



## What did the Ancient Greeks do for us?




The Ancient Greek era began around 700BCE



### What have Ancient Greeks ever done for us?

- The Greeks invented modern mathematics, sculpture, philosophy, science, plays performed in theatres and medicine.
- Democracy was a great gift from the Greeks.
- They gave us the Olympic Games.
- There are also plenty of Greek myths, which have lasted until today.

| Key Vocabulary            |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Legacy                    | Something that is handed down from one period of time to another period of time.  |
| Democracy                 | A form of government where citizens have a say in how they are ruled including choosing their leaders and deciding on laws. |
| Government                | A group of people who make the decisions about the running of a country or state.   |
| Civilisation              | A human society containing highly developed forms of government, culture, industry and common social rules.                 |
| Olympics                  | An athletic event held by the Ancient Greeks every four years.  |
| Technological development | The Greeks invented modern mathematics, sculptures, philosophy, science, cultural entertainment in theatres and medicine.   |

| Ancient Greece |   |  |   |   |
|----------------|---|--|---|---|
| Greek Homes    |  | Ancient Greek homes were built around a courtyard, which was the centre of activity. Around the courtyard were the rooms of the house. | How?<br>Homes were made of sun-dried bricks.                      | Key Fact<br>Most houses had an 'andron' - a room just for men.                    |
| Food           |  | The Ancient Greeks mostly ate bread dipped in wine, cheeses, fish, olives, and vegetables. Watered down wine was the main drink.       | Where?<br>Foods/wines were traded between cities.                 | Key Fact<br>Many food festivals were for men only!                                |
| Clothes        |  | The Ancient Greeks wore a tunic called a 'chiton' - worn by both men and women. and a belt was also normally worn at the waist.        | What?<br>Chitons were generally made out of a thin wool material. | Key Fact<br>The rich could afford linen and silk chitons in a variety of colours. |

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|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| 776 BC - The first Olympic games take place in honour of Greece.                         | 600 BC - The first Greek coins are used to buy and sell goods. | 570 BC - Pythagoras is born. He made major breakthroughs in science and maths. | 508 BC - Democracy begins in Athens, giving greater power to the people. | 432 BC - The Parthenon, the most famous building in Athens, is completed. | 400-300 BC - Socrates, Plato and Aristotle live, advancing learning.       | 336 BC - Alexander the Great is King and completes many conquests.          |
| Prehistory 3 million years - 3000BCE<br>Palaeolithic - 3 million years ago to 10,000 BCE |  |  | Ancient History<br>3000BCE- 476AD  | Medieval History<br>476AD - 1492AD  | Modern History<br>1492- 1789   | Contemporary History<br>1789- today   |
| Palaeolithic - Old Stone Age in Britain<br>800,000BCE                                    | Mesolithic - Middle Stone Age<br>10,000BCE- 8000BCE            | Neolithic - New Stone Age<br>8,000BCE - 3000BCE                                | Bronze Age 3000 - 800BCE<br>Ancient Greeks<br>700BCE - 146BCE            | Iron Age - 800BCE - 43AD<br>Romans 43AD                                   | The great Fire of London 1666AD<br>The Great Fire of Northampton<br>1675AD | Victorians - 1837-1901<br>World War I - 1914-1918<br>World War II 1939-1945 |