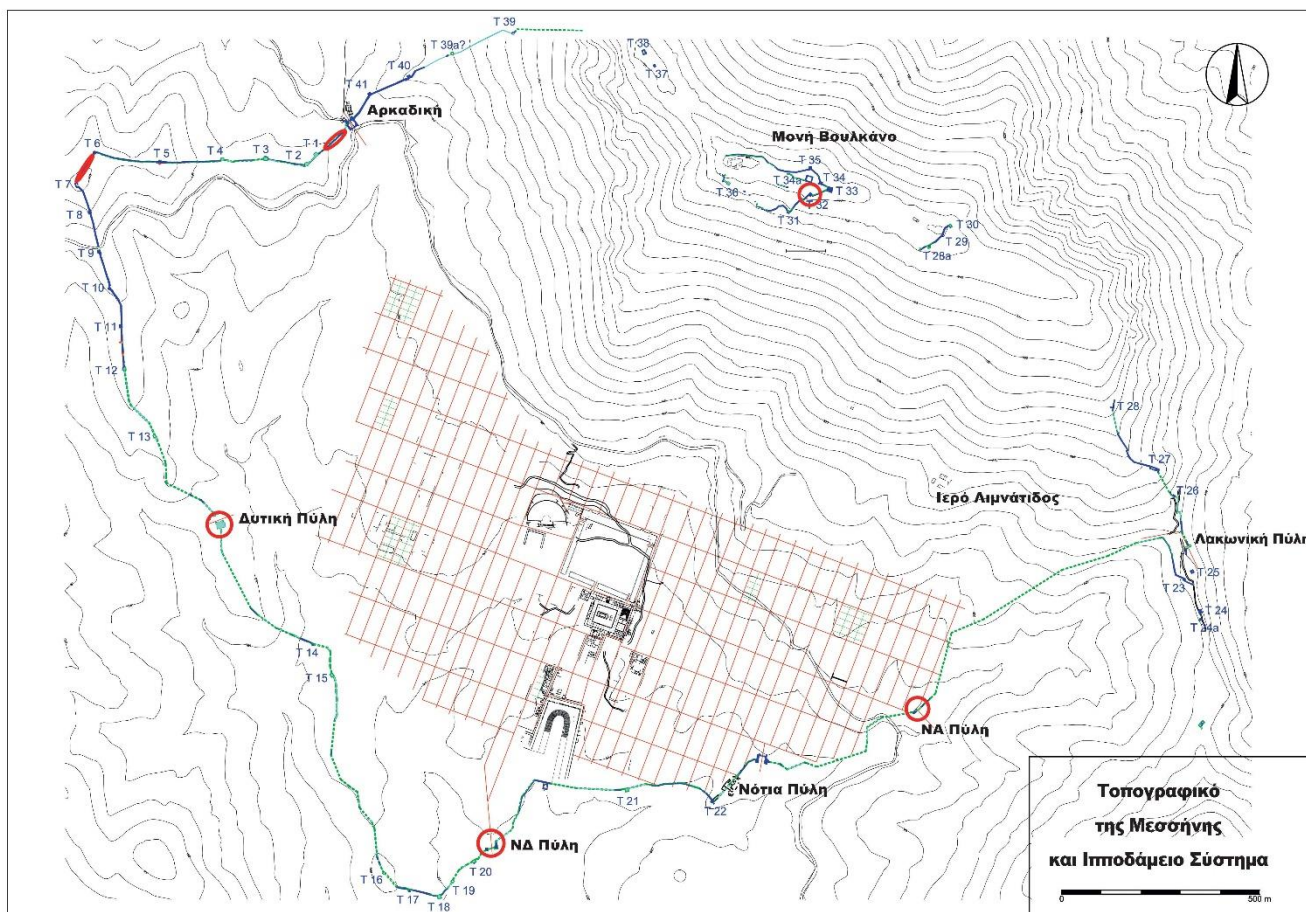


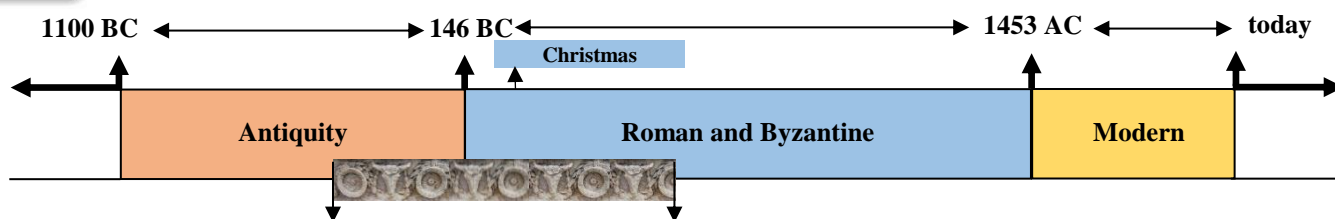
WORKSHEET - ORIENTATION



- Look at the planification of ancient Messene.
- Write on the compass the cardinal (*directions* north, east, south, and west, denoted by their initials N, E, S, and W).
- Locate the outline of the walls of the ancient city.



Use the timeline below to note the year that the city was built and the year that it was destroyed. Is this a long or a short period?



WORKSHEET – SUSTAINABILITY factors

Ancient Messene can be seen as a paradigm of sustainable development of a city, thus can be proved by its long period of prosperity.



Note on the planifications, points of sustainability. Please use the codification below:

ENVIRONMENT	SOCIETY	ECONOMY
Wf: Water flow	City: Cities relationship (gifts, tributes, ...)	Ec: economy, coins
Ws: Water supply	Ctz: citizen relations (meetings, receptions, feasts, ...)	J: Jobs, Occupations
Wd: Drains	Educ: education, education	T: Trade (imports, exports)
Bio: Biodiversity	SS: social system organisation	
BClim: Bioclimatic architecture	B: burials	
Re: Material Reuse		



One of the gates of ancient Messene “Arkadiki Pyli”, the gate towards Arkadia, another Department of Peloponnisos

FORTIFICATION

The city had a natural fortification – the mountain Ithomi - which was reinforced with walls, towers and gates. The wall of ancient Messene are 9.5 km long and made from large rectangular limestone quarried with the rocky volume of Ithomi..

URBAN PLAN

Ancient Messene was built according to the Hippodamian Plan based on the principles of ISONOMY (equality of law), ISOPOLITEIA (*the right of equal citizenship*) and ISOMOIRIA (*equality of distribution or portion*):

- neatly arranged, ordered, organized city, of lined up wide streets.
- Public space was to be clustered together in the center of the city. Shrines, theaters, government buildings, market space, and the agora (a central space where athletic, political, artistic, and spiritual activity took place) were all to be close together in the center of the city, enclosed by the grid of city streets.
- Same orientation of buildings
- Roads: Horizontal (east-west) and vertical (north-south)
- A basic idea of the Hippodamian Plan was that all citizens should have equal plots of land with access to public and sacred buildings.
- This urbanization system has been adapted to the geomorphological and climatic conditions of the area, harmoniously integrated into the natural environment.

WORKSHEET – ancient BATHS, use of water and ways of heating

You are at the late-roman hypocaust complex in the agora.

What was the use of this complex;

Answer:





Have a good look at the building and try to answer the following:

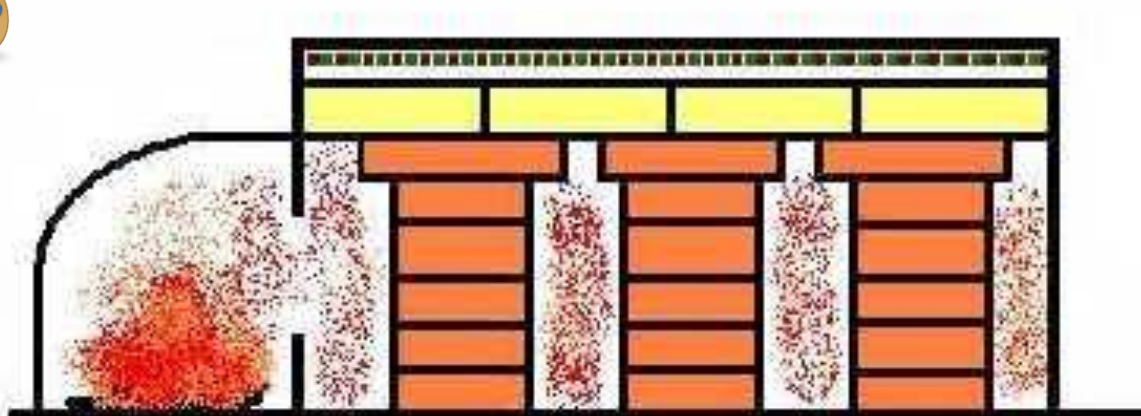


1. Which is the dominant building material?
2. Where this building material came from?
3. Did it have big ecological footprint?
4. How did the water of the baths boil?
5. Why is there a bath at the center of the market?
6. Who do you think used these baths?



The figure below illustrates how hypocaust complex work.

- What forms of energy can you enumerate (Gravitational, chemical, elastic, motion, thermal energy and temperature, etc)?
- Note on the schema, the points where energy transforms of energy? Mark them in the drawing



WORKSHEET – AGORA, Trade of heating

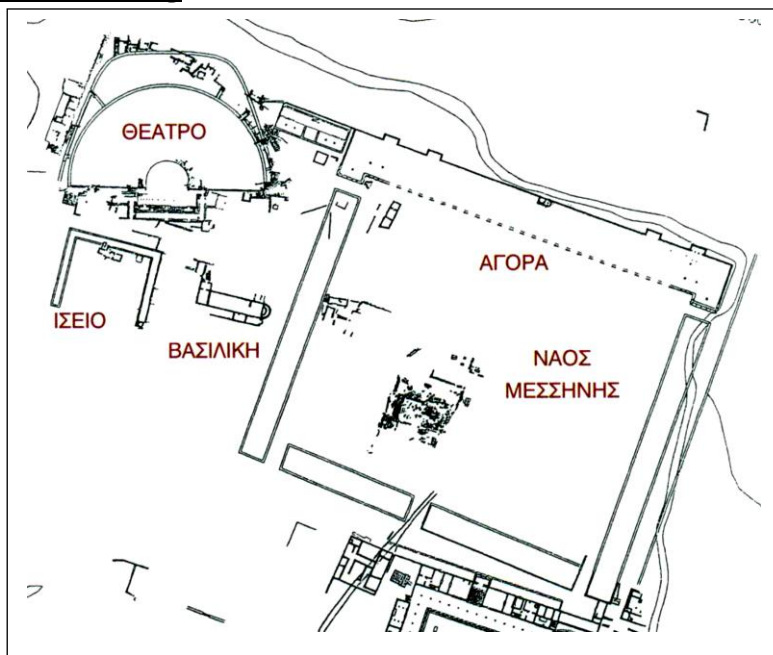
You are in the agora. Try to understand the Greek names of the places around you.



Discuss:

What activities were taking place in the agora?
It was only a market place? Why there was a sanctuary in the agora

Note on the planification, the exact place where someone could sell or buy products.



This coin on the right was found during the excavation in ancient Messene. What can we assume from this coin?

- Who is represented on the coin;

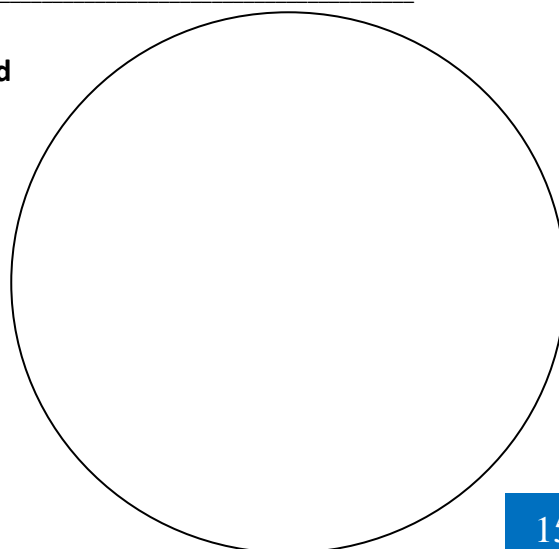
- What element of the coin helped you answering the previous question?

- Why has this personage been chosen to be represented;

- What kind of material do you think the currency was made of?;



Design a coin, as you propose it to be used today:



WORKSHEET – EXCAVATION canvas

Archaeologists bring to light remnants of some other era buried beneath the ground. When they are going to go on an excavation they demarcate the space they are going to excavate and divide it into squares five to five meters in size.

These squares are called canvas. Each grid is divided into smaller squares so that the find point of each finder can be accurately determined. Note the point by measuring the distance from two consecutive sides of the grid based on the horizons (eg, from east to north). The recordings on the canvas as well as the photographing of the findings are very important, because as the excavation progresses this image will be lost.



				2
	1			
			3	



Let's consider that during the excavation in ancient Mesene, the following 3 objects were found.

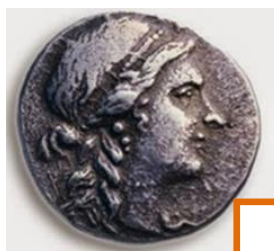
Try to find the spot of the canvas on the left where each object was found according to the information below.

The canvas is 5x5 m².

Can you write the number of each item as they have been marked during the excavation?



Upper part of a stone base found 0.5m from the north and 4 m from the west



Currency of ancient Messina, 1 m from the south and 3.5 m from the west

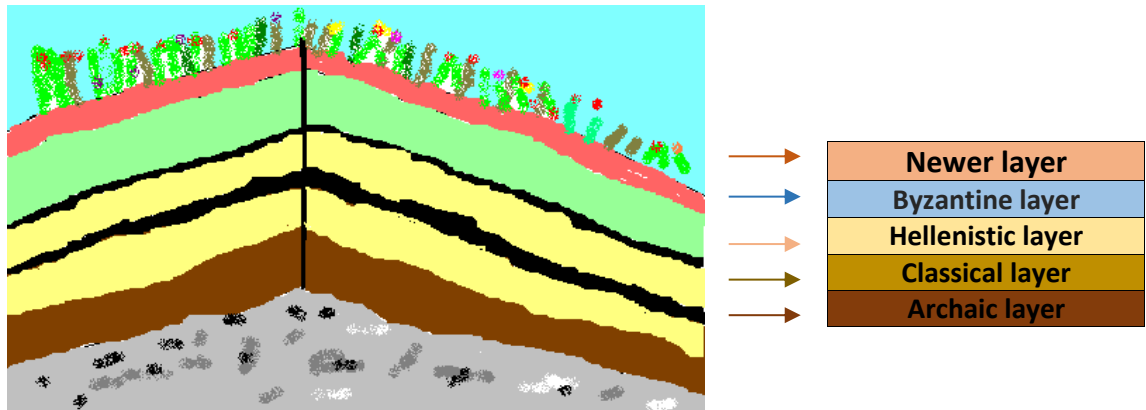


Clay tile warrior horseman at a distance of 1.50 m from the north and 3.50 m from the east

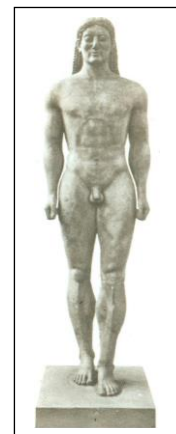
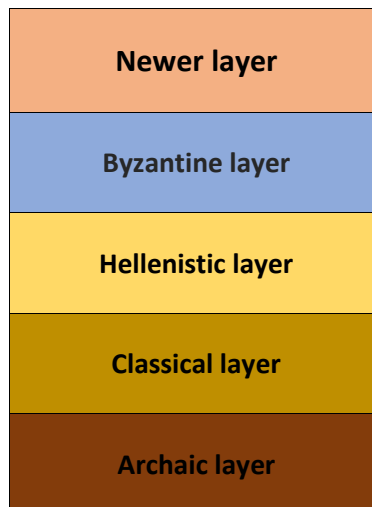
WORKSHEET – EXCAVATION process

During the excavation, an archaeologist discovers finds at different depths in the ground, in a different "archaeological layer". The layers of the soil testify to the time when the findings originate.

An example could be:



Assign the objects respective to the excavation layers that they were found:

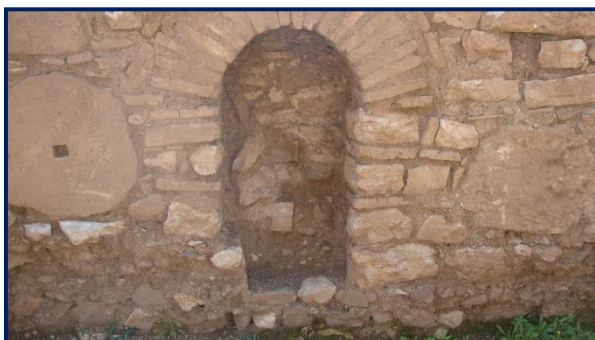


WORKSHEET – BUILDING MATERIALS

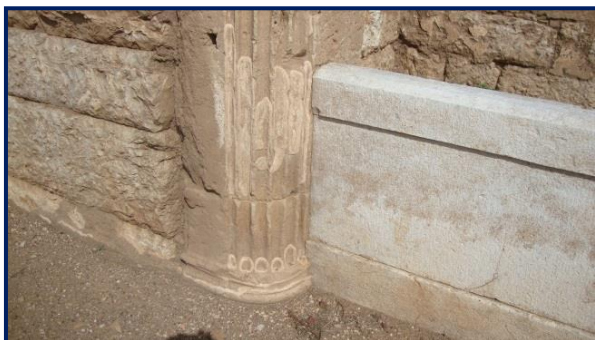


Try to identify the following photos during your visit in the archaeological site. Notice the different building materials.

1.



2.



3.



What kind of building materials have been used by the ancients?

a) _____ b) _____

c) _____ d) _____

e) _____ f) _____



- Can you identify a building material that has been re-used?
- State your opinion: How about re-using material in constructions.
- During mankind, a lot of buildings or pieces of art have been destroyed in order to man to use the materials for othe constructions or raw material.

WORKSHEET – AGORA – Time for reflection

The agora of ancient Messene was a place for meetings, conversations and exchange of ideas and points of view.

Let's make a little walk on the north stoa to discuss a subject that either bothers you or your school group.

Subject: _____



My point of view

Walk and Discussion



My point of view after the walk



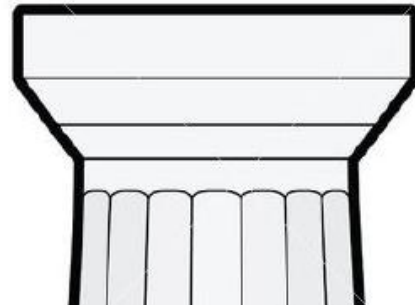
Questions for further discussion:

- What do you think bring the walk to a conversation;
- At ancient Greece, there were “philosophical walks”. Do you know something about them?

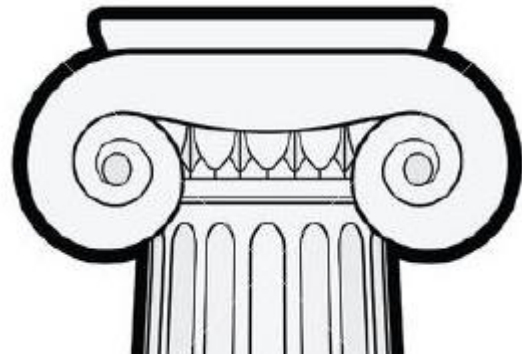


WORKSHEET – Architectural rhythms

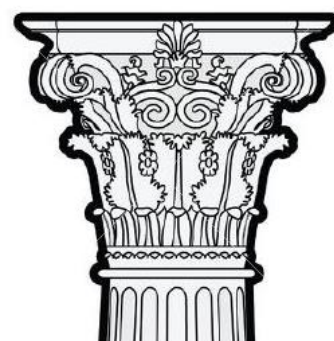
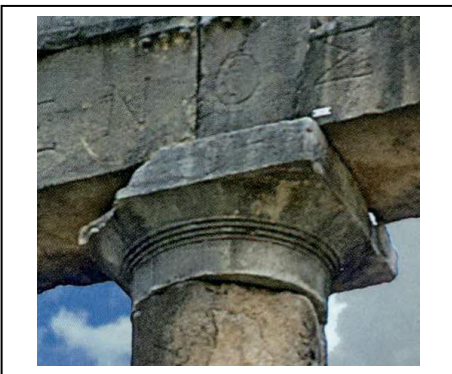
Try to connect the image on the left to the architectural design on the right:



Δωρικός ρυθμός



Ιωνικός ρυθμός



Κορινθιακός ρυθμός



These three rhythms have been used to ancient Messene public building. Try to observe and recognize them during your walk. Make photos too!!