

WW/ Humanities Pieces

2020-2021

Ancient Architecture

by Dora Fortgang

Architecture is very important in understanding ancient civilizations. From 1600-146 B.C.E., architecture has evolved from mud brick to marble. In ancient China, people used architecture to keep out enemy invaders. People in ancient India made architecture to honor their gods. Ancient Greeks used architecture to show how skilled they were. Current architects borrow bits of ancient architecture in buildings like the White House and Capitol buildings.

In ancient China, architecture could show status. One of China's best pieces of architecture – the Great Wall of China – is 13,170 miles long. It was made of earth, rock, brick, limestone, and wood. Also, it was made to keep out enemy invaders and was expanded between different rulers. Some features of ancient Chinese architecture are walled compounds, raised pavilions, wooden columns, paneling, yellow-glazed roof tiles, and landscaped gardens. One of the most recognizable features of ancient Chinese architecture was the pagoda roof, which was designed to look like a mountaintop. There were certain features which were reserved for emperors, such as yellow roof tiles and stone dragons. Yellow was China's imperial color. Ancient Chinese architecture was much more detailed than one would imagine.

India was a tropical country, so their buildings were adapted to the weather. Some people believe second floors of houses were used as bedrooms because they were cooler at night, but most archeologists don't know much about them because the earliest Indian buildings were made of wood. But archeologists do believe ancient India had a good government because their cities were so well organized. Around the 4th century B.C.E, most Indian architecture was made of plain polished wood. However, in their temples ancient Indians made very rich stone depictions of such major gods as Vishnu, Shive, and Brahma. Ancient India lasted a long time and developed its architecture for honoring the gods.

Ancient Greeks typically used materials that lasted a long time. The ancient Greeks really liked using marble for their public buildings, but they did not always use long-lasting materials. The earliest Greek shrines were made of wood and mud brick, which were not very sustainable materials. There were three styles of Greek architecture going from simplest to most detailed: Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. Ancient Greek temples were made

My Cat

by Carter Erekson
(3rd grade)

My cat's name is...Kiki. You know why? I don't either. She loves quiet cuddles. She is as cuddly as a living stuffed animal. So be quiet!!!

She is sixteen years old. She doesn't like my little brother, Lucas, but she likes my little sister, Brinley, and me, Carter. Kiki runs under the bed a lot, because Lucas is REALLY loud.

Canoeing

by Nelson Witte
(5th grade)

It sways, it rolls, it
rocks. The wind
pulling farther and farther away.
For the loneliness is unbearable.
The cold of winter
is settling in.
I must head north to my village
before day's end.

How the Stars Came to Be

by Carter Erekson
(3rd grade)

Every night it was all dark until... all of the humans declared, "We need light! Light like fire." and when the herons heard this, they helped by poking holes in the sky.

The humans called them "stars," because the herons were the stars of the night. Whoo-hoo!!!!

only for admiring, and they didn't even let common folk in. One of the largest Greek temples was the Selenius temple in Sicily. It is 362 feet long, 164 feet wide, and has 48 columns made of fifty-ton blocks hoisted 60 feet in the air. Ancient Greek architecture was very detailed.

Ancient Greek architecture is unique because of their three styles: Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. Ancient Indians liked to show gods in their architecture. In ancient China, they used nature as inspiration for some buildings. Most ancient cultures put lots of religion in their architecture. A lot of architecture nowadays isn't anything like ancient architecture, but sometimes people still make buildings based on ancient designs.

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How the Sun Came to Be

by Nelson Witte
(5th grade)

Long, long ago, there was a meeting – a meeting of the gods. During this meeting, the gods discussed the problem of eternal darkness. Ethodomous, the panda god

Theo

by Dora Fortgang
(3rd grade)

Sometimes being an older sister is fun, but sometimes it's very annoying. My brother Theo is six, and in first grade. His teacher is Mrs. Baker. Even though Theo can be SUPER annoying, it's nice to have someone to play with whom I can touch. Because of the Coronavirus, I can't touch my friends.

In September I got an L.O.L Dollhouse. My brother LOVED it and always dragged me into playing with it. In his defense, sometimes I do want to play with it.

Theo loves Cheezits but whenever he has them, I try not to be too close because I HATE the smell. I don't like to eat Cheezits, but I would much rather eat them than him.

My brother is very shy when he meets new people, so there's a lot of silence (which I can normally break). My brother also whines a lot, and I hate it because it sounds as bad as nails on a chalkboard. I do not share a room with him (*Phew*). Sometimes my brother is so easy to make cry: he's as fragile as glass.

A Ball of Light

by Esa Erekson
(4th grade)

Once, it was always dark. No light ever shone, until the animals decided to do something about it. They were looking for what they could use, when they came upon the lions. "What shall we do?" they all cried to the lions, who always knew what they were doing.

The female lions took off their manes and wove the fur into a ball. Then they brought the ball up to the gods and asked for the blessing of light. They were accepted, and the gods placed their creation in the sky. It still glows like the embers of a fire today.

of victory, led the discussion. He told everyone he would fly up into the sky on the back of Youhaulis, his victory stallion, with a giant pumpkin. (In the ancient days, the pumpkin was the symbol of victory.) He said he would light the giant pumpkin on fire. He thought if the pumpkin shed light on the world it would be a victory for all.

All of the other gods agreed except one – Tomolobolus, panda god of darkness. He said, “This gets us nowhere. Then there will be eternal light.” Then Welcomour, the panda god of balance and Tomolobolas’ brother, said, “Well, why don’t we extinguish the pumpkin every so often?” And all the panda gods agreed. And so each of the 365 gods take turns lighting and extinguishing the pumpkin, each leaving at their very own specific time. That is why the hours of sunlight each day vary throughout the year.

Daisies

by Dora Fortgang
(3rd grade)

White and yellow,
thick and thin:
in grassy fields
surrounded by friends.

WHOOSH!

The wind makes them drift
like sailboats
on a stormy sea.

How Rainbows Came to Be

by Dora Fortgang
(3rd grade)

Once upon a time there was a village in what would be Mexico. The village was in the mountains and was always having weird weather. Sometimes the villagers would look up and see lines of color shooting through the sky. When this happened, they would call an alert and everyone would rush inside because seeing lines of color in the sky made them feel like a bunny that had just seen a wolf. A boy from their village had once tried to find the lines of color and he never came back. They were scared.

Little did they know that the creature making the lines didn’t want to hurt anyone. Here is his story. Our story starts out with Fredricko the chupacabra. Fredricko was a vicious little chupacabra, but one day Fredricko was playing with the other chupacabras. They heard thunder so all the chupacabras ran to their cave. Fredricko tripped on

Pizza Movie Night

by Carter Erekson
(3rd grade)

Every Friday possible,
we gather on the couch
to see a funny, special
movie. Netflix: either
renting or buying...
We eat cheese pizza
and drink ice-cold water
from bottles. The pizza
is as hot as the sun.

Autumn

by Esa Erekson
(4th grade)

On prairie cornfields,
grasshoppers jump as fast as jets.
The country sky's sure to feel
smooth and cool. Air smells
crisp and sweet:
Illinois.

Cats
fluffy, warm
meowing, purring, hissing
Maine Coon, Tabby, Rusty, Copper
barking, wagging, chasing
soft, fuzzy
dogs

Brothers
handsome, cool
building, writing, riding
Carter, boy, Brinley, girl
Caring, loving, annoying,
pretty, awesome
sisters

-- Carter Erekson

Girl
graceful, elegant
reading, gossiping, chatting

a rock, then *BAM*: a bolt of lightning hit him. Colors flashed and his body separated. Then it started to rain.

Fredricko's body came back together but it was not like before. He was big and fuzzy and colorful. He went back to the cave but the chupacabras did not recognize him. They called him color creature and attacked him. So now, every time there is light and rain, Fredricko shoots his lines of color to try to grab rain and sun so he can become a chupacabra again. Fredricko still does this today.

Esa's Stone

by Dora Fortgang
(3rd grade)

Esabella Erikson is ten years old, and lives in McCall, Idaho. She has a stone. She says, "My mom realized that when I'm working I move my hands, so over the weekend, she bought me something to hold onto." Esa thinks her stone is perfect for her. "It feels rubbery and that feels good to hold in my hands," she says. "It looks cool when you see it up close, and teal is my favorite color, so light green was a smart choice." Esa's stone is perfect and really comforts her.

Dora
smart, cool
singing, writing, playing
Hillsdale, Portland, Cheezits, snake
watching, playing, talking
annoying, anger
Theo

Dog
soft, cute
licking, loving, petting
fur, bone, claw, mouse
scratching, purring, snuggling
swift, fast
Cat

Sky
blue, cloudy
raining, sowing, hiding
cloud, air, grass, dirt
circling, rotating, growing

daughter, sister, son, brother
wrestling, playing, building
strong, helpful
Boy

-- Esa Erikson



Dora's Nutcracker

by Esa Erikson

Dora possesses a nutcracker that her aunt bought for her. She received it, "like, two years ago." She adds, "I was going to *The Nutcracker* with my cousin and my aunt, and we walked out during intermission."

Apparently, they found some little tables with people selling things. Dora picked out a nutcracker but it doesn't work. It's more of a decoration. She named it Bob.

Dora watched the rest of the show knowing that Bob was hers. Today, he sits on a wooden dresser in Dora's room, staring at everyone who walks by.

Lego Bridge

by Carter Erikson (3rd grade)

Legos make me feel happy.
Whenever I have a chance, I work on my

round, colorful
Earth

-- Dora Fortgang

Nelson's Panda

by Carter Erekson

Nelson Witte is a fifth grader in McCall, Idaho. He has a stuffed panda. "I got it on my birthday," he said. Nelson really loves his stuffed panda. It was a limited edition. His mom bought it for him.

Ancient Architecture

by Carter Erekson

Architecture helps archeologists understand the ancient world. From 4000 B.C. to 410 A.D., it evolved from mud bricks to marble. Ancient Egyptians had buildings to make tombs and temples. Greeks used engineering for style. Designers in Rome had complex water architecture. These ancient architectural techniques are visible today in buildings such as the Louvre and the White House.

In Egypt, the most important way to find out about the ancient culture is through their architecture. The first ever pyramid was the Step Pyramid. The Great Pyramid, which is a king's tomb, was once a step pyramid, until they added bricks to make it great. To make a tomb, Egyptians cut stone blocks, transported them to the pyramid, put them on the burial place, then finally polished it. Unlike pyramids, Egyptians' houses had small windows. Places to live were made from dried mud. Egyptians were very good at building.

Greek architecture was more complicated than that of previous cultures. Some Greek houses had three floors. They were always made of mud and bricks. Buildings the governments used were the *Tholos* and the *Bouluterion*. Many government buildings had columns. Types of Greek columns are Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. Architecture helps historians understand the ancient Greek culture.

Roman builders were influenced by Greek architecture. The Roman aqueducts had complex architecture. The aqueducts carried water around Rome and to the baths, which had a main room, an exercise yard, and dressing rooms. Romans also used water systems to get running water to their houses. Roman houses had a dining room called the *triclinium* and a shallow pool for rain called the *impluvium*. Architecture was not just for

latest creation. This time, it's a multicolored bridge. It is very colorful, with grey train tracks on it. My sister built all the scenery around it, including trees, a river, and a campsite. We worked really hard on this Lego bridge. We built a train track and a boxcar to go with it, because we were reading The Boxcar Children Book 1.

Ancient Religion

by Esabella Erekson

Religion is very important, because it helps historians know why some ancient people did things the way they did. Religion at the time made certain animals very special to the Ancient Egyptians. In ancient Greece, people always tried to please the gods. Religion in ancient Rome was very similar to the polytheistic religion in ancient Greece. There are many different religions today that would not be here without these ancient ones.

In ancient Egypt, religion guided the things people did throughout the year. Stories about Osiris taught humans how to plant and fertilize. Because of Bastet, cats were very important to the Ancient Egyptians. When a cat died, its owners would shave their eyebrows in grief. However, real animals, like cats, were not the only animals who were favored. Egyptians liked mythical animals too, such as the Sphinx. Ra was the head god. When Osiris died, thanks to his evil brother, Set, Isis tried to revive him. Ra sent a jackal-headed god to help her. Osiris ended up judging the dead in "The Afterlife." People were made into mummies to go there. When they were, their bodies shrunk. Ancient Egyptians are obsessed with their religion.

Ancient Greeks were always aware that the gods were around them. In early times, gods and goddesses were worshipped in natural places, such as caves. Zeus was the head god, but he was not perfect. He fell in love easily and often lied to his sister/wife, Hera. He also became angry with some mortals. When he did, he hurled lightning at them. Hera

designing houses, it was also for government buildings and religion. Because of domes, there could be a giant sphere in the Pantheon. A “shaft” is the main part of columns. The Roman columns resemble Greek columns with different styles. Roman architecture is more complicated than people think.

Roman architecture helped citizens live and work together. Architecture in Greece was very complicated because it reflected the Golden Ratio. Egyptians used architecture to decorate burial places and homes. Most ancient architecture influenced modern architects, who use columns and bricks in buildings today.

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The End by Dora Fortgang

Being sucked into the past.
Drafting to perfection.
Learning new things every class.
The feeling that I know more than my parents
overjoys me. Knowing that
I have another lesson makes me smile.
Knowing it's my last makes me frown.

may appear beautiful, but she was a cruel goddess, trying to punish the women Zeus loved. To please the gods, plays were done at festivals. Ancient Greek religion helps historians understand how ancient Greeks thought.

People today still know a lot about ancient Roman religion. The Romans had a god or goddess for everything. They even had a goddess of flowers, Flora. Every spring they celebrated her. In a house in Pompeii, archeologists found a statue of Lares, the god of houses. To make the gods happy, priests sacrificed animals at one of the most important rituals. The supreme god was Jupiter, and a statue of him (which was built out of terra cotta) was found with a statue of his wife, Juno. Ancient Roman religion was so important that lots of architecture was built to allow them to worship.

Ancient Roman religion was very disciplined. Greek gods were easily upset. Egyptians lived in less worry about their religion, since their gods were nice. Religion today would not be the same without the worship practiced by ancient civilizations.

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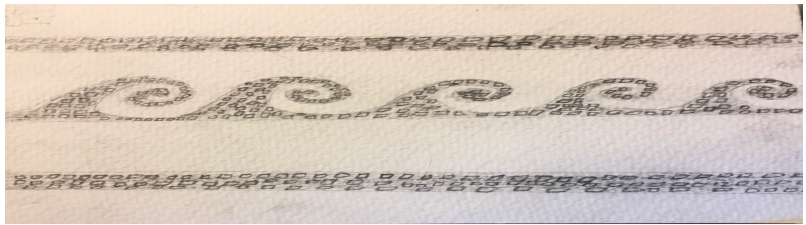
www.BritannicaKids.com: *Ancient Greek Religion*.

See *The 2021 Grecco-Roman Times* below:

The Grecco-Roman Times

dies Mercurii, III Juno MMXXI

Issue IX, Volume I



Peloponnesian War

by Isadora Nikostratos

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Persian Bandits!
by Demetria Floriana

Roman gods? Commentary
by Isadora Nikostratos

4

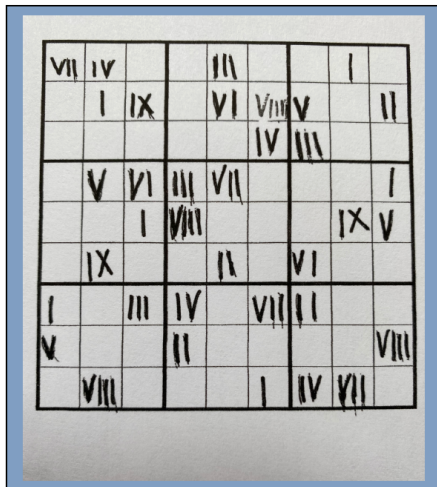
Olympics are Coming
by Demetria Floriana

Opinion on the War
by Cato Juvenalis

Letter to the Editor
from Isadora Nikostratos

Sparta told us Athenians to stop our cultural and political progress. We have refused, and so a war has started. Sparta has set our countryside on fire, and we are all dying from the plague. Our labor force is weakening from the number of slaves who are escaping in all the commotion.

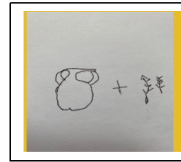
The war is at a deadlock, meaning no one seems to be winning. It is the year CDXLVI, and the war has been going on for XV years. The oracle at Delphi has told us to build a wooden wall to protect ourselves. Soldiers will begin building the wall of wooden triremes immediately.



Roman Sudoku

answer key on page IV

Buy a bag of flour and some wine



Only III Drachmas
...come to the Agora to
get your offer today!

Open at the hour of I in the morning until XII

Aqueducts

by Cato Juvenalis

The Romans are building a new aqueduct to bring water to the city.

Architects build a wooden frame, placing blocks around the structure and then removing the frame. Aqueducts are used for moving water to Rome by transporting it on long bridges.

Fresh sparkling mountain water glides down the bridges to the houses and Baths of Rome.

There are already many other aqueducts in Rome. One of these is the Aqueduct of Nero.

Storm of Doom

by Demetria Floriana

Scouts have been sent to the countryside, and it is confirmed that a huge storm, filled with lightning and thunder, is on the way. This storm is probably caused by Zeus.

Citizens still don't know what has angered him, but everyone is trying to figure it out.

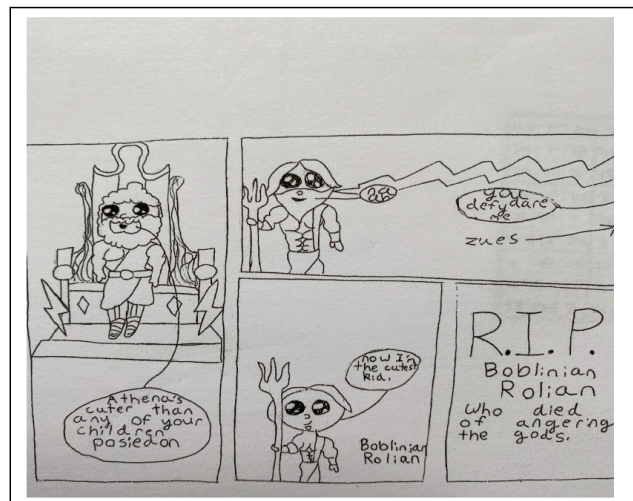
Make sure to keep everyone inside and make your houses extra safe by boarding up any openings. If possible, go to any temple and make an offering of barley and wine to Zeus.

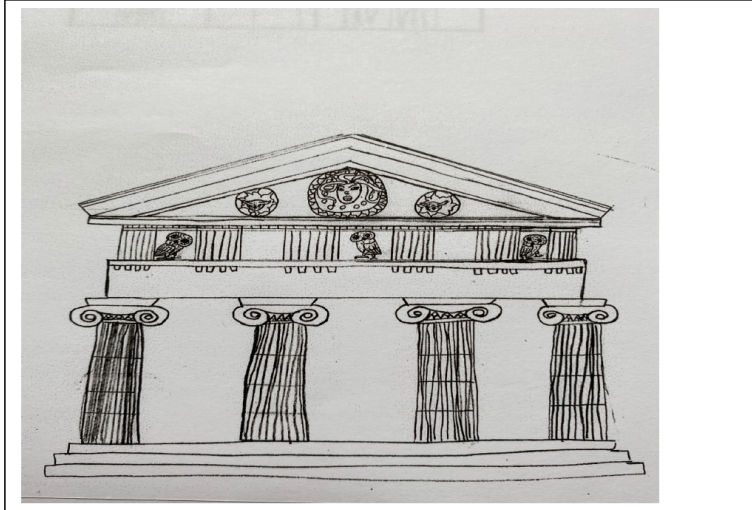
TERRIBLE TOGAS



Only V Drachmas
Sold in the most narrow
alleyway in the Agora

no refunds: returns *ONLY* if you pay
M drachmas



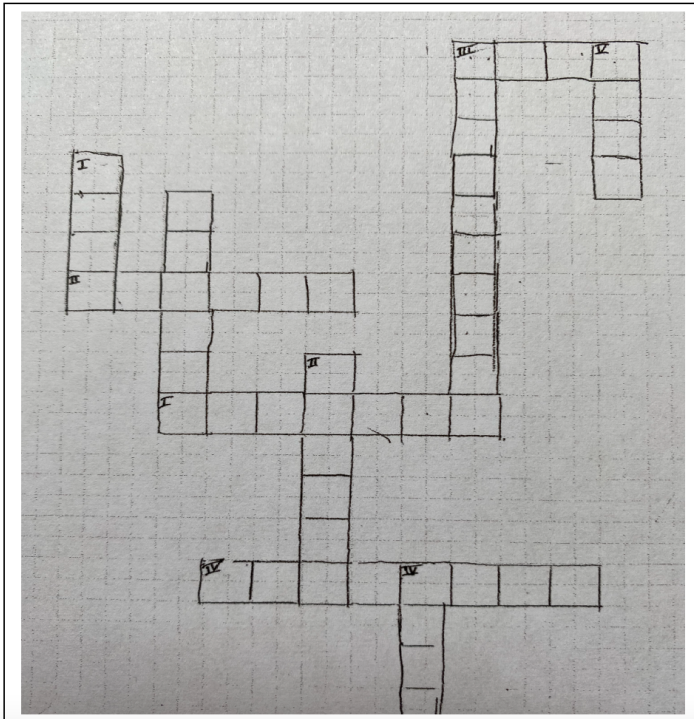


Persian Bandits!

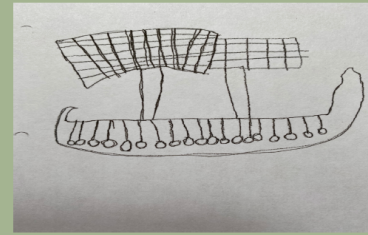
by Demetria Floriana

A group of bandits known to be Persian have been stealing statues and offerings from the following temples: The Parthenon, The Temple of Zeus, and The Temple of Hephaestus. The gods will be angry if this keeps going on. Temple priests and nymphs who take care of the temples have been going crazy.

Citizens' opinion is they're trying to take away our luck for the Persian War. The government has not been known to be doing anything about this currently. All citizens should be on high alert. If the gods are not receiving our offerings, they may not help us with normal activities like planting crops.



Come get your TRIREMES!



Each fits LXXII rowers
*Made out of the finest cedar in the
 Mediterranean area*

VII Via Juno
 VIII ante meridiem to X post meridiem

Roman gods?

by Isadora Nikostratos

The Romans are doing most awful things. They are a young civilization and they can't think of anything themselves! They're just big copycats!

However, the worst thing of all is religion. They are stealing our Pantheon. They also give their gods horrible "Latin" names.

Zeus becomes "Jupiter," Hera becomes "Juno," Aphrodite becomes "Venus," and so on!

We Greeks must do something. We are men of action, not of leisurely pursuits! We won't let the Romans get the best of us!

CROSSWORD CLUES

DOWN:

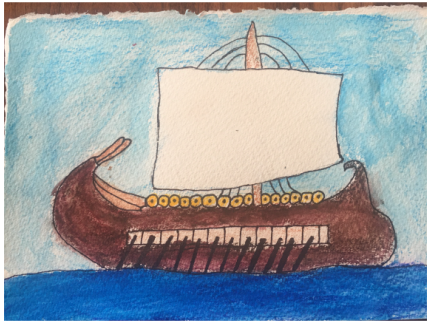
6. King of the gods
7. Messenger of the gods
8. _____ is the god of crafts.
9. _____ is the goddess who comes down the rainbow.
10. god of war

ACROSS:

5. The huntress goddess
6. Moon goddess
7. Queen of the gods
8. _____ is ruler of the sea

UP:

2. god of music



The Olympics are Upon Us
by Demetria Floriana

The Olympics are soon, so all citizens are rushing to Olympia to watch.

The sports played this year will be running, jumping, boxing, wrestling, and discus throwing.

Our champion from Athens has sadly died at the Roman Coliseum, so this year's Olympics are very important.

The Marathon, which is XXVI miles, will determine the new Olympic champion.

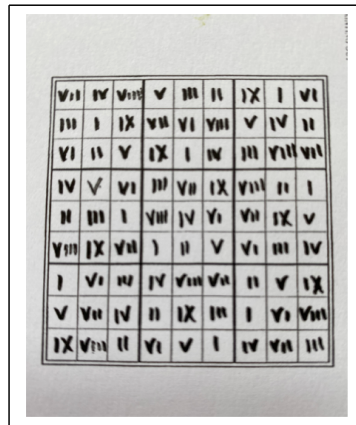
Opinion

by Cato Juvenalis

The Peloponnesians are coming! I think we should make our armies and triremes better. If we do, we might win the war.

Our allies might help us, but we will have to fight our hardest. The Peloponnesians are coming from Sparta.

The oracle said we Athenians should build wooden walls. So we will build walls out of ships to try to win.



The Grecco-Roman Times

Issue IX, Volume I

**dies Mercurii, III Juno
MMXXI**

Reporters & Editors:

Cato JuvenalisCarter Erikson

Isadora NikostratosEsa Erikson

Demetria Floriana.....Dora Fortgang

Advertisements: all WW Humanities Students

The North Fork School 2021

To the Editor:

Okay, wise guy. I get that you like a little drama, but this is too much! Our children are traumatized!

I will not allow you to worry our children about politics or gossip! I will pay you to stop.

They are watching for war, robbers, lunatics selling bad clothing in dark alleyways, and so on. Fix your editing!

Disliking your paper,
Isadora Nikostratos

CROSSWORD Answers

DOWN:

1. Zeus
2. Hermes
3. Hephaestus
4. Iris
5. Ares

ACROSS:

1. Artemis
2. Selene
3. Hera
4. Poseidon

UP:

1. Apollo

Grecco-Roman Times Issue IX; Volume I