






CURRICULUM MAP FOR The Homeric World

YEAR 11

<p>HALF TERM 1: Key Sites</p> <p>Concept and Dating of the Mycenaean Age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mycenaean Age takes its name from the city of Mycenae which was one of the most powerful cities between 1600-1150 BC All cities had similar culture, buildings and administration with palaces The Mycenaean Age was also known as the Bronze age because this was the first time that tin and copper were mixed together to make the alloy bronze The civilisation was very similar to the Minoan Civilisation – this makes it difficult to distinguish between the two <p>Mycenae</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home of King Agamemnon who led the Greek forces against the Trojans during the Trojan War It was a citadel – it was built on higher ground and defended by walls It was believed that the hero Perseus, who killed Medusa, founded the city with help from the Cyclopes as no human could have lifted such huge structures Henrich Schliemann excavated the land and found various tombs and treasures 		<p>Prescribed Source Mycenae</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17th-11th century BC Located in the north-east of the Peloponnese Majority of structures made from limestone and conglomerate blocks Contains important frescos, tombs and treasures <p>Prescribed Source Tiryns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15th-13th century BC East Peloponnese Contains a palace, frescoes and treasures Founded by Proitos and said to be the birthplace of Heracles Book 9 of the Odyssey Book 10 of the Odyssey
<p>Sallyports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Important defensive structure as it allowed defenders to surprise attackers Debated as to how effective these were since the passages were extremely narrow Designed using the technique of corbelling, which allowed a gap to be spanned between two structures before larger blocks of stone were placed at the top The northern sallyport led to an underground cistern, which was important because it meant they were able to withstand their enemy for a longer period of time without them knowing <p>Walls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An impressive feat of engineering and construction for the period They were thick and could reach heights of around 12 metres Building the walls was considered to be a superhuman feat. They were referred to as 'Cyclopean' because they believed that only giants could move such blocks 		<p>I can describe...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The important stages in the history of the Mycenaean Age The layouts of Mycenae and Tiryns The key features of Mycenae and Tiryns The findings in the different levels of Troy <p>I can explain...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why the cities of Mycenae and Tiryns were built in the locations that they were Why the cities of Mycenae and Tiryns developed as they did What is particularly impressive about Mycenaean cities The arguments for and against the archaeological levels of Troy VI and VIIa being the site of Troy of the Trojan War
<p>Lion Gate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main entrance to the city which was constructed when Mycenae was at its most powerful It was made from conglomerate The triangle created in the corbel arch is made from limestone and carved into the form of two lions in a relief The sides of the lions are shown but with their heads facing forwards, creating an air of solemnity Missiles would be thrown to prevent enemies from breaking through 		<p>Discussion Debate Choral response Peer collaboration Presentation of work Reading aloud</p>
<p>Tombs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The oldest tombs were found in Grave Circle B; these are thought to have been dedicated to members of the royal family because of the objects of wealth found in them Grave Circle A is thought to have been a royal burial site too The improvements to Grave Circle A are thought to have been in order to honour previous rulers The shaft graves were far deeper and larger than at Grave Circle B The dead were buried with vast quantities of precious objects such as: gold, silver, amber, glass and ivory The tombs of Clytemnestra and Aegisthus are known as the Treasury of Aetreus (tholos style) The couple were never actually buried in these tombs Some people believe that this was the tomb of Aetreus <p>Troy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is highly debated as to whether the site formed the basis of the Trojan War There were several wars fought at Troy during this period which may have merged together into a series of conflicts which Homer merged into one story Troy was re-built several times with each new city built on top of the previous city 		<p>Homework</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 – Concept and dating of the Mycenaean Age 2 – Mycenaean sites 3 – Troy 4 – Key terms 5 – Homer Introduction 6 – Book 9 and Book 10



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- Troy VIIa is regarded as being the Troy that existed during the Trojan War

Key Vocabulary

Mycenaen
Minoan civilisation
Megaron
Sally port
Corbelling
Relief
Stele
Tholos Tomb
Fresco

Life in the Mycenaen Age

Palaces

- Contained areas for both relaxation and businesses matters. Rooms for business included:
- Rooms for official documents
- Shrines
- Potteries
- Oil-press rooms
- Armouries
- Storerooms for food
- The megaron was the most important part of the palace as this dominated the area. It usually contained one or more courtyards
- The most important feature of the megaron was the hearth, which was used for religious affairs or cooking
- The king's throne was kept in the megaron and the room would be used for feasts

Hunting

- Hunting was important if they wished to eat meat because most of the land was used for growing crops
- The Lion Hunt Dagger, found in Grave Circle A, is important in providing evidence as to how they hunted

Armour and Weapons

- The figure eight and tower shields were replaced by smaller ones over time
- Helmets worn by earlier warriors, such as Odysseus, were made up of a leather cap, covered with felt and boar tusks
- The tusks gave good protection
- However, they would require the tusks of at least ten boars – hunting these animals was incredibly dangerous
- Skin liners were added for extra comfort and protection
- Spears and swords were used when in close proximity to the enemy
- The earliest suit of armour was found at Dendra
- It was made from sheets of bronze which were hinged together using leather
- Bronze plates protected the shoulders, neck and upper legs
- It was found alongside a boar tusk helmet, a pair of greaves and writs guards
- This type of armour provided far more protection than other types
- Bows were considered to be a cowardly weapon because they inflicted death from afar, with little chance of harm – for this reason, none of the great heroes in Homer's works used their bows

Chariots

- Most commonly used for chasing prey or during war
- In the *Iliad*, warriors are driven to the centre of fighting before getting off the chariot to fight on foot
- They were also used for funeral contests and as a mode of transport

Clothing

- No actual clothing remains from this period because the materials they were made from decayed. Homer's epics are not useful for telling us about clothing because they are focused on war
- Understanding of clothing can be obtained from artwork and frescoes
- Garments were made from wool from sheep or goats or linen. These were then dyed to allow the garment to have some colour which was made permanent through the addition of vinegar or urine. Silk garments were rare
- Blue and purple garments would have been more expensive because they were harder to obtain (indigo and shellfish ink)



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- Linear B tablets tell us about the workers who prepared, spun, dyed and wove the wool; they were given rations from the palace
- Women wore wrap-around skirt made up of thin layers. They were colourful and required great skill
- Blouses were short-sleeved and it is possible that they did not cover the breasts
- Cloaks, robes, shawls, ornate headbands and ankle bracelets were also worn
- Men wore braided, short-sleeved tunics with a robe over it
- They also wore a kilt-like garment if they served as soldiers, along with a loincloth for underwear
- They also wore leather boots, but more generally they walked around barefoot

Trade

- Trade was essential for the growth and survival of societies as Greece did not have a rich supply of mineral resources that were used
- The majority of trade was completed by sea as travel on land was slow as a result of mountain ranges and bandits. The roads would have been very basic and little could be carried on animals or chariots when compared to boats
- Journeys were dangerous and a round trip would take many weeks
- It was only safe to sail for around half of the year from early spring to the early autumn, and the weather was unpredictable
- 'Island hopping' would allow them to pick up and drop of cargo. This gave them the opportunity to rest which was essential as ships were manned by rowers
- Trade was mainly done with areas to the east such as Egypt but there is some belief that amber and tin were imported from Britain
- Items were exchanged for other goods through bartering – he would offer something he already had in exchange for something else
- Copper was the most crucial import because it was used in the manufacture of bronze; gold was the most famous because the majority of objects found were made from it
- It is debated as to whether people were imported as slaves
 - Homer (*Iliad*) says that people who were defeated in war were regularly turned into slaves, especially if they were women
 - Workers are mentioned on the Linear B tablets
- Pottery was their main export. They would have contained olive oil
- Kraters were large mixing bowls for wine which were also exported
- The shipwreck of Ulu Burun provides evidence for trade at the time
 - It contained ten tonnes of copper and one tonne of tin which would have been used to make bronze
 - 150 Middle-Eastern style jars were found, filled with resin, olives and glass beads
 - Elephant tusks, hippopotamus teeth, tortoise shells
 - Weapons
 - Food including nuts, olives and spices

Linear B Tablets

- A series of inscribed clay tablets from the Mycenaean Age which were found at the sites of Pylos (over 1,000 found at Pylos) and Knossos
- Many of the tablets were kept in a special document room
- The tablets were damp pieces of clay on which written records were inscribed using sharpened tools. They were left to harden in the sun to provide a semi-permanent record. It would have eventually taken on moisture from the air, causing it to crack and crumble, meaning each tablet only survived for several months at most
- They only survived as a result of the major fires that destroyed the sites – they became hardened
- There were two main types of symbol used in Linear B
 - Syllables – parts of a word sounded as a single unit
 - Ideograms – pictures that represented what the item looked like. These could depict animals or objects. The gender of the animal was shown by extra strokes on the ideogram, with two small extra horizontal lines indicating a male
- The tablets are important because no literature survives from this period – without them, there would be no information about certain aspects of life such as the running of cities or where the workers came from



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- The tablets reveal the names of several of the Olympians, together with their equivalent female versions such as Diwia (Zeus) and Posidaia (Poseidon). This shows how beliefs changed over time as these names did not survive in later periods
- They are useful for providing evidence on agriculture and food production, especially wine, oil, figs and honey production (which was used in religious offerings)
- Horses are listed as part of military equipment
- There is evidence as to how cities were run:
 - Wanax was a chieftain at the top of each society who had royal lands, special garments and freedom from some taxes
 - The lawagetas was most likely a military figure
 - The hequetai were a noble class who were followers of the ruler in war and a warrior class who most likely owned slaves
 - Beneath these three groups were the 'working' classes – women would ground corn, work as waitresses and bath attendants. Bakers, sweepers and musicians were all used too
- Military organisation was also recorded, showing the details of their struggle to survive – they feared invasion in Pylos as they had 800 coastal watchmen!
- Offerings made to the gods were also mentioned – human sacrifice was a common custom

The Odyssey

Books 1-4: The Telemachy
 Books 5-8: The homecoming of Odysseus
 Books 9-12: The wanderings of Odysseus
 Books 13-24: Odysseus in Ithaca

Prescribed Books:

Book 9: Odysseus begins his narrative, telling of his dealings with the Cicones, the Lotus-Eaters, and the Cyclops Polyphemus
Book 10: Odysseus continues his narrative, telling of his dealings with Aeolus, the Laestrygonians, and Circe
Book 19: Odysseus arrives at his palace, in disguise, and talks to his wife
Book 21: inspired by Athene, Penelope announces the archery contest. Odysseus wins, starts killing suitors.
Book 22: Odysseus kills all the suitors, all the disloyal servants, honours the loyal servants.

- **Epithets** – descriptive phrases added in to describe characters and add colour/highlight key aspects of characters. Can be added in to fill lines of poetry and fit the rhythm
- **Formulae** – longer phrases, used to describe a person, thing, or task (topos/topoi), and always the same, with extra bits added to make it varied
- **Simile** – a comparison between something you (the audience) know and can visualise, and something in the story that you can't. **Epic/Homeric similes** are longer, with more imagery (visual, sound, theme)

Themes:

- **Xenia** – hospitality and the relationship between Guest and Host. We need to know **what** it is, **how** it is given, **when** it is given, when it is **not given**, and its **consequences**
- **Deceit** and **trickery** and Athene's representation – when Odysseus uses this and how, epithets for it, why it's important for his character
- **Barbarism vs civilisation** – being impious/primitive/not giving xenia, vs being pious/developed/giving xenia. We need to know **when** this happens, **how** it is represented (eg: not wanting nostos, not giving/understanding xenia, etc.)
- **Revenge (nemesis) and justice** – what they are, how they are achieved, and how they form the plot of the text
- **Nostos** – the yearning to return to your homeland, and how this affects Odysseus' story
- **FATE** – the key events in your life that are pre-ordained, and how this affects Odysseus' story

Book 9

Cicones

Minor episode. After setting sail from Troy, Odysseus and his men landed on Ismarus, land of the Cicones. They remained on the land, slaughtering their cattle and plundering their land before Odysseus announced his intentions to leave. The



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<p>crew, however, were adamant in remaining on the land, but this roused the Cicones who gathered allies to counter Odysseus and his men. The bloody battle eventually resulted in a victory for Odysseus, but he lost 72 men in total (six men from twelve ships). As punishment for their violation of xenia, Zeus summoned a storm, diverting them off course to the land of the Lotus-Eaters.</p> <p>Lotus Eaters Minor episode. Not wanting to endure any more losses, Odysseus changes tactics and sends two men and a herald inland to scout the land to determine whether or not it is safe for them to approach. Whilst Odysseus and the remainder of his crew wait, the two sent inland are given noxious lotus fruit, which makes them lose all sense of their nostos. When Odysseus hears of this, he immediately heads inland and drags them back towards the ship, tying them to the mast so that they are unable to leave. This episode exemplifies how Odysseus modifies his leadership in order to ensure that his men are protected</p> <p>The Odyssey Book 10 Odysseus becomes the bard of his own story at the start of Book 9, and this begins the Adventure Books. Polyphemus' curse is revealed to the audience and this helps to explain why it has taken Odysseus so long to return home. In the curse, it is fated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Odysseus will arrive home late (10 years later) → He will arrive in a foreign ship (the Phaeacians provide passage on their boats) → He will have lost all of his crew (they all die at the end of Book 12 after eating the Cattle of Hyperion) → He will come to find trouble in his home (the Suitors overrun the palace, hoping to marry Penelope) <p>Aeolus Minor episode. Odysseus and his crew remain with Aeolus, king of the winds, for six months. He offers them a bag of winds, containing favourable winds that will help guide them home as they prepare to leave. They are within sight of Ithaca and can see people tending to their fires, until Odysseus falls asleep and the crew decide to open the bag, believing it to be unshared plunder. They are immediately drawn back to Aeolus' island, where they are given no further help because he believes that they are detested by the gods.</p> <p>Laistrygonians Minor episode. This is the most damaging encounter throughout Odysseus' journey as only one ship remains. The cannibalistic giants begin hurling rocks towards the ships, killing men and devouring them. Odysseus' ship is not docked as close to the site of the massacre, so he makes the decision to leave in the hope that he can save those who are with him.</p> <p>Circe Major episode. Aeaea is the home of Circe, a goddess. Odysseus divides the crew into two and in order to determine who will go inland, straws are drawn, from which Eurylochus and his crew are told to go and see whether or not it is safe to approach. Circe drugs all the men, excluding Eurylochus, and they are transformed into swine. Eurylochus is overcome with fear and tells Odysseus of what he has seen and is adamant in wanting to leave; Odysseus, however, tells him that it is safe to remain away from the island and that he will go inland himself. He is met by Hermes who gives him moly - an antidote to overcome the magic. Circe's power is reduced when Odysseus draws his sword and orders his men to be freed: the spell is reversed and they remain with her for one year. It is only when the crew remind Odysseus of their need to return home that he chooses to leave. At the end of this Book, Circe provides them with the instructions they need to go down into the Underworld and seek information about how best to return from Tereias.</p> <p>Key Vocabulary Chiton Krater Wanax Lawagetas Hequetai</p>		
<p>HALF TERM 2 Decorative Arts Frescoes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influenced by frescoes from Crete in the Minoan Age • Admired for their use of colour and attention to detail; they were found in palaces, houses, workshops and public buildings • The ship fresco from Akrotiri is an example of an extremely detailed fresco but the majority that were found in small houses were far simpler • A thick layer of lime plaster would have been put on a stone wall to be decorated before plaster was added • Colours would have been painted on before the plaster dried • String was used to set out lines during the composition • Colours varied and as blue did not occur naturally, it would have been far more expensive • Men are shown with a red-skin colour and women with white. Red indicated tanned skin, showing how they worked outdoors. As women were not expected to work outdoors, they could not have had tanned skin • Yellow was used to show lions and blue was used for monkeys • The ship fresco shows eight large ships and three boats being rowed through a town which is shown in great detail. The high-status clothing and abundance of flowers have been suggested to show a festival • Animals such as octopi, horses, lions, dogs, deer, sphinxes and griffins are shown • Limitations of frescoes: 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Book 19 of the Odyssey • Book 21 of the Odyssey • Source cards • Modern scholarly articles • Fresco colours
		<p><u>I can describe...</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The appearance of a typical Mycenaean palace • How the Mycenaean hunted animals • What Mycenaean chariots looked like and what they were used for • The weapons and armour of the Mycenaean Age • What Mycenaean men and women wore • What items the Mycenaean imported and the evidence for this • The syllables and ideograms of Linear B • What the Linear B Tablets record and how they were preserved <p><u>I can explain...</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The functions and use of a typical Mycenaean palace



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mycenaean did not use perspective in their pictures so items appear varied in size • Face are shown with their eyes looking forward even if their head is to the side <p>Jewellery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May have been worn by both men and women • Rings were made from gold and beads were moulded from gold or cared from gemstones, amber, ivory or glass. Signet rings were gold rings engraved with images on them and most commonly depicted religious scenes • A ring from Tiryns shows a goddess seated on a folding chair holding a cup, with either a hawk or eagle behind her, showing her power • The majority of jewellery was designed using the repousse technique, which gave a sense of depth • Beads on necklaces were carved into the shape of flowers or eagles. Moulds have been found which allowed craftsmen to do this • The inlay technique was where one metal was heated and laid over another in an object • Cloisonné was the technique where a fine wire was soldered onto metal and inlaid with gemstones or glass. This would have allowed a spotted technique to be achieved through the technique of granulation <p>Animal Figures, Human Figures and Votive Offerings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clay figurines of animals and humans have been found in private houses and tombs • Some of these may have been toys as they were found in the tombs of children but it is widely believed that they had religious significance – used as either votive offerings or when worshipping the gods • Phi, psi and tau figurines are believed to represent female goddesses • Female figurines are painted wearing fine jewellery and prominent breasts • Animal figures include snakes and cattle; snakes had religious significance <p>Ivory Carving</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ivory from elephants, hippopotami and boars were used to make elaborate works of art • One example of this is the sculpture of a child (or a young god) with two bare-breasted women who are believed to be goddesses • A comb from Attica provides another example of an intricate piece of ivory carving. Other items included inlays of sphinxes, dolphins, columns, shells and shields 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The difficulties of travelling by chariot and hunting in the Mycenaean Age • The strengths and limitation of Mycenaean weapons and armour • How practical and comfortable the clothing was that the Mycenaean wore • The difficulties and extensiveness of Mycenaean trade • The importance of Linear B tablets to our understanding of the Mycenaean • The strengths and limitations of the evidence for daily life of the Mycenaean
		<p>Discussion Debate Choral response Peer collaboration Presentation of work Reading aloud</p>
<p>The Odyssey Book 19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The major theme in Book 19 is mainly recognition and disguise, since the focus is on Eurycleia recognising Odysseus despite him being disguised as a beggar → Eurycleia is Odysseus' and Telemachus' aged nurse who remains loyal to the palace despite the absence of her master <p>Xenia This Book focuses on Odysseus' treatment within the palace, in disguise as a beggar. He is subjected to horrific treatment at the hands of the Suitors and a select few of the slaves. Eurycleia and Penelope however counteract the appalling behaviour within the palace and do all they can to make him feel welcome, offering him a bed and bath.</p> <p>Deceit, Disguise and Trickery Odysseus uses his intelligence in order to reassure Penelope that he will return, coming up with an elaborate story as to how he met her 'husband'. He reassures her of this by describing the clothes that he was wearing when he set sail for Troy, bringing her to tears, especially as she had been given false hope by previous groups of travellers.</p> <p>Justice and Revenge Penelope asks beggar Odysseus to interpret a recurring dream that she has been having where an eagle swoops down and kills a flock of twenty geese before talking to her. The eagle tells her that he is her husband and that the death of the Suitors is inevitable. Nonetheless, at this point Penelope decides that she will hold an archery contest in order to determine who will marry her, unaware that it will be this contest that culminates with the death of the Suitors.</p> <p>Characterisation of Different Societies Despite being in a civilised Ithaca, the behaviour of the Suitors is barbaric; they feast in the palace and abuse the beggar and Eumaeus, both physically and verbally, which is ironic since they pride themselves in being noblemen. Penelope is shown to embody societal expectations of women in that it was she who wove Odysseus' clothing before he set sail for Troy; weaving was associated with women in ancient Greece.</p> <p>The Odyssey Book 21 The focus of this Book is the bow. Homer almost personifies it and to a certain extent, it almost becomes a character. This is important because it serves as the starting point for attaining justice.</p> <p>This Book can be subdivided into particular parts: → Tale of the bow</p>		<p>Homework</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 – General life in the Mycenaean Age 2 – Linear B tablets 3 – Hunting and weapons 4 – Key terms 5 – Book 19 6 – Characterisation



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Penelope announcing the challenge to the Suitors → Odysseus seeking allies in Eumaeus and Philoetius → The attempts of the Suitors → Odysseus firing the bow <p>Key vocabulary Repousse Pyxis Inlay Cloisonne Granulation Pithos Amphora Kylix Rhyton Figurine</p>		
<p>HALF TERM 3: Tombs, Graves & Burial Burial Customs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a person was wealthy then their body would have been adorned with jewellery and possibly clothed for burial too • A drink offering was poured to the gods as metal cups have been found close to the entrance of tholos tombs • Bones of animals and sea-shells have also been found, suggesting that a meal was eaten in honour of the dead <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Marathon and Dendra, two horses were found slaughtered • Gifts would have also been given to honour the dead • A stele would have been placed over the tomb in order to highlight wealth and prominence, ensuring that the person was remembered • Evidence suggests that some bodies could have been placed in a clay burial basket • Painted scenes on these caskets help strengthen ideas about burial customs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are shown in a funeral procession, dressed in elaborate dresses • Some women wear an unusual feathered cap • Women have their hands raised to their heads, but men do not, indicating that they are lamenting • Some show the body being wrapped in a tunic • Others show the pouring of libations • It is unclear as to whether these were all typical customs of funerals and burials <p>Structure and Use of Cist Graves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most basic type of burial was in a cist grave • These were used before this period right up until the end of this period • A shallow pit was dug in the earth and the sides were covered in slabs of stone before a pile of stones were placed at the bottom for the body to lie on • As they were so small, the body had to be placed in a curved position • These were intended for single use initially but over time, they began to be grouped together • Grave Circle B contained ten cist graves; they appeared more towards the end of this period, indicating a decline in prosperity 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mycenaean shaft finds grave article • Source cards • Research on grave finds • Ancient Greek letters and words • Book 22 of the Odyssey
		<p><u>I can describe...</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How the Mycenaean buried their dead • The forms of cist graves and shaft graves • The forms of tholos and chamber tombs • Typical objects with which the dead were buried • The key objects found in Grave Circles A and B <p><u>I can explain...</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why the Mycenaean buried their dead in the manner that they did • The relationships between shaft and cist graves and between tholos and chamber tombs • How and why tholos and chamber tombs were constructed • What particular funerary objects tell us about the dead
<p>Structure and Use of Shaft Graves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grave Circle B contained fourteen shaft graves • It is far larger and deeper than a cist grave • At the bottom, a chamber with low rubble walls was created with a roof support • Bodies were placed on their backs • Multiple burials in the same chamber were common • More grave goods were found in shaft graves <p>Tholos and Chamber Tombs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tholos tombs were a development of the tumulus and were built from stone rather than dug out of the earth. Because they were so monumental, they were only used for the most important members of the city • The high-roofed dome of the tholos tomb were the tallest known for over a thousand years • They may have been constructed during the lifetime of the person intended to be buried in it as it would have been an enormous task which would be time-consuming • The dromos was the long passageway which was blocked by large stones at the entrance, isolating the body • Less important Mycenaean nobles were buried in chamber tombs. They were dug out of earth, using the rock to form the roof or rounded chamber • Several people could be buried in the chamber tombs and because of this, they were most commonly used as family tombs 		<p>Discussion Debate Choral response Peer collaboration Presentation of work Reading aloud</p> <p>Homework 1 – Colours and jewellery 2 – Types of storage and drinking vessels 3 – Key terms 4 – Major themes 5 – Key characters 6 – Book 22</p>







<p>The Use of Funerary Objects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient societies believed that the dead would use the items that they were buried with for use in the afterlife • Pottery items were the most common objects found in tombs • Military equipment such as swords and daggers have been found in some tombs, leading to the conclusion that specific graves belonged to warriors • Women were buried with jewellery and sometimes with boxes for cosmetics, combs or bronze mirrors <p>The Contents of the Grave of Grave Circles A and B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The goods found at Grave Circle A are far more spectacular than those found at Grave Circle B • The six graves in Grave Circle A contained large quantities of treasure. In Grave V alone, the following objects were found: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two gold death masks • Gold cup with repousse spirals • Gold necklace • Bronze dagger • Amber bead necklace • Wooden pyxis • Swords with golden handles • Gold octopus brooch • When Schliemann saw the mask he is said to have written: 'I have gazed upon the face of Agamemnon,' believing he had found the death mask of the King of Mycenae who had fought in the Trojan War • A thick sheet of gold would have been heated to make it softer, allowing it to be hammered into shape using the repousse technique. A sharper tool was used for the facial details <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It shows a dignified expression • Because of the quality of workmanship, it is almost certain that this was made for one of the rulers of Mycenae <p>The Odyssey Book 22 The focus of this Book is justice and divine retribution. The Suitors and disloyal servants are finally punished for their wicked behaviour and violation of xenia.</p> <p>This Book can be subdivided into particular parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Odysseus reveals himself, still disguised as a beggar → The Battle → Melanthius is hung in the storeroom by Eumaeus and Philoetius → Athena encourages Odysseus in the final moments of the battle → The mass slaughter of the remaining Suitors → Fate of the servants <p>Nostos Odysseus now puts his plan into action in order to ensure that he can regain control over his household as its leader.</p> <p>Recognition When the Suitors come to realise that they find themselves in a dire situation, they instantly attempt to save themselves by blaming their so-called ring-leader - perhaps they now recognise the wrong in their actions but Odysseus is unwilling to spare them because of their violation of xenia</p> <p>Justice and Revenge Justice is achieved in this Book as all of the Suitors and disloyal servants are sentenced to death at the hands of Odysseus. Although justice is achieved, Telemachus' actions in hanging the maids can be said to be more revengeful than justice because he hangs them, inflicting further suffering on them. Perhaps he wants them to feel the pain and suffering that he has had to put up with for the past twenty years in his home at the hands of their wickedness and abuse.</p> <p>Key vocabulary: Libation Cist grave Shaft grave Tumulus Dromos Chamber Tomb</p>		
<p>HALF TERM 4:</p> <p><u>The Homeric Hymn to Demeter</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7th – 6th century BC • Attributed to Homer • Provides an insight into what the Greeks thought the relationship between gods and mortals was like 		<p>Knowledge organisers from Y10 and Y11 Temple of Portunus, Cicero, <i>On His House</i></p>



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<p>The myths associated with Heracles (known to the Romans as Hercules) and how he is typically represented:</p> <p>Twelve Labours of Heracles After he killed his wife and children, Heracles exiled himself and went to Delphi to ask the oracle what he should do. He was ordered to serve King Eurystheus who challenged him to complete ten labours which were made to be impossible. Two more labours were added after he had completed the original ten because he received help and accepted payment</p> <p>Heracles and Olympia The Olympic Games were founded in 776 BC but festivals similar to it had taken place prior to this. There are two myths concerning the foundation of the games:</p>		<p>Do Now activities + extended DN linked to homework retrieval The roles and iconography of the gods Analysis of source material Summary notes Key vocabulary list</p>
<p>Pelops and Hippodamia <i>This myth is shown on the eastern pediment of Zeus' temple at Olympia.</i> Hippodamia was the daughter of Oinomaos, King of Pisa. He had received an oracle that he was going to die once his daughter had married. In order to avoid this fate, he organised a chariot competition where he challenged her suitors to a race. If they won, they would be able to marry her but if they lost, they would be killed. Pelops challenged Oinomaos to a race but he bribed Oinomaos' charioteer to replace his bronze linchpins with ones made of wax; as they were competing, the heat melted the wax and killed him immediately. The games were held in his honour as funerary games.</p>		<p>Discussion Debate Choral response Peer collaboration Presentation of work Reading aloud</p>
<p>Heracles and the Augean Stables <i>The labours of Heracles are shown on the twelve metopes of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia.</i> On completion of the fifth labour, Augeas refused to pay Heracles his money so Heracles vowed revenge. He killed Augeas and founded the games as a show of his strength.</p> <p>The Greeks had both priests called a hierous and priestesses called a hierieia; their name highlighted their chief role as one who sacrifices to a god. Usually the gods were attended by priests, while the goddesses were attended by priestesses. A priesthood was a temporary role that required no special training.</p> <p>Temples</p> <p>The temple was a home for the god – it was not a 'place of worship' like today where the 'congregation' entered and worshipped indoors: the actual sacrifice and ceremony happened outside, at the altar (more practical and healthy when blood is always present) Larger sanctuaries had other methods of entertainment for their many visitors, such as theatres and amphitheatres. Sanctuaries associated with healing gods often had an Asklepiion, or healing centre/temple. These areas were picked because of their beauty, importance, or symbolism/ function. A sanctuary would consist: A temple, an altar outside, space enough for worshippers, a basin of water at the entrance to allow visitors to purify themselves before entrance and area marked off by a wall or marker stones</p> <p>Sacrifice</p> <p>In order to honour the gods the Greeks would give them offerings. These could be money, the dedication of songs or war booty. Food was the most popular choice and the main way this was done was through a blood sacrifice. This was the careful, ritualised killing of an animal led by a priest</p>		<p>Homework 1 – Revise Foundation Stories key terms 2 – Revise Athena and Posidon 3 – Revise Theseus 4 – Revise Aeneas to Romulus 5 – Revise Romulus compared to Theseus 6 – Revise Plutarch, Livy and Theseus sources</p>
<p>HALF TERM 5</p> <p>Romulus compared to Theseus Theseus and Romulus were considered to be great men in Roman and Greek history. Theseus was a great reformer, unified Athens and allowed it to become the great city it was. Romulus founded Rome after a troubled childhood and war with his brother. Plutarch, a Roman biographer compared them both. Using <i>Plutarch' Parallel Lives</i>, you need to be able to compare; the greatness of their deeds, their leadership, the reasons for their misfortune, their relationship to their family and their relationship with women and the gods.</p>		<p>Analysis of source material Model responses Exam criteria Source materials Prescribed sources</p>
		<p>Do Now activities + extended DN linked to homework retrieval The roles and iconography of the gods Analysis of source material Summary notes Key vocabulary list</p>



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<p>Theseus was not the founder of Athens but he was its king for a time and united all of Attica. Before he could become king he had to perform labours, similar to that of Heracles.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Periphetes - bear wielding thug ii. Sinis - the pine bender iii. Crommyonian sow - savage pig iv. Sciron - old man who kicks people into the sea v. Cercyon - King of Eleusis vi. Procrustes - invited all to sleep in a 'magical' bed where Procrustes would cut off the head or limbs of people to make them fit vii. The Bull of Marathon - This was arranged to prove his heroism and relation to King Aegeus, his father. viii. The Minotaur - Theseus entered the labyrinth and killed the minotaur <p><u>Augustus at Prima Porta</u> The Prima Porta was based on the Doryphorus (spear-bearer), sculpted by Polykleitos around 440 BC. The sculpture was praised as a depiction of the ideal man. Importantly, the Augustus of Prima Porta is not a direct copy, the sculptor has Romanised it to promote the Augustan ideal. The Augustan statue differs in four ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The right arm: Augustus' right arm is raised in the pose a general or emperor would use when addressing his army. · The clothing: The breastplate worn by Augustus portrays him as a soldier. Unusually, the military breastplate has been combined with the senatorial toga, which Augustus holds around his waist. The breastplate contains several religious images. The gods depicted include Apollo, Augustus' patron god; Artemis, Apollo's sister; Tellus, mother earth, holding the cornucopia. Other deities are represented, although their exact identity is unknown. · The standards: The central figures represent the return of the Roman standards. The Roman standard was first lost by the Roman general Crassus in 53 BC. Another was lost by Mark Antony in the 40s BC. Finally, in 20 BC Tiberius negotiated peace with the Parthians and the standards were returned. · The statue of Cupid: At the feet of Augustus, Cupid sits on the back of a diving dolphin. Cupid was the son of Venus and the dolphin was one of her animals. <p><u>The Ara Pacis</u> The Ara Pacis (Altar of Peace) was commissioned by senate in 13BCE to honour the return of Augustus for Hispania and Gaul.</p> <p>The Altar : the Altar itself was elaborately carved with scenes related to the sacrifice that took place on it. The scene shows semi-nude slaves leading sacrificial beasts</p> <p>The Enclosure Wall : the altar was surrounded by an enclosure wall that was sculpted inside and out. These walls contained scenes that linked the Augustan family to the founding of Rome and Rome's important gods. The northern and southern walls showed the procession that took place to the Ara Pacis before the annual sacrifice</p> <p>The West Frieze : the west frieze is heavily fragmented. It has been very tenuously linked to the Lupercalia as one image possibly shows a Shepherd discovering Romulus and Remus. Another section of the west frieze, also fragmented, has been linked to either Aeneas offering sacrifice or Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome, important in his religious introductions to Rome including the Temple of Janus.</p> <p>The East Frieze : one of the images on east frieze is heavily fragmented. It has been very tenuously linked to the goddess Roma (personification of Rome) who sits on a throne of weapons. The second part which is very well preserved has been linked to various goddesses Tellus, Venus or Pax, The goddess is surrounded by animals and is flanked by two semi-nude females.</p> <p>The north frieze : The north and south friezes are very well preserved and represent a religious procession to the Ara Pacis. The northern wall depicts senators and priests. One carries a jug and an incense box, which were both used in the sacrifice. Others carry laurel leaves, which were common in sacrifices. Several of the men have their heads veiled as was traditional during Roman sacrifices. The bottom of the frieze contained floral patterns.</p> <p>The south frieze : The southern frieze shows the imperial family on the far right, this includes Augustus' wife Livia, his lead general Agrippa and nephews Lucius and Gaius Caesar, and Tiberius, Livia's son. The family are preceded by priests, identified by their caps.</p>		<p>Discussion Debate Choral response Peer collaboration Presentation of work</p> <hr/> <p>Homework 1 – Revise Greek Festivals key terms 2 – Revise the Great Panathenaia 3 – Revise the City Dionysia 4 – Revise Roman Festivals key terms 5 – Revise the Lupercalia 6 – Revise the Saturnalia</p>
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