



Ancient Greeks



Greece
(Europe)

Timeline

2200 B.C.	1200 B.C.	776 B.C.	770 B.C.	500 B.C.	470 B.C.	427 B.C.	384 B.C.	146 B.C.
Minoan Civilization begins on Crete	The Trojan Wars	First Olympic Games	First Greek alphabet created	Democracy used in Athens	Socrates is born	Plato is born	Aristotle is born	Greece becomes part of the Roman Empire

Key Vocabulary

acropolis	A large hill where city residents sought shelter and safety in times of war. Also, a meeting place for discussing issues.
amphitheatre	Outdoor theatre with seats on all sides where singing, dancing and even sacrificing took place.
Athens	The centre of the Ancient Greek world which went on to become the capital of modern Greece.
citizen	A recognised subject or national of a state or commonwealth.
city state	Greece was split into separate groups called city states. They made their own rules, had their own laws and clashed with each other.
civilisation	The society, culture and way of life of a particular area.
democracy	A system of government in which citizens are able to vote in order to make decisions.
hoplite	Ancient Greek soldier.
legacy	The long-lasting impact of particular events or actions that took place in the past.
Olympics	Athletes competing against each other. Began in Olympia and included religious festivals in honour of Zeus.
philosophy	The practice of asking big questions with no clear/single answer. It means the 'love of wisdom'.
Sparta	A famous city state that focussed on a strong military and total discipline.

Objectives

- To understand the significance of the Ancient Greek civilisation.
- To know when the civilisation began and ended and why it ended.
- To know the difference between Athens and Sparta.
- To name the key thinkers (Socrates, Plato and Aristotle) and the some of their key ideas.
- To name some of the legacies of Ancient Greece (democracy, Olympics, alphabet, science and medicine, theatre and maths).
- To use a range of sources to find out about a period or event (YR3).
- To begin to evaluate the usefulness of sources (YR4).

Famous Figures

Archimedes (287-212 B.C.)

Mathematician and philosopher who found a way of measuring water by placing an object in it and seeing how far it rose (hydrostatics). He jumped out of the bath and shouted 'Eureka!' meaning 'I found it!'

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.)

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.

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.