



# Year 4- Spring 2- Ancient Greece



Greece (Europe)

## Timeline

3000 B.C.	1200 B.C.	776 B.C.	770 B.C.	750 B.C.	600 B.C.	500 B.C.	431 B.C.	334 B.C.	146 B.C.
Minoan Civilization begins on Crete	The Trojan Wars	First Olympic Games	First Greek alphabet created	Greeks set sail to set up colonies	First Greek coins are used	Democracy used in Athens	The Peloponnesian Wars begin	Alexander the Great conquests	Greece becomes part of the Roman Empire

## Key Vocabulary

empire	A large group of states or countries ruled by a single monarch.
democracy	A system of government in which citizens are able to vote in order to make decisions.
slaves	A person who is owned by another person and is forced to work for them.
government	A group of people who have the power to rule within a place.
city state	A city that has its own power.
culture	A behaviour shared by a society or group of people - food, language, clothing, tools, music, arts, customs, beliefs and religion.
philosophy	Comes from the Greek language. It means "love of wisdom". Philosophy is the study of some of the most basic questions about human life. A philosopher studies philosophy.
politician	A person experienced in the art or science of government.
mythology	Made up stories from cultures all over the world. They teach people about something important and meaningful.
secondary sources	Created by someone who did not experience first-hand the event, e.g. books, articles, pictures.
primary sources	Documents, images or artefacts that provide first-hand evidence of an historical event.



## General Knowledge



### What was life like?

Ancient Greece had a warm, dry climate, as Greece does today. Most people lived by farming, fish and trade. Greek cities had beautiful temples with stone columns and statues, and open-air theatres, where people sat and watched plays. Most people lived in villages or in the countryside. Many Greeks were poor and life was hard. Rich people only ate at home. Only slaves and poor people ate in public. They might have eaten fruit, bread, and cheese, porridge made from barley, fish, vegetables, eggs, nuts, figs and cakes. Only rich people ate a lot of meat. They ate wild boar, deer and hares killed by hunters.

### What were Greek homes like?

They were often made from wood and mud bricks. They didn't have much furniture inside. Greeks slept on beds stuffed with wool, feathers and dry grass.

### Government, Democracy and Slavery

Men were classed as the only citizens and they could democratically vote. Women and slaves were not allowed. A jury of 500 citizens acted as jury and decided if anyone was guilty of law-breaking (punishments included death). They could also vote on who they disliked and could get others banished from their city.

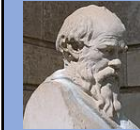
### Religion

Religion was important to the Ancient Greeks because they believed that the gods would take care of them when they died. They believed that there were many different Gods and Goddesses.

## Famous Figures

### Socrates (470-339 B.C.)

Socrates was a Greek philosopher from Athens. As Socrates did not write down any of his teachings, secondary sources provide the only information on his life and thought.



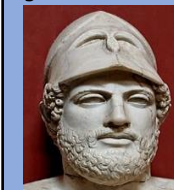
### Alexander the Great (356-332 B.C.)

King of Macedonia who conquered Greece, Persia, Egypt, and the Indus Valley, extending the empire as far away as India.



### Pericles (494-429 B.C.)

Athenian general who led Athens during the war with Sparta. He made sure that the poor as well as the rich citizens could take part in government and valued art and education.



The **Peloponnesian Wars** took place between the city-states of Sparta and Athens between 431-404 B.C. The Athenians stood for democracy but lost to the Spartans, leaving Athens bankrupt and destroyed.