



## How did the Greeks change the world?



Greece (Europe)

Timeline									
<b>3000 B.C.</b>	<b>1200 B.C.</b>	<b>776 B.C.</b>	<b>770 B.C.</b>	<b>750 B.C.</b>	<b>600 B.C.</b>	<b>500 B.C.</b>	<b>431 B.C.</b>	<b>334 B.C.</b>	<b>146 B.C.</b>
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

<b>Tyrant</b>	The ruler of a Greek city-state, a tyrant was like a king. Today the word tyrant is used to describe a ruler who rules unfairly or unjustly.
<b>Titans</b>	The Titans were the first Greek gods. They were overthrown by their children, the Olympians.
<b>Sparta</b>	A power Greek city-state and rival to Athens, Sparta's culture was based around warfare and preparing for battle.
<b>Peloponnese</b>	A large peninsula located in southern Greece. Many powerful Greek city-states were located here including Sparta, Argos, and Corinth.
<b>Democracy</b>	A form of government where citizens have a say in how they are ruled including choosing their leaders and deciding on laws.
<b>City-state</b>	A city-state consisted of a large city and the surrounding areas. Ancient Greece consisted of a number of independent city-states such as Athens, Thebes, and Sparta.
<b>Assembly</b>	In Athens the Assembly consisted of the group of citizens who showed up to vote.
<b>Acropolis</b>	An acropolis is a fortified citadel within a larger city. It is usually located on top of a hill and at the centre of the city. The most famous acropolis is the Acropolis of Athens.

### Sticky Knowledge:

1. Approximately how long ago was the Ancient Greek Civilization?
2. Name three things modern society can trace back to the Ancient Greek society.
3. How do we know about life in Ancient Greece?
4. What did Ancient Greeks believe about their Gods and Goddesses?
5. Compare Ancient Greece with other periods of history you have studied (eg. Romans, Victorians).
6. What is democracy?
7. How was life different for different people living in the Ancient Greek civilization?
8. What famous stories do you know from Ancient Greek mythology?

### SCHOOL

The Athenians studied maths, writing and music.

### PYTHAGORUS

The most important mathematician of ancient Greece was Pythagorus. His famous theorem was about right-angled triangles.

### GODS

The Greeks believed that their gods and goddesses had human qualities.

### What we will learn:

- to use sources of evidence to ask and answer questions about life in Ancient Greece
- to use a timeline to sequence events
- to describe Ancient Greek society and what it was like to live then
- how Ancient Greek life has impacted on modern day

### ANCIENT GREEK GODS

DIONYSUS   HERMES   APOLLO   ZEUS   ARES   ARTEMIS  
POSEIDON   DEMETER   HADES   ATHENA   HERA   APHRODITE

### WEALTH

Only rich people in Greece went to war in armor and riding horses.

### THEATRE

In ancient Greek times, everyone went to the theatre, even the poor, as their tickets were paid for by the state.

### OLYMPICS

The Greeks invented the Olympic Games. Legend says they were founded by Heracles in 776BC.

### Links to other subjects:

In **Literacy**, we will use our reading skills to research, and our writing skills to write a non-chronological report about life in Ancient Greece.

In **art** we will develop our drawing and sculpting skills, being inspired by the works of Ancient Greece.