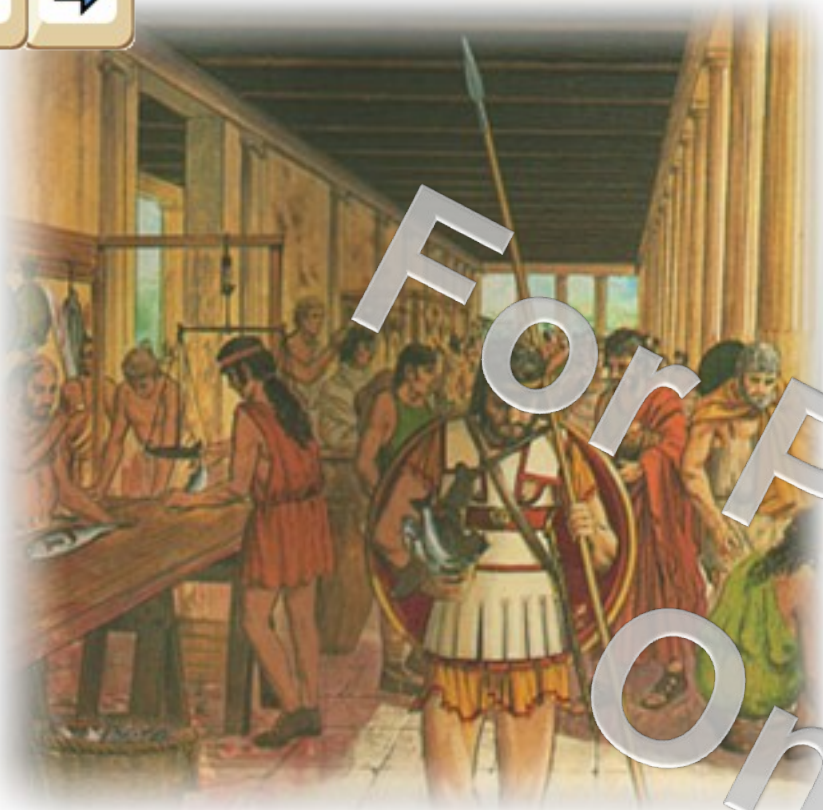




Shopping

For Preview Only





Every town had a marketplace, where farmers, traders and craftsmen brought their goods to sell. It was called the agora.

The agora wasn't just a place to buy and sell things - it was the heart of the city, where people went to meet friends, gossip, eat or make an announcement.

History of the Agora

Early in Greek history male citizens would gather in the agora for military duty.

Later in Greek history, the agora served as a marketplace where merchants kept stalls or shops to sell their goods. In Athens the agora measured about 400 by 500 metres, bordered with grand public buildings.





The traders set up their stalls at the sides, around the statues that ran down the middle.



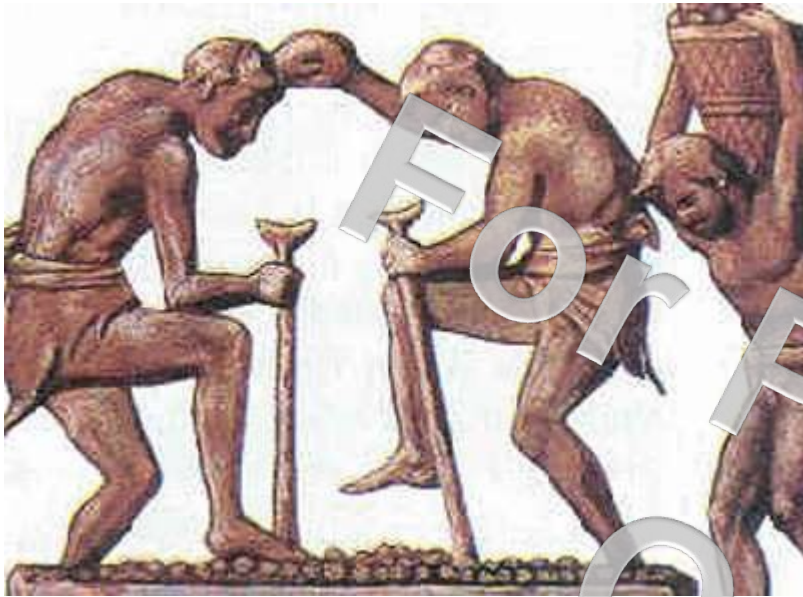
The Greeks could buy food like olives, garlic, barley, fruit, honey, herbs, fish, cheese and bread. As well as food, they could also buy jewellery, furniture, clothes, perfume, cotton, tools, pottery and many other things that were imported from other countries.



Pots were very useful for carrying water or holding wine or olive oil.



Expensive pots were decorated with amazing scenes of festivals, mythical heroes, gods, monsters or sporting scenes.



Buying and Selling Slaves

Most agoras had a platform called a *kykloi*, where slaves were bought and sold. The price of a slave depended on how young, healthy or useful he or she was. The top price was 500 drachmas.