

## Ancient Greece

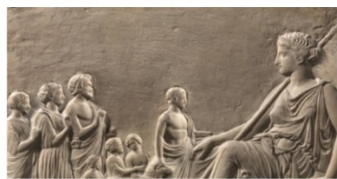
The Ancient Greeks were one of the most influential civilisations in world history. From art to architecture, systems of government and organisation to science and sports, their legacy is still clear today, particularly in Western Europe.



### Society and Democracy

Ancient Greece was made up of different city states such as Athens and Sparta. Different city states had many wars between them. Sparta was particularly famous for its warriors. After a war, they often developed different forms of government. The city state of Athens invented and practised democracy.

The Ancient Greeks believed in lots of different gods. Zeus was the ruler of the gods.



### Key Events:

776BC - The first Olympic games was held

Around 750BC - Homer writes some of his most famous poems

620BC - Aesop (the writer of fables) was born

Around 508BC - Democracy begins in Athens

Around 472BC - Greek theatres become popular in Athens

460BC - Hippocrates 'the Father of Medicine' was born in Kos

432BC - The Parthenon is built in Athens

408BC - Male citizens of Athens were allowed to vote

336BC - Alexander the Great becomes king

146BC - Ancient Greece becomes part of the Roman Empire

### Ancient Greek Culture

The Greeks were great potters and a lot of their distinctive red and black pottery is still used today to find out about the period. They were also excellent builders and architects. They built grand temples and theatres for worship and entertainment. As athletes and sportsman, they created the Olympics to entertain their people.

### Topic Vocabul

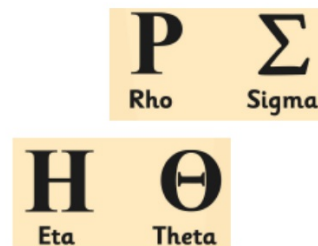
Architect - Someone who design  
Democracy - A system of voting for people  
certain things  
Empire - A group of states that are ruled  
Literature - Written work such as stories  
Philosophy - A study of how people think  
Tunic - A loose piece of clothing

### General Historical Vocabulary

AD (Anno Domini) - The period of history  
believe Jesus was born - sometimes known as  
Common Era  
BC (Before Christ) - The period of history  
believe Jesus was born - sometimes known as  
Before Christ  
Artefact - An object we can use to study  
Continuity - A state of everything staying the same  
Civilisation - A society and way of life  
Source - An object or account which gives information  
period of history

### Useful Websites

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topic>  
<https://www.schoolsofkingedwardvi.co.uk/ancient-greece-7a-greece>  
<https://www.historyforkids.net/ancient-greece>



### Ancient Greek Achievements

The Ancient Greeks were big thinkers who reached the bounds of human knowledge.

There were many who explored maths and science. One such big thinker was Archimedes. He was a scientist and astronomer who dedicated his life to solving and creating inventions.

The Greeks also created a unique alphabet different from ours today. This alphabet was a powerful tool that allowed Ancient Greek writers to compose a wide range of different works, such as poetry and philosophy. Famous Greek writers included Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides.

Another fascinating Ancient Greek invention was philosophy. Its aim is to make sense of the world in a logical and rational way. Philosophers asked and answered questions in order to make sense of the world. Many of these philosophies are still around today.