

- (a) Pottery making and the textile industry were Minoan economic activities.
- (b) Minoan houses often contained light wells to light rooms below that had no windows. Houses often had open channels of stone as a drainage system.
- (c) Minoan frescoes are unique. They were an extensively used style of art used to decorate the walls of many Minoan houses and palaces. Frescoes were painted plaster on walls and other areas of buildings. The plaster was painted in many different colours. There was often a great amount of detail included in Minoan frescoes. Frescoes were designed showing many different images such as the dolphin fresco, which shows dolphins, the Prince of Lilies fresco, which shows a young Minoan man, and the Toreador or Bull Leaping fresco, which shows youths flipping over a bull.
- (d) There are many different types of evidence that tell us of the social structure of Minoan society. The most obvious class distinction would be the Minoan

Part (d) (continued)

palaces. These give evidence that there was a class of very wealthy Minoan people. Evidence of women can be linked with religion. Women are the central figure of Minoan religion. These Goddesses or Priestesses indicate that women were not considered to be inferior to men. Numerous excavations on the island of Crete have revealed work shop areas and the Artisan class. These people often worked near the palaces. The presence of larger houses on Crete suggest there was a wealthier class in the common people. We also can discover class distinctions in the way in which people were buried. The better burial conditions the higher their class.

- (e) The palace at Knossos is in an agglutative style around a central courtyard. The style of the palace may seem as if it was accidental but it was planned to be convenient. There is evidence at Knossos to suggest an upper floor. There are remains of a grand staircase that led to the upper floors. There were also floor tiles discovered on the ground floor of the palace that

Part (e) continues on page 4

Part (e) (continued)

had fallen from the floor above. It has been suggested by Sir Arthur Evans, who discovered Knossos, that the rooms on the upstairs levels would have been the apartments where the palace's guests stayed. There was a hall on an upstairs level that had provisions to be divided when it was cold. The guest rooms would have had bathrooms including a toilet that had pipes leading straight outside through the walls. The sunken baths and toilets were filled by hand. Another example of a sunken bath is connected with the throne room. This unusual area suggests the throne room was used for religious activities. Knossos also has an open air theatrical area. There are stone steps around a flat area that could have been used for religious activities as well. Knossos has extensive areas for storage. Substances such as oil and grain were stored in huge jars called pithoi. The pithoi were placed in large areas called magazines. Linear A and B tablets have been discovered at Knossos.