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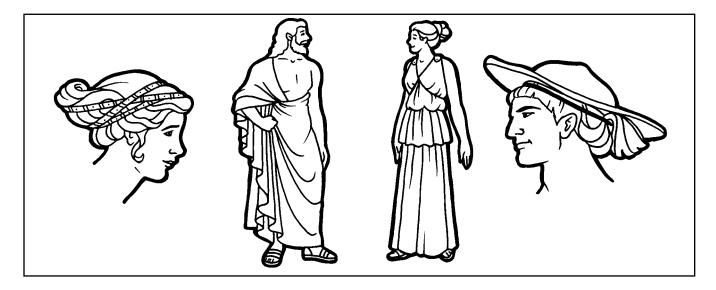
Activities for the Pottery Jumble—

Greek Fashion Statements

Greek clothing was very simple and loose. It suited the warm climate of the Greek islands and was made from materials that were easy to obtain.

Most clothing was made from linen or wool. The clothing was usually fashioned from pieces of fabric wrapped around the body, then pinned or belted into place. The fabrics were often dyed rich colors and sometimes decorated to represent the city-state in which one lived. Clothing was usually made by women, girls, and female slaves in the families.

The men usually wore knee-length tunics and leather sandals. They would use wool blankets or capes to keep warm when needed. Men wore longer tunics for more formal occasions. Their legs were bare, but they wore leather sandals.



The women wore several types of dress. They would pin the clothing at the shoulder and tie it around the waist with cords. Women enjoyed beautiful jewelry, especially dangling earrings, bracelets, and necklaces. Rich families wore jewelry of silver and gold.

Elaborate hairstyles were very popular. Women would wear their hair long, and braid it with colorful ribbons and headbands. Scented waxes and lotions held these carefully designed hairstyles in place.

Children wore short, loose garments that allowed them to move about freely. The same type of clothing was worn by slaves who had to move about to do chores and housework.

To keep the bright sun out of their faces while traveling, people (usually men) would wear a *petasos*. This hat had a broad brim to shade the face.

On the following pages are pictures and descriptions of some of the popular types of clothing worn by ancient Greeks.

Pillars of the Past and Present

The Greeks were great architects. They designed and built beautiful and functional buildings. Many of their buildings are still standing after more than 2,000 years.

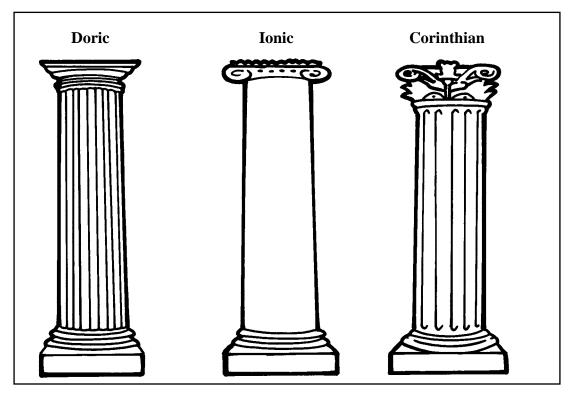
One of the most famous of the ancient Greek buildings is the Parthenon. When you see pictures of the Parthenon, you will see that it is made up of many pillars.

Pillars were important to Greek architecture. They used three types of columns that are still in use today:

Doric—a pillar that does not have much decoration at the top.

Ionic—a pillar that has a fancier top; at the top of an Ionic column is scrollwork. The edges of the top look like the rolled ends of a scroll.

Corinthian—the fanciest pillar of the three; the top of a Corinthian pillar is decorated with leaves and scrollwork.



Activity – Architectural Scavenger Hunt

Online: Find examples of the three types of columns used in buildings in cities in the United States and around the world. Look in Washington, D.C., Chicago, New York, London, Paris, Rome, and other cities.

In your own town: Look around in your own town to find buildings with these column types. Divide your class into teams and have a contest to see which team can find the most examples in 24 hours.

Travel to a different city: Maybe there is a city or town near you that you can explore. Some towns are known for their unusual architecture. Call ahead to the Chamber of Commerce and get a list of famous buildings. See if there is a walking tour available.

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