

What I should already know.

- Greece is a country in the *continent* of Europe.
- The *climate* of Greece is slightly different to that of the UK.
- Human and physical geographical features of Greece.
- Information about the Egyptian *civilisation*.
- The Romans *invaded* Britain.
- The *chronology* of British history.



- Greece is made up of the mainland and many is-lands.
- Its position by the sea meant that the Greeks were a *seafaring* people.
- City-states (*polis*) were created and *trade* happened between each of the cities.
- Greece has a temperate *climate*. Summers are hot but winds from the Mediterranean, and rains from the north, keep temperatures liveable and created *fertile* farming conditions.

ANCIENT GREECE

700BC
Homer writes the *Odysseys* and *Iliad* poems.

650BC
The tyrant Kypselos takes over the city-state of Corinth. When Kypselos dies, his son Periander takes over the role.

500BC
The 'Classical Period' starts. There is a lot of interest in arts, imagination and buildings.

460BC
Hippocrates, the 'father of modern medicine' is born in Kos. His ideas on the human body and medicine are still used and recognised today.

338BC
King Philip II of Macedonia takes control of Greece.

336BC
Alexander the Great takes over rule of Greece, aged 20, after the death of his father king Philip II.

776BC
The first Olympic games. The games are then held every 4 years in honour of the god Zeus (ruler of the Olympians of Mount Olympus). The games included wrestling, javelin, jumping and chariot racing.

508BC
Male citizens of Athens are given a chance to vote in order to decide how things should be run. This is called 'democracy' and is thought to be one of the Greeks greatest ideas.

472BC
Greek theatres become popular in Athens. The entertainment included magicians, jugglers and plays.

432BC
Parthenon is finished in Athens. The temple is built to house a statue of Athena, the goddess of war, wisdom and the arts.

146BC
Rome conquers the Corinthians at the Battle of Corinth and Greece falls under the rule of the Roman Empire.



Historical Vocabulary

Primary Source	A first hand account from someone who had a direct connection
Secondary Source	Created later by someone who did not experience it first hand.
Reliable	Able to be trusted
Bias	Unfairly showing favouritism towards something or someone
Propaganda	Spreading of misleading or biased information to influence or promote a point of view
Archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
Chronology	the order of events in time

Important Places

Athens	City named after Athena. Birthplace of democracy
Crete	An island south of Greek mainland.
Macedonia	Home to Alexander the Great.
Mount Olympus	Highest Mountain in Greece and home to the Greek Gods.
Olympia	Site of the original Olympic Games.
Sparta	City-state famous for training boys as warriors.

Types of Government

Democracy	Ruled by the citizens who can vote.
Monarchy	Ruled by Kings and Queens.
Oligarchy	Ruled by a small group of powerful people.
Tyranny	Ruled by one person, usually by force and fear.

Ancient Greece Vocabulary

acropolis	the citadel of an ancient Greek city
architecture	the art of planning, designing and constructing buildings
circa	Latin meaning 'around'. c. 800 BC means around 800 BC.
citadel	a strong building in or near a city, where people could shelter for safety
civilisation	a human society with its own social organisation and culture.
climate	the general weather conditions that are typical of a place
continent	a very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.
culture	activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation
deity	a god or goddess
democracy	a fair political system where all adults vote for an elected government. This government then makes decisions on how to run the country.
empire	a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country
fertile	rich in nutrients to support the growth of many plants
invasion	to try and take over a place by force
merchant	a person who buys or sells goods in large quantities
military	relating to or belonging to the army
mythology	a group of myths, especially all the myths from a particular country, religion, or culture.
Olympics	the greatest of the games or festivals of Ancient Greece held in honour of Zeus
Parthenon	a building that is part of the Acropolis and was a temple of the goddess Athena
philosophy	the study or creation of theories about basic things such as the nature of existence, knowledge, and thought, or about how people should live
polis	an ancient Greek city-state
polytheistic	the worship of or belief in more than one god
seafaring	working as a sailor or travelling regularly on the sea
society	people in general, thought of as a large organized group
trade	the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services
urban	belonging to, or relating to, a town or city
warfare	the activity of fighting a war