

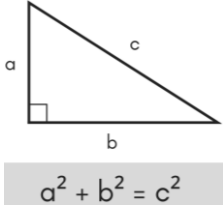



c. 1200 BC – Start of Ancient Greek civilisation	9 <sup>th</sup> – 8 <sup>th</sup> C. BC – First Greek Alphabet	776 BC - 1st Olympic Games at Olympia	600 BC – Coin currency introduced	508 BC – Beginnings of Democracy – some males can vote	472 BC – Theatres become popular	432 BC – The Parthenon is finished.	336 BC – Alexander the Great becomes ruler. He is later also Pharaoh of Egypt	146 BC – Greece is conquered by the Roman Empire
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**How do we know about the period? (Artefacts)**

<b>Architecture</b>	Many Ancient Greek buildings are still standing, including the Parthenon (pictured), the Acropolis and the Theatre at Delphi .	
<b>Plays and Poetry</b>	Homer wrote many poems, most famously the 'Iliad' and the 'Odyssey'.	
<b>What we learn in schools today</b>	The following work by Ancient Greeks are still used today: Pythagoras's theorem in Maths, Hippocrates is known as 'The Father of Medicine', Socrates is seen as the founder of Western Philosophy, Aesop's fables are still read regularly.	
<b>Pottery</b>	Greek pottery, including Amphora and Stamnos, depict scenes from daily life, stories and beliefs.	

**Prior Knowledge**  
 Pre-historic Britain is the period in Britain until 43 AD and is commonly split into the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.  
 That it is called 'pre-history' as it was before there was any written documentation.  
 The Ancient Egyptian civilisation lasted from 3150 – 30 BC.  
 The Romans created towns and cities in England, and these were expanded by the Anglo-Saxons (410-1066AD).  
 Greece is a country in Europe bordering, and with islands in, the Mediterranean Sea. It has a warm, Mediterranean climate.

**By the end of this Unit, I will know...**  
 That Ancient Greece was a developed ancient civilization.  
 The Ancient Greeks believed in many gods and celebrated them in a variety of ways, including through Olympic Games.  
 They developed many subjects that are studied today, including: maths, science & medicine, art and philosophy.

**Key vocabulary – Culture & Pastimes**

<b>Amphitheatre</b>	An open, outdoor circular or oval building with a central space surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators, for the presentation of dramatic or sporting events.
<b>Architecture</b>	The art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.
<b>Marathon</b>	A Greek town where the Greeks defeated the Persians.
<b>Mythology</b>	Stories about the gods, demigods, and legendary heroes of a particular people.
<b>Olympic Games</b>	A religious festival held in honour of Zeus, which included various sports.
<b>Philosophy</b>	The study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality, and existence.

**Topic vocabulary**

<b>Assembly</b>	The regular opportunity for all male citizens of Athens to speak their minds and exercise their votes regarding the government of their city.
<b>Civilisation</b>	The stage of human social and cultural development and organization that is considered most advanced.
<b>Mount Olympus</b>	The highest mountain in Greece. It was said to be the home of the Greek gods.
<b>Zeus</b>	King of the Gods. The other gods and goddesses who lived on Mount Olympus were Hera, Poseidon, Demeter, Athena, Apollo, Artemis, Ares, Aphrodite, Hephaestus, Hermes, and Hestia or Dionysus (both of these are included in lists). Hades was God of the Underworld.

