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The ancient Greeks, more precisely boys, enjoyed physical activities, such as playing hockey. Guys often played their games naked so the girls couldn't watch them play. The ancient Greeks also enjoyed going to the theatre for a party. The theater had events that they could relate to their everyday life like dramas and comedies. Plays often involved politics or gods. Women shouldn't have gone to the theater. Women were not expected to do anything too physical, so they often played games such as carikers, dice and joint bones. Their lives were confined to a house which limited what they could do as entertainment. Theaters were invented by the Greeks. They could hold up to 14,000 people, and the audience would come from all over Greece. Early Greek theatres were usually built into the slopes and circular, so all audience members could hear what the actors were saying. There were never more than three actors on stage at one point and almost always were men or boys. Ancient Greek Antefix in the form of a theatrical mask The performances were either comedies or tragedies. The actors wore masks (like the one pictured on the right) so that audience members sitting far away could easily spot different characters. But the masks shumbed the voices of the actors, so they had to speak very loudly for the audience to hear. To help the actors, there was a chorus in front of the stage. They would sing songs or explain the background to a story that was being judged. 2,700 years of the Olympic Games! The Olympic Games began around 776 AD. They were held in Olympia every four years, in honor of Zeus, who was a father and the most powerful of all the gods (Zeus is depicted on the coin opposite). Over 40,000 viewers would come to watch the events. The matches began with just one event: a sprint across the stadium. More events were gradually added, including javelin, discus, chariot racing, boxing and long jump. People still compete in many of these events, but today they are usually very different and much safer. In the ancient Greek long jump, instead of being running jump athletes took a short ride carrying heavy weight in each hand, who swung forward as they jumped out of a standing position. Heavy heavyweights pulled the athlete forward to give them a longer jump. A replica of the ancient Greek long jump weights The conceptual refrain - a group of people singing comedy together - showing the funny side of the story Compete - to try to win or do something better than the other person Viewers - people watching the event, like sports or the play Tragedy - a serious story, or a lesson in law and evil Men in ancient Greece also participated in athletic competitions. Special arenas are created for athletic events, like the one pictured here. (Picture: Georgios Kritsotakis/Shutterstock) Greece has seen people lead very relaxed lives. Most people were rich enough not to have to work for a living. When they did not deal with a crisis, such as war, famine, disease or bereavement — and they were, of course, all too common — even the rather poor Greeks led more relaxed lives than most today. Symposium in ancient Greece The symposium was basically a drinking party. It was held in a private house in a semi-formal setting. Wealthy men used to gather to drink for pleasure and participate in physically or intellectually stimulating activities. Symposia could be different forms, depending on temperament, age, social class, preferences and mood of guests. The symposium could have ranged from those in which highly cultivated discussions took place to one in which the drink overflowed and guests engaged in sexual intercourse. However, the awareness and pride of being a citizen weighed heavily on the minds of guests and checked the worst excesses of an unregulated drinking culture. In addition, each symposium began and ended with prayers to the gods, especially Dionesan, the wine-giver, and Agathos Daion, a good demon or spirit. Another important thing to note is that the symposium was a vehicle used to convey culture. The policy was also presented at the symposium. In fact, many of the songs the drunks sang were politically inspired. This is a transcript from the video series The Other Side of History: Everyday Life in the Ancient World. Watch it now, at The Big Courses Plus. Clubs in ancient Greece Another way to relax was to go to the club. Clubs became especially important in the Hellenistic era, that is, in the period after the death of Alexander the Great 323.C. They usually had a religious dimension – many of them were organized around the cult of a particular deity. These clubs were particularly foreign-leaning. The clubs were particularly numerous in shopping malls such as Piraeus (port of Athens), on the island of Delos and on the island of Rhodes, mainly because they served to facilitate commercial ties between their members. Many of them also functioned as funeral homes. After the person is officially enrolled and as long as he has continued to pay his debts, he is guaranteed not only a decent burial, but also periodic delivery of food and drinks to his tomb. In the club you could socialize, make business deals, arrange marriage contracts, gossip, enjoy a good meal and relax. The clubs also allowed citizens and foreigners, Greeks and non-Greeks and even slaves and free men to come into contact with each other on somewhat equal footing. Athletics competitions at athletics competitions in Ancient Greece were a very important part of Greek culture. The most important athletic competitions were related to the four major Panhellenic (all-Greek) festivals held in central Greece and the northern Peloponnesia. The four were the Olympic Games, held in honour of Zeus in Olympia; The Roosters Games, held in honor of Apollo in Delphi; Isthmian Games, held in honor of Poseidon in Corinth; and the Nemean Games, also held in honor of Zeus in Nemea. Athletic competitions in ancient Greece have given people a sense of connection. People participated in these games to raise their social status. (Picture: Galina Mikhailishina/Shutterstock) One of these festivals was held every year, which meant that athletes and spectators always had something to look forward to. Events included a foot race, boxing, wrestling, pankration (a combination of boxing, wrestling and judo), hoplitedromos (a hoplite or heavy armor race), a five-bedroom, horse racing and carriage races. Athletes competed naked - or so they appear on Greek vases - although scientists sometimes doubted whether this was really the case. Music competitions could also be attended at the games, including playing the flute, playing the lira, singing, tragedy, comedy and satyric drama, and competitions in the composition and recitation of the epic verse. The games were the highest point of the Greek calendar. They had an advantage over everything else that was going on in Greece. If the war was under way, it had to be suspended. On the way to and from the games, one was protected by the gods and guaranteed safe behavior, even as it passes through enemy territory. Learn more about how to be Greek. Theater in ancient Greece People in ancient Greece loved to attend the theater. At first, they could only see productions in Athens and its demos, but until the Hellenistic period, theatres were established throughout the Greek world. Productions were state-sponsored and, initially, performances were performed only once, although gradual revivals became commonplace. The Dionysus Theatre beneath the Acropolis was the first and largest theatre built in Athens, Greece. (Picture: CrackerClips Stock Media/Shutterstock) The most prestigious theatre festival was the City Dionysus held in Athens, where tragedies and comedies were performed at the Dionysus Theatre on the southern slope of the Acropolis. People sat in a section or peg of the theater that was reserved exclusively for members of a particular tribe. So it was another way in which relaxation took on a civic flavor. Opportunities for relaxation for women in ancient Greece In ancient Greece there were many more opportunities for men to relax than there were for women. A well-bred woman spent most of her time locked up in a house. She would never have been seen in public if she wasn't under escort. She wasn't allowed to attend the symposium. She was not allowed to attend the games because Greek athletes participated naked. There is no information available on whether allowed to attend the theatre. The limited ways women could relax are one of the clearest indicators of their limited status in the Greek world. In general, there were only three activities that a woman could indulge in: occasionally she could host or visit her girlfriends; she was able to participate in religious festivals, those that were open to both men and women and those who were exclusive to women (as long as she was escorted out of the house at all times); and finally, she was able to enjoy the company of her husband after he returned home, either at lunch or late at night. To conclude, it is clear that in ancient Greece relaxation had many aspects of work, and vice versa, the work had many aspects of relaxation, since both were, to a large extent, forms of civic expression. Learn more about women in ancient Greece. Common questions about sources of relaxation and entertainment in ancient Greece Q: What was the symposium in ancient Greece? The symposium was a drinking party. It was held in a private house in a semi-formal setting. Q: What were the important athletic competitions in ancient Greece? The most important athletic competitions in ancient Greece were as follows: the Olympic Games, held in honor of Zeus in Olympia; The Roosters Games, held in honor of Apollo in Delphi; Isthmian Games, held in honor of Poseidon in Corinth; and the Nemean Games, also held in honor of Zeus in Nemea. Q: What are the two main types of plays performed in ancient Greek cinemas? The ancient Greeks performed both tragedies and comedies. The most prestigious theatre festival was performed at the Dionysus Theatre on the southern slope of the Acropolis. Q: Were women allowed to watch athletic events like the Olympics in ancient Greece? No, women were not allowed to watch athletics games in ancient Greece. 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