

# The Ancient Greeks - Y5

Key Questions	
What was life like in ancient Greece?	Men had a much better life than women. Only men were involved in government and permitted to take part in the Olympic Games. Women were expected to look after the home, make clothes and bear children.
What did the ancient Greeks achieve?	The ancient Greeks can be credited with many inventions and discoveries. They invented government, democracy, the Olympics and practised early medicine.
How has ancient Greece influenced life today?	Ancient Greece is often referred to as 'the birthplace of western civilisation'. It is made up of three periods which produced many political ideas, art, architecture, sculpture, science, philosophy and literature that influence our lives today.

To be able to remember and recall some of the key facts about the ancient Greeks.  
To be able to place historical events on a timeline.  
To understand how the ancient Greek civilisation has impacted on our lives today.



Greece is made up of the mainland and many islands. Its position by the sea meant that Greeks were a seafaring people.



Key Vocabulary	
legacy	Things or ideas that are passed down from one generation to another
culture	The beliefs, customs, arts etc. of a particular society, time, place or group
government	The system used for being in charge of a country
democracy	When decisions are made by the <b>majority</b> of its people
science	The nature and behaviour of natural things and the knowledge we obtain from them
mathematics	The study of numbers and how they relate to each other and the real world
architecture	The art and science of designing and creating buildings
philosophy	Ideas about knowledge, right and wrong, reasoning and the value of things
Olympics	A series of athletic challenges that takes place every four years
literature	Written works, especially those considered of merit
Athens	The largest and most powerful city state
Sparta	A military city state surrounded by mountains to protect it from invaders
empire	Many countries that are ruled by one leader
Parthenon	An important Greek temple (religious building) in Athens

776BC	750BC	570BC	508BC	450BC	432BC	336BC	146BC
The first <b>Olympic Games</b> takes place	Early Greek <b>culture</b> thrives <b>Homer</b> writes The Iliad and The Odyssey.	<b>Pythagoras</b> is born He makes major breakthroughs in science and maths	<b>Democracy</b> begins in <b>Athens</b> , giving greater power to the people	<b>Athens</b> becomes a powerful city and controls an empire	The <b>Parthenon</b> , the most famous building in Athens, is completed	<b>Alexander the Great</b> is king and helps the Greek <b>Empire</b> expand further	Rome conquers Greece, making it part of the Roman Empire