San Diego People: The Hellenes

Activity Packet
SAN DIEGO PEOPLE: THE HELLENES

TEACHER BACKGROUND

The largest Greek emigration to America came in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Economic problems prompted peasant farmers to migrate to towns and cities in Greece or emigrate to the United States in search of opportunities which were unavailable at home. Although most of the Greek immigrants to America were farmers, they settled in cities and took whatever work they could find. Rural life in the United States was vastly different from that of Greece. In Greece peasant farmers lived in compact villages and worked nearby lands. In the United States farmers often lived in remote areas miles from their nearest neighbor. The Greek immigrant felt more secure living near friends and relatives who spoke the same language and held the same customs and traditions. Political conditions in Turkey likewise led to a great increase in Greek emigration. It is difficult to determine the exact number of Greek immigrants since many Greeks from Turkey and Bulgaria are not counted as Greeks by the United States Immigration Office but as Turks or Bulgars. To a Greek the nationality of the father determines the nationality of the children regardless of place of birth; therefore, Greeks who lived for generations in Bulgaria or Turkey considered themselves Greek.

Greek males came to the United States in large numbers. They planned either to return to Greece after making their fortune or to send for their families and make a new life in America. Making a living was more difficult than they expected. One of the major problems facing the newly arrived Greek was his inability to speak English. Except for a few scientific and academic terms, the English language bears no remote resemblance to Greek. This made it even more difficult for the immigrant to learn to speak English. The language barrier helps explain why so many of the early immigrants were forced into the "street trades" selling fish, vegetables, flowers, cigars and other items from push carts. Some became bootblacks and made a meager living shining shoes on street corners or in shoe shine parlors. Most immigrants lived in poverty, attempting to save as much of their earnings as possible to invest in small businesses and to send to relatives in Greece.

Some Greek immigrants were exploited by the "padrone system" which had plagued other immigrant groups. The padrone was a fellow countryman who provided a job, a place to live and would arbitrate disputes. In some cases the padrone would pay for a young man's passage to the United States in return for a period of indenture in which the immigrant would work for the padrone in order to pay off his debt.

An uninformed immigrant having no relatives or friends to turn to for help might seek out a padrone to help obtain a
peddler's license or to secure a job on a railroad gang. Many young boys worked up to 16 hours a day as bootblacks. Their wages ranged from $80 to $250 a year. In some cases the boys were required to turn over their tips to the padrones. Many of these boys thought only of saving as much money as they could so that they could pay for their passage back to Greece.

As Greek-Americans became aware of what the padrones were doing they took action to break the system. Hellenes who had become established in the United States encouraged young immigrants to learn to read and write English as one way of securing better jobs. Both the United States and Greek governments sought to expose and prosecute padrones for exploiting immigrants.

In 1907 it was estimated that of the 150,000 Greeks living in the United States between 30,000 and 40,000 were working as factory laborers or on railroad construction gangs. Others were employed as bootblacks, waiters and clerks while some owned and managed their own coffeehouses, restaurants, meat markets and grocery stores. A large Greek community in Lowell, Massachusetts worked in the textile mills and in Florida the Greek community of Tarpon Springs centered around the sponge fishing industry.

Greek immigrants in the early 1900's faced strong anti-immigrant feelings from the labor movement as well as from earlier immigrant groups who imposed on the Greeks the same prejudice they had received when they had arrived in this country. Economic problems in the United States resulting in widespread unemployment made life even more difficult for Greek-Americans. Many were unemployed and a growing number were laid-off from their jobs in mines, factories and from construction gangs. As the national economic crisis worsened union and nativist organizations began to unleash attacks on immigrants.

A group of armed masked men rode into a Greek community in Mountain View, Idaho and warned the residents to leave town within twenty-four hours. Similar incidents occurred in other western states. In Roanoke, Virginia Greek stores were attacked while local authorities appeared to look the other way. The most publicized assault on the Greeks in the United States occurred in South Omaha, Nebraska in 1909. About 1,800 Greeks lived in South Omaha while another 3,000 lived in Omaha. During the winter months more Greeks came to South Omaha looking for work in the slaughter houses. Some were probably brought in as strike-breakers to replace striking employees. Strong feelings of resentment had been building up against Greeks in the area.

On February 19 a Greek man was accused of killing a policeman. On the following day a petition was circulated
which accused all Greeks of being outlaws. A mass meeting on February 21 adopted measures to rid the city of "undesirable Greeks and thereby remove the menacing conditions that threaten the very life and welfare of South Omaha."

Members of the state legislature and local politicians helped whip the crowd into a frenzy shouting "It is time we were ridding our city of these people!" With the apparent support of local officials the mob rioted and succeeded in destroying Greek owned property, attacking Greek-Americans in the streets and driving some 1,200 from the city.

To help combat the rising tide of opposition Greek-American associations were formed. The two most noted national organizations were the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association (AHEPA) and the Greek American Progressive Association (GAPA). Both were formed to help Greeks adjust to American society; both presented positive programs to maintain Greek heritage.

By the 1940's American-born Greeks outnumbered the Greek-born generation. Most of the immigrants who came to the United States after World War II settled in previously established Greek communities throughout the United States. Today Greek-Americans constitute the largest Hellenistic community outside Greece itself. Americans of Greek ancestry contribute to the betterment of our total society while maintaining their cultural heritage. Hellenes are a vigorous force in contemporary American society.
SAN DIEGO PEOPLE: THE HELLENES

VIDEO

Host, Antonia Asimacopoulos at the Greek Theatre, Point Loma College

AUDIO NARRATION

Hello, and welcome to San Diego People. San Diego is a large city with a rich and diverse cultural heritage. This series of programs takes a closer look at the people within the different ethnic communities of our city. Hellas is the ancient name for Greece, therefore, Hellenes refer to people of Greek ancestry. Although diverse and sparsely populated, San Diego's Greek residents are energetic participants in city and county functions. Our purpose is to provide a glimpse of the community in order to better understand, appreciate and share traditions and values. I'm Antonia Asimacopoulos and I will be your host on this edition of San Diego People.

SERIES OPENING

The United States witnessed the largest and most significant arrival of Greeks from 1900 to 1920 when over 400,000 left Greece for the United States. Greek men left their villages in large numbers due to crop failures resulting in acute poverty conditions for most in Greece. Political upheaval in Turkey, where many Greeks lived, also contributed to an increase in Hellenic immigrants. The men usually came to the United States first and made preparations for their families to follow.

Photographs of early Greek immigrants

The language barrier proved to be one of the new immigrants' greatest problems. In many cases it forced the newly arrived Greeks to take the lowest paying jobs. To add to their problems they faced harassment and ridicule. Greeks were at the bottom of the immigrant ladder encountering prejudice from nativists as well as from other immigrants who had settled here for only a slightly longer time. Greeks faced all kinds of discrimination ranging from snubs and insults, to violent anti-Greek riots.

Family photographs courtesy of the Greek community and The Hellenic Cultural Center

It was during the late nineteenth century that Hellenes began to settle in San Diego, although most arrived in the early twentieth century. These men and women were responsible for the establishment of the Greek community. Through the closeness of family units and the formal organization of the Greek Orthodox Church, the early pioneers managed to transplant their cherished traditions and culture.

Photograph of Fifth and Market Streets from San Diego Historical

Demosthanes Demangos was one of the first Greeks to settle in San Diego. He came from the East Coast in 1893 and became a truck farmer. Demangos prospered and sent for his two brothers, George and James, who opened a restaurant
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<th><strong>Association.Title</strong></th>
<th>Insurance &amp; Trust Collection</th>
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<td><strong>Family photographs</strong></td>
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on Fifth and Market Streets.

Many of the early Hellenes established family proprietorships in San Diego. George Balaban came to San Diego from Turkey in 1910. He made a living by selling fresh fish. In 1912 his brother joined him. Later each opened a store on Market Street.

Sam Marinos started a produce business which supplied local markets and restaurants with fresh fruits and vegetables. He came to the United States as a young man and by the 1920's was a very successful and prosperous businessman.

**Peter Stamatopoulos**

Peter Stamatopoulos, one of San Diego's Hellenic pioneers, and his goddaughter, Beulah Mastorakos, recall the early Greek residents of the city.

The type of jobs that the early Greek immigrants had were the very first ones that were available to them that they could work with without having a language problem was bootblackng and quite a few had little shoe shine stands. From that as things got a little better for them they bought trucks and then they started with their produce.

**Beulah Mastorakos**

**Family photographs**

San Diego's Hellenic community owes a great debt to pioneer families who migrated to this country searching for a better life.

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<th><strong>Portrait of George Polos</strong></th>
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**George Polos**

Mr. George Polos, an active San Diegan at ninety years of age, recalls the reasons he emigrated to the United States...

There was a fever in Greece at that time about America and the land, that it was the land of opportunity. An uncle of mine sent me a one dollar bill, it was big ones, and it made such an impression on me, I says I'm going to make me some of those dollars. Anyway, we were not accepted and that treatment made a wrong, forced us to create an organization for our defense. The order of the, of AHEPA, which means American Hellenic Education Progressive Association, of which I'm proud to say that I'm past district governor. ...Of course it was the earlier years of our immigration here, and its purpose was to teach, to teach the members of the English language, to teach them to stand on their two feet, express their opinions with respect to the others and to become good citizens, that was the purpose of AHEPA.

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<th><strong>Photographs of members of the San Diego Chapter of AHEPA</strong></th>
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<td><strong>George Polos</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Professor Minos Generales</strong></td>
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The Generales family came to the United States in 1897 and settled in Lowell, Massachusetts. Today Dr. Minos Generales is a professor of history and political science at National University.

...If you speak to a Greek you find in his background a very powerful influence emanating from antiquity. There...
Photograph of the Temple of Athena at Lindos

Photograph, Aegean island of Patmos

isn't a Greek that I know or have met either here or abroad who isn't very, very conscious of that backdrop of his own community life. He has great respect, admiration for this backdrop and would like to feel that he is a continuation of that same tradition.

Antonia Asimacopoulou at the Preovolos' home

Some of the values and characteristics which are a part of Greek family tradition include: the patriarchal family structure, the collective and close-knit family unit, an emphasis upon discipline, work, education and achievement, a reverence for Greek customs and active participation in the Greek church and community. The Preovolos' typify a contemporary Greek family. Peter Preovolos is a first generation Greek-American.

The Preovolos family

Peter Preovolos

My mother and father are both immigrants. They came to America, like so many other immigrants, to find a better life. My father is from the mainland of Greece in an area called Tripoli, which is in a state called Arcadia. My mother is from Constantinople, which is now called Istanbul, and is under the Turkish government.

Peter Preovolos with children, Athanasios, Nicholas & Spiro

I think probably the number one...characteristic would be that a Greek male tends to have a great feeling of pride for his family and is extremely concerned about their well-being. Perhaps, in some circles, one might say overly protective, that his home is his castle and his family, his children, his wife are his pride and joy. ...

Antonia Asimacopoulou and Litsa Preovolos

Peter Preovolos & Spiro

It is very typical I think for Greek males and perhaps I'm speaking primarily for myself, but, for Greek males to stress to their children the importance of an education. And it seems as each year goes by, and the more complex our world becomes, education is the foundation of everything we do.

Litsa Preovolos

Greek Language School

We also take our children to Greek school in order for them to maintain the language of their ancestors.

Athanasiou Preovolos

I think Greek school is very important because it sort of keeps up the tradition and I've got lots of relatives back in Greece and you know, we write to them a lot and sort of keep in touch and I think it's very important to write and read and speak Greek. ... The more languages you speak, it's like the more people you are. ...

Greek Dance Festival

...To a Greek person, dancing is almost a way of life, it's an expression of the various moods they're in, it expresses their joy, their sadness. It helps them perhaps to relate to others or to tell others how they feel. They tie us to our ancestral background and bring us a certain joy, a certain contentment in our life and help us tie our traditions.

Litsa Preovolos with children

...One of the projects that we've been involved in in the family has been spearheaded by my wife, is the
Today religion is still the most important aspect of Hellenic culture and plays a central role in the Greek community. On the Epiphany families gather for services which are conducted at Mission Bay. Young men await traditional blessings of waters by the priest who casts a cross into the bay. The lucky young man who retrieves it receives a special blessing. Tradition says that good luck will follow him throughout the year.

The most solemn of Greek holidays occurs during Holy Week, the week preceding Easter. The mournful ceremony on Good Friday centers around the Epitaphios, a flower-decked tomb. The evening ceremonies involve the entire parish in a candle-light procession around the church to commemorate the death of Christ.

A festive picnic on Easter Sunday is a tradition. The day opens with a short religious service which is concluded by giving red-dyed Easter eggs to parishioners chanting "Christos Anesti," Christ is Risen.

Each year the Greek community sponsors a grand ball to raise funds for the development and perpetuation of the San Diego Hellenic Center. The Hellenic Ball is a tradition in San Diego.

The Hellenic Cultural Center has long been a dream of the Greek community. The center is maintained as a way of preserving pride in Hellenic heritage and culture. This center is open to the entire San Diego community.

Many Greek parishes around the nation sponsor bazaars to help finance programs within the community. The Greek festivals have become a tradition in San Diego. Everyone shares in the fellowship and festive atmosphere that turns San Diego into a Greek island. The booths feature imports, crafts and foods. One of the most popular concessions is the pastry counter.

 Baklava is one of the most noted of Greek pastries. Its preparation is a time consuming and intricate process.

Most Greek pastries require a great deal of time to prepare but the ladies who unselfishly volunteer their time would argue that it is a simple labor of love.

Greek-Americans form the largest Hellenistic community outside Greece itself. Although American Greeks maintain strong attachments to Greece their loyalty to the United States is unquestioned. Greek-Americans, through their dedication to traditional values, are a positive force in contemporary American society.

Although the preservation of a cultural heritage is important, to the Hellenes it is equally important to contribute to the betterment of our total society. If there is but one dream of Greek parents it is that their children will emulate the past and surpass its achievements in the future.
VOCABULARY

ACCELERATE
   to increase the speed of; make run or work faster; to hasten or bring about sooner

ANTIQUITY
   the early period of history, especially before the Middle Ages; ancient times

BARRIER
   anything that keeps people apart or prevents progress

BOOTBLACK
   a person whose work is shining boots and shoes

CHANT
   a song, especially one in which strings of words or syllables are sung in the same tone

CHERISH
   to treat with love or care; hold dear; take good care of

COLLECTIVE
   of or as a group; of or by all in the group

COMMON DENOMINATOR
   something held in common or shared by two or more people or things

CONCESSION
   the space allotted for selling items

CONTEMPORARY
   recent or modern; existing or happening in the same period of time

DIVERSE
   the condition of being different or varied

EMANATE
   to come out; to stem from; proceed
PROPRIETOR
a person who owns and sometimes operates a store or business

PROSPEROUS
successful, well-off, thriving, etc.

RETRIEVE
to get back, recover

TRADITION
the handing down of customs, beliefs, etc. from one generation to another usually by word of mouth rather than in written records
VOCABULARY WORD SEARCH

Find the words in the word search. They may be written vertically (|) or horizontally (—). They may be written forward or backward. Circle each word when you find it.

H C H E L L E N E B C B C O I P
F O R E F R O N T A T A H A L L M O
M M C A C C E L E R A T E L M N
L M C N E O T H E R N T H E I A
B O O T B L A C K K I T D U V G E
C N N I A L G C H E R I S H R Y
M D C Q P E R E T R I E V E A R
S E E U R C R O D U C E L N A
U N S I E T A L U M E D O L T R
O O S T C I G D I V E R S E I O
R M I Y E V E M A N A T E N N P
E I O H D E P I T A P H A I T M
P N N L E M I G R A T E O C R E
S A P E R P E T U A T E L O I T
O T R A D I T I O N S A N D C N
R O P A T R I A R C H G R E A O
P R O P R I E T O R S H I P T C
E S A N D I E G O P E O P L E A

Words to Find

Accelerate  Concession  Hellene  Proprietor
Antiquity  Contemporary  Hellenic  Prosperous
Chant  Forefront  Tradition  Epitaph
Immigrant  Patriarch  Produce  Barrier
Collective  Common Denominator  Cherish  Bootblack
Diverse  Emulate  Precede  Retrieve
Intricate  Perpetuate  Emigrate  Emanate
ANSWER KEY

VOCABULARY WORD SEARCH

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THE HELLENES
Word Game

DIRECTIONS:
The words needed to complete the puzzle on the following page can be found by reading the script, "THE HELLENES". Read the sentences below and fill in the puzzle blanks with the correct word. A clue letter is given for each word.

1. The Hellenic Ball is a ____ in San Diego.
2. The Hellenic Cultural Center is maintained as a way of preserving pride in Greek ____ and culture.
3. Many Hellenes send their children to Greek school in order to maintain the ____ of their ancestors.
5. Hellenes refer to people of ____ ancestry.
6. ____ is one of the most noted Greek pastries.
7. The Preovolos' typify a contemporary Greek ____.
8. ____ is a strong force in the Hellenic values which is demonstrated by Xanthi Gionis.
9. To a person of Greek heritage, ____ is almost a way of life.
10. ____ is an important aspect of Hellenic culture.
11. A festive picnic on ____ Sunday is a Hellenic tradition.
WORD GAME

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WORD GAME KEY

TRADITION

HERITAGE

LANGUAGE

HEPA

GREEK

BAKLAVA

FAMILY

EDUCATION

DANCING

RELIGION

EASTER
THE OLYMPICS

Contests including athletic games were part of an ancient Greek custom honoring the burial of a hero. In time these contests were celebrated as public festivals in honor of the gods. The oldest and largest of these Pan-Hellenic festivals were held at Olympia in southern Greece. The games were held in honor of Zeus, "father of the gods".

The Olympic games began in 776 B.C. and were held every four years until 394 A.D. when they were stopped by order of a Roman emperor after Greece lost its independence. The first Olympic games consisted of one race the length of the stadium. Later additional events were added including the discus, javelin, broad jump, boxing, wrestling, chariot races and other athletic events. The early Olympics also included singing, dancing and literary contests. The greatest honor that could be won was a single olive branch or laurel wreath.

If a war was being fought a truce would be called three months before the Olympic games so that Greeks could travel to Olympia in safety. The games became an important aspect of Greek culture. The early Greeks believed that a healthy body was necessary before the mind could function properly and therefore placed great emphasis on exercise and physical fitness.

The Olympic games were revived in 1896 and held in Athens. The games have been held continuously since that time except for 1916 during World War I and 1940 and 1944 during World War II.

ACTIVITIES

1. Look up the meaning of the following in a dictionary:
   Olympiad  Pan-Hellenic  Laurel

2. The early Olympic games were held in southern Greece on the Peloponnesus, not at the base of Mt. Olympus as commonly believed. Find the following places on a map of Greece:
   Peloponnesus  Mt. Olympus  Olympia

QUESTIONS

1. Why were the Olympic games called Pan-Hellenic?
2. How are the modern Olympics different from the early Olympics?
CROSSWORD PUZZLE
THE OLYMPICS

ACROSS
1  contest in the early Olympics
2  Olympic ____
3  a struggle for victory
4  third place medal
5  the Olympics were stopped after the ____ (initials)
6  the original Olympics were in honor of the ____
7  a contest in the Olympics
8  an honored person
9  begun in 776 B.C.
10 prize given in the original Olympics
11 the Olympics are ____ contests
12 number of events in the first Olympics
13 a contest in the Olympics
14 a contest in the Olympics
15 Greek for "all"
16 Greek

DOWN
1  Greeks would stop a ____ for the Olympics
2  Helle
3  second place medal
4  ____ and field
5  first place medal
6  today's Olympics are centered around ____
7  old
8  stop fighting
9  the first Olympic games were held in this city
10 the winner is the first to cross the finish ____
11 ____ races were part of the early Olympics
12 Olympic games are held every ____ years
13 games were held in honor of the "father of the gods"
14 a celebration of the Olympic games
15 contests in the Olympics
16 to open the Olympic games a runner carries a ____
CROSSWORD PUZZLE KEY
THE OLYMPICS

1. W
2. GAMES
3. CONTEST
4. BRONZE
5. R
6. P
7. AR
8. T
9. OLYMPICS
10. LAUREL
11. ATHLETIC
12. ONE
13. WRESTLING
14. DISCUS
15. PAN
16. HELLENIC
Each location is numbered on the above map. Refer to a map of Greece and write the name of each place on the blank next to the number.

Check the latitude and longitude of each location and plot the approximate coordinates of each.

1. ________________________  ________________________
2. ________________________  ________________________
3. ________________________  ________________________
4. ________________________  ________________________
5. ________________________  ________________________
6. ________________________  ________________________
7. ________________________  ________________________
8. ________________________  ________________________
9. ________________________  ________________________
Each location is numbered on the above map. Refer to a map of Greece and write the name of each place on the blank next to the number.

Check the latitude and longitude of each location and plot the approximate coordinates of each.

1. TROY
   39.58 N 26.15 E

2. MT. OLYMPUS
   40.30 N 22.20 E

3. THERES
   38.21 N 23.18 E

4. ATHENS (Athenai)
   37.54 N 23.52 E

5. CORINTH (Korinthos)
   37.55 N 22.55 E

6. ARGOS
   37.37 N 22.44 E

7. TRIPOLIS
   37.30 N 22.23 E

8. SPARTA (Sparte)
   37.50 N 22.25 E

9. CANDIA (Erekleion)
   35.19 N 25.80 E
THE FIRST MARATHON

mar-a-thon (mar e-thon'), noun. 1. a foot race of 26 miles 385 yards, run over an open course; so called to refer to the story of a Greek runner who went from Marathon to Athens to tell of the victory over the Persians in 490 B.C. 2. any long-distance or endurance contest.

The Persian Empire sent an army to conquer Athens and set up a government of Athenian exiles that would be loyal to Persia. The Athenians, afraid that they would lose their independence in a battle with the mighty Persian Empire, sent runners to other Greek city-states to ask for help. The small city-state of Plataea was the only one to send aid.

As the inexperienced Greek army prepared to defend Athens, the Persians landed near Marathon in 490 B.C. Marathon was an ancient Greek village on the eastern coast of Attica, a state in Greece in which Athens was the capital. The Persian army of approximately 20,000 planned to march to Athens but were met by the smaller Greek army made up of citizen soldiers. This unprepared citizen army under the command of Miltiades defeated the advancing Persian army which was made up of experienced professional soldiers.

After the battle the defeated Persians fled to their ships in the Bay of Marathon. The Persians lost about 6,000 men in the battle while the Athenians and their Plataean allies lost less than 200. A messenger ran the 26 miles to Athens to announce the news and, according to legend, died as soon as he told of the great victory. This was the first marathon run.

Today marathon runs are popular throughout the United States. One of the most famous races in the world is the Boston Marathon. Other cities, including San Diego, sponsor a 26 mile run for amateur athletes. A thirteen mile half-marathon is also very popular.
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

THE FIRST MARATHON

ACROSS
1. the Persians hoped to ____ Athens
2. marathons are popular in this country (abbreviation)
3. the first marathon runner was a Greek ____
4. the Persian ____ was anchored in the Bay of Marathon
5. the Greek city state of ____ helped Athens
6. many ____ hope to enter a marathon race
7. Marathon was a small village on the east coast of ____
8. ____ tried to conquer the Greeks
9. the Athenians had a ____ army
10. the messenger ____ to Athens
11. Persian ships were anchored in the ____ of Marathon
12. the Athenian leader at Marathon
13. southern California city features a half marathon (abbreviation)
14. the Persian ____ invaded Greece
15. the Persians left Marathon after their ____
16. Athens called on other Greek city ____ for help
17. the marathon is a popular ____

DOWN
1. the Battle of Marathon was in 490 ____ (abbreviation)
2. a ____ carried the news of the Greek victory to Athens
3. the Greeks ____ the Battle of Marathon
4. Athens was the real ____ in the battle
5. a ____ is a foot race of 26 miles
6. the capital of the state of Attica
7. the Athenians had a citizen ____
8. the Persians wanted to ____ Greece
9. after telling the Athenians of the victory the runner ____
10. a person who is sent out or expelled from a country
11. a Persian force invaded ____
12. many cities sponsor marathon runs for ____ athletes
13. a ____ marathon is 13 miles
14. one of the most famous races in the U.S. is the ____ Marathon
15. a marathon is 26 ____
CROSSWORD PUZZLE
THE FIRST MARATHON

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE KEY

THE FIRST MARATHON

1  B  C O N Q U E R
3  W A R R I O R
4  N A V Y
5  M
6  P L A T A E A
7  A T T I C A
8  P E R S I A
9  C I T I Z E N
10  D
11  G
12  A
13  H
14  B
15  D E F E A T
16  S T A T E S
17  R A C E
GREEK ARCHITECTURE

In the architecture of most countries of the world you are likely to find Greek influence. The United States is no exception. There are three famous styles of Greek architecture represented by Doric, Ionic and Corinthian columns.

The Doric column is simple with no decoration. The Ionic has a decorative scroll at the top which is called the capital, and a decorative base. The most elaborate is the Corinthian. It has a flower-like capital with a raised base. Can you identify the three styles of columns pictured below?

Most ancient Greek buildings used only one of the styles in each building, however, today you will find all three styles used in the same structure.

ACTIVITIES

1. Draw a picture of a Greek temple using one of the three basic column styles.

2. Look up the following buildings in an encyclopedia and identify the style of column used. How many of these buildings use more than one style?

   Parthenon (Athens, Greece)  
   Colosseum (Rome, Italy)  
   Lincoln Memorial (Washington, DC)  
   Supreme Court building (Washington, DC)  

Can you identify other buildings using one or more of these column styles?
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![Ionic](image1.png) ![Corinthian](image2.png) ![Doric](image3.png)

Most ancient Greek buildings used only one of the styles in each building, however, today you will find all three styles used in the same structure.

**ACTIVITIES**

1. Draw a picture of a Greek temple using one of the three basic column styles.

2. Look up the following buildings in an encyclopedia and identify the style of column used. How many of these buildings use more than one style?

   - Parthenon (Athens, Greece) \(\text{Doric}\)
   - Colosseum (Rome, Italy) \(\text{Doric, Ionic & Corinthian}\)
   - Lincoln Memorial (Washington, DC) \(\text{Doric}\)
   - Supreme Court building (Washington, DC) \(\text{Corinthian}\)

Can you identify other buildings using one or more of these column styles?
# GREEK ALPHABET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Roman</th>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Roman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Α α</td>
<td>Alpha</td>
<td>N ν</td>
<td>Nu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Β β</td>
<td>Beta</td>
<td>Ξ ξ</td>
<td>Xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Γ γ</td>
<td>Gamma</td>
<td>Ω ω</td>
<td>Omega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δ δ</td>
<td>Delta</td>
<td>Π π</td>
<td>Pi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ε ε</td>
<td>Epsilon</td>
<td>Ρ ρ</td>
<td>Rho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ζ ζ</td>
<td>Zeta</td>
<td>Σ σ</td>
<td>Sigma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Η η</td>
<td>Eta</td>
<td>Τ τ</td>
<td>Tau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Θ θ</td>
<td>Theta</td>
<td>Υ υ</td>
<td>Upsilon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ι ι</td>
<td>Iota</td>
<td>Φ φ</td>
<td>Phi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Κ κ</td>
<td>Kappa</td>
<td>Χ χ</td>
<td>Chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Λ λ</td>
<td>Lamda</td>
<td>Ψ ψ</td>
<td>Psi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Μ μ</td>
<td>Mu</td>
<td>Ω ω</td>
<td>Omega</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The letters of the Greek alphabet, written in capital and lower case letters, are followed by their names in the Roman alphabet.

The ancient Greek alphabet contained 24 letters and has remained unchanged since the fourth century B.C. The alphabets of all Western languages come from Greek letters. The English word "alphabet" comes from the first two letters of the Greek alphabet, "alpha" and "beta".

There are a number of words in the English language that are derived from Greek. The word "democracy" comes from the Greek "demos" meaning people. Physics, atom, energy, biography, diagnosis, philosophy, logic and theology are other common English words which are derived from the Greek language.

Only a few words are readily recognized when written in Greek, while others are difficult or even impossible to recognize unless you know Greek.

Can you identify the following words?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ΒΙΒΛΙΟ</td>
<td>Bibliο</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΠΑΙΔΙ</td>
<td>Pαιδι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΠΟΛΗ</td>
<td>Polη</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΠΑΤΕΡΑΣ</td>
<td>Patēras</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Can you identify the following words?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ανθρωπος</td>
<td>Anthropos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μητέρα</td>
<td>Mētera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ποτάμι</td>
<td>Potamī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δέκα</td>
<td>Deka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ανηθί</td>
<td>Anthi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κύκο</td>
<td>Kykō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μνημονευομαι</td>
<td>Mnemon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>