

THE

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30

HORRIBLE HISTORIES

THE
GROOVY GREEKS

COLLECTION

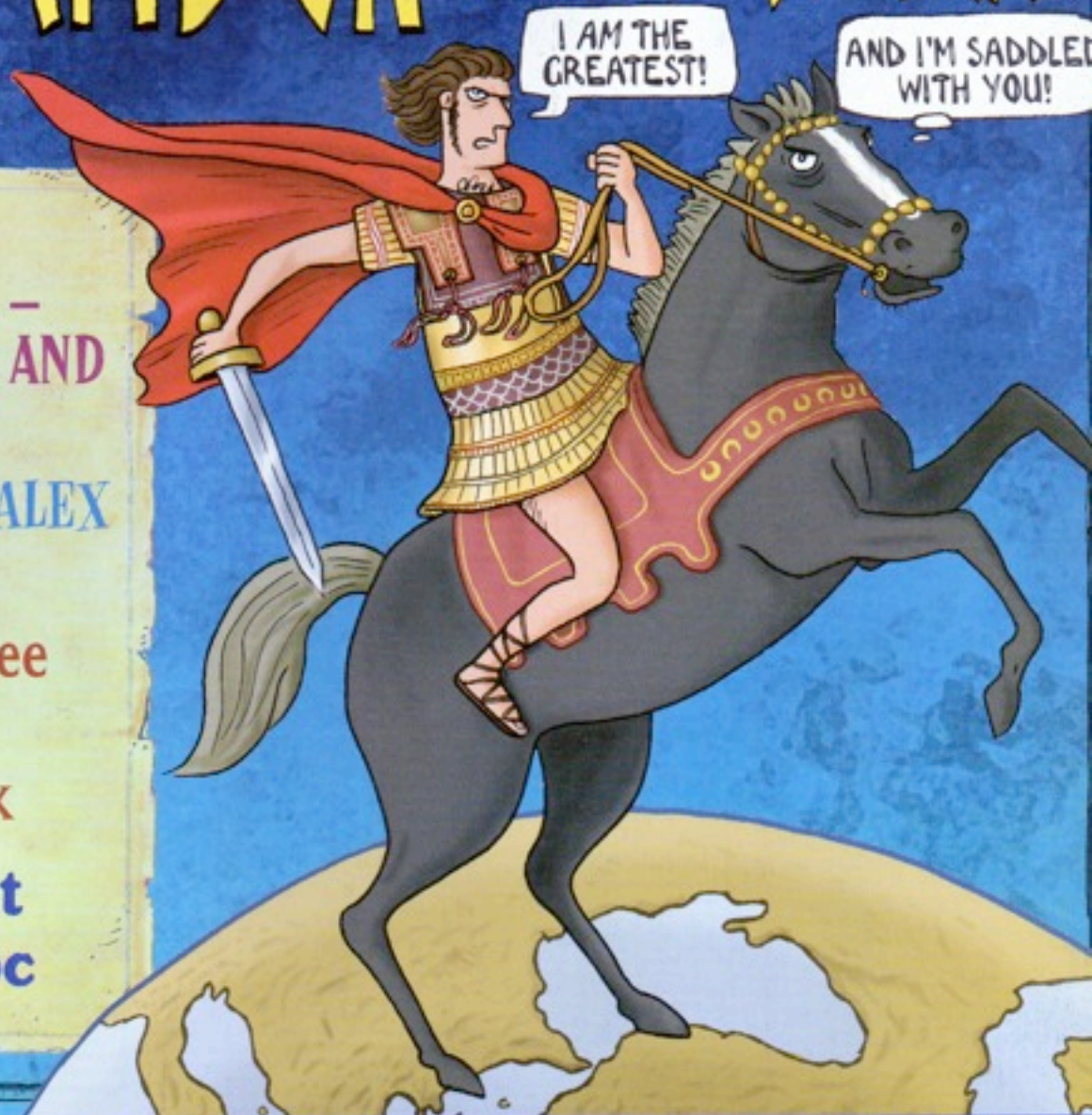
ALEXANDER THE NOT-SO-GREAT

MASSACRING
MACEDONIANS –
IT'S AWFUL AL AND
HIS PONY PAL!

PORT IN PERIL: ALEX
FLATTENS TYRE

Party pukers: see
thinkers drink
themselves sick

Dare to visit
a deadly doc



BASED ON THE BEST-SELLING BOOKS WRITTEN BY TERRY DEARY AND ILLUSTRATED BY MARTIN BROWN

THE GROOVY GREEKS

ALEXANDER THE NOT-SO-GREAT

The Greeks are back with a big idea – they're going to grab an empire. So get out of Alexander's way, he's sure to lose his temper!



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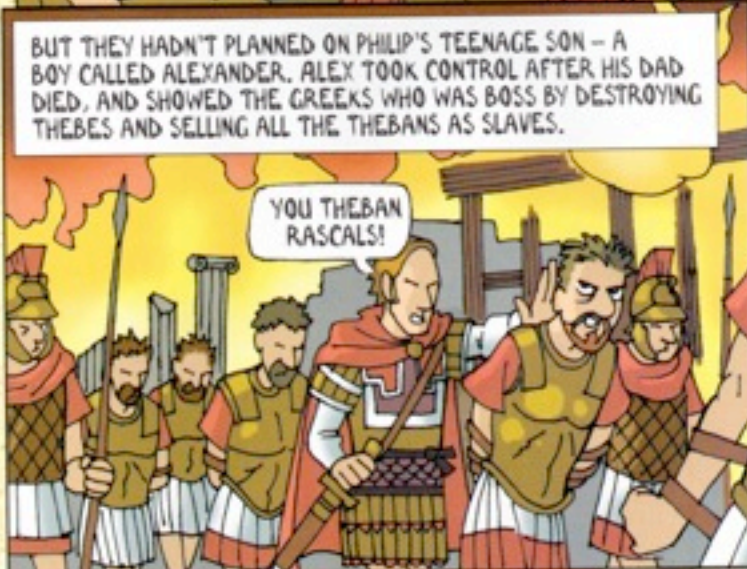
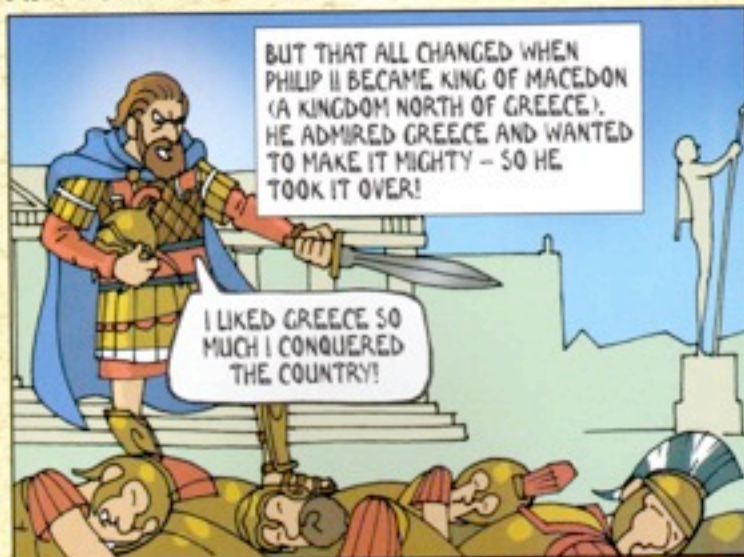
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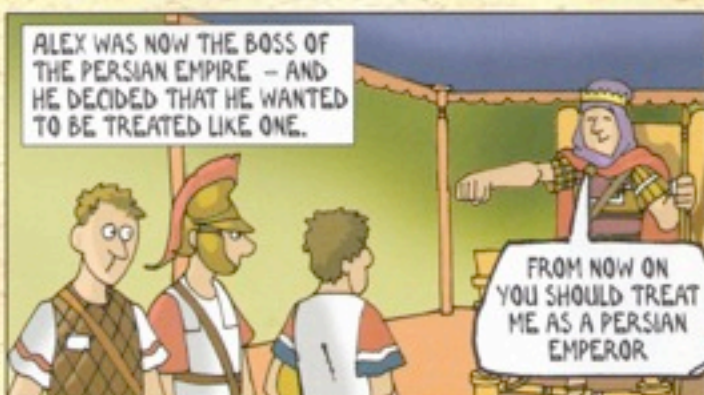
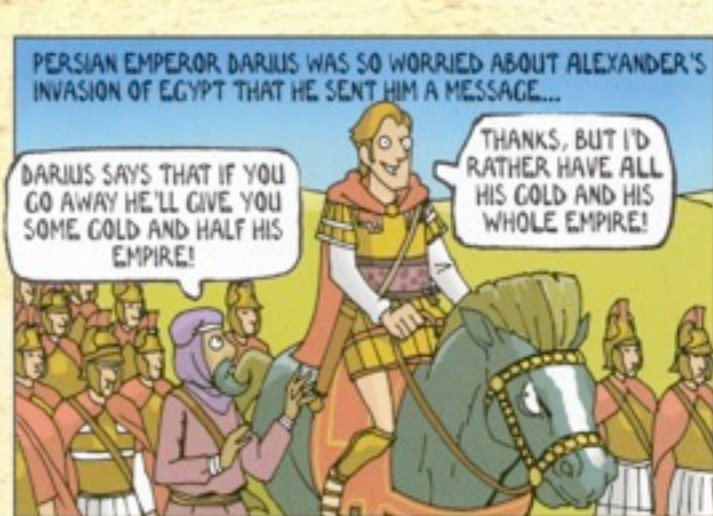
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Greece Lightning!

WHEN ALEXANDER THE GREAT WANTED AN EMPIRE, HE JUST WENT OUT AND GRABBED ONE. ALEXANDER DIDN'T STOP TILL HE DROPPED!





PERSIA WASN'T ENOUGH FOR ALEX. HE WANTED MORE, SO HE LED HIS ARMY FARTHER EAST - INTO INDIA. HE BATTLED INDIAN PRINCES - AND THEIR ELEPHANTS!



IT WASN'T THE INDIANS WHO STOPPED ALEX, THOUGH - IT WAS HIS OWN ARMY. HIS SOLDIERS GOT HOMESICK AND REFUSED TO GO ANY FURTHER...

WANT INDIA!



...SO ALEX HAD TO TURN AROUND AND MARCH BACK TO PERSIA.

ALEX AND HIS MEN SPREAD GREEK IDEAS AND ART WHEREVER THEY WENT. ALEX ALSO TRIED TO GET THE GREEKS TO PICK UP SOME PERSIAN CUSTOMS...



BUT ALEX'S NEW IDEAS DIDN'T STOP THERE. HE STARTED DRINKING A LOT OF WINE AND DECLARED THAT HE WAS A GOD!



AS SOON AS ALEX SNUFFED IT, HIS GENERALS STARTED SCRAPPING OVER PIECES OF THE EMPIRE THAT THEY WANTED FOR THEMSELVES. WITHIN A COUPLE OF CENTURIES, GREECE AND MUCH OF ALEX'S OLD EMPIRE HAD BEEN CONQUERED BY GREECE'S RIVALS - THE ROTTEN ROMANS.



Incredible Al

Meet the mighty-but-mean Alexander the Great
– he created an empire, then died in a state!



Teachers might say Alexander was the greatest Greek ever. Well, they'd be doubly wrong. Alex wasn't Greek – he was a Macedonian. And the greatest? Well, in a way.

For starters, he led his army on an awesome military campaign through western Asia and turned this huge area into his very own empire – all before he was 32!

Well, if you believe some of the stories people told about him, Alex was a god in human form who went everywhere with his best pal and his favourite horse, murdered his mates, married a beautiful princess, wore ladies' dresses in battle... and died after a ten-day party!

The truth is, incredible Al was also incredibly awful.

WHY WAS HE SO GREAT?

SO?

BLIMEY!

WHEN ALEX ATTACKS

If more people knew about Alexander the Great's gruesome deeds, maybe they wouldn't think he was so great after all...

TYRE TORTURER

It took Alex eight tough months to take the city of Tyre in the eastern Mediterranean. Afterwards he relaxed... by having 2000 Tyrians crucified on the city's beaches.



PERSIAN PUNISHER

After capturing Gaza (south of Tyre), Al grabbed the city's governor. He had the man tied by his heels to a horse and then dragged through the streets.



MATE MANGLER

Alex got drunk one evening... and killed his friend Cleitus with a spear. Why? Because Cleitus said kind things about Alex's dad – and Alex got jealous!

BOY BEATER

Once, after a boar hunt, Alex had a boy whipped – for killing a boar before Alex managed to! (The boy had only killed it because it was charging at Alex.) The boy was so upset, he and some others plotted to kill Alex – but Alex found out and had them killed. What a boar!



Alexander went everywhere with a buddy called Hephaestion. When Hephaestion died, Alex went mad with sorrow. He cut off all

his hair – and then gave all the horses in his army a savage haircut too. (Maybe he did it because Heph had been his 'mane' man?)



TALK ABOUT A BAD HAIR DAY!

Al's Pals...

Two of Alex's best buddies – one bold and beefy, the other mind-bogglingly brainy!

BUCEPHALUS

(say *bew-SEFF-a-lus*) This horse was adored by Alex. When the two first met, Buce was a crazy creature. Alex boasted that he could master the horse. He'd worked out the problem – Buce was afraid of his own shadow!



Alex turned the horse to face the sun. After that, taming Buce was easy. (At least that's what the legend says...)

Battling beast

Alex rode his favourite horse in several battles, and sat on him when having his portrait made.

Once, a hill tribe called the Uxians captured Bucephalus. Alex was so upset he threatened to kill all the Uxians – unless they returned Buce. (It would be an Uxian reduction!) Luckily for Buce, they knew Alex meant it – so they gave him back.

Did you know?

'Bucephalus' is Greek for 'ox head'. Buce was given the name because his head was so broad and strong. The Greeks didn't mind that the horse had such a beefy bonce – they thought it made him look majestic.

Sadly, Alex's beloved Buce was killed in battle in 326BC. Alex was so upset, he founded a new town and named it Bucephala after his four-legged friend.

ARISTOTLE

Imagine being taught by the brainiest teacher in the whole country. What a nightmare!

That's what happened to Alex. His teacher was Aristotle, one of Greece's biggest brainboxes.

Crackpot swot

Although he was brilliant, Aristotle did have a few odd ideas. He said that the gods made men to rule the world... but women and

slaves could not even think because they had such weak brains!

Potty, of course. But most of Ari's ideas were awesome, and that's why he's known as 'The Father of Science' today.

For one thing, he invented the camera obscura – a sort of camera. (Find out how to make one yourself on p20.)



THAT'S IT ALEXANDER, HOLD IT THERE... AND ... SMILE!



Did you know?

Before Aristotle, Alex was taught by another clever-clogs called Leonidas. One day Alex was wasteful with a handful of incense, a spicy powder used in religious rituals. Leo grumpily said, 'When you've conquered the spice-growing lands, you can throw away all the incense you like. Till then, don't waste it.'

Many years later, Alex did conquer a spice-trading port. And he sent a special present back home to Leo... 18 tonnes of spice!

Teacher's pets

Aristotle was an animal lover. Well, he loved carving them up to see how they worked! As Alexander conquered the world, he sent exotic animals back to his old teacher as presents. Ari enjoyed slicing up the specimens. He ate some of them, too – camel was his favourite.



...and a Fierce Foe

A Persian king who was great – at running away!

DARIUS III

Alex's main enemy was Darius, king of Persia. (The Persians were the top power in the ancient world – that is, until Alexander came along.) Darius commanded a great army and empire – even though it seems he was better at running away than commanding...

Tall tyrant

Darius was a huge man – he stood head-and-shoulders above his men in battle. So it's not surprising that his throne was king-sized, too. When Alex sat on it

(after he'd conquered Persia) his feet didn't reach the ground. He had to rest them on a table!

Women at war

Darius came from a powerful Persian royal family. The royal women were very important, so Darius took his mum, sister, wife and daughters everywhere – even into battle! (He also took 360 girlfriends – one for each day of the Persian year.) When Darius lost a battle with Alexander at Issus in Syria, he escaped – but Alex captured his ladies. Hundreds of Persian women must have been a handful!

Darius should have known the Battle of Issus would be a washout. He had asked one adviser, named Charidemus, to speak his mind honestly about who was more likely to win. Unhappily for Chari, Darius didn't like bad news...



Scarpering king

This wasn't the first time Darius fought Alexander – and it wasn't the last. That was at the Battle of Gaugamela. At Gaugamela, Darius assembled a vast army, which included warriors on camels and elephants... and then ran away when things started to go wrong. He hid out in the northern part of his empire – where a band of his own men turned traitor and murdered him.



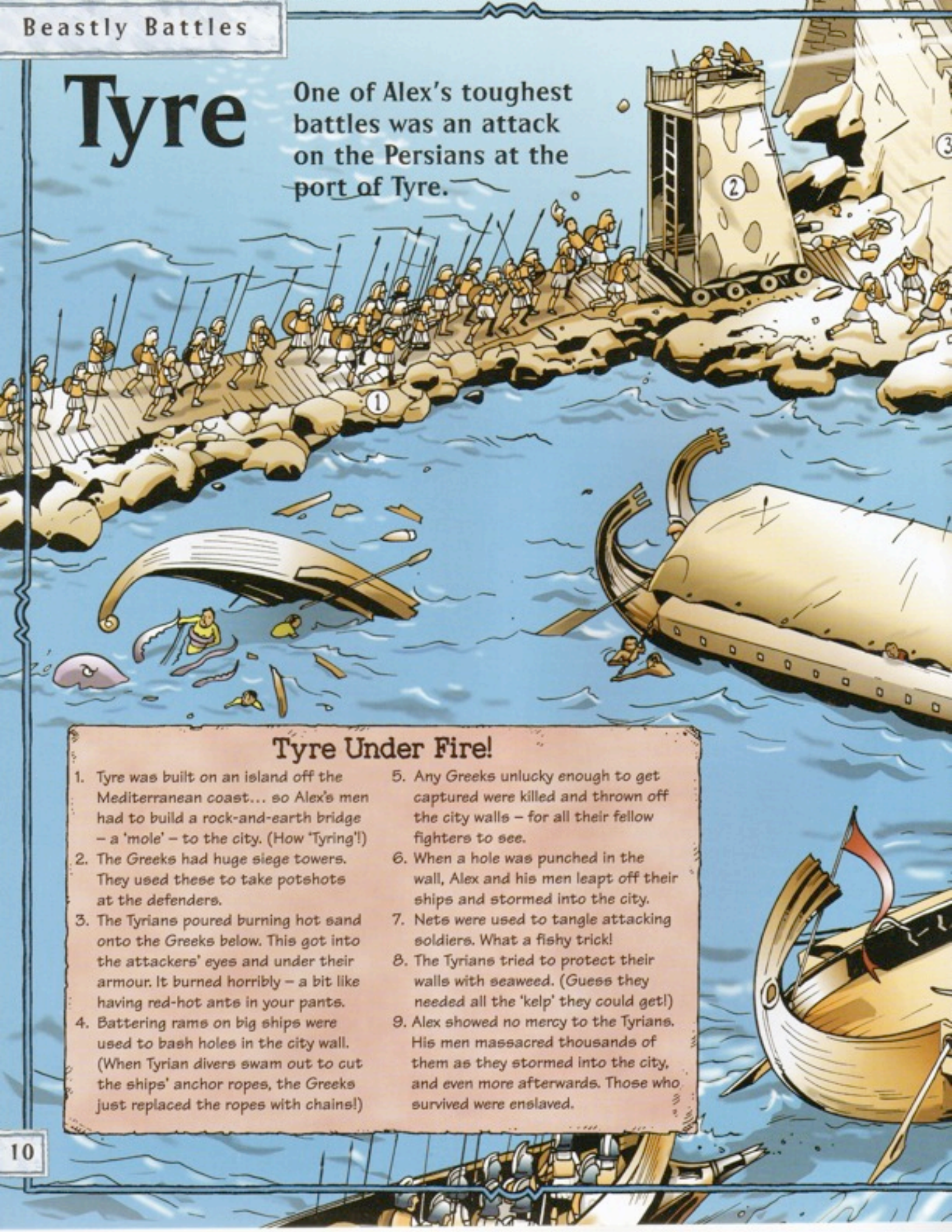
NOSEY NO LONGER

The traitors' leader, a man named Bessus, crowned himself king of Persia... but not for long. Alex caught up with him and gave him the traditional punishment that Persians saved for king-killers. He had Bessus' ears and nose sliced off. Then he handed Bessus over to be executed by Darius' brother.



Tyre

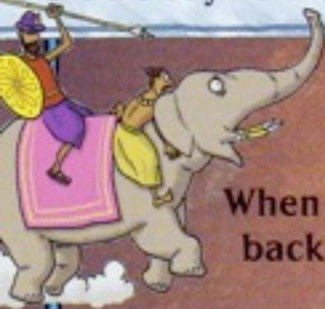
One of Alex's toughest battles was an attack on the Persians at the port of Tyre.



Tyre Under Fire!

1. Tyre was built on an island off the Mediterranean coast... so Alex's men had to build a rock-and-earth bridge – a 'mole' – to the city. (How 'Tyring'!)
2. The Greeks had huge siege towers. They used these to take potshots at the defenders.
3. The Tyrians poured burning hot sand onto the Greeks below. This got into the attackers' eyes and under their armour. It burned horribly – a bit like having red-hot ants in your pants.
4. Battering rams on big ships were used to bash holes in the city wall. (When Tyrian divers swam out to cut the ships' anchor ropes, the Greeks just replaced the ropes with chains!)
5. Any Greeks unlucky enough to get captured were killed and thrown off the city walls – for all their fellow fighters to see.
6. When a hole was punched in the wall, Alex and his men leapt off their ships and stormed into the city.
7. Nets were used to tangle attacking soldiers. What a fishy trick!
8. The Tyrians tried to protect their walls with seaweed. (Guess they needed all the 'kelp' they could get!)
9. Alex showed no mercy to the Tyrians. His men massacred thousands of them as they stormed into the city, and even more afterwards. Those who survived were enslaved.





Wicked Weapons



When Alex attacked, his foes fought back with humps and trunks.

Alexander's army used an arsenal of awesome weapons to win their sieges and land battles. This was just as well, because some of their enemies' weapons – from slashing chariot wheels to angry elephants – were just as dangerous!

WHEELS AND WHIFFS

Alexander's great enemy, the Persian forces of Darius, had some wicked weapons. The worst were probably scythed chariots – chariots with great big blades fixed to the wheels. As they charged into their enemy, the blades would chop the Greeks into mincemeat.

At least, that was the idea. As it turned out, the Persian horses were never keen to charge at spear-waving Greeks. (Do you blame them?) And the Greeks were smart enough to get out of the way of a charging chariot anyway.



Persians also had war-camels – deadly dromedaries (one humpers) or battling bactrians (the ones with two humps). The camels had a not-so-secret weapon – their smell. Horses were horrified by the stink of camel, so camel-troopers were an excellent way of giving the enemy's cavalry the hump.



Prickly Problem

Most of Alex's troops fought on foot, using long and lethal spears. The troops' favourite trick was to get into a formation called a phalanx (say fal-anks). They would bunch up together behind their shields with all their spears pointing out. Fighting a phalanx was like having a bottom-kicking contest with a porcupine – perilous, painful and very, very prickly!



Trunk Trouble

Camels weren't the only beasts that Alex's army had to battle. In Persia and India the Greek troops had to fight off enemies on elephants.



At first the Greeks were freaked out by these big-nosed foes, but they soon found out the way to jump a jumbo – kill the driver, then attack the elephant with arrows. With any luck the jumbo would get all jittery, panic and then trample all over its own side.



When Alexander led his men on a dusty trek through a dry and dusty desert in what is now called Pakistan,

many of his troops were desperately thirsty. When they came across some water, the thirsty troops and camp followers drank and drank and drank. In fact, they drank so much that it killed many of them!

WATER WAY TO DIE!



Death by Drink

Life was dangerous in Alex's army. If the enemy didn't kill you, then the booze might! Alex liked to drink alarmingly large amounts of wine – and he expected his soldiers to do the same. He once held a drinking competition. The winner, who guzzled twelve litres of wine, pocketed the prize... and dropped dead six days later from alcohol poisoning.

KEEP WINING, MAN

OK – I FEEL TERRIBLE!



MEAN MACHINES

When enemies locked themselves into a city, the Greeks burnt, bashed or barged their way in with some awesome inventions.

Alex wasn't the first Greek to win a siege like the one at Tyre. Remember the Trojan horse? Well, that was just one of many tricks up their sleeves. Check out these city-busting weapons...

THE BOETIAN BLASTER

The Greeks of Boetia invented this devilish door-destroying device. It was the world's first flame thrower!

TOP SECRET THE BOETIAN BLASTER

- 1 CUT DOWN A TALL STRAIGHT TREE. TRIM THE BRANCHES OFF THEN SPLIT THE TRUNK IN TWO



- 2 HOLLOW OUT THE TRUNK THEN JOIN THE TWO HALVES TOGETHER. YOU NOW HAVE A HOLLOW TUBE



- 3 HANG A METAL VESSEL FULL OF SHOULDERING COALS, TAR AND SULPHUR AT ONE END AND A BELLOW AT THE OTHER END



- 4 CARRY THE MACHINE TO A PLACE WHERE THE ENEMY WALLS ARE MOSTLY MADE OF WOOD. AIM THE TUBE AT THE WALLS AND SQUEEZE THE BELLOW



PROTECTION FROM ENEMY ARROWS

- 5 A HUGE FLAME WILL SHOOT OUT OF THE METAL VESSEL, SETTING FIRE TO THE WALLS AND DRIVING THE DEFENDERS AWAY



THE SAMBUCA

This was a giant Greek crane that could lift soldiers onto the walls of enemy cities... like a modern lift, but with more blood and violence!

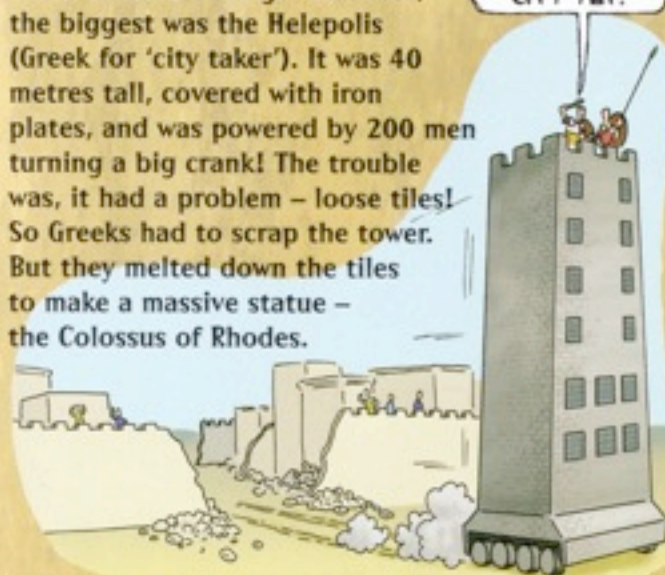


FIRST FLOOR – MASSACRE, DEATH AND SLAUGHTER

TOWER OF POWER

When it came to siege machines, the biggest was the Helepolis (Greek for 'city taker'). It was 40 metres tall, covered with iron plates, and was powered by 200 men turning a big crank! The trouble was, it had a problem – loose tiles! So Greeks had to scrap the tower. But they melted down the tiles to make a massive statue – the Colossus of Rhodes.

HAVE WE REACHED THE CITY YET?



ed to test each
n cunning riddles.
the answer
u had to drink a
ne mixed with
Yuck - salty wine!

Musicians kept the
party jumping by
playing tunes on
Greek double-
flutes and tortoise-
shell harps.

Oi - no ladies
allowed! The only
women allowed
into a symposium
were slaves,
servants, musicians
and dancing-girls.
How unfair.

I SAY, WHY IS
EUROPE LIKE A
FRYING PAN?

Dancing-girls
did a dangerous
trick. They jumped
through a hoop
over razor-sharp
sword-blades!

The Greeks drank
their wine mixed
with water. At each
symposium, one guest
was given the job of
deciding how strong
to make the drink.



BECAUSE IT HAS GREECE AT THE BOTTOM!

Women Go Wild!

When the women of ancient Greece finally got the chance to have some fun, they went absolutely mad.



GREEK GOOD WIFE GUIDE	
A WOMAN SHOULD	A WOMAN DOES NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> STAY AT HOME BE BROUGHT UP WITH SLAVES AND LEARN HOUSEHOLD SKILLS LEARN TO SPIN, WEAVE, COOK AND MANAGE SLAVES HAVE A HUSBAND - CHOSEN BY HER FATHER - WHEN SHE IS 15 WORSHIP THE GODDESS HESTIA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VOTE BUY OR SELL ANYTHING WORTH MORE THAN A SMALL MEASURE OF BARLEY OWN ANYTHING OTHER THAN HER CLOTHES, JEWELLERY AND SLAVES LEAVE THE HOUSE EXCEPT TO VISIT OTHER WOMEN OR GO TO RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS AND FUNERALS

Being a woman in ancient Greece wasn't much fun. You were told what to do and what not to do – and didn't have anything like the freedom the men enjoyed (those that weren't slaves, that is). Women were kept out of parties and given all the duties.

The only occasions when women were allowed to enjoy themselves were religious rituals or festivals. And because these occasions were so rare, they took the chance to go completely crazy.

Groovy girls

The women of Attica, the region surrounding Athens, were different from the women living in Athens. They helped their husbands in the fields. They also had a curious way of preparing their daughters for marriage. Girls aged about 13 were sent to the Brauron temple of the goddess Artemis. There they were trained to be mature young women, and good wives. Was this...

1) By learning how to fire bows and arrows, throw spears, mend armour, and sharpen swords?

Rotten Religious Riot

There was one other occasion when women were in charge – and were allowed to go bananas! The 'Thesmophoria festival' was a very important religious occasion. It was kept strictly secret and, for once, it was the men who weren't allowed in.

The festival was held to honour Demeter, the goddess of fertility. The idea was to please her with offerings so that she would keep the food growing – and the kids coming!

The festival itself was held in Athens every Autumn, but the preparations started in spring...



1 In spring the women made cakes in the shapes of snakes. (Snake-shaped cake bakers! Try saying that in a hurry.) But they didn't eat them. They threw them into holes in the ground and buried them – along with some freshly sacrificed piglets.

2 In autumn, on the first day of the festival, the women dug up the rotting porkers and crumbled cakes – and placed the revolting mix on Demeter's altar. Then they asked Demeter to bless the mouldy mixture.



I'M BEGINNING TO REALLY
ENJOY GREEK HISTORY



- 2) By praying to the goddess for wisdom and learning secret spells to keep the husbands happy and healthy?
- 3) By running and dancing through the woods with no clothes on pretending to be she-bears?

THEY'RE ALL BEAR!



(The answer is... 3.)

The idea was that they got the wildness 'out of their

systems' before they settled down to marriage. The Brauron temple proved very popular with Greek girls around 380-370BC. However, girls, you should not try this at your local place of worship - you'd only get arrested or photographed by the boys in your class, or catch pneumonia... or all three!

Dress like a Greek Lady

Instead of running naked through the local woods, you could find out what it's like to be a groovy Greek by dressing like one. Here's how to make their simple costume called a Doric chiton. Men's were the same but shorter.

(Warning: only suitable for summer weather!)

1. Fold an oblong cloth as shown. (Don't use Mum's

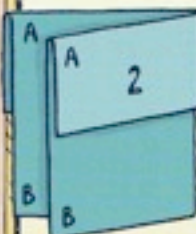
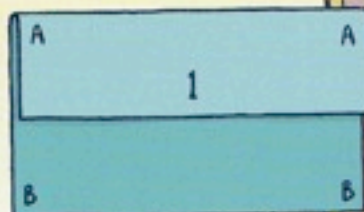
best sheets - use Dad's!)

2. Fold it again.

3. Wrap it round the body and pin it at each shoulder - the Greeks didn't have safety pins, but you can cheat and use a couple.

4. Fasten the open side with pins. Tie a belt around the waist. See picture 4 - here's one I made earlier.

5. You are now ready to be seen in public. (Try running around and find out why they took them off for sports.)



4 The ladies spent the rest of the day sitting on the ground. The idea was that putting all their bottoms on the earth would make the ground beneath them full of energy! It was probably a relief to have a good sit down, too.



3 The putrefying piggy pieces and crumbled cakes were then collected up, mixed with seeds and scattered on the field like a foul fertiliser. The women didn't eat at all that day. (A good idea after playing with putrefying pastries and pork all day!)



5 On the second night, the women shouted insults at each other! The ruder and noisier, the more holy it was supposed to be. They even slapped each other! (Next time you argue with your sister, try telling your parents that you're just worshipping Demeter!)

Deadly Docs

Some Greek doctors were great, but others were gravely awful!

Seeing the doctor in ancient Greece was even more dreadful than it is today. Would you trust your precious body to this barmy lot?

Treatment cheats

The earliest Greek doctor was said to be called Aesculapius. But, since he was supposed to be the son of a god, he probably didn't exist. But his followers, the Aesculapians, did exist. They didn't work from a hospital, they worked from a temple.

Most of their patients recovered with rest, sleep and good food. But Aesculapians liked people to think they were gods, so the patients had to say prayers and make sacrifices. The temple was famous because no one ever died in the temple of Aesculapius and his doctor-priests!

How did they manage this? They cheated! If someone was dying when they arrived they weren't allowed in. And if they started dying once they got inside they were dumped in the nearby woods.



Hip Hippocrates

In time, the temples changed into proper medical schools. Later, the great Hippocrates (460–377BC) came along and said that magical cures by the gods were nonsense. He believed in the proper study of the body, and in experiments.

Hippo was so great that today's doctors still take the Oath of Hippocrates (with a few modern tweaks) and promise...

I will give no deadly medicine to anyone if asked.... I will use treatment to help the sick but never to injure.



But Hippo wasn't perfect. He said there were 91 bones in the body – now we know there are 206! He also believed in bleeding as a cure. A young

Crazy Claims

The Aesculapian doctor-priests were in it for the money. They warned patients that if they didn't pay, the gods would make them sick again. And they advertised. Carvings in the ruins show the doctor-priests made fantastic claims...



man with a rumbling tummy was 'bled' by Hippocrates until he had hardly any blood left in his body. And one of his tests for a lung disease was to shake the patient... and listen for the splashing inside. Old Doc Hippo was a bit of a whinger. He complained that

If a patient gets worse or dies, people always blame the doctor.



Still, you would complain if you had to do what Hippo had to do. Hippo took samples of...

- sick
- ear wax
- tears
- snot
- pee
- pus from wounds

...and he tested them. But he didn't test them in a laboratory with chemicals the way modern doctors can. How did he test them?

- 1) by their colour
- 2) by boiling them with rhubarb juice
- 3) by tasting them

Answer: 3. Either the doctor or the patient had to taste the sample. Yuk!



Meany Mene

Not every doctor was as good and unselfish as Hippocrates. Menecrates of Syracuse was much more grasping and cruel. He was especially fond of really sick patients – because he could blackmail them easily!

CAN YOU CURE ME DOC?

THEN CURE ME!

COULD IF I WANTED


SIGN THIS PAPER AND YOU WILL BECOME MY SLAVE IF I CURE YOU

AND IF I DON'T SIGN?

THEN YOU DIE OF COURSE

I'LL SIGN

Did you know?



Hippo and his followers used to cut a piece out of the skull to drain fluids off the brain. The superstitious Greeks kept the piece of bone as a good-luck charm. It was supposed to keep you safe from disease.

Plague peril

One thing Greek doctors could do nothing about was the plague. It killed off hundreds in Athens in 430BC. This plague...

- started with a headache and sore eyes
- made breathing difficult
- made you sneeze
- made you throw up
- gave you such a high temperature, you couldn't bear wearing any clothes
- made you so thirsty you'd throw yourself in the nearest well
- made you lose your memory



Birds of prey wouldn't normally go near the dead bodies as they lay waiting to be buried. Those that did always died.

The historian Thucydides said...



Some families burned their dead. Thucydides also said that passing funerals often dumped their body on someone else's funeral fire... then ran off!

Brainboxes

The Greeks had some super scientists.
One even tried to save their skins...

There were plenty of Greek thinkers who weren't as dotty as the docs. Many of these ancient scientists' ideas are still used today.

Crack-a-code

A Greek brainbox called Polybius invented a secret code known as Polybius' checkerboard. Each letter has a pair of numbers – the across number followed by the up/down one. So B is 12, but F is 21. The word 'yes' is 54 15 43. Get it?

	1	2	3	4	5
1	A	B	C	D	E
2	F	G	H	I/J	K
3	L	M	N	O	P
4	Q	R	S	T	U
5	V	W	X	Y	Z

Can you work out what this says? (Answer below!)

23 15 31 35! 24 32 11
35 42 24 43 34 33 15 42

What a Hero

Hero lived in one of the cities founded by Alex the Great – Alexandria, in Egypt. Here are just a few of his heroic inventions:

- **The steam engine.** Steam jetting out of the spouts of a ball made it spin. Amazing! (It was 1700 years before anyone did anything useful with a steam engine. Oh well, Hero tried!)

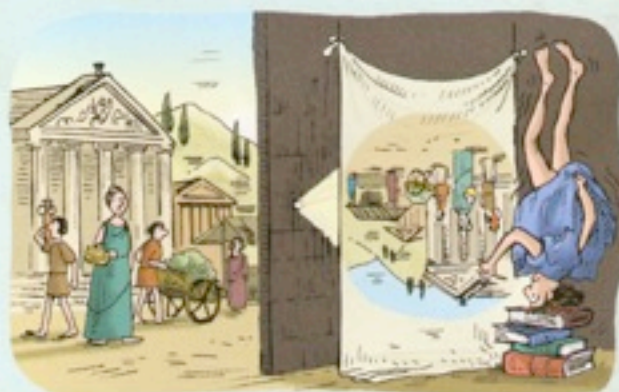
- **A birdsong fountain.** Water pumped through a tube made a twittering sound, like a bird. Hmm... not so useful!

- **A mechanical horse statue.** It bent down to drink water. Absolutely useless!



Can-do camera

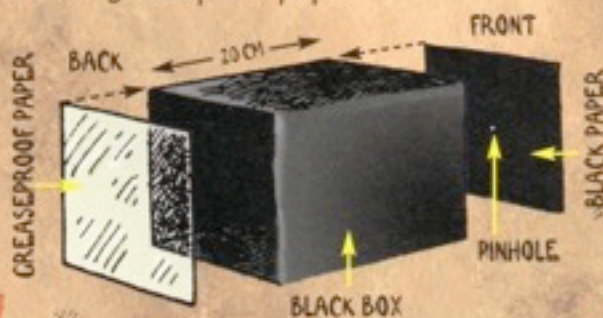
Awfully clever Aristotle invented the 'camera obscura', a sort of 'pinhole' camera. It's the idea behind today's film and television. Now that really was groovy! A window was covered with a dark material, and a tiny hole was punched in it. An upside-down image of the scene outside appeared on a sheet inside the room – which could then be traced.



Here's how to make your own, slightly smaller version. Remember that the image will appear upside down...

A BOX OF PICS

1. Make a box of black card, 20 x 10 x 10cm.
2. Make a small pinhole in the black paper at one end.
3. Place greaseproof paper across the other end.
4. Hold the pinhole end up to a bright scene.
5. The scene will appear, upside down, on the greaseproof paper.



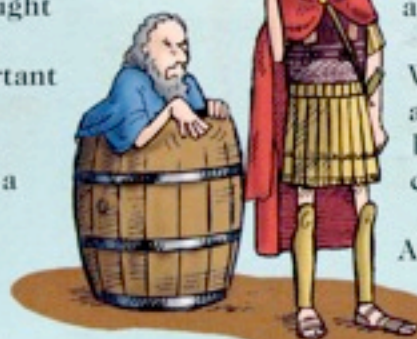
Down-to-earth Dio

Not all of Greece's smarty-pants were inventors. Diogenes was a philosopher who became famous for living in a barrel! He thought that suffering helped you concentrate on the important things in life.

Dio's only other possession was a wooden bowl... but one day he saw a peasant drinking from his cupped hands, so Dio even threw his bowl away. The Greeks dug Dio.

MMM—PIE!

HE'S A BARREL OF LAUGHS, ISN'T HE?



Even Alexander thought Dio was great, so he paid him a visit and asked if there was anything he could do for Dio.

What did Dio ask for?

- a) A roast dinner
- b) A new bowl
- c) A bigger barrel

Answer: None of the above. Dio just asked Alex not to stand in the way of his sunlight!

Archie's Amazing Ideas

It's 212BC, and Roman ships are attacking Syracuse. So I have invented a death ray. This uses mirrors and a lens to concentrate beams of sunlight onto enemy Roman ships in the harbour. It'll set them alight!

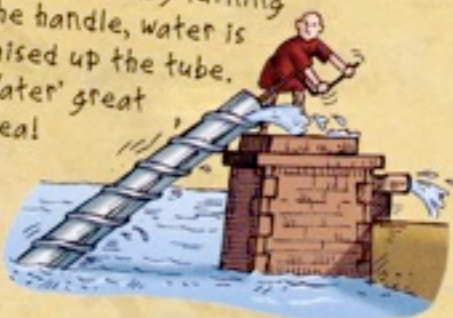


This crane - I call it the claw - can be used to upend enemy boats and sink them. With the ray and the claw we should win the war!



This 'planetarium' is my working model of the Sun, Earth, Moon and known planets.

The screw. By turning the handle, water is raised up the tube. 'Water' great idea!



Sadly Archie's inventions weren't enough to save the Greeks. The Romans took the city. When Roman soldiers found Archie, he was so busy drawing a maths problem in the sand that he didn't notice. They killed the cleverest man ever on the spot.

SLEEP MATHS IS BAD FOR YOU



Puzzles

GRILL A GROWN-UP!

Give your parents this simple test. All they have to do is answer 'Groovy Greeks', 'Terrible Tudors' or 'Vile Victorians'. Who had these games first?

1. Dolls with moving parts
2. String puppets
3. Draughts
4. Tug-of-war
5. Model chariots
6. Yo-yos
7. Babies' rattles
8. Spinning tops
9. See-saws
10. Bowling hoops



Wise Guys

Find all 9 awesome ancients... and spot an odd-man-out!

B	S	U	E	M	I	H	C	S	A
U	S	P	G	Z	H	R	J	E	L
C	E	L	I	E	V	O	C	D	E
E	N	E	R	L	R	H	A	E	X
P	E	O	S	U	I	R	J	M	A
H	G	N	B	M	I	H	E	I	N
A	O	I	E	U	G	L	P	H	D
L	I	D	S	N	M	D	R	C	E
U	D	A	M	Y	X	B	J	R	R
S	M	S	U	S	S	E	B	A	B

DIOGENES	BESSUS	BUCEPHALUS
ARCHIMEDES	PHILIP	DARIUS
ALEXANDER	HERO	LEONIDAS

Test Aristotle

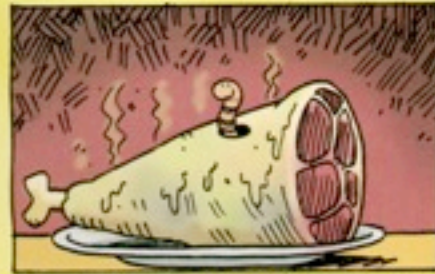
Aristotle is known as the 'Father of Science'. But some of his ideas were as daft as your dad's. Which ones were right and which were really wrong?



1. THE EARTH IS A SPHERE.



2. THOUGHTS COME FROM THE HEART, AND THE BRAIN COOLS THE BLOOD.



3. MAGGOTS GROW FROM MEAT IF IT IS LEFT FOR TOO LONG.



4. THE SUN, MOON AND STARS GO ROUND THE EARTH.



5. HEAVY OBJECTS FALL FASTER THAN LIGHT ONES.



6. EARTHQUAKES ARE CAUSED BY AIR ESCAPING FROM THE EARTH.

Alexander's Outfits

Which of these groovy get-ups did Alex really wear?



A Chinese emperor's robes



The dress of the goddess Artemis



A Hercules-style helmet



A Persian leader's apparel



A Pharaoh's crown and costume.

Greek Guzzler

In Alexander's time, rich Greeks loved to stuff their gobs with grub, washed down with gallons of wine. But what WOULDN'T they have eaten on this table?

