

- **acropolis** - the citadel of an ancient Greek city
- **archaeologist** - someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
- **architecture** - the art of planning, designing and constructing buildings
- **amphitheatre** Outdoor theatre with seats on all sides where singing, dancing and even sacrificing took place.
- **citadel**—a strong building in or near a city, where people could shelter for safety
- **civilisation**—a human society with its own society and culture.
- **culture**- activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation
- **deity** -a god or goddess
- **democracy** -a fair political system where all adults vote for an elected government. This government then makes decisions on how to run the country.
- **empire** -a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country
- **invasion** -to try and take over a place by force
- **merchant** -a person who buys or sells goods in large quantities
- **mythology** -a group of myths, especially all the myths from a particular country, religion, or culture.
- **Olympics**- Athletes competing against each other. Began in Olympia and included religious festivals in honour of Zeus
- **philosophy** -the study or creation of theories about basic things such as the nature of existence, knowledge, and thought, or about how people should live. 'love of wisdom'
- **polis** -an ancient Greek city-state
- **polytheists** -the worship of or belief in more than one god
- **society** -people in general, thought of as a large organized group
- **trade** -the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Ancient Greece



IMPORTANT FIGURES



Pericles (494-429 B.C.)
Athenian General who led Athens

Archimedes (287-212 B.C.)
Mathematician and philosopher

Alexander the Great (356-332 B.C.)
King of Macedonia who conquered Greece

Hippocrates (460-370 B.C.)
Doctor. The 'Father of Medicine'

- Greece was divided into city-states (polis) that each had their own laws and way of life, but that all spoke the same language. Two of the most well-known city states are **Athens** and **Sparta**.
- In Athens, Greek styles of art, architecture, philosophy and theatre were developed - these helped shaped our modern society along with science, language and maths.
- Athens had a **democratic** government – this means that the people who lived there made decisions by voting, like we do in Britain.
- In Sparta, life was very different; all that was important was being able to defend Sparta in **battle**.
- The first **Olympic** games were held in 776 in the city-state Olympia.
- Religion was very important in ancient Greece. They were **polytheists** - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives, such as a god of the sea and a goddess of wisdom. Temples were built in their honour and they featured heavily in the stories of Greek mythology.
- A **polis** consisted of an urban centre, often fortified and with a sacred centre built on a natural acropolis (citadel) or harbour.

TIMELINE

3000 B.C.	1200 B.C.	750 B.C.	770 B.C.	776 B.C.	600 B.C.	500 B.C.	431 B.C.	334 B.C.	146 B.C.
Minoan Civilization begins on Crete	The Trojan Wars	Greeks set sail to set up colonies	First Greek alphabet created	First Olympic Games	First Greek coins are used	Democracy used in Athens	The Peloponnesian Wars begin	Alexander the Great conquests	Greece becomes part of the Roman Empire

WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 3 - Kingdom of Benin

WHAT COMES NEXT

Year 4– Roman Empire in Britain