

Key Facts

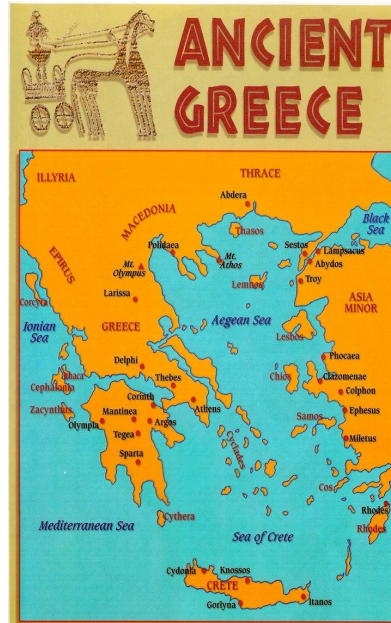
- The Ancient Greek Empire spread from Greece through Europe.
- In 800 BC, the Greeks started to spilt their land into city-states, each with its own laws, customs and rulers.
- The Greeks had some strange superstitions about food—some wouldn't eat beans as they thought they contained the souls of the dead!
- Events at the Greek's Olympics included wrestling, boxing, long jump, javelin, discus and chariot racing.



History Year 5

Spring 1 -

Ancient Greece



Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Alexander the Great	Also known as Alexander III of Macedon, a king of the ancient Greek kingdom
Ancient Greece	The home of city-states such as Sparta and Athens, as well as historical sites including the Acropolis and the Parthenon.
Athens and Sparta	The two main city states that ruled much of ancient Greece. They were often rivals and fought each other in the Peloponnesian Wars.
Chiton	A long T-shirt made from one large piece of cotton worn by most Ancient Greeks.
Loincloth	A small strip of cloth wrapped around the waist worn by slaves in Ancient Greece.
Parthenon	The most famous Greek Temple in Athens, built for the goddess Athena, the protector of the city.
Philosophy	Philosophy was the special way Greeks attempted to make sense out of the world, in a non-religious way.
Socrates	A famous ancient Greek philosopher but he didn't seem to write much because there are no records.

1600 B.C.E	1184 B.C.E	850 B.C.E	776 B.C.E	600 B.C.E	146 B.C.E
Bronze Age Greece was inhabited by the Mycenaean people. They took their name from the capital city of Troy.	The Trojan war ended when the Greeks used a wooden horse to invade and overrun the Trojan city of Troy.	The Greek alphabet was developed from the Phoenician alphabet.	First recorded Olympic games. The games were held at Olympia. There was one event—the men's 200m sprint.	The first Greek coins appeared.	The Romans defeated the Greeks at the Battle of Corinth and Greece became part of the Roman Empire.