

5 Ancient Greece

How do we know so much about Ancient Greece?

The climate and geography of Greece today helps us to understand trade, food, farming.

Archaeological evidence – buildings, artefacts (pottery, jewellery, statues, coins) written and spoken evidence (Myths and Legends)

Ancient Greece refers to 700 – 480 BC. Greece existed long before then.

Artefacts are on display in Britain, but many people think this is wrong.

What was life like in Ancient Greece?

Life style depended on social position.

There was a large slave population.

There were different roles for males and females – which is why most figures that we know of, are male.

Religion was important, as people believed Gods would take care of them.



What do we know about Ancient Greek culture?

Playwrights wrote and produced the first dramas in outdoor theatres. (Euripides & Sophocles)

They created outstanding literature, poetry, and mythology. (Homer's Iliad and the Odyssey, Sappho for love poems)

The Olympics were a celebration.

How have the Ancient Greeks influenced our lives?

Many of the words we use today come directly from the Greek.

We live in a democracy.

Sport and exercise is still seen as essential for a healthy life.

There is evidence of Classical Greek architecture around the world.

Ancient Greece helped to explain through philosophy and science.

Evidence suggests they invented cranes, levers and watermills.

What are the achievements of the Ancient Greeks?

They developed the world's first democracy.

They wrote the first histories.

They invented the rules of Geometry as well as other mathematics. (Euclid)

They developed the art of Philosophy to search for wisdom and truth. (Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle)

They created magnificent buildings and sculptures. They made heavy use of columns to support the buildings and decorated them.

They were the first people to take the scientific approach to medicine by actually studying the diseases. (Hippocrates)

They studied and classified or grouped different kinds of plants.



Socrates



Aristotle



Hippocrates



Alexander the Great

First recorded Olympic games are held.

776 BC

Athenian
Person from the Greek city of Athens.

Homer writes the 'Odyssey' and 'Iliad'.

700 BC

City state
A small area of Ancient Greece that had its own government, army and laws.

Male Athenians given the chance to vote.

508 BC

Civilization
Organised and developed society.

Classical period starts. Interest in the arts and architecture.

500 BC

Democracy
A fair political system where people vote for an elected government.

Greek theatre becomes popular in Athens.

472 BC

Empire
A group of countries ruled by a common ruler.

Hippocrates is born.

460 BC

Philosopher
Someone who studies the value of ideas and knowledge.

The Parthenon is completed.

432 BC

Government
Group of people who make laws in a country.

King Phillip II takes control of Greece.

338 BC

Ancient
distant past, no longer in existence.

Alexander the Great takes control of Greece.

336 BC

Role
the position held by someone.

Greece falls under the rule of the Roman Empire.

146 BC

Monarchy
one ruler.
Hierarchy
being ranked according to status.

BC
Before Christ. Based on the Christian calendar as a way of marking time.

Archaeology
the study of human history through ruins and artefacts.

Primary source
a source created at or from the time studied.

Secondary source
a source created after the event, based on primary sources.