



What legacy did the Ancient Greeks leave behind?

Map of Ancient Greece

Greece was divided into 'city-states' (polis). Each city-state was led by a ruler or (later) government. Two important city-states in Ancient Greece were known as **Athens** and **Sparta** who were ruled in two very different ways. Athens was the birthplace of **democracy** and valued education while Sparta was an **oligarchy** and believed warfare and fighting to be key.



KEY KNOWLEDGE

Key Knowledge 1

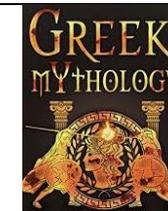
Democracy began in Ancient Greece

demos = people
kratos = rule



Key Knowledge 2

Ancient Greek myths are still read today and some of these were performed. Theatre became very popular in Ancient Greek times and they wrote many tragedies and comedies.



Key Knowledge 3

The Olympic Games started in Ancient Greece and some of their events (e.g. running, javelin, discus, long jump) we still have today.



Key Knowledge 4

The Ancient Greek's alphabet and language developed some of our alphabet.



Key Knowledge 5

Greek architecture has influenced the design of buildings all over the world.



Tier 2 vocabulary

Analysis – an examination of something in detail to find out its key features or purpose

Evaluate – judge the importance, value, quality or amount of something

Examine – inspect someone or something thoroughly

Tier 3 vocabulary

Architecture – the art of designing/constructing buildings

Artefact – physical remains from past human life and daily activities

Comedy – play to make people laugh

Democracy – a government where citizens have right to vote and make decisions

Legacy – something left over or left behind from person/people before they end

Myth – an early story usually with supernatural creatures and/or events

Oligarchy – a government where only a few have all the power

Tragedy – a play with sad events/unhappy ending

2500BC – Ancient Greek civilization begins

800 BC – The Greek alphabet starts to be developed

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

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

472 BC – Greek theatre becomes popular

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

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

Ancient Greece Timeline