



Did the Ancient Greeks change the world?



Greece
(Europe)

Timeline

3000 B.C.	776 B.C.	770 B.C.	750 B.C.	600 B.C.	500 B.C.	490 B.C.	431 B.C.	334 B.C.	146 B.C.
Minoan Civilization begins on Crete	First Olympic Games	First Greek alphabet created	Greeks set sail to set up colonies	First Greek coins are used	Democracy used in Athens	The Battle of Marathon	The Peloponnesian Wars begin	Alexander the Great conquests	Greece becomes part of the Roman Empire

Key Vocabulary

acropolis	A large hill where city residents sought shelter and safety in times of war. Also, a meeting place for discussing issues.
amphitheatre	Outdoor theatre with seats on all sides where singing, dancing and even sacrificing took place.
chiton	The chiton was a single sheet used as clothing wrapped around the body.
democracy	A system of government in which citizens are able to vote in order to make decisions.
Mount Olympus	The mountain in Greece where the gods were thought to live.
Olympics	Athletes competing against each other. Began in Olympia and included religious festivals in honour of Zeus.
ostraka	Pieces of pottery that Athenians used when voting to send someone away from the city.
Parthenon	A former temple on the Athenian Acropolis dedicated to the goddess Athena.
peplos	A long tunic worn by women only
procession	Religious parade
sacrifice	offering made to a god or gods
vase	Pots made on a potters' wheel often painted with aspects of daily life from which historians have learned from.

General Knowledge

Gods

Aphrodite – Goddess of love, rising from the sea, enchanting anyone who sees her.
Athena – Daughter of Zeus. Goddess of the city and farming. Her tree is the olive and the bird is the owl.
Hades – Brother of Zeus and god of the underworld, ruling over the dead and god of wealth. He wears a helmet which makes him invisible.
Hermes – Son of Zeus. Messenger of the gods with winged sandals making him the fastest of the gods. Carries a staff.
Poseidon – Brother of Zeus and the second most powerful god. God of the sea who has a three-headed spear (trident) which can shake the earth.
Zeus – Lord of the sky and the rain god who hurls thunderbolts at those who displease him. The most powerful of the gods.

Government, Democracy and Slavery

Men were classed as the only citizens and they could democratically vote. Women and slaves were not allowed. A jury of 500 citizens acted as jury and decided if anyone was guilty of law-breaking (punishments included death). They could also vote on who they disliked and could get others banished from their city.



Famous Figures

Alexander the Great (356-332 B.C.)

King of Macedonia who conquered Greece, Persia, Egypt, and the Indus Valley, extending the empire as far away as India.



Pericles (494-429 B.C.)

Athenian general who led Athens during the war with Sparta. He made sure that the poor as well as the rich citizens could take part in government and valued art and education.

Sophocles (496 B.C.-406 B.C.)

Playwright who wrote tragedies. He reportedly wrote 123 plays, but only seven have survived. One of the plays is Antigone.

The **Peloponnesian Wars** took place between the city-states of Sparta and Athens between 431-404 B.C. The Athenians stood for democracy but lost to the Spartans, leaving Athens bankrupt