Name:	Campus :	
Grade & Section	Score:	

SW #2a: Design a coin for your City State

Introduction:

Coins were—and are—one of the most widespread means of communication, trade, and control. This activity gives the students a sense of the power of symbols and of issues relating to public art.

Directions:

Have your students pretend that they are ancient Greek artists creating coins for the governments of:

- The city-state of Athens, ruled by a democracy, and with access to the sea
- The city-state of Corinth, ruled by merchants, and with access to the sea
- The kingdom of Macedonia, ruled by a king
- The city-state of Sparta, militaristic, landlocked, and ruled by a council of elders and two kings

In designing their coins, ask the students to consider the following:

- What are the chief deities of the city-state or kingdom? What are their attributes?
- What does the prosperity of the city-state or kingdom depend on— agriculture, fishing, herding, manufacturing?
- Does the city-state or kingdom have famous monuments, famous historical figures, or a glorious past?
- What inscription should you put on your coin? Should it be abbreviated to fit into the small round format of the coin?
- If you have a portrait of a ruler, should it emphasize his or her job, or his or her personal appearance and/or attributes?



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SW #2a : Design a coin for your City State

1. Draw your design in this worksheet





Name:	Campus :	
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SW #2b : Ode to an Athlete

Introduction:

The word "ode", like so many words in the English language, comes from the Greek. (oide-song, akin to the Greek aude-voice. Webster's goes on to say that the ode is a lyric poem usually marked by exaltation of feeling and style...) Lyric is derived from another Greek word-lyrikos- a poem suitable for singing, accompanied by the lyre, a stringed instrument used by the Greeks and which, according to Greek lore, had been invented by the god Hermes

To the ancient Greeks, Pindar was their most famous lyric poet. (Alexander, the Great so admired him that when he razed Thebes, utterly destroying the city, he spared the house of Pindar, although the poet had died more than a century earlier. Pindar wrote, for a fee, numerous odes celebrating athletic victories at the Olympian, Pythian, Isthmian and Nemean games. His fame spread well beyond the boundaries of ancient Greece. Many Olympic champions were the beneficiaries of an ode celebrating their achievements.

Directions:

- a. Identify a Filipino Olympian and write an ode (3 stanzas with 5 lines) dedicated to this athlete.
- b. Bear in mind that the idea is to praise, to celebrate some athletic feat, to give a standing ovation in the form of a poem. You pay compliments, admire generously, provide for a hero's welcome. This is a time for flattery, for honeyed words.



Name:	Campus:

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SW #2b : Ode to an Athlete

1. Write your Ode in this worksheet

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