

Ancient Greece DBQ

Using the following documents and your notes and knowledge about ancient Greece

write a 5 paragraph essay about the following:

Document Essay Topic:

Describe 3 contributions of the ancient Greeks that continue to influence our lives today. Explain how they affect our lives.

- 1. Start by reading and analyzing the document analysis questions for each document.**
- 2. Review the answers for each of the questions and create an outline for your essay.**
- 3. Use your notes or the websites at the end of the packet for additional information to use in the essay.**

Document A

Athenian Democracy

The word democracy comes from the Greek words: demos- meaning people and kratos- meaning power or authority. The United States is a democracy.

	Athenian Democracy	American Democracy
Type of Democracy	Direct	Representative
Right to Vote	Only adult males born in Athens	All citizens, male and female age 18 or older
Laws	Proposed by the council and approved by a majority in the assembly	Approved by both houses of Congress and signed by the president
Citizen Involvement	Citizens with voting rights can vote for or against a law	Citizens with voting rights can vote for or against the officials who make the laws

1. What does the word democracy mean?

2. Which government granted the right to vote to more of the population?

This quotation is from the leader Pericles and his famous Funeral Oration (speech) given to his Athenians in about 430 B.C. honoring those citizens who had died defending Athens.

“Our constitution is called a democracy because power is in the hands of not a minority but of the whole people. When it is a question of settling private disputes, everyone is equal before the law; when it is a question of putting one person before another in a position of public responsibility, what counts is not membership of a particular class, but the actual ability which that man possesses....”

3. What were his expectations for citizens in this type of government?

Document B

Olympic Games

The Greeks started the Olympic Games almost 3000 years ago in 776 B.C. Ancient Greeks held athletic competitions every four years to honor their gods. These contests were held in the city of Olympia and soon became known as the Olympic Games. They included running, boxing, wrestling, and other events.

Religion played a big part in the games. Eventually the games lasted five days with the first and last days of the games dedicated to the gods. One hundred oxen were sacrificed to Zeus during the games. Politics played a role in the games as well. During the games a truce was observed between warring city-states. Athletes were allowed to pass through enemy territory to get to the games.

Look at the pictures below of an ancient Olympic contest and a modern Olympic contest.



1. Name two things that you see in common between the two depictions of an Olympic contest. What is one difference between the two contests?
2. What did they do on the last day of the ancient Olympic Games?
3. How does the Olympic Games affect our lives today?

Document C

Greek Architecture

Architecture was very important to the ancient Greeks. After about 600 B.C., the Greeks began building temples to honor their gods. One distinctive feature was the use of columns. Greek temples were built in three different styles, or orders: Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. Each of these styles is best identified by the distinctive designs of its columns and capitals (the decorated tops of the columns). The architecture of ancient Greece has influenced building styles to today. Modern architecture is often modeled after Greek architecture.

Look at these types of Greek columns along with a picture of the Whitehouse.



Doric



Ionic



Corinthian



1. Name the three types of Greek columns.
2. What type of column does the White House most closely resemble?
3. How does Greek Architecture affect modern architecture?

Document D

Greek Theater

Tragic and comic plays began in Athens around 500 B.C. Greek Theaters were built on hillsides in the open air and could hold more than 18,000 people. The theaters were built in semicircular shape, and in the center of the theater were circular dancing floors for the chorus. The stage was a raised area within the circle.



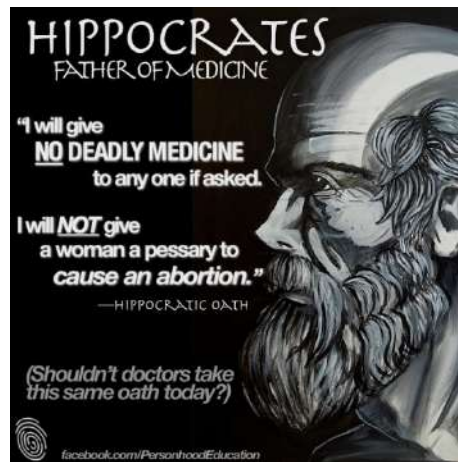
At each performance there would be three serious plays, with a short break, then an amusing play. Tragedies were about the past, while comedies were usually about everyday life. All the actors in plays were men. They wore large masks, and the expressions on the mask showed what type of character the actor was playing. When they needed to play the part of a woman the actors wore wigs. Actors in comedies wore bright colors, and actors in tragedies usually wore black.

If the audience enjoyed the play, they would whistle and stamp their feet. If they didn't enjoy the play, then they would boo and perhaps throw rocks.

1. Describe one part of the Greek theater shown in the first picture and what it was used for in plays.
2. Give one way in which the performance of a comedy was different than the performance of a tragedy in ancient Greece.
3. How does the Greek theater affect modern entertainment?

Document E

Greek Science and Medicine



Ancient Greek civilization was at its peak during the 400 B.C.s. During this period of time sick people went to the temples dedicated to Asclepius, the Greek god of healing. They were seeking magical cures. At this time, a man named Hippocrates began teaching that every disease had only natural causes. He is known as the great Greek physician. Hippocrates was the first physician known who actually considered medicine to be a science, and to be separate from religion. He wrote the Hippocratic Oath, an oath that every doctor-to-be still takes to this day. It reflected Hippocrates's high ideals. Hippocrates created the field of medicine as we know it today. Thousands of people per year are reminded of that when they take his oath. Modern medicine is based on the assumption made by Hippocrates that a well-trained physician can cure illness with knowledge gained from medical writings and experience. Hippocrates is the most famous person in ancient medicine, and is often called the "Father of Medicine".

1. How did Hippocrates's beliefs change the way Greek people viewed illness?

2. Explain why Hippocrates's ideals are important in today's medical world.