

History

The Greeks: What did the Greeks do for us?

776 BC

The first Olympic games are held.

508 BC

Democracy— Male citizens of Athens are allowed to vote.

336 BC

Alexander the Great takes control of Greece aged 19.

323 BC

Alexander the Great dies aged 33.

Key Vocabulary

ancient	something from a very long time ago.
democracy	a system where the people of a country or a state are involved in the way it's run.
empire	a group of countries or states that are ruled by one ruler or country.
city states	small areas that ancient Greece was divided into, each with their own governments, laws and army.
Olympic games	a major international sporting event held every four years.
civilisation	a society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.
legacy	something that lives on after someone dies or an event ends.

Who was Alexander the Great?

Took over his fathers empire after he passed away in 336 BC. This empire included all of ancient Greece.

Invaded many other countries, including Egypt and India, to expand his empire. This became the largest empire in history.

After his death, the Greek empire broke up, but Greek culture still remains strong in many of these places.



What did the Ancient Greeks achieve?

Architecture



Greek architecture is a very influential type of design, which is made up of columns, which are large upright posts, with a roof over the top.

Mathematics



Many Ancient Greeks made important contributions to the way we study Mathematics today.

Olympic Games



Every four years the Greeks held a special sporting festival at Olympia - the Olympic Games.

Democracy



Democracy was founded in ancient Athens, where the people were involved in the way it was run.

How do we know what life was like in Ancient Greece?

Historical sources such as pottery, cave paintings and remains help us understand what life was like.

Food

- Fruit, bread, cheese, porridge.
- Men and Women ate separately.
- Everyone ate with their fingers.

Homes

- Made from wood or mud bricks.
- Decorated walls with paintings.
- No bathrooms.

Clothing

- Men wore short tunics and women wore long tunics.
- Many people walk around barefoot.
- Lots of jewellery.