



British History: Orange Class – Ancient Greece

What Can I Re-discover About Ancient Greece?

Key Vocabulary	
City state	A city and its surrounding territory forming an independent state.
Civilsation	The society, culture or way of life of a particular area.
Hoplite	A heavily armed foot soldier
Amphora	A tall ancient Greek jug with two handles and a narrow neck.
Tyrant	A ruler who inherited power or seized it unconstitutionally.
Mythology	A collection of mythological stories belonging to a culture or religion.
Democracy	A system of government by eligible members of a state (male citizens aged 18+ who could speak)
Olympics	A major sporting event involving the city-states of Ancient Greece held in honour of Zeus
Classical	Of the period of the annexation of modern-day Greece and the 'high point' of culture
Legacy	Something that resulted from events in the past .
Parthenon	Temple to the goddess Athena.
Mount Olympus	The highest mountain in Greece.



Key People
<p>Philosophers: Plato, Socrates, Aristotle. Scientists/mathematicians: Euclid, Archimedes, Anaximader, Aspasia the Physician Writers: playwrights (Aeschylus, Euripides, Sophocles. Aristophanes) poets (Sappho) historians (Thucydides, Herodutus) Athletes: Milo of Criton, Cynisca of Sparta, Theagenes of Thasos Gods/Goddesses: Zeus, Athena, Apollo, Demeter, Poseidon, Artemis, Ares, Hera</p>

Key Places
<p>Greece Sparta Athens Crete Mount Olympus</p>

Key Dates	
776BC	The first Olympic games takes place in honour of Greece.
600BC	The first Greek coins are used to buy and sell goods.
570BC	Pythagoras is born. He made major breakthroughs in science and maths.
508	Democracy begins in Athens giving greater power to the people.
432	The Parthenon, the most famous building in Athens, is completed.
400-300	Plato, Socrates and Aristotle are alive.
336 BC	Alexander the Great is king and completes many conquests.
146 BC	Rome conquers Greece making it part of the Roman Empire.





British History: Year 3 – Ancient Greece

What Can I Re-discover About Ancient Greece?

Key Knowledge

Athens and Sparta were rival city states with their own distinct laws, customs, rulers and culture. Ancient Greek fighters were so powerful due to their fighting in formation (phalanx) along with their use of armour, shields and weaponry including the catapult. Triremes were used to raid rival coastal communities. Alexander the Great revolutionised the way the army through his use of spear bearers, lighter armour and scouts to observe the terrain before battle. Religion was highly important to the Ancient Greeks and was incorporated into many aspects of life. Athena (the goddess of war, wisdom and craft) is featured in many artefacts. Zeus, her father, is king of the gods and is identified by his thunderbolts and throne in imagery. The Parthenon was commissioned by the great orator Pericles and built in the acropolis of Athens; it was dedicated to Athena and built to celebrate the end of the Persian war and Athenian power. Theatres were a popular form of entertainment; plays were performed only by men and often characters included gods. They used theatre masks to depict new characters and to amplify their voices. Theatres were themselves dedicated to the gods to honour them and pray to them e.g. the Epidaurus Theatre was dedicated to Asclepius, the god of medicine. The role of women in Sparta and Athens contrasted dramatically. In Athens, women were perceived to have the role as being solely caregivers and wives, not being allowed to go out in public (unless for a special occasion) and confined to women's quarters. In Sparta, women were treated more equally and allowed to partake in sport, own land and considered tasks like weaving to be demeaning.

Key Knowledge

Only boys from wealthy families attended school. Classes consisted of 10-15 children and were taught by male teachers in the teacher's home. Children attended from sunrise to sunset and only had days off to attend religious festivals. In Sparta, boys from the age of 7 were forced to attend agoge to become powerful warriors to fight for the city-state in adult life. For 100 years, Athens had direct democracy, meaning that citizens had to take an active part in government (women, children and slaves were not included) The bodies of government included the courts (which handled lawsuits), the council (chosen at random each year, oversaw the daily running of government) and the assembly (all citizens could vote on issues like new laws or joining wars) The Olympic games were a 5-day sporting event held in honour of Zeus and other Olympian gods, most notably Poseidon, the god of horses. All wars and internal conflicts were put aside for the games allowing contestants and spectators to travel to the games unharmed. Only men could compete and they competed nude. Sports that were competed in were to show the strength of warriors. The pankration was notoriously blood thirsty and the only rules were no eye-gouging and no biting.