

About Greece

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There are lots of fun and interesting things to know about Greece.

Did you know that ancient Greek children slept in wicker baskets until they were 7 years old or that Greeks used to lie on their sides to eat dinner?

If you travelled back in time 3,000 years you would find children playing with yo-yo's, the second oldest toy known in history.

The Olympics originated from Greece in 776 BC and had only 1 event, running, for the first 13 years. Later more events were added such as a torch relay race and running in full body armour.

Did you know that the Marathon also originated in Greece? Runner Pheidippides ran 280 miles from Athens to Sparta and then back to Marathon to ask for help from the Spartans against an attack from the Persian army.

Age 12-14



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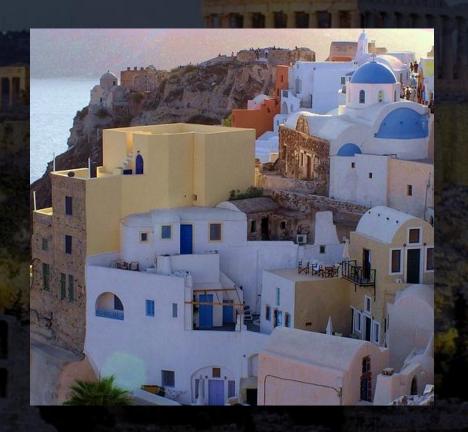
Greek mythology is full of wonderful creatures and these include 2,000-year-old tales of the one-horned unicorn. The famous Pegasus was a winged horse and a bizarre fire-breathing creature called Chimera had the head and body of a lioness, a snakes tail and a second head of a goat!

The English word 'giant' originates from the Greek word 'gigantes' and ancient mammoth bones found in Greece were once believed to be the bones of giants.

You may want to try and learn the full Greek National Anthem, although no one yet has learned all 158 verses!

There is a wealth of historical sites to visit in Greece and throughout its islands including museums and archaeological sites. The variety of historical events and cultures that have affected Greece make discovering its past extremely interesting. Past civilisations that have influenced the region include the Minoans, ancient Greeks, the Romans and the Ottomans.





Attractions

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Acropolis - Athens

Situated high above Athens, the Acropolis is a site full of ancient architecture from the classical period of Ancient Greece. The Acropolis of Athens is open daily from 8AM and houses the new Acropolis Museum, the Parthenon temple dedicated to the goddess of the city and the ancient theatre of the Odeon of Herodes Atticus, which is still used for concerts today.

Delphi

The UNESCO World Heritage site of Delphi is the most important oracle of the god Apollo and home to the Pythian Games, which were one of four games that became the precursor to the modern Olympics. This site has many buildings and structures dating back to 1600 BC and including the Temple of Apollo and the ancient theatre of Delphi that could seat up to 5,000 spectators.







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Knossos - Crete

Knossos is the largest Bronze Age archaeological site on Crete with the ruins of the ancient Minoan civilisation. The partially restored palace was undoubtedly the political and ceremonial centre of the Minoan civilisation and comprises of a maze of rooms close to a central square and Throne Room. There is architecture, pottery, art and Minoan Pillars that are unique from those found anywhere else in Greece.

Acropolis - Rhodes

The Acropolis of Rhodes is an archaeological site located close to the city with superb views and a variety of ruins to explore. The main monuments include the Temple of Pythian Apollo, a stadium for athletic competitions that were part of the Haleion Games held in the honour of the god Helios and underground places of cult.







Phrases



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Printable Questionnaire

Which of these events were in the very first Olympic Games?
□ Egg and spoon race □ Running □ Long jump
In what did ancient Greek children sleep in until they were 7 years old?
□ Hammock □ Chariot □ Wicker basket
Which of these toys originated in Greece over 3,000 years ago?
□ Yo-yo □ Hungry Hippo □ Playstation
How many verses does the Greek National Anthem have?
□ 1 □ 158 □ 2,000
Which of these landmarks will you find in Greece?
□ Acropolis □ Leaning Tower of Pisa □ Eiffel Tower

Answers Q1. Running Q2. Wicker basket Q3. Yo-yo Q4. 158 Q5. Acropolis