Ancient Greeks Year 4



Key Dates

1200BC: The Trojan War.

850-700BC: Development of the first Greek alphabet

776BC: The first Olympic Games

600BC: Greek coin currency introduced

500BC: Democracy used in Athens

490BC: Greeks defeat Persians at the battle of Marathon

472BC: Greek theatres become popular in Athens

432BC: The Parthenon in Athens is finished being built

336BC: Alexander the Great defeats the Persians

146BC: Greece falls under the rule of the Roman Empire

43AD: Romans invade Britain.

Key Questions

How do we know so much about Ancient Greece?

What was everyday life like in Ancient Greece?

Was Greece split into different city states?

How did Athens and Sparta differ?

Why was Athens able to be so strong at the time?
What was so special about life in Athens that makes us study it?
What can we tell about the Ancient Greeks from their interests in theatre and festivals such as the Olympics?

In what ways have the Ancient Greeks influenced our lives today?

Key Vocabulary

AD Addo Domini: The time after the birth of Jesus Christ.

Assembly: In Athens, this was a group of citizens who showed up to vote.

Athers: One of the most powerful city states and the birthplace of democracy.

Archaeologisti A person who studies history by digging up objects to tell us about its past.

BC Before Christ: The time before the birth of Jesus Christ.

Citizen: A 'free' male over the age of 18 who was born in that city state.

City State: A large city and the surrounding area.

Democracy: A form of government were citizens have their say in what happens.

Hoplite: Soldiers of the city states.

Mount Olympus: A mountain in northern Greece that was home to the Greek gods.

Olympics: An athletic event held by the Ancient Greeks every four years.

Polis: The Greek name for a city state.

Sparta: A powerful city state and rivals of Athens.

Titans: They were the first Greek gods who were overthrown by their children, the Olympians.

Tyrant: The ruler of a Greek city state. Like a king.