

Lower Key Stage Two History Topic - Ancient Greeks



Timeline of Key events

776 BC	700 BC	650 BC	508 BC	500 BC	460 BC	432 BC	336 BC	338 BC	146 BC
The first Olympic games. The games are then held every 4 years in honour of the god Zeus (ruler of the Olympians of Mount Olympus).	Homer writes the Odysseys and Iliad poems.	The tyrant Kypselos takes over the city-state of Corinth. When Kypselos dies, his son Periander takes over the role.	Male citizens of Athens are given a chance to vote in order to decide how things should be run. This is called 'democracy'.	The 'Classical Period' starts. There is a lot of interest in arts, imagination and buildings.	Hippocrates, the 'father of modern medicine' is born in Kos. His ideas on the human body and medicine are still used today.	Parthenon is finished in Athens. The temple is built to house a statue of Athena, the goddess of war, wisdom and the arts.	Alexander the Great takes over rule of Greece, aged 20, after the death of his father king Philip II.	King Philip II of Macedonia takes control of Greece.	Rome conquers the Corinthians at the Battle of Corinth and Greece falls under the rule of the Roman Empire

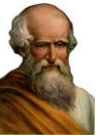

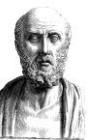
Key Vocabulary

democracy	a form of government in which power rests with the people, either directly or through
The Olympics	A leading international sporting event featuring summer and winter sports competitions.
Trojan Horse	in Greek mythology, a huge wooden horse by means of which the Greeks gained entrance to and overran the city of Troy, ending the Trojan War.
philosophy	the study of the nature of life, truth, knowledge, and other important human matters.
amphitheatre	an oval or round building with seats rising in rows from an open, central area. Amphitheatres are used for sports and other public events.
empire	a group of nations or peoples under one ruler or government.

Surprising Facts

About one third of the Ancient Greeks were slaves.
Many of the things that the Romans did actually came from the Greeks. The worshipping of Gods, their language and even their building style was very similar.
The Greeks believed that twelve Gods lived on Mount Olympus!

Influential People

Archimedes Mathematician and philosopher who found a way of measuring water by placing an object in it and seeing how far it rose. He jumped out of the bath and shouted 'Eureka!' meaning 'I found it!'	
Alexander the Great King of Macedonia who conquered Greece, Persia, Egypt, and the Indus Valley, extending the empire as far away as India.	
Hippocrates A famous doctor known as the 'father of Western medicine'. Doctors today still take the 'Hippocratic Oath' promising to be good at their job and do their best for patients.	
Pericles Athenian general who led Athens during the war with Sparta. He made sure that the poor as well as the rich citizens could take part in government and valued art and education.	