

Key Vocabulary

Port – A place where ships load and unload cargo.
Polis – A city-state, which is a small country within a region of Greece.
Government – A system by which a community, state or nation is governed.
Trade – To buy or sell objects or services with others.
Invasion – An act of invading by an enemy or hostile army.
Democracy – A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.
Oligarchy – a different type of government in which a few people or a family rule.
Statesman – A man who shows skill and wisdom in government.
Constitution – A set of basic laws by which a nation, state or another organisation is governed.
Debt – Something owed to another person.
Assembly – A group of people gathered together for a specific purpose.
Council – A group of people gathered to discuss and make decisions about public matters.
Votes – A formal expression of choice in an election or of a group decision.
Citizens - an inhabitant of a particular town or city.
Myths - a traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of people.
Olympics - the greatest of the games or festivals of ancient Greece.
Temples - a building devoted to the worship of a god or gods.
Philosophy – The study of the nature of life.
Athens - The largest city of Greece.
Sparta - A prominent city- state in ancient Greece.
Femininity – A set of attributes, behaviours and roles associated with females.

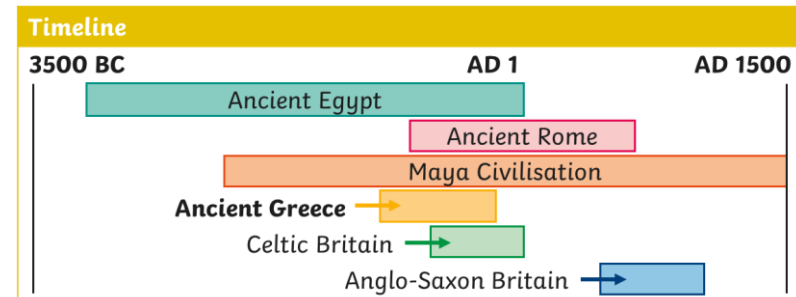


Key Information

What was Ancient Greece famous for?

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.

City States	Useful Websites.	
<p>Ancient Greece was not a country. It was made up of city states. There were often battles between these city states but sometimes they would join together against a common enemy. Important city states of ancient Greece included Athens and Sparta.</p>	<p>https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/topics/z87tn39</p> <p>http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/greece/athens.htm</p>	
The Olympic Games	God and Goddesses	Mythical Creatures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first recorded Games was in 776 BC, in Olympia. • The event was part of a festival to honour the Greek god, Zeus. • Women were not allowed to compete in the Olympics. This was because ancient Greek women were not treated as equals to men and had fewer freedoms. • Events included boxing, wrestling, running and chariot racing. • Some of the evidence about the Games comes from paintings discovered on pottery. 	<p>The male Gods include:</p> <p>Zeus – God of the Sky and king of Olympus Poseidon – God of the Sea Apollo – God of the Sun, Music and Poetry Hephaestus – God of Fire Hermes – the Messenger God Dionysus – God of Wine</p> <p>The female Goddesses include:</p> <p>Aphrodite – Goddess of Love Hera – Goddess of Women Demeter – Goddess of Harvest Athena – Goddess of Strategy Artemis – Goddess of the Hunt</p>	<p>Medusa – she was a gorgon, had a woman's body and face but a head full of snakes. Chimera – had a body of a lioness, between her shoulder blades grew a goat's head and her tail a snake. Pegasus – a beautiful, pure-white horse, with feathered wings. Cyclopes – an enormous, giant with a single round eye in the middle of his forehead. Griffins – a body of a lion, head of an eagle and they sometimes have wings. Hydra – A fearsome snake like monster with many heads. Centaurs – a body of a horse and the torso, arms and head of a human. Minotaur – a terrifying creature with the head of a bull and the body of a man.</p>

Quiz

- 1) What were the people of Ancient Greece called?
A) Aztecs B) Romans C) Greeks D) Persians
- 2) What are the 2 two main states of ancient Greece?
A) Athens and Sparta B) Athens and Troy C) Athens and Olympia D) Athens and Crete
- 3) Who was the Ancient Greek Goddess of love and beauty?
A) Hera B) Aphrodite C) Athena D) Hercules
- 4) Who was Ancient Greeks king of the Gods?
A) Zeus B) Apollo C) Hercules D) Poseidon
- 5) Who was the Greek leader that conquered other lands?
A) Aristotle B) Alfred the Great C) Alexander the Great. D) Pythagoras
- 6) Complete the sentence.
Athens was the birthplace of... ..
A) Art B) Democracy C) Dictatorship D) Feudalism
- 7) What was the biggest sporting event held during the Ancient times?
A) Olympic games B) Winter Olympics C) Fighting D) Voting
- 8) What did the Greeks build to honour their Gods?
A) Churches B) Temples C) Synagogues D) Mosques
- 9) What kind of entertainment venue originates from Ancient Greece?
A) Cinema B) Theatre C) Ballroom D) Disco