

Did you know?

The ruins of the palace that was supposedly the location of Daedalus's labyrinth, home to the Minotaur, can be found in the town of Knossos on the island of Crete.

Ancient Greece

Year 5 Summer Term



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 conquers	Greece becomes part of the Roman Empire

Key Vocabulary

archaic		A period of art and culture that happened a long time ago.
democracy		A system of government in which citizens are able to vote in order to make decisions.
gods		A spirit that is worshipped as having power over nature and humans.
government		A group of people who have the authority to make decisions for an entire country or area.
legend		A traditional story that has been handed down from a long time ago that cannot be proved to be true or untrue.
myth		A traditional story from early history that includes supernatural beings and events.
philosophy		The study of the nature of life, truth, knowledge and other important human matters.
philosopher		A person who studies the nature of life, truth, knowledge and other important human matters.
politics		The activities that the people who are in governments carry out.
scholar		A person who has gained great knowledge from researching and studying.

Did you know?

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.

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).

Religion

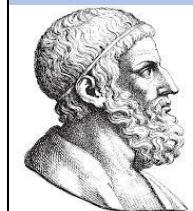
Ancient Greeks were polytheistic, which means that they worshipped many different gods. They worshipped different gods for different situations believing that certain gods could help them grow food, stay healthy and even win wars. Although there were lots of different gods and goddesses, there were 12 main ones that lived on top of the tallest mountain in Greece.

Life in Greece

The Ancient Greeks loved competition and challenge! The Olympic Games were originally a religious festival in honour of Zeus, King of the gods. The Panathenaic Games were held in honour of Athena and included events for music and poetry, as well as sport.

Significant People

Archimedes (287-212 B.C.)



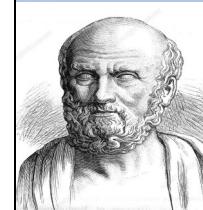
Mathematician and philosopher who found a way of measuring water by placing an object in it and seeing how far it rose (hydrostatics). He jumped out of the bath and shouted 'Eureka!' meaning 'I found it!'

Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.)



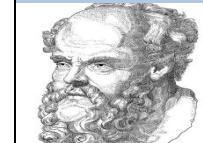
King of Macedonia who conquered Greece, Persia, Egypt, and the Indus Valley, extending the empire as far away as India.

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.

Socrates (470 – 399 BC)



A Greek philosopher from Athens who is credited as one of the founders of Western philosophy.

My notes...

Significant People

Who were the key figures that shaped the

Community

How has this historical period affected our local

Equality & Justice

How were different groups of people treated

Environmental Responsibility

What legacy did this period leave behind and