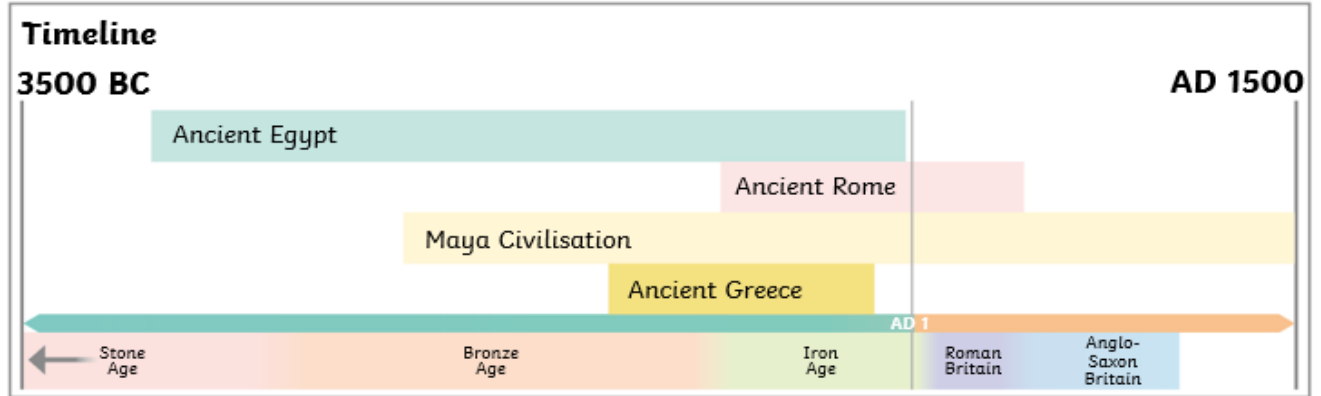


Key Vocabulary

- Ancient** Something from a very long time ago.
- Civilisation** A human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.
- City states** Small areas that **ancient** Greece was divided into, each with their own governments, laws and army.
- Empire** A group of countries or states that are ruled by one ruler or country.
- Legacies** Things that exist after someone dies or after a **civilisation** or event ends.
- Democracy** A system where the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way it is run.



Ancient Greek City States

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 to defend themselves from a common enemy. Important **city states** of **ancient** Greece included Athens, Corinth and Sparta.

Alexander the Great's Empire

Independent **city states** existed for most of the **ancient** Greek period. However, towards the end of this period, King Philip II of Macedonia ruled over all of **ancient** Greece. Following his death, his son, Alexander the Great, took over the **empire** along with other lands that he conquered. After Alexander the Great died, the Romans slowly took over parts of the **empire**.



Historical Skills Vocabulary

Primary source	Information and objects that come from the time being studied.
Secondary source	Interpretations of information and objects which are produced after the time being studied.

The Olympics

The Olympics were first held in **ancient** Greece in 776 BC. This is one of the **legacies** of **ancient** Greece.

Events included boxing, wrestling, running and chariot racing.

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.

The idea for the marathon also originates from this time.

Important Key events

- 1000 BC - The Greek Alphabet was developed.
- 776 BC: First Olympic Games held at Olympia.
- 750 BC - Homer begins to write the Iliad and Odyssey.
- 600 BC - The first Greek coins are introduced
- 508 BC - Democracy is introduced in Athens.
- 432 BC - The Parthenon is completed in Athens on the Acropolis.
- 431-404 BC: The Peloponnesian War (Athens defeated by Sparta)
- 342 BC - Aristotle, begins to tutor Alexander (later to be called Alexander the Great).
- 336 BC - Alexander the Great becomes king.
- 332 BC - Alexander conquers Egypt. .
- 146 BC - Greeks defeated by the Romans at the Battle of Corinth



The Spartans and the Athenians

Much of what we see of the Spartans on television and in films is based on **myth** and does not present the Spartans accurately. The Spartans were known for their strong army and ability to fight. In childhood, boys were trained to be warriors. Girls were taught academic subjects and how to fight.

The Athenians were known for their cultural developments and learning. Girls did not go to school but many were taught how to look after the home and family.

Democracy

Ancient Athens is where **democracy** began in around 508 BC. 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. The **legacy** of **democracy** still exists today in many parts of the world.