School of Greece – Music

Pre – Watching

- **Learn new words**
  1) rower - a person who drives a boat forward by means of oars
  2) boost - to increase or improve
  3) venue - the place where something happens, especially organized events
  4) spoil - goods stolen from a person or place
  5) salvage - rescue (a wrecked or disabled ship or its cargo) from loss at sea
  6) timber - wood prepared for use in building and carpentry
  7) accomplishment - the successful achievement of a task
  8) epitome - a perfect example of a particular quality or type
  9) insult - a disrespectful or abusive remark or act
  10) reward - a thing given in recognition of service, effort, or achievement

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

  1. Music was often played for ..... to keep them working at a steady rhythm.
  2. Winners received a crown and an ego ..... for their talents.
  3. The tent of the Persian King Xerxes was a ..... of war.
  4. The roof of the Odeon of Perikles was made of .....from captures Persian ships.
  5. Drama was considered the ..... of artistic expression since it combined songs with poetry, dance, acting and costumes.

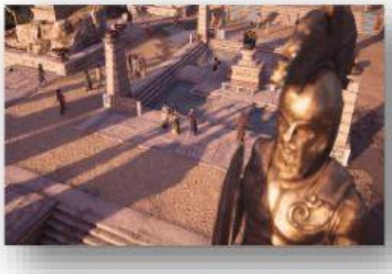
While – Watching

- **Multiple choice**
  1. Which aspects of Greek life are NOT mentioned?
     a) public gatherings
     b) war marching
     c) funeral processions
  2. According to, music had a positive effect on working people.
     a) Aristotle
     b) Herodotus
     c) Julius Caesar
  3. Why did rowers and field-pickers need music?

a) to work faster
b) to keep rhythm
c) to enjoy working

4. Agones were ....
   a) religious festivals
   b) musical contests
   c) wedding ceremonies
5. Which characterized the Athenian Panathenaia festival?
   a) singing of dithyramb
   b) male singers
   c) instrument playing
6. Which characterized the Dionysia festival?
   a) male singers
   b) poetry recitation
   c) instrument playing

7. Women were ... to participate in musical contests.
   a) allowed
   b) forbidden
   c) encouraged
8. What does "ego boost" mean?
   a) low self-respect
   b) high self-esteem
   c) growing popularity
9. What changed in the Hellenistic period?
   a) music became a way of earning money
   b) all musicians got very rich
   c) musicians were paid for competing in festival contests



10. What was the Odeon of Perikles NOT used for?
    a) political debates
    b) ring battles
    c) philosophical performances
11. The Odeon looked like ... of the Persian King Xerxes.
    a) a palace
    b) a tent
    c) a ship
12. At Salamis ...
    a) the Athenians defeated the Persians
    b) the Persians defeated the Athenians
    c) no one survived
13. The wood from the Persian ships was used for constructing ... of the Odeon.
    a) the stairs
    b) the chambers
    c) the roof

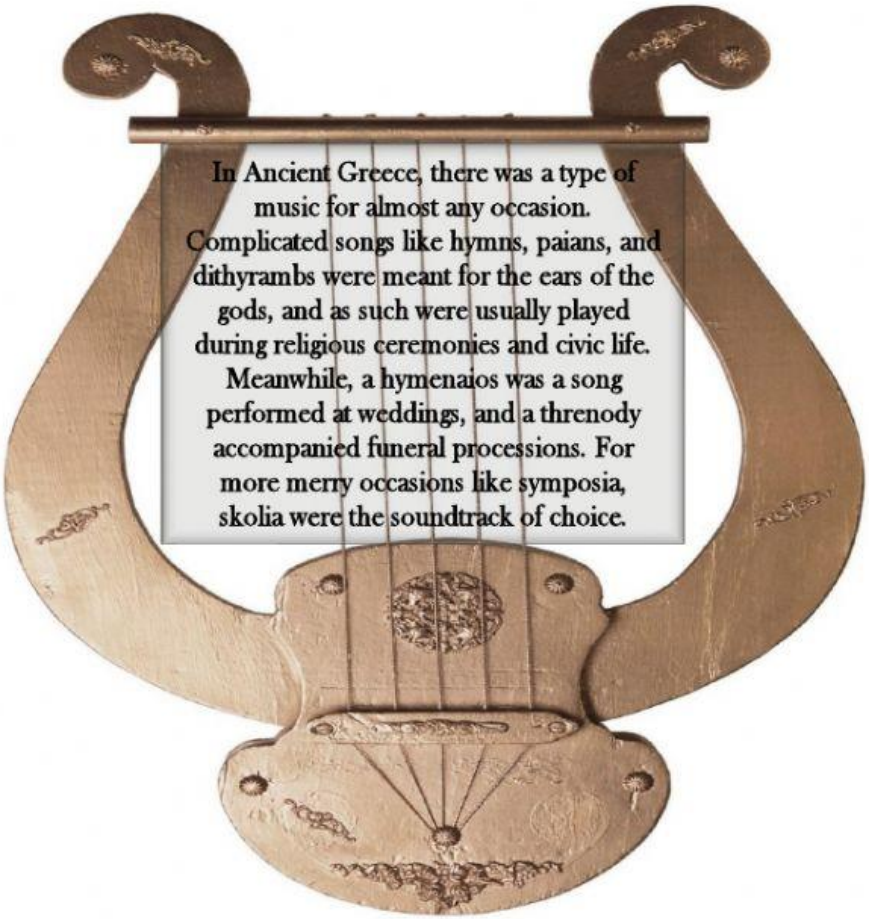
14. Drama did NOT combine songs with ...
    a) costumes
    b) poetry
    c) fighting
15. Plays were believed to connect ...
    a) the dead and the alive
    b) gods and people
    c) the poor and the rich
16. Euripides was the author of ...
    a) comedies
    b) tragedies
    c) dramas

After – Watching

- Read an extract and write down all types of music and the occasions for them

Types:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____



In Ancient Greece, there was a type of music for almost any occasion. Complicated songs like hymns, paians, and dithyrambs were meant for the ears of the gods, and as such were usually played during religious ceremonies and civic life. Meanwhile, a hymenaios was a song performed at weddings, and a threnody accompanied funeral processions. For more merry occasions like symposia, skolia were the soundtrack of choice.

Occasions:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Interactive worksheet:

Interactive video activity: