

LET'S EXPLORE OLDIEST EUROPEAN CIVILISATION IN SIX FOLDING MAPS

ATLAS OF ANCIENT GREECE FOR CHILDREN



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ANCIENT GREECE

FISHING

People in ancient Greece were excellent seafarers. They used ships for military purposes or trade and fishing which supplied most of the food they ate.



Will I ever throw it far enough?



COLONISATION

In the ancient times, the size of the territories controlled by individual states and cultures often changed due to military invasions and colonisation by other countries. Greece was no exception. At first, Greeks controlled only a part of the Balkan Peninsula but when Alexander the Great assumed leadership, he created an empire that reached all the way to India in the East and Egypt in the South...

CHITON

Women would drape this woollen or linen dress over their arms and tie or fasten it with decorative clasps. In ancient Greece, chiton was worn by women and men of all classes. When in public, women wearing a chiton would also cover themselves with a cloak called peplos.



WINE

Grapevine was one of the most popular crops in Greece, and fared pretty well in the country. Greeks grew a lot of it and could turn it into excellent wine. After harvest, they'd crush the grapes with their bare feet to separate the grape juice.



SPORT

Ancient Greek games eventually inspired the modern Olympics, held once every four years and attended by athletes from all over the world.

SCIENCE

Ancient Greece was a cradle of science and education. It gave the world much knowledge of many different scientific disciplines, among others mathematics. The Greek theorem about right triangles, formulated by the famous Pythagoras, is taught to children all over the world to this day.



ARCHITECTURE

Ancient Greeks were also excellent architects and builders. In many places in Greece you can still see the ruins of ancient temples, with their characteristic peristyles.



MILITARY

In ancient Greece, soldiers were the most esteemed class of all. A typical Greek soldier was called a hoplite and it was his civic duty to prepare for combat. Hoplite gear was expensive which is why only those belonging to wealthy classes could fight.

ANTIQUITY

The era of ancient history which lasted from roughly the 8th or 7th century before Christ to the beginnings of the Middle Ages is called Antiquity.

ANCIENT TIMES

Ancient times is the name of the era which lasted from the emergence of the first civilisations to the beginning of the Middle Ages around the 6th or 7th century. Back then, people settled different parts of the world, creating different developed cultures. While ancient Egyptians built pyramids out of huge stone blocks and Romans erected such stone constructions as the Colosseum, northern Europeans usually constructed wooden Celtic oppida. Due to its arts, architecture, and knowledge of mathematics, philosophy, or other sciences, ancient Greece became one of the most developed civilisations of the ancient times.

SLAVES

The lowest class of the Greek society, slaves had to do all types of hard labour and worked in craft workshops. Female slaves worked in Greek households. If a slave managed to save up enough money, they could buy their own freedom.



OLIVE OIL

Greeks grew many olives and made olive oil out of them. They'd press the oil in large presses powered by strong domestic animals.



FARMERS

Greek agriculture suffered from a lack of arable land. In order to survive, Greeks had to set up fields even on steep hills. Growing agricultural crops in the rocky soil was very hard and arduous. Villagers needed animals and simple farming tools to help them with the job.



TERRITORY

The marked area roughly corresponds with the Greek territory as of roughly 750 before Christ.

LITERATURE

We have the knowledge of writing in ancient Greece to thank for the fact that the first examples of Greek literature survived to this day. The epic poems Iliad and Odyssey are one of the most valuable texts in Europe's literary culture. Iliad describes the events of the Trojan War while the Odyssey tells the story of king Odysseus, his travels and adventures.



EUROPE

LIGURIAN SEA

TYRRHENIAN SEA

ADRIATIC SEA

IONIAN SEA

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

BLACK SEA

ASIA

ANCIENT GREECE

AEGEAN SEA

CRETE

AFRICA

ANCIENT GREECE

In southern Europe, there's something called the Balkan Peninsula. Over 4000 years ago, the first tribes arrived there and founded the original Greek settlements. Greeks have lived there ever since, becoming the oldest nation of Europe. With their thirst for knowledge, ancient Greeks inspired the world in many areas of human endeavour.

AGRICULTURE

Over a half of the population worked in agriculture for living. Greeks had to set up terraced fields because the soil in ancient Greece was very rocky. At any rate, the grain produced in this way wasn't enough to sustain them and so they had to go into trade as well.



WEAVING

Weaving fabrics to make clothes was the domain of women. Weaving looms were used for this. Because there were no wardrobes, fabrics and clothing were stored in ornamented chests.



WOMEN'S CLOTHING

Women in ancient Greece wore a simple garb—a strip of woollen fabric, draped in various ways and either tied with a belt or fastened with clasps.



MEN'S CLOTHING

Just like women so did men wear a very simple modest garb. It was called chiton.



CLASPS

They both fastened the piece of fabric which served as clothing, and decorated it, allowing Greeks to wear not much more than strips of cloth secured in place.



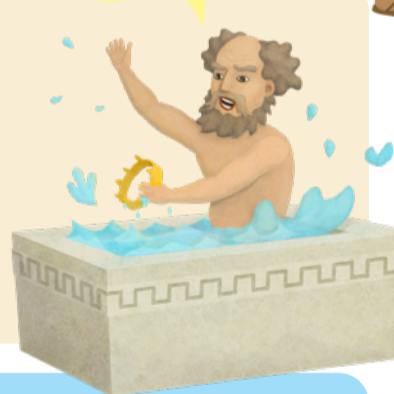
SHOES

Both men and women either walked barefoot or wore simple sandals woven out of leather strips. A leather sole gave their feet support.



PHILOSOPHY

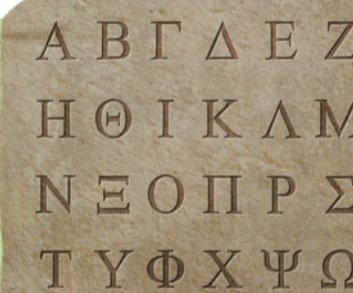
In ancient Greece, thirst for answers and discovering the laws which governed the natural world came to make up a science known as philosophy. Greece gave the world the most important thinkers and philosophers in history, one of them being the philosopher and mathematician Archimedes.



THE GREEKS GAVE THE WORLD DEMOCRACY

GREEK ALPHABET

Almost three thousand years ago, Greeks began using a script that's known to this day, not only in Greece but also in other countries where it's used for mathematical notations. This means that the Greek alphabet is the oldest surviving script in Europe.



CROPS

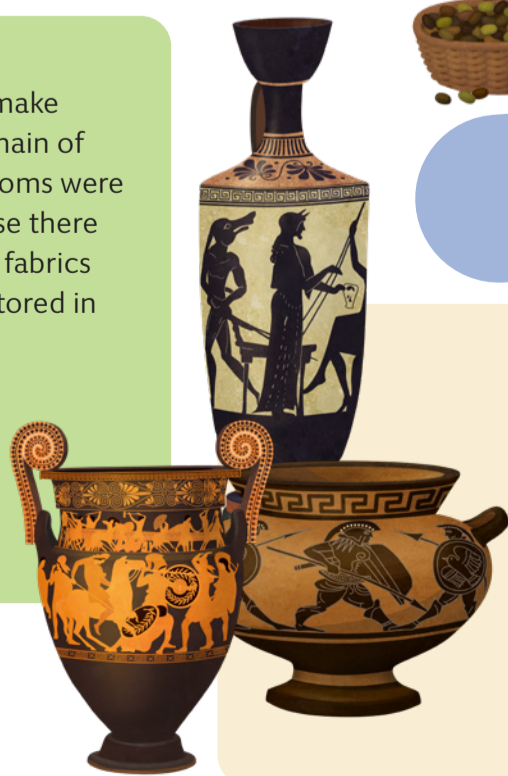
Ancient Greeks grew mostly olives, wine, wheat, and barley. The olive oil they produced would be exported while the lack of cereals would be solved by imports from other countries.



ANCIENT GREECE WAS THE CRADLE OF EUROPEAN CIVILISATION

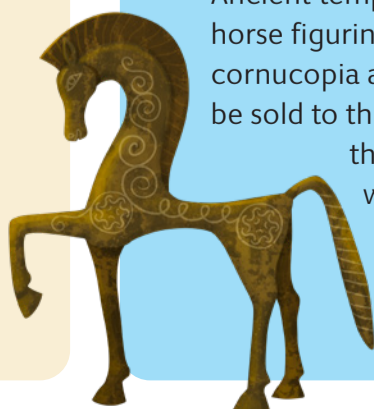
CERAMICS

Greeks were excellent potters. They'd take important scenes from their lives, sports events, or historical scenes and decorate their pottery with them. The images would be engraved in the ceramics, with the lines filled with thin clay which'd turn black once baked.



SYMBOLS OF CORNUCOPIA

Ancient temples used to have horse figurines which symbolised cornucopia and prosperity. They'd be sold to the people coming to the temple and they would then sacrifice them to gods. The figurines were usually made from bronze.



ARTS

Ancient Greece saw the emergence of many artistic forms and styles which ended up inspiring modern artists. Architecture, sculpting, painting, or theatre—Greeks excelled in all these things. Sculptors would decorate buildings with reliefs and statues. This statue of a fallen warrior comes from one of the many Greek temples.





ATLAS OF ANCIENT GREECE FOR CHILDREN

**PLAYFULLY DISCOVER INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT
THE OLDEST EUROPEAN CIVILISATION**

Written by Oldřich Růžička

Illustrated by Tomáš Tůma

Over 4000 years ago, the first tribes arrived at the Balkan Peninsula and laid the foundations of the oldest European civilisation. Ancient Greece gave democracy to the world, as well as an endless amount of knowledge of mathematics, architecture, military affairs, or philosophy. Many modern scientists used Greek mathematicians or philosophers as a basis for their own work. Nowadays, Greece is littered with remnants of beautiful temples and ancient buildings whose architecture shaped the taste and style of modern builders. Let's travel a few thousand years into the past and take a look at how the ancient Greeks lived, worked, fought, or created art.



The atlas contains:

- Ancient Greece in six large-format folding maps.
- The most beautiful buildings and what they looked like in their prime.
- Architectural and artistic treasures.
- Greek gods of Olympus and heroes from ancient Greek legends.
- Ancient Greek games.
- Greek military and the role of Alexander the Great.
- Ancient Greek democracy and city states.



over 200
full-colour
illustrations



big
folding
maps

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 **WARNING:
CHOKING
HAZARD**
Small parts.
Not suitable for
children
under 36 months.



