What was life like in Ancient Greece and what were some of its achievements?

Type of History

Cultural

Social

Military

Political

Golden Thread Concepts

Religion
Beliefs

Economy
Trade

Society
Migration
Culture
Civilisation
Development of cities
Achievements
Exploration
Legacies

Conflict
Power
Invasion
Conquer

Leadership
Empire
Governance
Democracy
Empire

Secondary Concepts

★	Historical significance
⤫	Continuity and change
●●● ○○○	Similarity and difference

Links to the Rights of the Child

28 ACCESS TO EDUCATION

Links to British Values

DEMOCRACY

When?
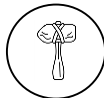
9500- 4000 BCE Human occupation of Britain began (Stone Age)	4500-1750 BCE Sumer first settled	3300-1300 BCE Indus Valley

3100 – 332 BCE Ancient Egypt

2300-800 BCE Bronze Age Britain

2000 BCE-1600 CE Ancient Maya

1600 - 1046 BCE Shang Dynasty

1200 BCE-323 CE Ancient Greece

800 BCE-50 CE Iron Age Britain

753 BCE–476 CE Roman Empire

850 – 1897 CE The Kingdom of Benin

Key Dates

700s BCE
The rise of city states like Sparta and Athens became the main influences of the area

→ **776 BCE**
The first Olympic games were held to honor the Greek god Zeus in Olympia

→ **508 BCE**
A new government system called democracy is introduced in Athens

→ **431 BCE**
The Peloponnesian Wars between Sparta and Athens begin

→ **338 BCE**
King Phillip II of Macedonia conquers Athens and Thebes

→ **336 BCE**
King Phillip II of Macedonia is killed. His son Alexander becomes king.

→ **332 BCE**
Alexander the Great defeats Egypt and constructs a new capital city in Egypt called Alexandria.

→ **323 BCE**
Alexander the Great dies. The Ancient Romans begin to secure power and Ancient Greece society is diminished

→ **146 BCE**
Ancient Greece succumbs to the Ancient Romans and becomes part of the Roman Empire

Who?

Alexander the Great

Key Vocabulary

Achievement	Something achieved through hard work, courage or skill
City state	A self-governing state made up of a city and its surrounding territory
Colony	A place where a group of people come to settle which is under control of their home country
Conquer	To get or overcome by force
Democracy	A form of government in which power rests with the people, ether directly or through elected representatives
Empire	A group of nations or people under one ruler or government
Invasion	An act or instance of invading by an enemy or hostile army
Legacy	Something that is passed down from ancestors or people who came before

Where?
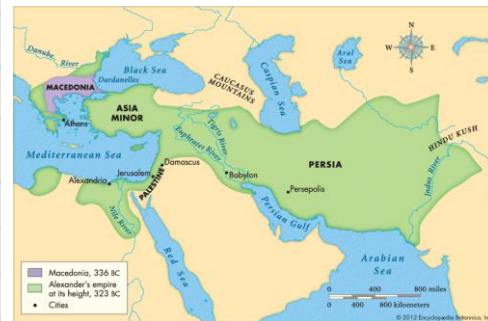
What?
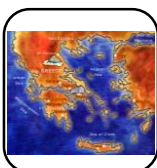
The earliest Greeks came from the islands around Greece and started to settle on the mainland around 1200 BCE. The Ancient Greeks traded with different people around the Mediterranean. They set up colonies in new places.

City-states began to grow. Athens became a powerful city-state who traded and spread their ideas. Sparta was famous for its army. Corinth was the wealthiest of the city-states. Thebes was a powerful and respected city-state.

The Greeks invented the Olympics as a festival to honour Zeus. They developed the Phoenician alphabet which made writing more efficient and accurate. They sought to find the answers to problems rather than relying on praying to the gods.

The Greeks had some significant achievements, specifically related to science and mathematics, but they also built on the ideas of other cultures such as the Phoenicians and the Egyptians. The Romans were influenced and impressed by Greek achievements.

Alexander the Great took control of Greece and then went on to defeat the Persian Empire. He conquered many other places and his Macedonian Empire grew. This helped spread Greek, Egyptian and Persian ideas around Europe, Africa and Asia.
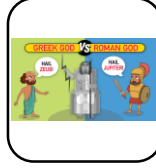
The Ancient Greeks and Romans were farmers and traders. Both societies were highly divided into social classes. Both were polytheistic. Both empires exported and traded goods. Greece was made up of city-states and Rome was a powerful single state.

Many of the words we use today derive from the Greek language. The architecture of many buildings is influenced by classical Greek design. The Greeks heavily influenced the development of theatre, philosophy, science and medicine.