



Greeks & Gods



Greece is in Europe

3000 B.C.	1200 B.C.	750 B.C.	770 B.C.	776 B.C.	508 B.C.	431 B.C.	400-300 B.C.	334 B.C.	146 B.C.
Minoan Civilization begins on Crete	The Trojan Wars	Greeks set sail to set up colonies	First Greek alphabet created	First Olympic Games	Democracy used in Athens	The Peloponnesian Wars begin	Socrates, Plato & Aristotle make key advances in learning: science & maths.	Alexander the Great conquers	Greece becomes part of the Roman Empire

Key Vocabulary		
Word	Image	Definition
Acropolis		A large hill where city residents meet for discussing issues.
Agora		A public open space used for assemblies and markets.
Amphitheatre		Outdoor theatre with seats on all sides where singing, dancing and even sacrificing took place.
Chiton		The chiton was a single sheet used as clothing wrapped around the body.
Democracy		A system of government in which citizens are able to vote in order to make decisions.
Meze		A selection of small dishes served as appetizers / snacks.
Olympics		Athletes competing against each other. Began in Olympia and held in honour of Zeus.
Parthenon		A former temple on the Athenian Acropolis dedicated to the goddess Athena.
Polis		A tight-knit, small community of Ancient Greek Citizens who agreed on certain rules & customs.
Vase		Pots made on a potters' wheel often painted with aspects of daily life from which historians have learned from.



General Knowledge



Government, Democracy and Slavery

Men and women had very different lives. Only men were classed as citizens and could 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.

City States

Ancient Greece was made up of several city states, each with their own unique rules and customs. Each city state was made up of the acropolis, the dwellings and public buildings, the agora (market) and stoa, the sports stadium and gymnasium, the theatre, the city wall, the farmland and outlying villages. The geography of Greece, surrounded by sea and covered with mountain ranges, created these independent cities.

The Legacy of Greece

There is much evidence of the legacy of Ancient Greece on Modern European life: democracy; scientific and mathematical knowledge; written history; theatre; maps & charts of the world; and the first written alphabetic script.



Famous Figures

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.
Hippocrates (460-370 B.C.) 	Hippocrates (460-370 B.C.) A famous doctor known as the 'father of Western medicine'. Doctors today still take the 'Hippocratic Oath' promising to be good at their job and do their best for patients.
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.
Zeus 	King of the Gods. God of the sky, lightning & Thunder.
Athena 	Goddess of wisdom and strategy

Jurassic Period 200 million years ago	Stone Age – Iron Age (13,300BC – 43AD)	Ancient Egypt (3,100BC – 30BC)	Ancient Greece (3,000BC – 146BC)	Roman Britain (753 BC – 410AD)	Anglo-Saxons & Vikings (410AD –1066AD)	Medieval Period (1066AD – 1485AD)	Tudor Britain (1485AD – 1603AD)	Victorians (1837 – 1901)	World War 2 1939AD – 1945AD)

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