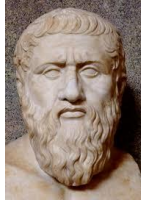


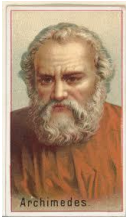
What should I already know?

- Vocabulary related to chronology.
- Civilisations – Stone Age, other ancient civilisations with an in depth study of Egypt.

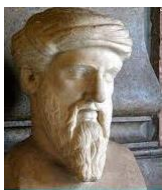
Plato – founded the first university and wrote down his teachings



Archimedes – designed a machine to make water go uphill. Eureka!



Pythagoras – theorem on right angled triangles



Alexander the Great - 'the Great' because he conquered more lands than anyone before him and became the overall ruler of Greece.



Zeus – King of the gods



Poseidon – god of the sea



Hades – god of the underworld



Apollo – god of music and medicine



Athena – goddess of wisdom and war



Aphrodite – goddess of love



What will I find out by the end of the unit?

Democracy

Only men were part of The Assembly. Women and slaves didn't get a say. A citizen could speak for the time it took water to run from one jar into another.

A jury of 500 citizens decided if someone was guilty of law-breaking. Citizens could also vote to get rid of people they disliked. Each man wrote a name on a broken bit of pottery called an 'ostrakon'. Anyone named more than 600 times got kicked out of the city. This is called 'ostracising'.

Athenian life

Men had a much better life in Ancient Greece than women. Education was important. Must be educated to be part of The Assembly. Women in Athens were taught skills they would need to run a home. Girls had to do exactly as their father told them and this included marrying the man their father chose for them. Even when married, a woman was not free. She had to do as her husband wished. Slaves - Most homes had female slaves who cooked cleaned and collected fresh water every day. Male slaves protected the home and tutoring male children.

Spartan life

Boys left their families at seven to begin their 23-year-long training to become a soldier. Girls were expected to be physically fit too. They weren't allowed to be soldiers, but they did compete against the boys at sport. Spartan women also had more freedom than other Greek women. A wife ran the family farm and gave orders to the slaves (known as 'helots'). Education was unimportant.

Vocabulary

ancient civilisation	the first settled and stable communities that became the basis for later states, nations, and empires.
citizens	people who belong to a place
The Assembly	the regular opportunity for all male citizens of Athens to speak their minds and exercise their votes regarding the government of their city.
legacy	something that is handed down from one period of time to another period of time.
democracy	a system of government in which people choose who is in charge by voting in elections
Acropolis	mythical home of the gods
Pnyx	where Greeks held their Assembly. An important site in the creation of democracy.
philosophy	study of how people think and live
Sparta	Sparta was a city-state in Ancient Greece. Fighting wars was what the Spartans did best.
Athens	a city-state in Ancient Greece which produced many writers and artists whose work has survived to this day.
Olympic Games	a sporting festival held every 4 years

Ancient Greece Timeline

1700BC – The start of the Ancient Greek civilisation

776 BC – The first Olympic games take place in honour of Greece

570 BC – Pythagoras is born. He made major breakthroughs in science and maths

508 BC – Democracy begins in Athens, giving greater power to the people

432 BC – The Parthenon, the most famous building in Athens, is completed

400-300 BC – Socrates, Plato and Aristotle live, advancing learning

336 BC – Alexander the Great is King and completes many conquests

146 BC – Rome conquers Greece, making it a part of the Roman Empire.