

GGA- History Year 6

Spring Term Ancient Greece

Timeline

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



- Greece is made up of the mainland and many islands.
- 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 is a warm country, but winds from the Mediterranean, and rains from the north, kept temperatures liveable and created **fertile** farming conditions.

Key Vocabulary

acropolis	The citadel of an ancient Greek city
archaeologist	Someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
architecture	The art of planning, designing and constructing buildings
chronology	Order of events
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

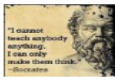


Historical Vocabulary

Era	A long and distinct period in history
BC or BCE	Before Common Era or Before Christ
AD or CE	Anno Domini or Common Era
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Greeks Gods & Goddesses

Zeus King of the Gods God of the Sky 	Poseidon God of the Sea 	Hades God of the Underworld 
Athena Goddess of Wisdom and War 	Artemis Goddess of Hunting 	Apollo Goddess of Archery 

Key Philosophers

	Socrates (429-327BC) tried to answer questions such as: What is the right thing to do?
	Plato (429-327BC) founded the world's first university.
	Aristotle (382-322BC) wrote books about physics, poetry, zoology, biology, politics and governments.

Why are we learning this?

So we know even after 3,000 years, we're still using ancient Greek ideas in maths, science and art. Our alphabet is based on the Greek one. Check a dictionary and you'll find hundreds of words that come from the Greek language.

Why is it important?

So we know Greek ideas spread so far? It's down to Alexander, the young king of Macedon. He led his army to take over Greece, Persia, Egypt and even part of India. He ruled so much of the world they called him 'Alexander the Great'.