

ATHENS ANTICIPATION GUIDE

Read each statement and decide if it is True or False. Complete the left column before the reading by circling the T for True or the F for False. Complete the right column after you finish the reading. Did any of your answers change?

BEFORE READING		STATEMENT	AFTER READING	
T	F	Homer is considered the father of history.	T	F
T	F	Athenians asked Poseidon to protect the city.	T	F
T	F	Athens is the capital city of Sparta.	T	F
T	F	The Agora was the Mint where they made coins.	T	F
T	F	The two main cities in ancient Greece were Athens and Sparta.	T	F
T	F	Greeks built the Parthenon in the center of Athens for Athena.	T	F
T	F	Poseidon cursed Athens to have an oxygen shortage.	T	F
T	F	Athena used her spear to plant an olive branch.	T	F
T	F	Some buildings from 1200 B.C. are still standing today.	T	F

DID YOU KNOW?

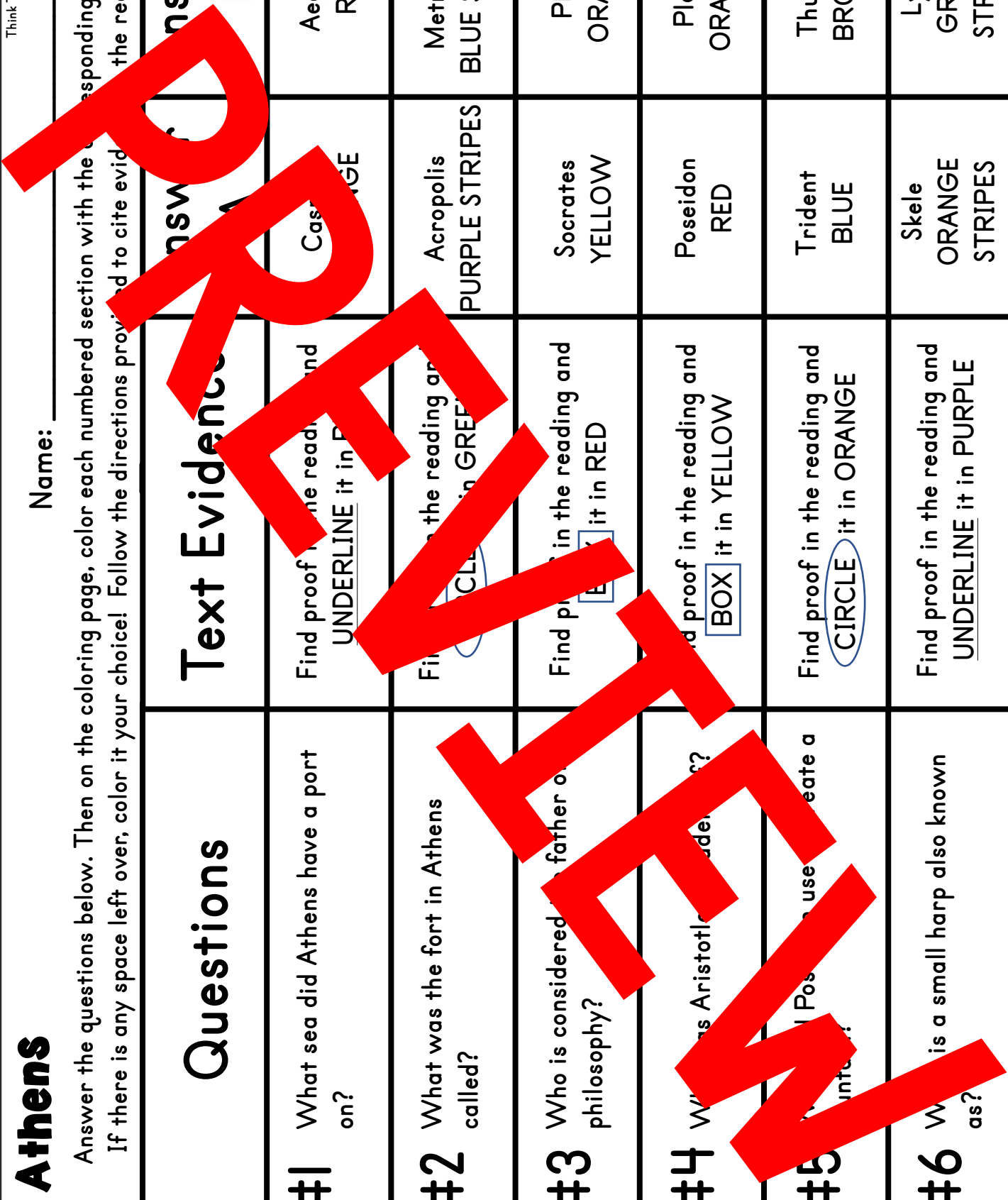
The Greeks often ate their meals while lying down on their sides.

Athens

Name: _____

Answer the questions below. Then on the coloring page, color each numbered section with the corresponding color. If there is any space left over, color it your choice! Follow the directions provided to cite evidence from the reading.

Questions	Text Evidence	Answer	Answer
#1 What sea did Athens have a port on?	Find proof in the reading and <u>UNDERLINE</u> it in <u>ORANGE</u>	Cassius	Aegean RED
#2 What was the fort in Athens called?	Find proof in the reading and <u>CIRCLE</u> it in <u>GREEN</u>	Acropolis	Metropolis BLUE STRIPES
#3 Who is considered the father of philosophy?	Find proof in the reading and <u>BOX</u> it in <u>RED</u>	Socrates	Plato ORANGE
#4 What was Aristotle's teacher?	Find proof in the reading and <u>BOX</u> it in <u>YELLOW</u>	Poseidon	Plato ORANGE
#5 What instrument did Poseidon use to create a tsunami?	Find proof in the reading and <u>CIRCLE</u> it in <u>ORANGE</u>	Trident	Thunder BROWN
#6 What is a small harp also known as?	Find proof in the reading and <u>UNDERLINE</u> it in <u>PURPLE</u>	Skele	Lyre GREEN STRIPES



ATHENS

Athens, the capital of Greece, is the oldest capital in Europe. It is also one of the oldest cities in the world. The first settlement in Athens happened between 7th and 11th centuries BC. It became a respected and influential city in the ancient world. Some buildings from 1200 BC are still standing today.

Ancient Greece was ruled by two main cities - Sparta and Athens. Athens had a busy port on the Aegean Sea. As a result, it was the prime location for business, trade and transportation in Greece. Athens was founded when King Theseus united the region of Attica.

Athens, the second most important city of Greece, was part of the Central Greek regions known as Roúmeli, "the land of the Rūm (Romans)." It remains the most populated region in Greece.

Mythology may have a background in Athens. It seems that the Greek gods Athena and Poseidon had a competition to see who would protect Athens. First, Poseidon banged the earth with his trident and created a fountain. Water came, however, it was salty. Next, Athena slammed her spear into the ground and planted an olive branch. An olive tree symbolizing peace and prosperity would grow there. Athens chose Athena to protect the city. Poseidon was unhappy, so he cursed the city so it would always have a water shortage.

Athens was named after Athena, the Greek goddess of wisdom, war, and civilization. Note that some scholars think that Athena got her name from Athens, not the other way around.

On top of a hill in Athens stood an ancient fortress called Acropolis. At first, Acropolis was built as a fortress to protect from enemies. As time passed, Athenians added temples, buildings, and even a marketplace to Acropolis. Finally, to honor Athena, Greeks built a Parthenon for her in the center of the Acropolis. They believed Athena watched over the city and its people.

The land in Athens was not suitable for crops. The Greeks relied on trade because it was on the Aegean Sea.

Athens is the birthplace of democracy. Even though other Greek city-states had kings or councils. Cleisthenes introduced democracy to rule by the people." Pericles, the leader of Athens between 461 to 429 BC, encouraged arts and literature while creating a government that included

- Ekklesia - a group that wrote laws