractive
- 2) token - a visible representation of a fact, quality, feeling
- 3) benevolence - the quality of being well meaning; kindness
- 4) commemorate - mark or celebrate an event or person by doing something
- 5) seize - take eagerly and decisively
- 6) prow - the pointed front part of a ship
- 7) preliminary - done in preparation for something fuller or more important
- 8) chaste - simple or restrained
- 9) impart - make (information) known
- 10) sinister - giving the impression that something harmful or evil is happening or will happen

- **Can you decode the rebuses?**

- a)  u=i+i  -ham
- b)  p+  c=r
- c)  w=m+  -lon+m+  -x  d=r

- **Label the pictures**

omen indecipherable laurel pediment slay



a) _____



b) _____



c) _____



d) _____



e) _____

- **Fill in the gaps using the words from above**

1. The structure's _____ displayed famous mythological scenes.
2. Before delivering prophecies, the Oracle burnt _____ leaves.
3. The Oracle's words were often strange and _____.
4. To take over the site Apollo had to _____ its sinister guardian, the snakelike Pytho.
5. Seeking a good _____, the Knidians consulted the Oracle.

While - Watching

True or False

1. Herodotos offers to visit Delphi to look for information.
True False
2. Monuments, treasuries, and statues along the way to the Temple of Apollo was a way to thank the Oracle.
True False
3. Unfortunately, the sanctity of Delphi didn't survive up to our days.
True False
4. The Knidians were a Greek population that lived on Sicily.
True False
5. There was the sphinx next to the Athenian Portico.
True False
6. The pilgrims who wished to get the Oracle's advice had to give offering.
True False
7. The Temple of Apollo was decorated with the works of poorly-known artist Antenor.
True False
8. The temple looked better from inside than outside.
True False
9. Apollo's messages were short and understandable.
True False
10. Apollo killed Pytho to establish a sanctuary on Mount Parnassos.
True False

• **Multiple choice**

1. Where was the Temple of Apollo situated?
 - a) Mount Olympus
 - b) Mount Parnassos
 - c) Mount Athos
2. How many Etruscan ships did the Knidians capture?
 - a) 12
 - b) 20
 - c) 32
3. How did the Knidians thank Apollo for the good advice?
 - a) with ships
 - b) with statues
 - c) with a new temple
4. "Ex-votos" were ...
 - a) Persian offerings
 - b) Persian ships
 - c) Spoils of war
5. When was the Portico built?
 - a) 587 BCE
 - b) 478 BCE
 - c) 847 BCE
6. When were the pilgrims allowed to enter the temple?
 - a) when they paid enough
 - b) after praying to Apollo
 - c) after sacrificing an animal that reacted favorably
7. Adyton was ...
 - a) a part of a temple
 - b) a golden gate
 - c) a statue of Apollo
8. Pythia purified herself with ...
 - a) oil



- b) wine
- c) water
- 9. The Oracle's messages were interpreted by ...
 - a) Apollo
 - b) The Knidians
 - c) The temple's priests
- 10. The Pythia was delivering prophecies,
 - a) sitting
 - b) crawling
 - c) kneeling



After – Watching

- Put the events of the notable story behind the Knidians' dedication in order.

	A.	The Knidians were seeking a good omen.
	B.	The Knidians followed the Oracle's advice.
	C.	To thank Apollo, they offered the same number of statues.
	D.	The Knidians were at war with the Etruscans in the Tyrrhenian Sea.
	E.	The Knidians captures twenty ships of their enemies.
	F.	The Knidians consulted the Oracle.

- Read the instruction of how pilgrims could get Apollo's word and find 7 mistakes. Correct them
 - to walk the sacred highway up Mount Olympus, taking in the magnificent monuments and statues;
 - to pay a tax, giving an initial right to approach the altar of Zeus;
 - to make a human sacrifice;
 - to visit the Pythia, a chaste man, in the Adyton;
 - to visit the temple's gods to get interpretation of the Oracle's songs.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
highway						
path						