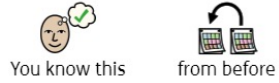


# Prior Learning



democracy

Meaning 'rule by the people'. Citizens elect the government and have a say in how it is run.



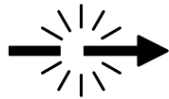
empire

A group of territories ruled by one single ruler or state, built by countries that wish to control lands outside of their borders, which can be near or far.



civilisation

A complex human settlement with characteristics which at its time is advanced.



legacy

A legacy is the lasting effect or impact that someone or something has on future generations.

# Vocabulary

3000BC - 1100BC  Minoan	1750BC - 1050BC  Mycenaean	510BC - 323BC  Classical
323BC - 32BC  Hellenistic	 Roman	 Greek
 architecture	 culture	 terrain
 predict	 Polis	 agora
 trireme	 monarchy	 oligarchy
 citizens	 slaves	 suffrage
 stadium	 Olympic	 revival
 marathon	 temple	 priest
 Hoplite	 phalanx	 interpret

# Ancient Greece- What did the Greeks do for us?



Ancient Greece was made up of a number of city-states.

The most important city-states were Athens and Sparta.

In Athens, they had a democracy where the citizens voted for the government.

We know about Ancient Greece from using a variety of sources, including:

- buildings
- artefacts
- written records
- myths

1<sup>st</sup> Pioneers in

(2+3=5) maths

art

1<sup>st</sup> First Ancient Olympic games:

sport

philosophy

science

Olympia- 776BC

Many innovations from Ancient Greece can still be seen today.

e.g. for example in architecture, medicine, mathematics, language and drama.

polytheistic

Many gods and goddesses.

Linked with different aspects of life and culture

Not all aspects of Ancient Greek life should be admired, for example their treatment of:

- women,
- children,
- disabled people,
- animals
- and their use
- of slavery.