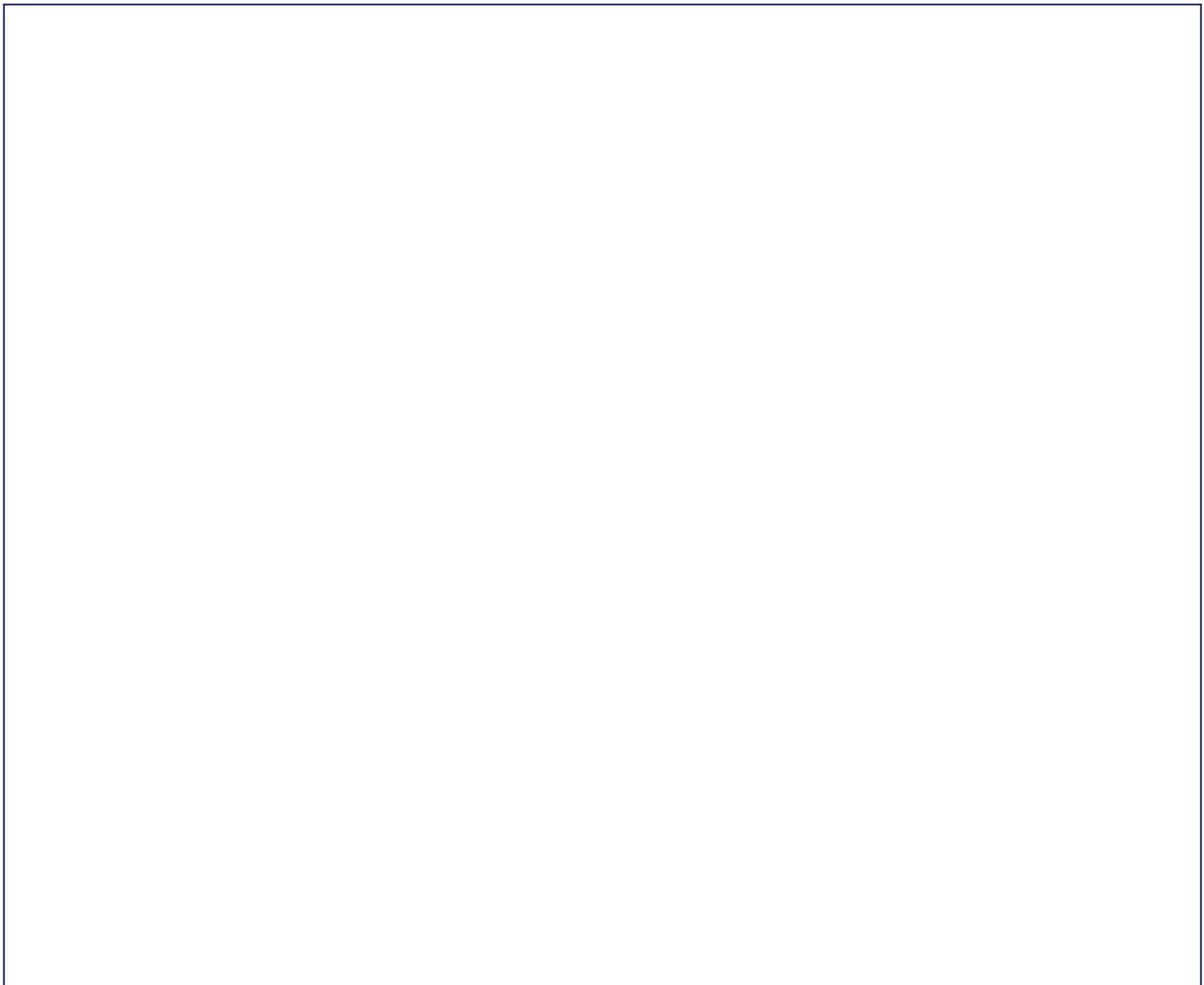


Architects of Antiquity: Designing an Ancient Greek Polis

Learning objective: To understand the layout and significance of key architectural features in an Ancient Greek city-state (polis).

Use the drawing space provided to create a bird's-eye view of a bustling Ancient Greek city. Use the word bank to label your architectural features correctly. Ensure your drawing demonstrates an understanding of the relationship between the elevated Acropolis and the lower-lying Agora.

Draw: Draw a detailed map or bird's-eye view of a Greek city. In the centre-top, draw a rocky hill (the Acropolis) featuring a large, rectangular temple with columns. At the base of the hill, draw an open, rectangular plaza surrounded by long, roofed walkways (the Agora). Include a semi-circular structure on a hillside for the theatre and surround the entire city with stone walls. Use a neat, technical style similar to an archaeological reconstruction.



Label words: Acropolis · Parthenon · Agora · Stoa · Theatre · City Walls

Steps:

1. Explain why the Ancient Greeks chose to build their most significant temples, such as the Parthenon, on the highest point of the city (the Acropolis).
2. Compare and contrast the primary functions of the Agora with the functions of modern-day town squares

or marketplaces.

3. Justify your answer: If you were an Ancient Greek architect, which building would you consider the most essential for a successful city, and why?

4. Label the two main areas of your drawing: the religious centre and the marketplace.

5. What might happen if the city walls were removed? Consider the geopolitical climate of Ancient Greece.

6. Identify one architectural feature in your drawing that demonstrates the Ancient Greeks' focus on public entertainment.