

SECTION 2

Greece, A Land Between Seas

Lesson 8

Land Between Seas

When you have finished this lesson, you should be able to describe the geography of Greece.

You should be able to tell how the location and geography of Corinth made it a very important city.

STUDY

bay – A part of a sea or lake reaching into the land.

Corinthians (kə rin' thē ənz) – The people who live at Corinth.

gulf – A large bay.

isthmus (is' mæs) – A narrow strip of land joining two larger bodies of land. An isthmus has water on both sides.

peninsula (pə nin' sə læ) – A body of land with water almost all around it.

port – A good place along a sea for ships to stop.

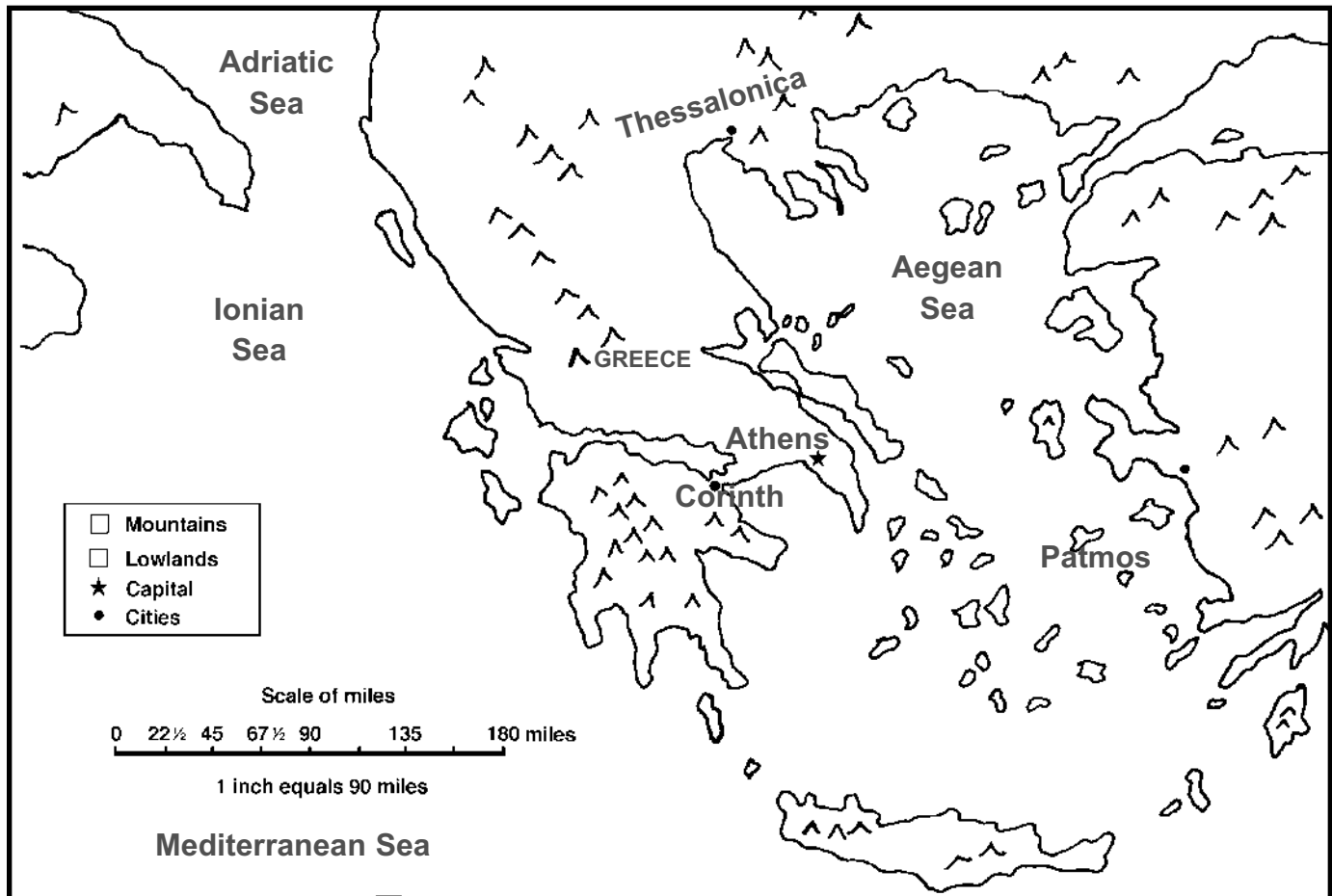
sea breezes – Wind blowing from the sea to land.



Look at the map on page 134 to do this activity.

- Label these places on the map: Greece, Ionian Sea, Aegean Sea, Adriatic Sea, Mediterranean Sea, and Patmos.
- Write *Corinth*, *Athens*, and *Thessalonica* in the right places on your map.
 - Color the mountain areas green.
 - In the key, color the little box beside the word *Mountains* green.
 - Color the lowland areas yellow.

Map 1



- In the key, color the little box beside the word *lowlands* yellow.
- Put a red dot on the isthmus to show the west port of Corinth.
- Put a blue dot on the isthmus to show the east port of Corinth.



Study Map 1 to complete the sentence.

3. A ship from Thessalonica entering Corinth's east port must pass through the _____

Aegean Sea.



Read pages 134-137. Circle the correct choice.

4. The geography of Greece is mostly mountains gulf, lowlands.
5. Greece is a bay, gulf, peninsula.
6. Because Greece's coast is very crooked, it has many gulfs, bays valleys.

- The old city of Corinth was on an ocean, **isthmus** island.
- Greece has a mild climate because of **mountains, sea breezes, lowlands**.



Answer these questions.

- What is on both sides of Corinth that made it a great trading city?

two seas OR two ports

- Why was Corinth a good place for spreading the Gospel?

People came there from many lands. They could carry the story of Jesus to their homelands.

We Remember



Match these.

- | | | | |
|-----|----------|------------|--|
| 11. | d | Jews | a. carried lunch in a srip |
| 12. | a | shepherd | b. a piece of cloth tied around the head |
| 13. | f | tithe | c. a respected Jewish teacher |
| 14. | b | turban | d. longed to be free from the Romans |
| 15. | g | phylactery | e. a flowing piece of cloth |
| 16. | c | rabbi | f. the part belonging to God |
| 17. | e | veil | g. a box tied to a Jew's arm or forehead that had parts of the Law in it |

Lesson 9

Communities at Corinth

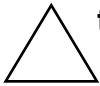
When you have finished this lesson, you should be able to understand how sailors used the Isthmus of Corinth as a shortcut in their travels.

STUDY

canal – A ditch dug for water to flow through. Small canals are made for irrigating crops. Large canals are made for ships to go through.

cargo – Load of goods carried by a ship.

toll – Money paid for the use of something.



tramway – A track for moving things.



Read pages 139-143 in the textbook. Write *I* if the sentence describes an *isthmus*, *C* if it describes a *canal*, or *T* if it describes a *tramway*.

1. T A stone track that looked like a narrow road.
2. I Narrow strip of land joining two larger areas of land.
3. T In Bible times it saved ships a long, dangerous trip around Greece.
4. I It had seas on both sides and made Corinth an important trading city.
5. C The Romans once tried to build one, but the job was too big.
6. I Corinth became an important trading center because it was one.
7. T Slaves dragged ships across it on wooden rollers.
8. C Since it was built, ships take a shortcut through Greece by water.



On the map on page 136, find the ports on the east and west sides of the isthmus. Look up the names in your glossary at the end of your textbook. Write the words. Learn to say them. Say them to your teacher when you have learned them.

○ 9. Cenchrea

Lechaeum

We Remember



Put a check (✓) in front of the sentences that are true.

10. The Ionian Sea is on the west coast of Greece.

11. An isthmus has water only on one side.
12. Greece is a peninsula.
13. Greece’s coastline is very crooked and has many bays.
14. The geography of Greece is mostly flatlands.
15. Sea breezes help to give Greece a mild climate.
16. The seas on both sides of Corinth helped it become a great trading city.
17. Corinth was a good place to spread the Gospel because people came there from many lands and could take the Gospel back to their homes.
18. Greece has a lot of farmland.

Lesson 10

How Corinth Grew

When you have finished this lesson, you should understand more about manufacturing.

STUDY

bronze (bränz) – A hard metal made of copper and tin or copper and other soft metals.

clay – A sticky kind of earth that hardens when it is baked.

exports – The goods sent out of a country to be sold in another country.

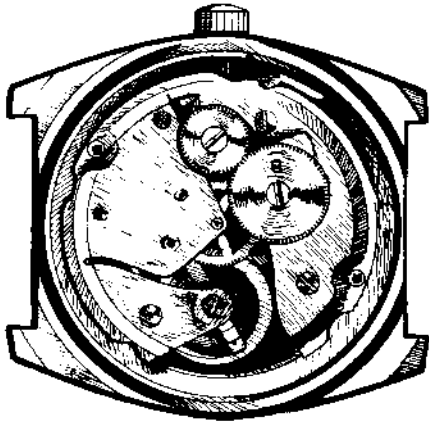
imports – Goods brought into a country from another country.

manufacturing (man’ yə fak chər ing) – Making useful goods from raw materials.

profit – The extra money a person gains from the things he sells after the expenses are subtracted.

raw material – A natural resource or other material used for manufacturing.





A watch is made from about the same amount of stainless steel as a teaspoon. If you went to a store, which one would cost more? The watch? Yes, it might cost 25 or even 30 dollars, while the teaspoon might cost only 60 cents.

Why is the watch worth so much more? For one thing, skilled workers spent a lot more time making the watch. They have to be paid for the time they work. When the watch is sold, the price has to be high enough to pay the workers, to pay for the stainless steel, and to give the person who sells the watch a profit.



Read pages 143-147. Circle the correct choices.

1. Tin and copper are **raw materials**, clay, exports.
2. Making goods from raw materials is called **importing**, **manufacturing**.
3. The extra money made on each manufactured piece is called **bronze**, **profit**.
4. One raw material found at Corinth was **black clay**, **white clay**, tin.
5. The people at Corinth made a living by trading manufactured exports for the **exports**, **imports**, clay they needed.
6. The Corinthians used clay to manufacture **raw materials**, **pottery**, ships.
7. Corinth became an important trading center because it was near two **seas**, **canals**, **agoras** and because it was on an **sea**, **agora**, **isthmus**.



Number the steps in order to show how a manufacturing business grows.

Use page 144 to help you. The first one is done for you.

8. 2 Worker melts tin and copper to make bronze.
- 4 Raw materials are enough to make two shovels.
- 6 Worker makes enough profit to buy raw materials for three more shovels.
- 1 Worker buys raw materials for shovels.
- 3 Worker pounds hot bronze into the shapes of shovels.
- 5 Worker sells the shovels.

We Remember



Do these activities.

9. Write three things telling what the land in Greece is like.

Any three: It has many mountains. It has a crooked coastline. It has very little farmland. It is an isthmus. It is a peninsula.

10. Write one way women's clothing differed from men's clothing in Palestine.

Any one: Women wore longer tunic-coats, veils instead of turbans, and more brightly colored clothing.

11. Write two things telling what the isthmus of Greece is like.

Any two: A narrow strip of land joins two larger areas of land. Two seas almost meet there. It has two ports. Corinth is on it.



Circle the correct choice.

12. The **tramway** canal near Corinth was used in old times to get things across the **isthmus** peninsula.
13. After the **tramway**, **canal** was built, ships could sail through Greece.
14. **Slaves**, **Donkeys** had to pull ships across the tramway.
15. The Romans tried to build a **tramway**, **canal**, but the job was too big.
16. Cenchrea and Lechaeum were two ports near **Rome**, **Corinth**.

Lesson 11

Quiz 2

Are you ready for the quiz?

- Do you know the meanings of all the Section 2 study words?
- Do you know the answers to all of the *We Remember* sections in Section 2?
- Do you know about the geography of Greece?
- Do you know why the location and geography of Corinth made it an important trading center and a good place to spread the Gospel?



When you are ready, ask your teacher for Quiz 2.

SECTION 3

Life in Corinth

Lesson 12

A Trip to the City

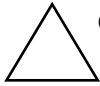
When you have finished this lesson, you should be able to tell about Greek life and customs during the time of Paul.

You should be able to name two special ways God prepared the world for the spread of the Gospel.

STUDY

agora (ɑ' gə rə) – The marketplace in Greece long ago. The agora was the place where the Greeks had important meetings.

denarius (də nɑr' ē əs) – A small coin used by the Romans and the nations they ruled. In the Bible a denarius is called a penny. A denarius was good pay for a day of work.



emperor – A ruler over a group of countries.



Read pages 147-150 in your textbook. Complete the sentences.

1. The many good roads Romans built helped Paul spread the Gospel all over the world.
2. To keep the roads dry, the Romans built ditches by their roads.
3. An agora is a Greek marketplace.
4. Aquila and Priscilla moved from Rome to Corinth.
5. The money a person gains from selling his goods is profit.



Do these activities. Use your Bible and textbook.

6. Study Matthew 22:18-22. The penny Jesus asked to see had the image of Caesar, the ruler of Rome, on it. The Romans would have called this penny a denarius.
7. In Luke 10:35, read about the money the Good Samaritan paid the innkeeper for taking care of the sick man. The Good Samaritan paid the innkeeper two pence. *Pence* means “pennies.” The Good Samaritan likely worked two **hours**, **(days)** **weeks** for this money, because a denarius was the pay for one day’s work.

8. Study John 12:3-5. Mary anointed Jesus' feet with perfume worth 300 pence. To earn this much money in Bible times, a man would have worked 300 days, which is almost a **week, month, year**.

We Remember



Circle the correct choice.

9. The world's saltiest body of water is the **Sea of Galilee, Dead Sea**.
10. A good stopping place for ships is a **peninsula, port**.
11. Someone who manufactures something **makes, imports** it.
12. The first five books of the Bible that Jewish boys studied were called **the Law of Moses, the bar mitzvah**.
13. A measure in Bible times that was a little over half a bushel was called a **bargain, an ephah**.



Use words from the list to complete the sentences.

raisins Pool of Siloam Unleavened Bread white clay tin

14. Two raw materials are tin and white clay.
15. Vineyard workers dried grapes to make raisins.
16. In the Feast of Unleavened Bread, a lamb was eaten with flat, hard bread and bitter herbs.
17. A tunnel fed fresh spring water to the Pool of Siloam.



Ask your teacher if you should do any activities for pages 151-155: "Worship at Corinth"; "Games on the Isthmus."