



What I should already know:

Ancient Egypt was one of the world's earliest civilisations.

Civilisations have their own beliefs, governments and ways of life.

Different civilisations existed at different times in history.

At the end of this topic, I will know:

Who the Ancient Greeks were, when they lived and how geography influenced life in Ancient Greece.

About the Greek Gods and what they reveal about life in Ancient Greece.

How Ancient Greece was governed and compare life in Athens and Sparta.

The different types of democracy, how the Athenian democracy worked and how it influenced modern democracy.

What philosophy is, the achievements of the ancient Greek philosophers and how they impact us today.

The ancient Greek's legacies and their impact.

Key Facts:



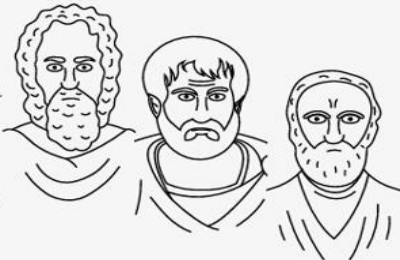
Athenian democracy was one of the first in the world. It was a direct democracy in which the citizens themselves voted for laws in the assembly. Modern Britain has a representative democracy where people elect a representative (Member of Parliament) to make decisions on their behalf. Citizens over 18 can vote in Britain; however, in ancient Athens, only adult males born in Athens could vote.



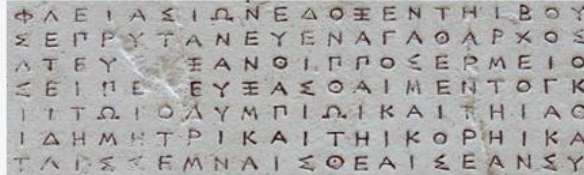
The ancient Greeks believed 12 gods and goddesses lived on Mount Olympus. The Greeks prayed to them at home and in temples and ran sporting events and festivals in their honour.

Philosophy

Philosophy (meaning 'love of wisdom') was developed by the ancient Greeks. Famous philosophers such as Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle still influence our thinking today: Pythagoras created the first maths formula, Socrates encouraged questioning to challenge ideas. Plato's ideas on ethics are still debated today, and Aristotle laid the foundations for modern science.

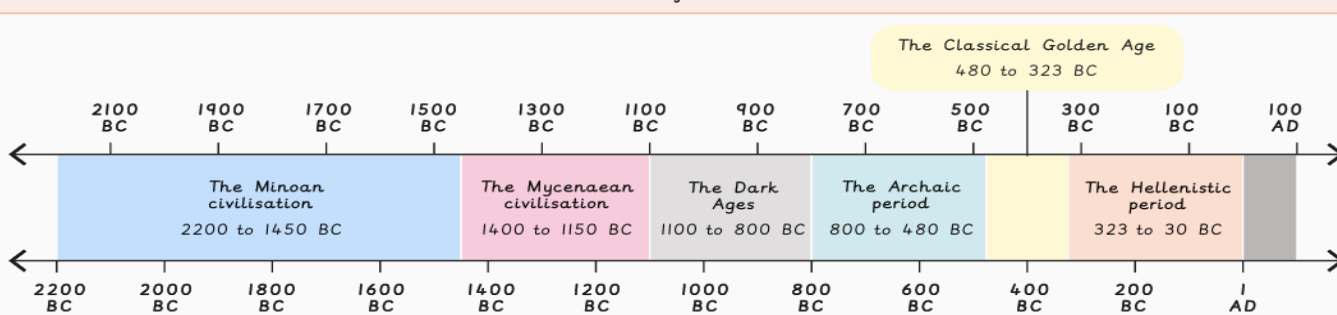


The English language



Many words originated from Greek, especially words related to science, philosophy, sport, politics and learning. For example: biology, logic, athlete, democracy, school.

Timeline of Ancient Greece



Vocabulary

achievement	A significant accomplishment or contribution that has a lasting impact.
assembly	A democratic organisation in Ancient Athens where all men could vote on laws.
Athens	The largest and one of the most influential city-states in ancient Greece.
citizen	A person who belongs to a country and has certain rights and responsibilities.
city-state	A city or town that, with the surrounding countryside, is an independent state.
Classical Golden Period	The period from 480 BC to 323 BC in which the Greeks built temples, created democracy and made scientific discoveries.
democracy	A government elected by the citizens.
legacy	Past events or actions which have had a lasting impact.
oligarchy	A system of government in Ancient Greece in which only a few people held power.
philosophy	Thinking carefully and asking big questions about human life.
Sparta	One of the most powerful city-states in Ancient Greece, known for its fierce army.
Zeus	In Greek mythology, the god of the sky and the supreme ruler of the Olympian gods.
govern	To control, lead or manage a country, group or organisation
century	A period of 100 years.