



Work for Year 5: Oak Class (Mrs Parkhurst and Mrs Smith.)

Friday 3rd July – Friday 17th July 2020

The Ancient Greek Theatre

All work should be completed in your homework books or new book I have given you.

See also www.crowmoorschool.co.uk

Oak Class Page Homework for regular updates. Happy Summer Holidays.

Reading	Spellings	Writing Your Diary	Grammar and Punctuation
<p>1. Make sure you choose a book you can enjoy and then record daily in your reading diary.</p> <p>This fortnight I want you to think about The Ancient Greek Theatre https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rOXUySKf1gM</p> <p>This is a short video which will introduce to the Ancient Greek Theatre. Below you will find a non-fiction text to read to help you if you do not have access to the internet.</p> <p>Remember you can still find things to read on the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Ebooks are available on the following website: https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/home/find-a-book/library-page/	<p>Collect 20 words connected to your Ancient Greek studies over the last few weeks. Create your own list and glossary in your book.</p> <p>Use the Look, say, cover, write and check method to learn them.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Write a sentence using each word.Write a definition for each of your 20 words in the same way we would do in class. <p>BBC Audio Books are free to listen to at the moment so https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/category/audiobooks?page=3&sort=last</p>	<p>Please continue to keep a diary daily, you should include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Date in full Friday 3rd July 2020.Climate: Temperature, weatherSomething you have done this week.	<p>In your diary make sure you use your Year 5 grammar and punctuation, you have a sheet to help you in your homework book.</p> <p>Continue here: BBC Bitesize Primary is a good website to practice grammar exercises online. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/levels/zbr9wmn</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">CommasBracketsNoun phrases

Maths	Theme: The Ancient Greek Theatre	Art/ Design and Technology	Message from Mrs.P.
<p>1. Continue to learn your tables I have attached some "Times Tables Challenge" Grids on our Homework section. There are also "Times Tables Challenges" on our Class Page too.</p> <p>2. Some of you have used "Mathletics" but keep going. Go back and I have left each section open so that you can choose where you think you need to practice.</p> <p>BBC Bitesize Primary https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/levels/zbr9wmn is a good website to practice your themes are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multiplication 2. Division 3. Decimals 4. Percentages 	<p>Read all about the Ancient Greek Theatre on the information sheet below.</p> <p>Watch the video clip about the ancient Greek Theatre</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rOXUySKf1gM</p> <p>Copy out the blue/ first information sheet for handwriting practice – remember to join and space and keep the size the same. Except when you use capital letters of course!</p> <p>Finally: try some of the following acts of kindness now and over the holidays – there is a table on our class page and a link to help you out.</p>	<p>Have a go at drawing a Greek theatre mask, this video clip may help.</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zAiLFHakq_o</p> <p>Now design and make your own mask: you can do anything you want to with anything that you can lay your hands on. There are a few ideas below.</p> 	<p>These are ideas of activities for you to do. Then it will be the Summer holidays! As always remember you can only do your best: just keep dipping in and out of the learning tasks. Don't worry, don't get anxious and stressed just have a go! Make sure you enjoy what you do.</p> <p>Some of you have kindly sent some of your work for me to see – thank you. If you want to send something for me to see you can send it via oak@crowmoorschool.co.uk</p> <p>This is our new class email. If you have any other questions regarding school please still use the admin@crowmoorschool.co.uk email.</p> <p>I hope you are all staying safe and keeping well.</p> <p>For now, take care, with best wishes, Mrs.P. xxx</p>



These are very simple to make from a paper plate: you can copy or adapt into a Greek design, have fun.

The Greek Theatre

Almost every Greek city had a theatre because plays were part of many religious festivals. The Greeks enjoyed singing and dancing. At first, theatres were only used for festivals.



The theatres were built on hillsides in the open air and could often hold more than 18,000 spectators.

The theatres were open air and built in a semi-circular shape with rows of tiered stone seating around it. The shape of the theatres gave everyone in the audience excellent viewing and also meant they could hear the actors well too. In the centre of the theatre was a circular dancing floor (orchestra), with an altar for sacrifices dedicated to Dionysus. The stage was a raised area within this circle.

All the actors were men. They wore large masks that exaggerated facial features and emotions. The mouth hole was large to help amplify the voices. Greek plays were either comedies or tragedies. Tragedies were often about the past, whereas comedies tended to be about current and everyday life. Actors in comedies wore bright colours. Actors in tragedies wore dark colours.

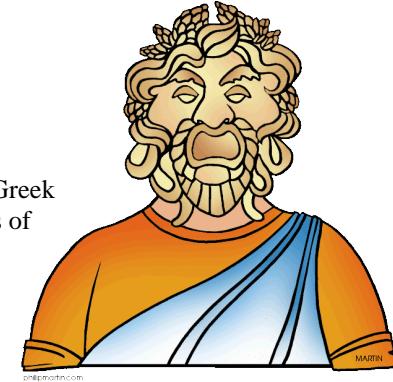
Plays were either spoken or sung in rhyme.

Greek Theatre

Comedy, Tragedy, Satire

The ancient Greeks loved live theatre. Every town had at least one open air theatre. These theatres attracted crowds of 15,000 people. per performance. At first, Greek theaters were not used for plays. They were used for music, songs, and dances in honor of the Greek gods. Songs were sung by a chorus. These songs told stories of the gods, the stories the Greek knew and loved. As time went on, some of the chorus began acting out the stories. Greek writers began to write plays for the chorus to sing and act out.

There was almost no scenery or backdrops. There were two simple machines used on the stage. One was to lift an actor into the air, who was playing the part of a god. The other machine made a thunder sound, as Zeus was often a character in the play, and the sound of thunder was something Zeus did according to the ancient Greeks. The actors wore masks.



Each town bragged about how wonderful their plays were and how marvelous their actors were. The Greeks were very competitive. They had drama contests between towns. Winners were treated with great respect, nearly as much respect as the Olympic winners.

Many Greeks tried to become famous playwrights. One of the most successful and famous was a Greek named Sophocles. Sophocles wrote 120 plays! His plays were a popular draw.

The Greek architects built theatres on hillsides. That let them position long benches in rows, one above the other, so that everyone could see what was happening on the stage. The stage was located at the bottom of the hill. They could also hear. Greek theatres had great acoustics by design.

The ancient Greeks invented three types of plays. Tragedies always had a sad ending. Comedies always had a happy ending. And satires poked fun at real people and events. (In ancient Greece, it was illegal to poke fun at the gods. Punishment for mocking the gods was death.) Comedies and tragedies entertained, but a well written satire could sway public opinion.



Each play was told in two different ways at the same time. The story was told out loud by a Greek chorus. The story was acted out by performers who did not speak. These performers, or actors, told story using masks and gestures. The same actor might play several different roles. All he had to do was switch masks. Still, it took talent to be a great actor, just as it does today. Thespis was one of the most famous and successful actors in all of ancient Greece. In his honor, actors today are called thespians.

[Greek Theatre \(British Museum\)](#)

[Greek Theatre \(bbc\)](#)

[Ancient Greek Culture for Kids](#)