

Class 4 History - Ancient Greece

Key Vocabulary

Polytheist	The worship and belief in more than one god.
Acropolis	The fortified height or citadel of an ancient Greek city.
Citizens	A resident of a city or town, especially one entitled to vote and enjoy other privileges there.
Assembly	A group of persons gathered together for a common reason, as for a legislative, religious, educational, or social purpose.
Democracy	Government by the people, exercised either directly or through elected representatives.
Monarchy	A state ruled by a king or queen.
Dictatorship	A government in which a single leader or party exercises absolute control over all citizens and every aspect of their lives.
Olympics	A festival held in Ancient Greece to honour Zeus, consisting of athletic games and contests of poetry and dance.

A map of Ancient Greece



Selected Ancient Greek Gods

1	Zeus	Kind of the Gods, God of the Sky, Lightning and Thunder.
2	Hades	God the Dead and King of the Underworld
3	Poseidon	God of the Sea, Earthquakes & Storms.
4	Hera	Queen of the Gods; Goddess of Marriage.
5	Apollo	God of Music, Art, Knowledge & the Sun.
6	Aphrodite	Goddess of Love and Beauty.
7	Hermes	Messenger of the Gods, God of Trade & Travelers.
8	Ares	God of War.
9	Athena	Goddess of Wisdom, Courage and Strategy.
10	Demeter	Goddess of Agriculture and the Harvest.

What will we be learning about?

1. Find out who the ancient Greeks were and locate their civilisation on a timetable, comparing that to British history.
2. Explore and discuss the three main types of government in ancient Greece: Monarchy, oligarchy and democracy
3. Compare and contrast the two city states of Athens and Sparta
4. Use primary and secondary sources to find out about daily life in ancient Greece
5. Find out about gods, goddesses and religious beliefs
6. Investigate the lives and teachings of ancient Greek scholars and philosophers
7. Explore how modern life has been inherited by ancient Greeks.

Five things you should know about ancient Greece:



Titans	Any of a family of giants in Greek mythology born of Uranus and Gaea and ruled the earth until they were overthrown by the Olympian gods.
Myth	A traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people of explaining a natural or social phenomenon, and typically involving supernatural beings or events.
Architecture	The style in which a building is designed and constructed, especially with regard to a specific period, place, or culture
Philosophy	A theory or attitude that acts as a guiding principle for behaviour
Spartans	A citizen of the city state of Sparta
Athenians	A citizen of the city state of Athens

What was life like in ancient Greece?

Men had a much better life than women. Only men were involved in government and permitted to take part in the Olympic Games. Women were expected to look after the home, make clothes and bear children.

What did the ancient Greeks achieve?

The ancient Greeks can be credited with many inventions and discoveries. They invented government, democracy, the Olympics and practised early medicine.

How has ancient Greece influenced life today?

Ancient Greece is often referred to as 'the birthplace of western civilisation'. It is made up of three periods which produced many political ideas, art, architecture, sculpture, science, philosophy and literature that influence our lives today.

Ancient Greek Culture:



776BC	750BC	570BC	508BC	450BC	432BC	336BC	146BC
The first Olympic Games takes place	The Greek culture thrives. Homer writes the Iliad and The Odyssey	Pythagoras is born. He makes major breakthroughs in science and maths	Democracy begins in Athens, giving greater power to the people.	Athens becomes a powerful city and controls an empire.	The Parthenon, the most famous building in Athens is completed.	Alexander the Great is king and helps the Greek Empire expand further	Rome conquers Greece, making it part of the Roman Empire.