**Sources**

**POWERPOINT NOTES**

1. Sources we can use to learn about the past

* Class discussion

1. Sources – Buildings still standing

* The Parthenon, Greek temple on the Acropolis in Athens
* The Hephaisteion, Greek temple in the Agora (ancient market place) in Athens

1. Sources – Archaeology

* Archaeologists find lots of objects from ancient Greece when they carry out excavations (digs)
* Recap what sorts of materials survive from the past
* Try to identify the pictures on the slide
  + Bronze helmet
  + Clay oil lamp
  + Glass perfume bottle
  + Silver coin
  + Gold earring
  + Marble container for cosmetics
  + Clay statuette (gift for the gods)

1. Sources – Archaeology: Pottery
   * Pottery survives very well and we have huge amounts of pottery from ancient Greece
   * Whole vases often survive in graves, but broken fragments are more common from other places such as excavated houses or public areas (market places or temples, for example)
     + On this slide there is a fragment from a krater (large pot for mixing wine and water) and a fragment from a drinking cup
   * Athenian pottery is painted with pictures, which tell us about myths and everyday life
     + The fragment from the krater has a picture of Herakles, the fragment from the cup has a picture of a Gorgon, the amphora (storage pot) shows a picture of a warrior leaving for war, the jug shows a boy with a miniature jug in his hand
   * Iconography means ‘reading pictures’ to understand what is happening in them
2. Sources – Epigraphy
   * A lot of inscriptions survive from ancient Greece and help us to understand the past
   * Epigraphy means ‘reading inscriptions’
   * Potters and painters sometimes signed their work with inscriptions, sometimes pots also have inscriptions giving details about their price
   * Grave stones tell us who graves belonged to
3. Sources – Literature
   * We have many written sources that survive from ancient Greece, on this slide you can see some of them – they have been translated into English
   * Types of literary sources that survive include; history, philosophy, drama, poetry, travel journals, medical writing

How accurate or truthful do you think some of these types of sources might be?