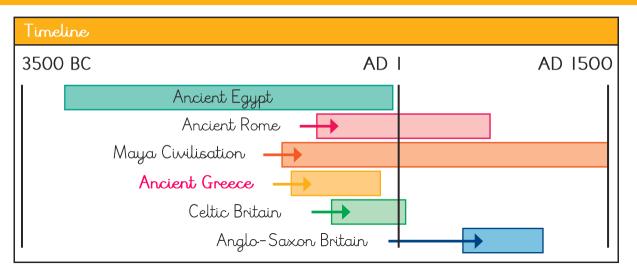
ANCIENT GREECE Y5/Y6

Key Vocabulary								
archaeology	The study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.							
civilisation	In this context, the word 'civilisation' is used to describe a human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.							
empire	A group of countries or states that is ruled by one ruler or country.							
legacies	Things that live on after someone dies or after a civilisation or event ends.							
democracy	Democracy is a system where the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way it is run.							
theatre	A building or outdoor area in which plays and other dramatic performances are given.							
Primar y source	Information and objects that come from the time being studied.							
Secondary source	Interpretations of information and objects which are produced after the time being studied.							



What was Ancient Greece's importance?

Ancient Greece is important historically because many things in culture today, especially in modern Europe, have been influenced by the ideas of the ancient Greek civilisation.

The sculptures, architecture, philosophy, arts, politics and the scientific and mathematical ideas of ancient Greece are just some of the things that have had a significant impact on culture today. These things can be referred to as 'legacies' of ancient Greece.

Democracy

Around 508 BC, democracy was introduced to ancient Athens. Listening to the opinions of other people and debating issues was an important part of this system. After debating issues, the ancient Athenians would vote. At that time, the only people allowed to take part in democracy were adult males who were citizens of Athens.

ANCIENT GREECE Y5/Y6

Timeline											
3000 B.C.	1200 B.C.	750 B.C.	770 B.C.	776 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	Greeks set sail to set up colonies	First Greek alphabet created	First Olympic Games	First Greek coins are used	Democracy used in Athens	The Peloponnesian Wars begin	Alexander the Great conquests	Greece becomes part of the Roman Empire		

Legacy of Ancient Greece

- The Greek trademark red and black pottery was very fashionable, and it was bought and sold all over the Mediterranean and even parts of Asia.
- They were great builders too: The Greeks built grand temples to their gods and superb sculptures of brave heroes. They pretty much invented the theatre as well. Thousands of people packed the hillside arena of ancient Athens to watch plays by famous writers like Sophocles, Euripides and Aeschylus.
- The Greeks also celebrated the arts
 with big festivals. There was always
 music, dancing and feasting in honour
 of their god

The Trojan War

- The Trojan War is a very famous ancient
 Greek myth. Many people believe that it is
 a myth but that there is some historical
 truth behind it.
- The Trojan War (which is believed to have lasted for tenyears) was between the Greek and the Trojan Armies.
- In the story, the Greeks pretended to surrender; leaving a gift of a giant horse for the Trojans. The gift was brought inside the city walls. In the night, Greek soldiershiding inside the horselet the Greek army inside Troy's walls and the city was destroyed.
- Evidence of Troy was discovered by Schliemann in 1873.

Greek Gods and Goddesses

- The ancient Greeks believed in many different gods and goddesses. Eachgod or goddess represented a certain aspect of humanity and each was responsible for certain parts of life too:
- Festivals were held to celebrate the gods and goddesses.
- Animal sacrifice was an important part of ancient Greek worship.
- It is believed that the 12 most powerful gods lived on Mount Olympus.
- The ancient Greek gods and goddesses included: Zeus, Aphrodite, Hera, Athena, Zeus, Poseidon, and Hades.
- Zeus was the most powerful of all the gods. He was god of the sky and the king of Mount Olympus.

