

Ancient Greece



Zeus is the king of the gods

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I will dedicate this to Brittani who literally pushed me to my breaking limits. I need the doctor now!

Jackson Preston - Werner

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Introduction: Ancient Greece

Did you know that if you cried as a Spartan soldier you could be killed? Did you know that if you stole an apple in Athens you could be killed? Or that in Ancient Greece only men could vote (if they were not poor, slaves, and were at least 30 years old)? As you may have figured out from the word Athens, I'm going to teach you about Ancient Greece. Ancient Greece was in Europe, by the Mediterranean Sea. Ancient Greece had islands, like Crete. Ancient Greece began around 1600 BCE, but most of civilization started in 800BCE. I will be talking about Wars. I will also talk about mythical creatures, Gods, and tell you some pretty cool stories!

The First thing I am going to talk about is Mythical Creatures. Some of these include the Minotaur, Harpies, Gorgons, 3 headed dogs, Medusa, and more! Medusa was actually a little girl who was the most beautiful person in the whole world. But in the end, she only talked about her hair and her appearance. She went to the Temple of Athena, and said that the statues were beautiful, but they are pretty ugly compared to her. Then everyone started glancing at her and whispering, leaving the temple. They worried she would anger Athena since Athena loved watching over the temple. More of that story to come! Also, some Gods had pets! We know that this is not exactly a mythical creature, but Zeus had a pet bald eagle and Zeus's wife had a pet Peacock. Hades had a mythical creature for a pet though. It was a wicked monster that guarded the gates to the underworld. Hades's pet was Cerberus, the 3 headed dog guardian of the gates, the hound of the underworld, the triple threat of the Kingdom, the terrifying but obeying Monster Dog!

Another thing we will talk about is War in Ancient Greece. By that I mean the wars INSIDE Ancient Greece, because most of the wars that ancient greece took part in were actually between different city states inside Greece. One of the wars was Athens (one of the city states inside Ancient Greece) versus Sparta. It was called the Peloponnesian War. This happened from 431-404 BCE. Another war was the Trojan War. This happened 1260 BCE to 1180 BCE. A wooden horse made by Athena became the downfall of Troy (more about Athena and other Gods to come). The soldiers defeated Troy by going inside a wooden horse! They let the entire country of Greece get inside the gates and storm Troy! And there was also the Persian War, which happened 498-448 BCE.

You know how you can be killed for crying in Sparta? Well, sometimes facts are like a horror movie. They can be scary. Get ready for scary wars, typhons, Medusa, Cyclops, and other scary things. The nightmare has just begun

CHAPTER ONE

GREEK MONSTERS



The mighty Minotaur of the maze who eats children.

This is a guide to mythical greek monsters. The main focus is how they attack, what they eat, and their special abilities.

The Lake Serpent's attack method is biting and some think it can shoot boiling water out of its mouth. They eat any fish in the lake. It is one of the most seen creatures. It is 60 feet long and 15 to 20 feet high!

Medusa was a human. She was the most beautiful girl in Greece. When she went to Athena's temple that was in the **city-state** of Athens and on the **acropolis** she said that Athena's temple should be hers because she thought that she was more beautiful. Athena made her hair out of snakes and made her skin red. Medusa has stone gaze, she lives with the Gorgons, she was killed two times.

Cyclops have one eye but that doesn't mean they won't eat you. Cyclops eat any fresh meat, water, milk, goat cheese, giant fruit, and giant vegetables! Their attack methods are smashing people on stone, boulders, clubs, or any other tools!

There are three different forms of the Sphinx. The first is a Lion body and human head with wings. The second form is a lion body and goat head with wings. The third and final form is a lion body with a griffin head and wings. Sphinx attacks are teeth and claws! Its food is humans!

The Chimera is another greek mythical creature! Some people say that the Chimera has the body of a lion, the head of a lion, the head of a goat, and the tail of a snake head. But some say that it doesn't have the goat head, just the body of a goat. Its attacks are fire, horns, venom, fangs, and claws! Its food has to be bitter.

The Cockatrice is mistaken for a dragon, but it is really a chicken that has a rainbow tail! It eats any dead food. Its attack method is poisonous breath and stone gaze. This means when someone looks at you in the eye, that person will turn to stone. It is basically the same ability as Medusa!

Cerberus is the god hound of the underworld, the pet of Hades, and it has three dog heads. But some people say not only it has three dog heads but its tail is the head of the dragon and it has snakes on its back. Cerberus has a brother Orphus, who has two heads.

The Lernean hydra has a bunch of heads. If you chopped off a head, two more would grow in its place. Hercules the **demigod** dipped his arrows in the Lernean Hydra's poison to try and kill Gerian once. Gerian is the owner of Cerberus's brother Orphus. Orphus is a two headed dog.

The Minotaur some say it is a huge man with horns! But some ether people say it is a hug man with the head off a bull! In a kingdom it lived and that kingdom attacked another kingdom the ether kingdom wanted peace the ether king said they will stop but they had to send sixe boys and sixe girls on a boat to the maze of the Minotaur every year to be eaten!

These are some of the cool monsters of Greece.

Chapter 2: Wars in Greece



The Great Trojan Horse made by Odysseus's best craftsmen in the Trojan War.

Slash! A blade slashes at your opponent! Flung! The sound of raining arrows from the enemy! If you have an interest in battle you'll want to hear what I have prepared for you! This paper is about the heroic battles and wars the Greeks have fought, some of the biggest in history! Here I will be displaying three different wars. The first one is between Sparta and Athens. The second one is between Troy and the rest of Greece.

The Trojan war started in 1260 BCE and ended in 1180 BCE. Greece fought Greece. Greece fought one of its city states. It was called Troy. It started because the prince of Troy who was named Paris stole the princess of Sparta who was named Helen. This made the rest of Greece angry! Also, Troy wasn't being fair about trading! Troy had a good trading route everyone else wanted, and they received a lot of money in taxes! So the rest of Greece wanted to go to war with Troy to fix this. Greece won when Odysseus made a 20 foot tall wooden horse, and he had an army of soldiers inside including himself. He told the other soldiers to go on their boats and return the next night. All the

Trojan people pulled the wooden horse into Troy and closed the gates. The guards fell asleep. Then Odysseus and the soldiers opened the wooden hatch in the belly of the horse, opened the gates of Troy, and the soldiers from the boats came and attacked. And that is how the war ended.

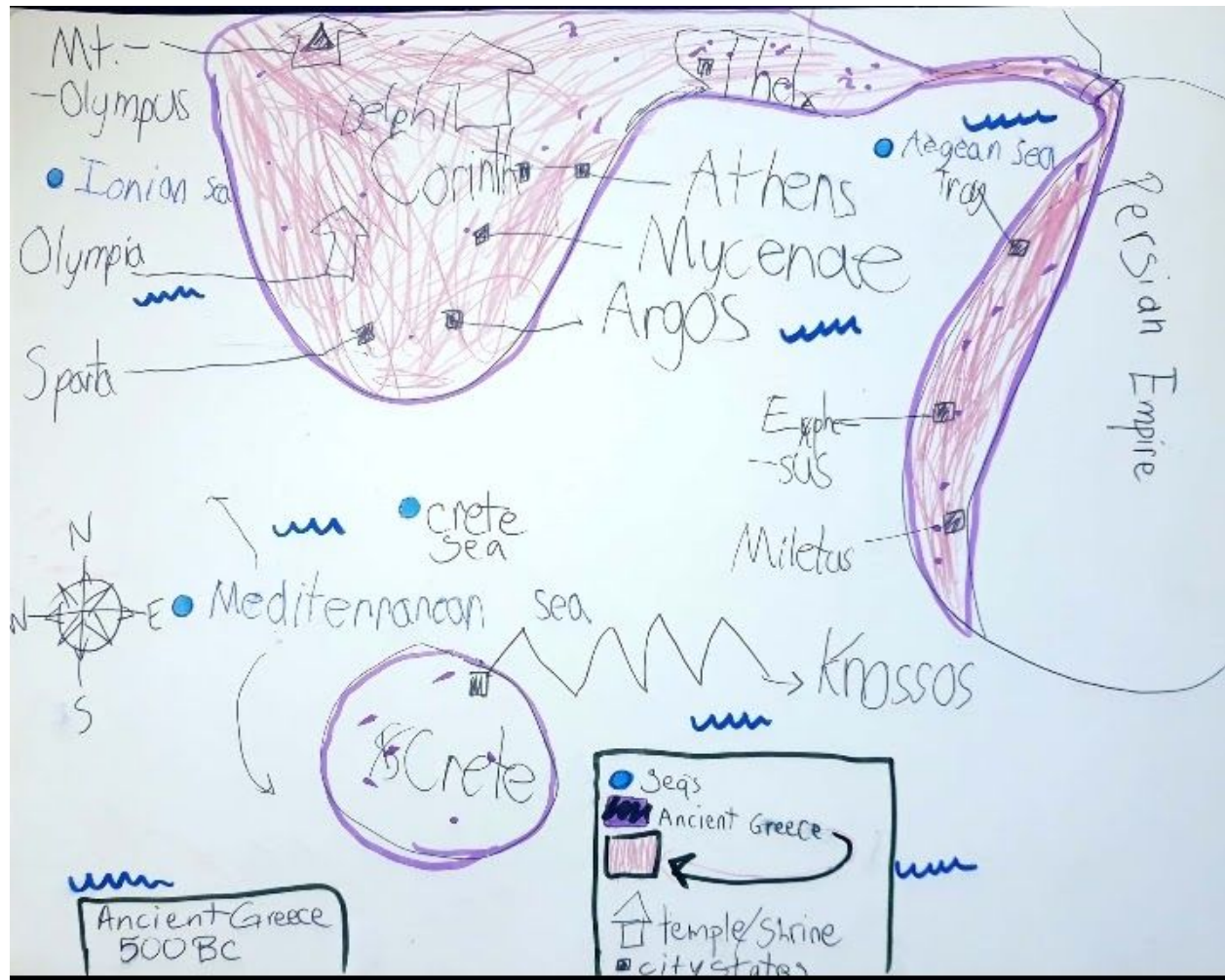
Now I'll talk about the Persian War. It started in 499 BCE. Persia was trying to take over Greece! The four main battle fields are the Marathon, Thermopylae, Salamis, and Plataea. The Persian rulers during the war were Darius and Xerxes. The Persian leaders were Mardonius, Datis, Artabazus, and Megabyzus. The rulers and leaders of Greece were King Leonidas of Sparta, Miltiades, Callimachus, Themistocles, Eurybiades, Pausanias, Cimon, and Pericles. At the battle of Marathon Greece attacked Persia and some time later there was a land battle. The Persians wore leather gear and had short spears but the Greeks had gold gear and long spears so the Greeks won. The Persians had huge battleships. Their boats got destroyed and the fleet scattered, so the Greeks won. On ground Persia chose bows but they lost because hoplites used a **phalanx** formation. The Greeks won the war because they led the King and his ships to an island and they ambushed them. They tried to go to the docks but the docks were destroyed. Some time after they made the Peace of Callias in 449 BCE. This ended the Persian War.

The Peloponnesian war is next. It started in 431 BCE and ended in 404 BCE. Between 445 BCE and 441 BCE they had a peace agreement. Then they started fighting again. Sparta and Athens fought against each other in the war. Athens was trying to control other **city-states** close to Sparta. Sparta has trained their **hoplites** since they were 7 in the **agoge**. The elders inspected the babies once they were born, and if that baby is not good enough they will leave it on a mountaintop and wait for it to die. Their attack formation is almost impenetrable! They kill slaves. Sparta didn't give the kid soldiers food so they could steal and learn how to be sneaky in war! If they were caught they would be beaten (for getting caught, not for stealing). In Athens if you stole just one

apple you would die! This was Draconian law, and later the **ecclesia** made decisions for Athens. Athens said that education and the citizens come first, soldiers second. That made them horrible in the war, and Sparta won.

I'm proud to have told you these stories! No matter what, always remember there are always more stories to be told!

Map of Ancient Greece



Glossary

Word	Definition
acropolis (n)	A citadel or fortified part of an Ancient Greek city, typically built on a hill.
agoge (n)	The rigorous Spartan educational training system.
city-state (n)	A city that with its surrounding territory forms an independent state.
demigod (n)	A being with partial or lesser divine status such as a minor deity, the offspring of a god and a mortal, or a mortal raised to divine rank.
ecclesia (n)	A political assembly of citizens of ancient Greek states.
hoplite (n)	A heavily armed foot soldier of Ancient Greece.
phalanx (n)	A body of heavily armed infantry in ancient Greece formed in close deep ranks and files.