The Urban Household

Pre – Watching

- **Learn new words**
  1) urban household – the people living together in one house situated in a city, town or suburbs
  2) courtyard – a court open to the sky, often surrounded by a building or a complex
  3) residential area - a district where people live
  4) in charge of - responsible for something or someone
  5) qualm - an uneasy feeling of doubt, worry, or fear, especially about one's own conduct
  6) nexus - a central or focal point
  7) surplus - more than what is needed or used
  8) recline - lean or lie back in a relaxed position with the back supported
  9) staple - a main product or part of something
  10) pursue - follow or chase

- **Label the pictures**

potter blacksmith weaver artisan sewer

....

- **Divide the following words into two groups, according to where you expect to see them**

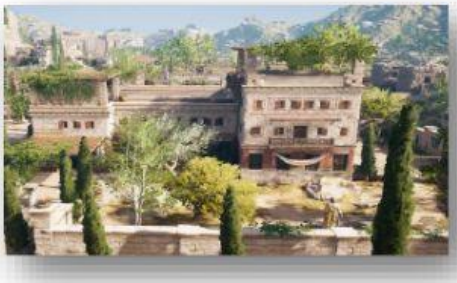
Bathroom	Kitchen

sponge, chamber pot, brazier, tripod, mortar, strigils, razor, pestles, platter

While – Watching

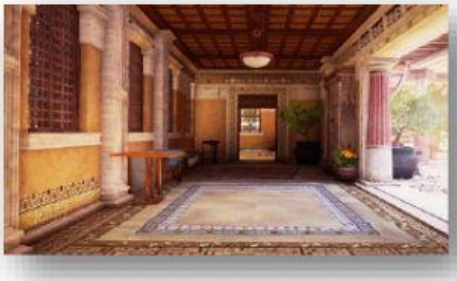
- **True or False**

1. Slaves in Ancient Greece lived in the oikos, together with the rest of the household.
   True False
2. Modern houses look inward while the Greek household looked outward.
   True False
3. There was a well for rain water in the courtyard.
   True False
4. Greeks strictly separated work and private lives.
   True False
5. Food was stored in klibanos.
   True False
6. There was a wide range of kitchen utensils.
   True False
7. Pithoi were ancestors of the modern fridge.
   True False
8. The guests of the symposia were treated in andron in klinai and played kottabos.
   True False
9. Women were sometimes excluded at symposia.
   True False
10. The pyrgos, or down storey, was the women's half of the house.
    True False



- **Multiple choice**

1. What does "oikonomia" mean?
   a) house design
   b) house economy
   c) house cleaning
2. Which was NOT a part of the Greek house?
   a) storage rooms
   b) a kitchen
   c) utility rooms
3. A pasta was a ...
   a) courtyard
   b) residential area
   c) corridor
4. What does archaeological evidence from the city of Olynthos prove?
   a) Pastas appeared in the Greek houses in the 6th century BCE.
   b) Pastas were the oldest part of the Greek house.
   c) Pastas were not originally a part of the Greek house.
5. Blacksmiths, sculptors, potters are called ...
   a) peasants
   b) artists
   c) artisans
6. Weaving was work of ...
   a) men
   b) women
   c) slaves
7. Why did the households produce a surplus of textiles?
   a) to sell in times of difficulty
   b) to give to the poor
   c) to bring to a temple



8. Which god was considered the protector of the household?
   a) Zeus
   b) Poseidon
   c) Dionysos
9. Why was the inner courtyard the nexus of the house?
   a) It allowed air to circulate.
   b) Women worked, children played and pets ran there.
   c) It provided access to most of the rooms.

10. What could you NOT see in the Greek bathroom?
    a) mirrors
    b) baths
    c) toilets
11. What diet did Greeks mostly follow?
    a) dairy-based
    b) meat-based
    c) grain-based
12. Maza was ...
    a) bread
    b) cake
    c) porridge

13. Symposia were ...
    a) political gatherings
    b) philosophical discussions
    c) drinking parties
14. Which god did women worship in pyrgos?
    a) Zeus
    b) Adonis
    c) Aristotle
15. What were "gardens of Adonis"?
    a) trees in terracotta pots
    b) lettuce seeds planted in soil
    c) flowers on the rooftops.

After – Watching

- **Fill in the gaps with:**

altars central worship source courtyard

The ..... was the house's ..... fixture. It was the building's main ..... of light, and also the location of ..... dedicated to .....

- **Compare your house to a typical Ancient Greek house**

Use the plan:
1) rooms
2) furniture/items in different rooms
3) what each room is/was used for