








Key Vocabulary

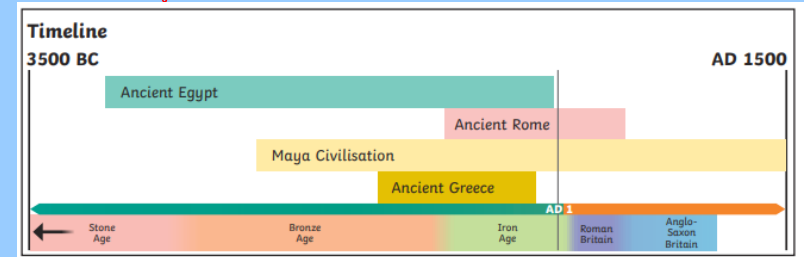
Greece 	A country in southern Europe on the Mediterranean Sea. Athens is the capital of Greece.
Chronology	The order of events in time.
Primary source	A source that contains original information. It comes from the time being studied or from a person who was actually involved in the events being studied.
Secondary source	Does not give original information. It interprets or summarises information from primary sources.
Mount Olympus 	The highest mountain in Greece at 2917m. It looks out over the Aegean Sea.
Democracy	A system where the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way it is run.
Legacy	Things that exist after someone dies or after a civilisation or event ends.
Philosophy 	The study of the nature of life, truth, knowledge, and other important human matters.
Ethics 	A type of philosophy that deals with values, such as good and bad or right and wrong.
Minoan Civilisation	From 2500-1400BCE. This period was named after their legendary king, Minos.
Mycenaean Period 	Developed in 1500BCE when Greek speaking people settled in the Greek mainland.
Golden Period 	A period of time when writing and Arts were thriving in Greece. Ideas from this period, such as democracy and architecture came from this period. Its peak was from 480 to 404 BCE.
Hellenistic period	From 336 to 146 BCE which ended with the arrival of the Romans.
Sparta 	One of the most powerful city states in Ancient Greece.

What was Ancient Greece? Where was it located?

Ancient Greece was not a country. It was made up of city states. There were often battles between these city states but sometimes they would join together to defend themselves from a common enemy. Important city states of ancient Greece included Athens, Corinth and Sparta. Greek civilisation began sometime after 3000 BCE on the island of Crete. Crete lies south of Greece on the southern border of the Aegean sea. The first civilisation was known as the Minoan civilisation.



Timeline of Ancient Greece



Where is Athens? Who were the Athenians?

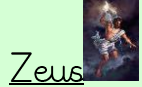
Athens was a city state in Ancient Greece. The Athenian people were known for their love of wisdom and subjects such as philosophy, history, science and art. They wrote stories about their Gods which became known as "Greek mythology.". Additionally, theatre was very popular. The Athenians loved to gather and watch plays and listen to songs and music. Due to the location of Greece, they built a powerful navy to protect themselves.



### Greek Gods and Goddesses

The ancient Greeks believed in many different gods and goddesses. Each god/goddess represented a certain aspect of humanity and each was responsible for certain parts of life too.

It is believed that the 12 most powerful gods lived on Mount Olympus. This is where meetings were held and arguments were settled. Some of these included:-



Zeus

Zeus was the most powerful of all the gods. He was god of the sky and the king of Mount Olympus. He was married to the Queen of the Gods called Hera. His temper affected the weather. Whenever he was angry he would throw a thunderbolt!



Hera

Hera was the goddess of marriage, families and birth and acted as the protector of married women. Her sacred animal was the peacock and a pair of peacocks pulled her chariot.



Ares

Ares was the son of Zeus and Hera. He was a very cruel and was the God of war. He carried a blood-soaked spear.



Hades

God of the 'Underworld'. He wore a helmet that could make him invisible.



Poseidon

He lived under the sea and could cause earthquakes under the sea when he was angry.

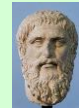
### Who were the Spartans?

Sparta was a city state of Ancient Greece. Spartans valued bravery, strength, and obedience. At the age 7, Spartan boys had to leave their parents. The boys grew up together in military-style groups. They built up their bodies by exercising and playing sports. The strongest and bravest became captains. Girls also learned Spartan values, but their upbringing was less strict. All male Spartan citizens became soldiers at age 20. Men retired from soldiering at age 60 and could then become elders. Sparta had two kings who ruled together. A council of elders helped them rule.



### What is philosophy? Who were the Ancient Greek philosophers?

The ancient Greeks are famous for developing philosophy. Philosophy aims to find out more about the world and how people should behave. It focuses on how we think rather than physical world around us.



**Plato:** He wrote many 'dialogues' in which several characters would discuss different sides of a problem and come up with new ideas to solve them. His most famous piece of work is 'The Republic', several characters (including Socrates) discuss the meaning of justice and how it relates to people's happiness.



**Aristotle:** He created the Science of logic or reasoning.



**Hippocrates:** He developed the medical philosophy that doctors should be calm, professional, serious and keep their working environments clean. He was also one of the first doctors to believe that illness wasn't a punishment from the gods.