

Geschichte - Lernplan zum Thema „Die Antike“

1. Allgemeine Informationen

In der Antike war Griechenland viel größer als heute. Da das Land sehr gebirgig ist, konnten die Menschen nur an den Küsten und in den abgeschiedenen Tälern leben.

Aus einigen diesen Siedlungen entstanden Städte (Athen, Sparta, ...). Die Stadt und das umliegende Land wurden zu einem Staat: das war der Stadtstaat.

Ergänze den folgenden Text mit den Begriffen: Insel Salamis - Kriegsvolk - Knossos - Minotaurus - großer Tempel - Delphi - Sparta - Eule - Athen - hölzernen Pferd - Olymp - höchste Berg Griechenlands - Soldaten - Troja - Hügel - Palast des Agamemnon - Spiele - Olympia

_____ war ein sehr mächtiger Stadtstaat. Die griechische Göttin Athene - Göttin der Weisheit - war die Schutzgöttin der Stadt. Auf den Bildern trägt sie eine _____ in der Hand.

Auf einem _____ befand sich der _____ des sagenhaften Königs von Mykene.

In _____ fanden _____ zu Ehren der Götter statt.

Die Griechen belagerten diese Stadt _____ in Kleinasien. Um in die Stadt zu gelangen, versteckten sie sich in einem _____.

Griechische _____ besiegten hier die Perser, ein Volk aus Asien, bei Marathon.

Der _____ ist der _____, dessen Gipfel meist im Nebel eingehüllt ist. Man glaubte daher, dass dort die Götter wohnten.

_____ sollte das Zuhause vom _____, einem seltsamen Wesen halb Mensch halb Stier.

In _____ befand sich ein _____. Die Menschen kamen hierher um den Gott Apollon (Gott des Lichtes) um Rat zu fragen.

_____ war ein sehr wichtiger Stadtstaat. Die Spartaner, ein _____, erzogen ihre Kinder sehr streng.

Die Griechen besiegten die Perser, ein Volk in Asien, in einer großen Seeschlacht in der Nähe der Insel _____.

2. Götter der Griechen

Die Griechen in der Antike glaubten an viele Götter und Göttinnen. Manchmal können wir Statuen von griechischen Göttern in Museen anschauen.

Aufgabe 1: Finde 10 Namen von griechischen Göttern und schreibe sie hier auf:

Aufgabe 2: Die schönste Göttin war Aphrodite, die Göttin der Liebe und der Gärtner. Sie hatte immer eine weiße Taube in der Nähe.
 Zeichne und male die Aphrodite, passend zu ihren „Themen“.



3. The Olympic Games

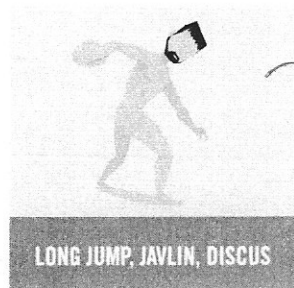
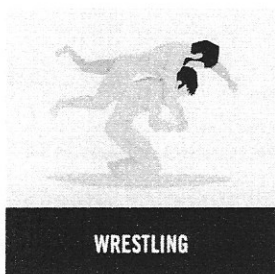
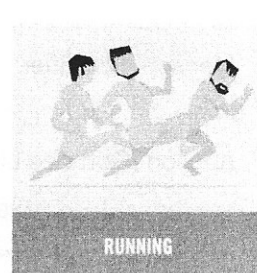
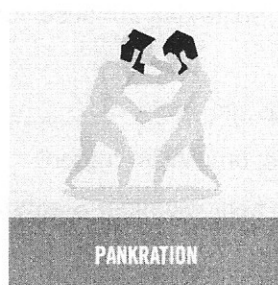
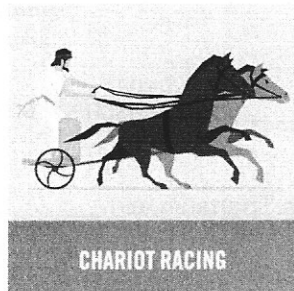
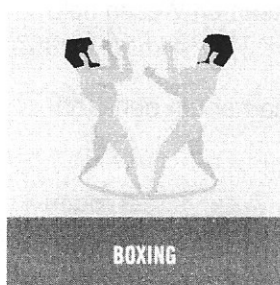
The Greeks liked sport. The Olympic Games took place every 4 years. During the games there was peace. They started with a sacrifice to Zeus.

Some events, like chariot racing, are not in the Olympic Games today.

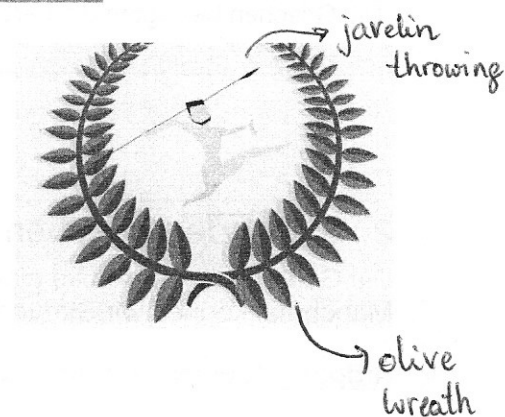
To win the pentathlon, athletes had to complete in five events: discus throwing, javelin throwing, wrestling, running and long jump. Winners of all races were given olive wreaths on their heads.

Only men could be athletes at the Olympic Games. They didn't wear clothes.

Today, the Olympic Games start when an athlete lights a special flame with fire brought from Olympia.



→ discus throwing



Task 1: Answer the questions:

How often did the Olympic Games take place?

In which country did they take place?

In which city did they take place?

What did the winners get on their heads?

Task 2: Yes or No?

Only women could be athletes.

The athletes didn't wear anything.

Wrestlers wore boots.

Only men could be athletes.

Task 3: Draw the Olympic symbol. What does it mean?

4. Theater, Musik und Kunst

Die Griechen gingen gerne ins Theater. Bei religiösen Festen wurden Stücke griechischer Dichter aufgeführt. Die Schauspieler trugen Masken (lustige, traurige, ...). Sogar die Frauenrollen wurden von Männern gespielt.

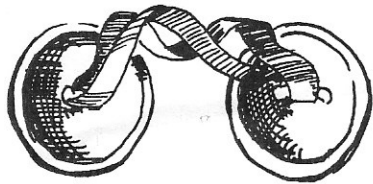
Aufgabe 1: Zeichne deine eigene Maske und male sie an. Schneide sie aus, auch die Augen und den Mund, sodass man ein bestimmtes Gefühl erkennt.

Die Griechen liebten Musik. Hier findest du einige Instrumente, die damals verwendet wurden.

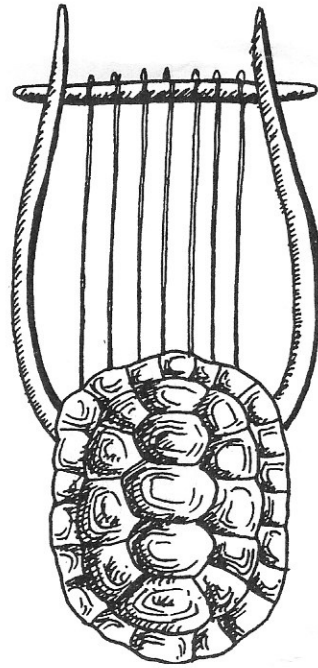


alamy stock photo

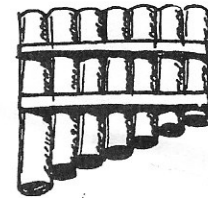
Aufgabe 2: Wenn du die Namen von rechts nach links liest, weißt du, wie diese Instrumente heißen.



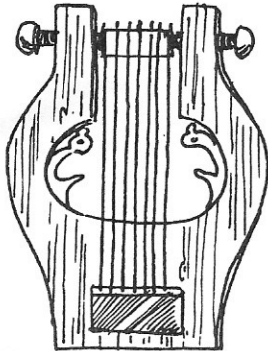
iebmiZ



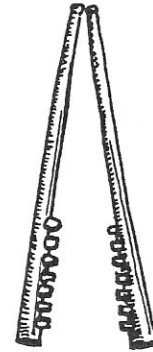
aryL



etölfnaP



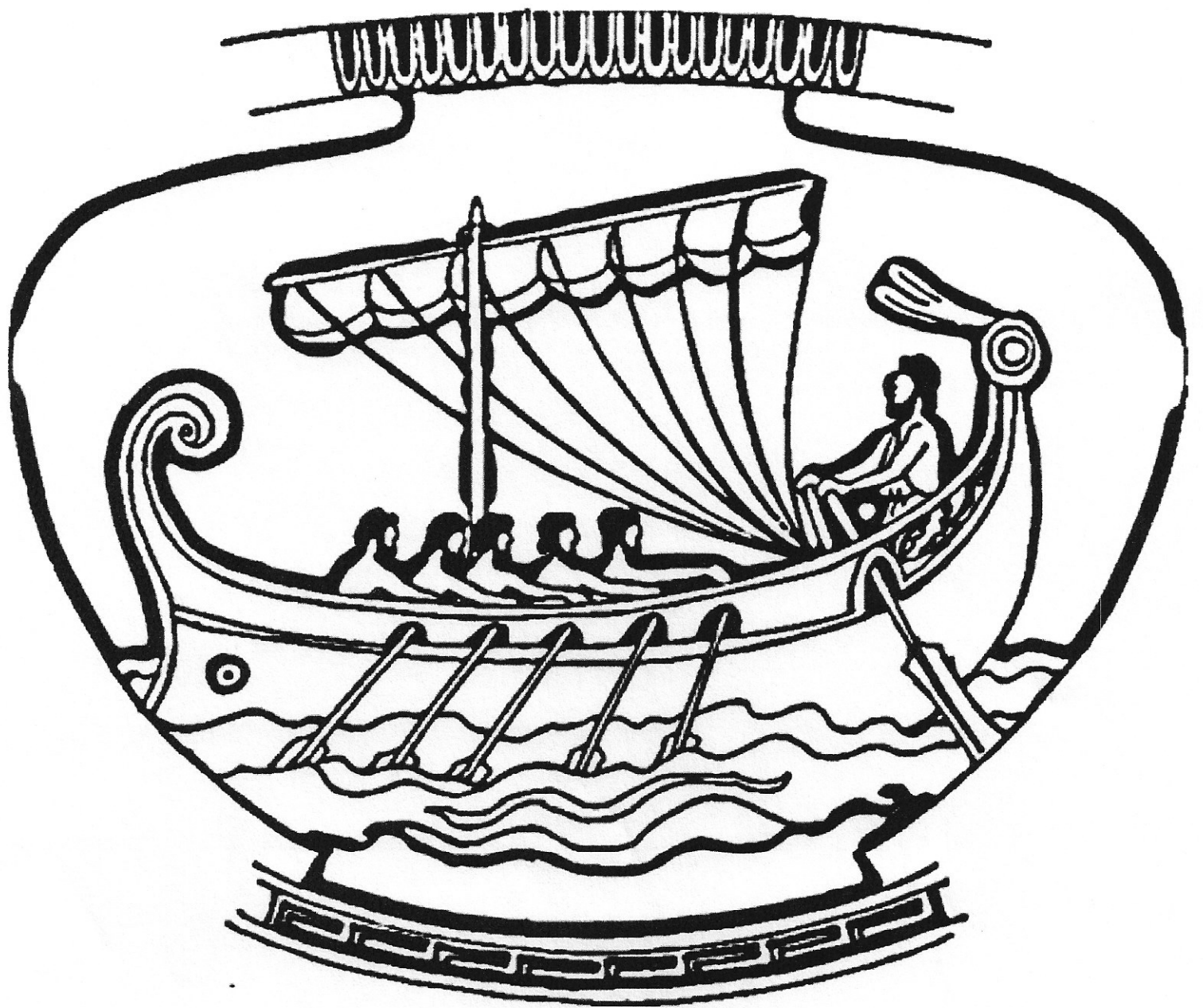
arathiK



netölf

Die meisten Vasen, Krüge, Kochtöpfe und andere Behälter wurden aus Ton hergestellt. Diese Gegenstände schmückten die Griechen mit Szenen aus ihrem Leben. Sie malten entweder schwarze Figuren auf einem orangefarbenen Hintergrund (natürliche Farbe des gebrannten Tons) oder rote Figuren auf einem schwarzen Hintergrund.

Aufgabe 3: Beschreibe, was du auf der Vase (auf der nächsten Seite) siehst. Inwieweit hatte das mit dem Alltag im Antiken Griechenland zu tun? Nachdem du das beschrieben hast, male die Vase an, so wie im oberen Kästchen beschrieben.



5. Die Schrift

Das griechische Alphabet besteht aus Buchstaben. Einige von diesen verwenden wir in der Mathematik. Du hast sicher schon ein Dreieck gezeichnet. Die Winkel heißen alpha, beta und gamma.



Schreib deinen Namen in griechischen Buchstaben!

Da einige Buchstaben, die wir verwenden, nicht in diesem Alphabet enthalten sind, schreib für: c = k

j = i

v = φ

w = ou

Ich heiße:

Auf dieser alten Münze siehst du eine Eule und drei Buchstaben.

Wie heißt die Stadt, in der diese Münze verwendet wurde?



A	A
B	B
Γ	G
Δ	D
E	E
Z	Z
H	E od. AY
θ	TH
I	I
K	K
Λ	L
M	M
N	N
Ξ	X od. KS
O	O
Π	P
P	R
Σ	S
T	T
Υ	U od. OO
Φ	F od. PH
X	CH
Ψ	PS
Ω	OH



Α Θ Ε

A...n

Schreib einen geheimen Satz mit griechischen Buchstaben:

6. Clothes

Most Greek wore loose clothes because Greece is a warm country. They wore a tunic called a chiton. The women wore long, loose tunics called peplos. Girls and boys dressed alike in short chitons. The Greek also wore a cloak called a himation. They wore boots or sandals. The women wore make-up, and sometimes, fine wigs. Poor people and slaves didn't wear shoes.

Task 1: Translate into German (or your mother tongue).

Peplus



Chiton



Himation Strophion



loose clothes=

alike=

wigs=

tunic=

cloak=

poor=

Task2: Explain how the clothes looked in the Ancient Greece and why they looked this way.

7. Children in the Ancient Greece

When a Greek girl was 15, she threw away her toys and married a man chosen by her father.

When he was 16, an Athenian boy trained for a job, perhaps as a craftsman.

When children died, they were buried with their toys. Toys were usually made of clay or leather.

In the most parts of Ancient Greece, boys were seen more important than girls. If their families had money to pay the school, boys started school when they were six. They learned: reading, writing, arithmetic (maths), sport, music and poetry.

The girls helped their moms in the house. They learned to cook, weave and do housework. Some girls were taught to read and to write by their mothers. In Sparta, boys went to school and learnt to be fit and strong.

Compare the life of kids in the Ancient Greece with the life of kids today.

(E.g.: *In the Ancient Greece the kids had toys made of clay and leather.
Today the kids have toys made of plastic, wood, leather.*)

8. Food

The Greek had no watches. The time of their days was set by their meals.

Breakfast was at sunrise. They ate chunks of bread dipped in wine along with some dates and figs.

Their lunch was even smaller than this, maybe only a bit of bread with cheese, olives or figs. They usually also ate a snack in the late afternoon.

The dinner was their main meal. They had it around sunset. They ate a thick porridge or stew, made from barley and some vegetables. And always, there was bread. They were called „flour-eaters“ because they ate so much bread.

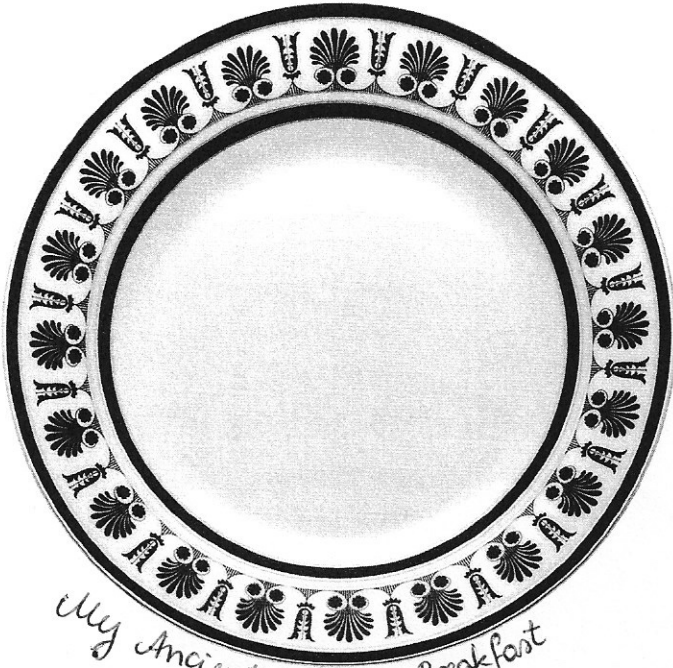
They used olive oil for cooking (and for making lamps). They also ate a lot of fish. They only had big pieces of meat when they had feasts.

They made sausages and ate cheese, cakes and fruit, lentils, radishes and beans.

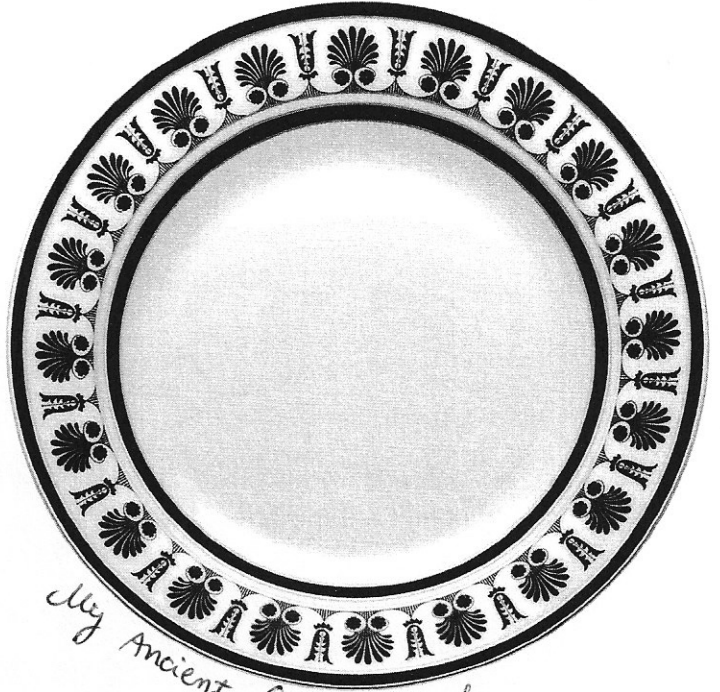
They used honey instead of sugar. They made wine from grapes.

Men and women didn't eat meals together. The rich men lay on couches and were given their food by slaves.

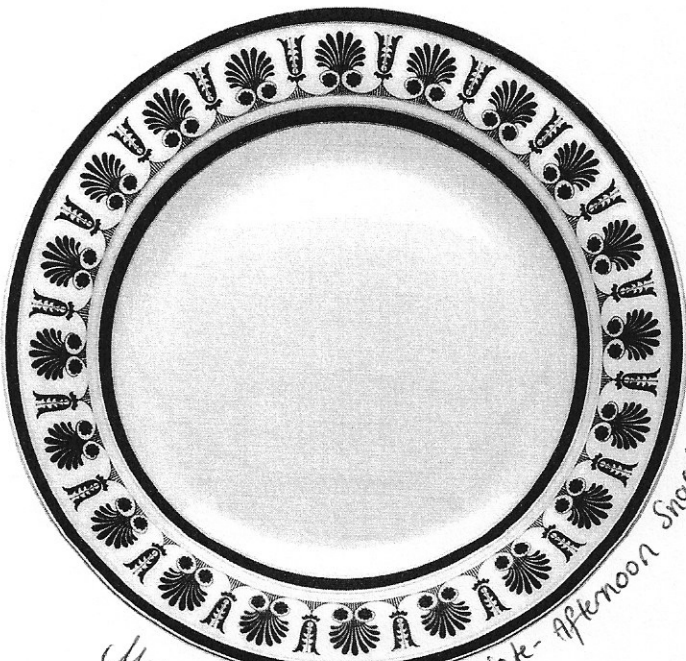
Task 1: Imagine you lived in the Ancient Greece. What would you eat, from the things mentioned in the text? Draw (or write) into each plate.



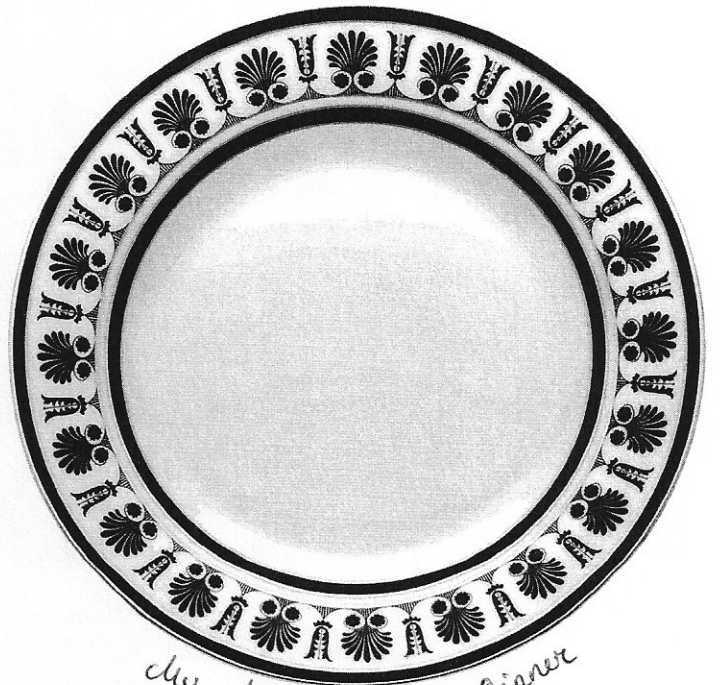
My Ancient Greek Breakfast



My Ancient-Greek Lunch



My Ancient Greek Late-Afternoon Snack

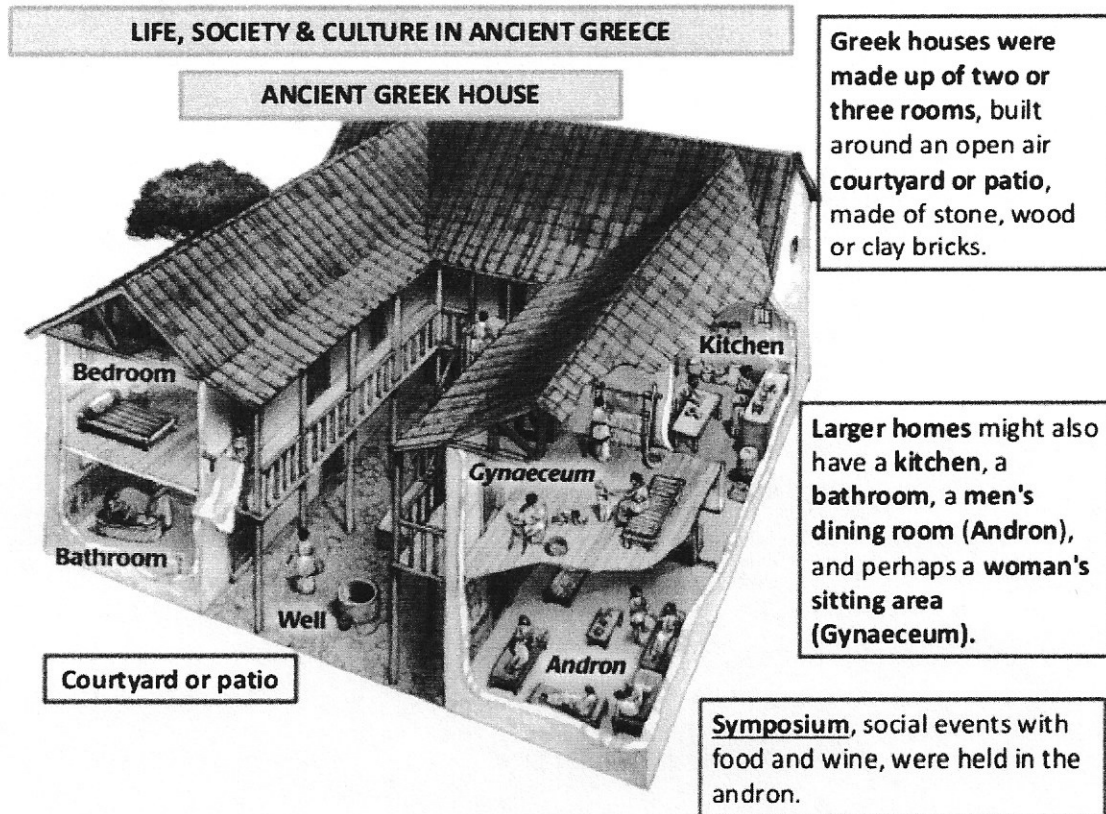


My Ancient Greek Dinner

9. Ancient Greeks' Homes

Houses were made of mud bricks. They were not built to last. Poor people's houses were very simple. Rich people had more rooms. They were built around a courtyard. There were large, cool rooms but not much furniture. Men and women had their own rooms.

Task 1: Look at the following picture. Is it a poor/rich people's house? How do you know?



Task 2: Connect the sentence halves.

1. They cooked in the kitchen or in	in the dining room.
2. They slept	at the entrance.
3. They ate	in the bathroom.
4. They entered the house	front of the house in summer.
5. They washed	in the bedroom.
6. The women sat	in the courtyard.
7. There were wells	in the Gynaecium.