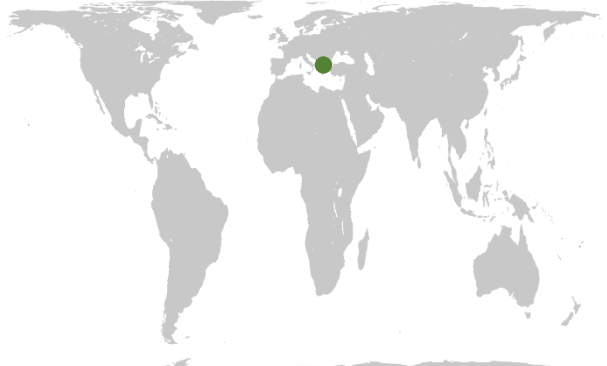


## YEAR 3: HISTORY SUMMER 1: ANCIENT GREEKS

	Location	Civilisations during 1,200BCE-146BCE
	Britain	Bronze Age & Iron Age
	Europe	<b>Ancient Greece</b>
	South America	Ancient Maya
	Africa	Ancient Egypt

Key Vocabulary	
ancient	Belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence.
BCE	Before common era.
CE	Common era.
civilisation	The society, culture and way of life of a particular area.
conquered	To take control using an army.
city-state	A city in control of its own people, separate from the wider country.
citizens	An inhabitant of a particular town or city.
democracy	A form of government where the citizens elect representatives and vote on decisions.
physician	A doctor.
philosopher	Somebody who studies and writes about the meaning of life.

The Ancient Greek era began around 1,200BCE and lasted until 146BCE. During this time, there were many great **civilisations** including: Mycenaean Age (ended: 1,100BCE), Dark Age (ended: 800BCE), Archaic Period (ended: 480BCE), Golden Age which lasted for 200 years and the Hellenistic Period when the Romans **conquered**. Greece was regarded as one of the most important places in the ancient world. Ancient Greece consisted of several **city-states** including: Athens, Olympia, Sparta, Corinth, Delphi and Knossos.



### Did you know...?

The Greeks called themselves Hellenes and their land was Hellas.

## YEAR 3: HISTORY SUMMER 1: ANCIENT GREEKS

### Democracy:

In Athens, **citizens** would gather on a hill called the Pnyx. Here, they would decide the city's laws and who should be on its ruling council; this was a **democracy**.

All 300,000 citizens were men; women and slaves didn't get to vote. A water timer was used to allow each person the same time to speak.

A jury could write a name on a broken bit of pottery called an ostrakon. Anyone named more than 600 times got kicked out of the city!



The Pnyx

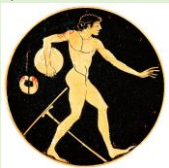


An ostrakon.

### Olympics:

The Olympic Games are thought to have begun in 776 BCE and were originally part of an important religious festival to honour Zeus (the king of the gods). They took place every four years in a valley called Olympia in south-west Greece. People travelled to watch and take part.

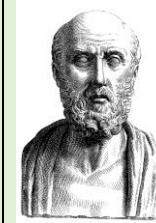
Original events in the Greek Olympics included: boxing, chariot racing, discus, javelin, long jump and wrestling. Winners were awarded a wreath of leaves and special privileges like free meals, invitations to parties and better theatre seats.



### Important People:

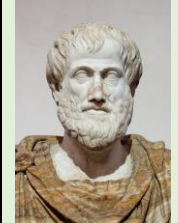
Hippocrates  
**Physician.**

Recognised as the 'Father of Medicine'.



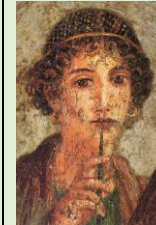
Aristotle  
**Philosopher.**

Inspired the development of modern Science.



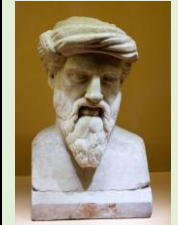
Sappho

Poet. Wrote lyrics to accompany music and inspired many songwriters.



Pythagoras

Philosopher and Mathematician. Developed many theories still used today.



### Beliefs:

Ancient Greeks believed in many gods and goddesses. The most powerful 12 lived on top of Mount Olympus. Zeus was God of the Sky and King of Mount Olympus. He was married to Hera, Goddess of Marriage, Families and Birth. On Mount Olympus was also: Poseidon (God of the Seas), Demeter (Goddess of the Harvest), Aphrodite (Goddess of Love), Athena (Goddess of Wisdom), Artemis (Goddess of the Hunt), Apollo (God of Music and Art), Ares (God of War), Hephaestus (God of Fire), Hermes (Messenger of the Gods) and Hestia (Goddess of the Home).

