

Key vocabulary

Civilisation: a group of people with their own languages and way of life.

Democracy: a government run by the people. Each citizen has a say (or vote) in how the government is run.

Philosophy: the study of humans and the world by thinking and asking questions.

City-state: a city that has its own independence, meaning that it is its own country.

Architecture: the science of the design of structures or buildings such as houses, places of worship, and office buildings.

Spartan: a person born or living in ancient Sparta

Conquer: to take control of a country

Mount Olympus: Greece's highest mountain, legendary home of the 12 Olympian gods in Greek mythology,

Year 3 – Spring 1 Ancient Greece



Map of Ancient Greece

What were the crucial periods of Ancient Greece and how did this period begin?

- Ancient Greece is thought to have had different periods: the Bronze Age, the Dark Age, the Archaic Age, the Classical Age and the Hellenistic Age.
- The Classical Age was when Greece was at the peak of its power.
- Greek myths and stories describe events and heroes that were inspired by this period.
- The Ancient Greeks believed in many Gods (polytheism)

What were the most important achievements and advances of the Classical Golden Age?

- The period between 500 BCE and 400 BCE is called the Classical Golden Age.
- The Ancient Greeks made major contributions to mathematics, particularly the study of shape and space.
- Hippocrates, who lived during the Classical golden age, studied diseases and their cures and is sometimes described as the father of modern medicine.

What were the differences between Athens and Sparta?

- Athens and Sparta were two independent city-states.
- Athens and Sparta had different laws, money and rules. The two cities were rivals.
- Athens introduced the first example of democracy.
- Athenians valued art and architecture while Spartans valued military strength.



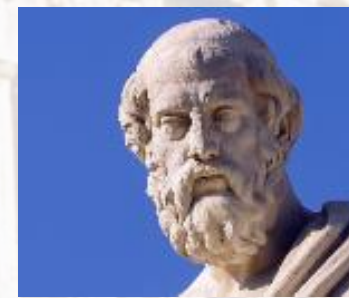
Pottery and sculpture showing original Olympic events,

Who were the most important philosophers of Ancient Greece?

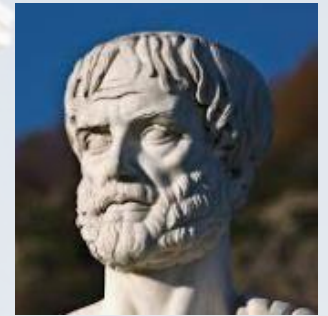
- Philosophy is the process of thinking deeply about important ideas.
- Philosophy was very popular during this time due to three thinkers: Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.



Socrates (? - 399 B.C.)



Plato (427 - 347 B.C.)



Aristotle (384-322 B.C.)

