

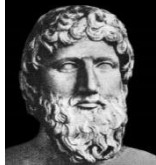
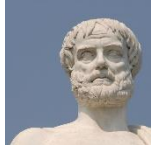




Ancient Greece

Big Question: What impact did Ancient Greece have on later civilizations?

Vocabulary		
1	ancient	In the very distant past.
2	civilization	The stage of human and cultural development that is considered most advanced.
3	city states	Cities that have their own sovereignty (their own power).
4	empire	A political unit made up of several territories and people.
5	democracy	A system of government where people elect their leaders.
6	philosopher	Someone who studies or writes about the meaning of life.
7	classical	Relating to Greek art and culture.
8	architecture	The practice of designing and constructing buildings.
9	merchant	Buying and selling goods in large amounts.
10	trade	The buying and selling of large numbers of goods.
11	seafaring	Regularly travelling by sea.
12	myth	An ancient story about Gods and brave people, often one that explains an event in history or the natural world.

Vocabulary with explanations
Ancient Greece was not a country. It was made up of city states . There were often battles between these city states but sometimes they would join together against a common enemy. Important city states included Athens, Corinth and Sparta .
The Olympic Games were first held in 776BC in Olympia
Around 508BC, democracy was introduced in Athens. The ancient Athenians would debate and vote but only adult males who were citizens of Athens could participate.
The Trojan War is a very famous ancient Greek myth about a war between the Greek and Trojan armies.
The Battle of Marathon is one of the most famous Greek victories. They won a war with 10,000 men against 20,000 Persians . The marathon is named after the Battle of Marathon- the distance Pheidippides ran to tell Athens of their victory.
Sparta had the best trained army. A Spartan boy would start training to be a soldier at the age of 7.
The Ancient Greeks believed in many Gods . Many Gods lived in a cloud palace above Mount Olympus and would look down over the humans.
The ancient Greeks believed in many Gods. Some of them included, Zeus - God of the sky and King of Olympus; Poseidon - King of the sea; Ares - God of War; Aphrodite - Goddess of love and beauty; Hades - God of the underworld.

Alexander the Great	Socrates	Plato	Aristotle	The Acropolis	Mount Olympus
 <p>Known as the Ruler of the World and the most successful Empire builders .One of the greatest military leaders of all time.</p>	 <p>One of the most influential founders of Western philosophy.</p>	 <p>Student of Socrates. He was interested in ideas of justice and happiness. His ideas are still used today.</p>	 <p>Student of Plato and tutored Alexander the Great. He spent a great deal of time learning about biology and laid the foundations of science today.</p>	 <p>The highest part of a city in Ancient Greece containing the most important religious and government buildings. This building is the Parthenon.</p>	 <p>A mountain in Greece but in Greek mythology was the home of the Gods and the throne of Zeus.</p>

