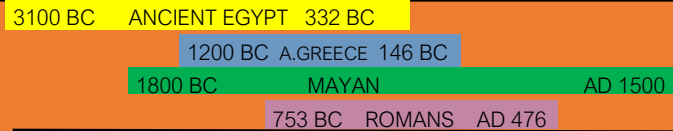


Year 5: Ancient Greece - What do artefacts tell us about life in ancient Greece?

HISTORICAL CONTEXT



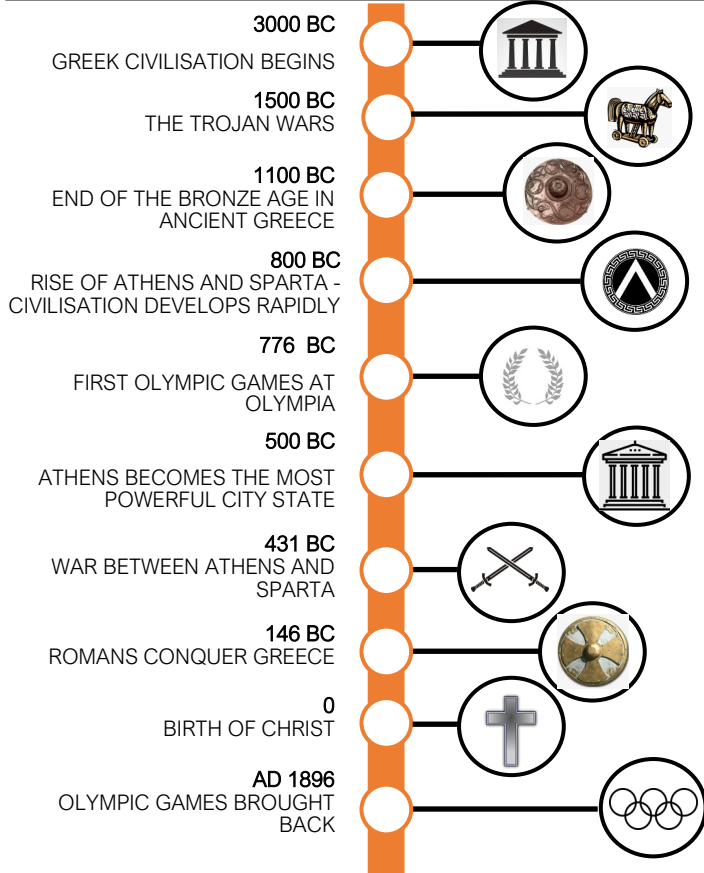
WHO WERE THE ANCIENT GREEKS?

The Ancient Greeks were a civilization who dominated the Mediterranean thousands of years ago. Government, philosophy, science, mathematics, art literature and sports were impacted by the Ancient Greeks.

KEY VOCABULARY

- Abandoned** - something or someone left on their own.
- Ancient** - something which is very old and existed many years ago.
- Architecture** - the art of planning, design and constructing buildings.
- Civilisation** - a society that is advanced, lives in cities and has government and language.
- City state** - an area of a country made up of a city and smaller areas controlled by that city.
- Culture** - the language, art and ideas of a group of people.
- Democracy** - a government where people choose their leader by voting.
- Myths** - well known stories told to explain nature or beliefs.
- Originate** - where something comes from or begins.
- Philosopher** - someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life and living.
- Rivalries** - competitions or fights between two people in the same area or who want the same things.

KEY EVENTS



KEY PEOPLE

Socrates:
One of the most influential founders of western philosophy

Plato:
One of the foremost influential figures in the world of ancient philosophy

Aristotle:
The most influential thinker of his time. A famous Greek philosopher

KEY PLACES

Ancient Greece included the mainland and many small islands. It is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea. This meant that the cities and towns relied on being able to trade. The land was very mountainous and so many parts of it were uninhabitable - the mountains and hot climate meant that it was also difficult for agriculture to be successful.

