

5 Ancient Greece

How do we know so much about Ancient Greece?

The climate and geography of Greece today helps us to understand trade, food, farming.

Archaeological evidence – buildings, artefacts (pottery, jewellery, statues, coins) written and spoken evidence (Myths and Legends)

Ancient Greece refers to 700 – 480 BC. Greece existed long before then.

Artefacts are on display in Britain, but many people think this is wrong.

What was life like in Ancient Greece?

Life style depended on social position.

There was a large slave population.

There were different roles for males and females – which is why most figures that we know of, are male.

Religion was important, as people believed Gods would take care of them.



What do we know about Ancient Greek culture?

Playwrights wrote and produced the first dramas in outdoor theatres. (Euripides & Sophocles)

They created outstanding literature, poetry, and mythology. (Homer's Iliad and the Odyssey, Sappho for love poems)

The Olympics were a celebration.

How have the Ancient Greeks influenced our lives?

Many of the words we use today come directly from the Greek.

We live in a democracy.

Sport and exercise is still seen as essential for a healthy life.

There is evidence of Classical Greek architecture around the world.

Ancient Greece helped to explain through philosophy and science.

Evidence suggests they invented cranes, levers and watermills.

What are the achievements of the Ancient Greeks?

They developed the world's first democracy.

They wrote the first histories.

They invented the rules of Geometry as well as other mathematics. (Euclid)

They developed the art of Philosophy to search for wisdom and truth. (Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle)

They created magnificent buildings and sculptures. They made heavy use of columns to support the buildings and decorated them.

They were the first people to take the scientific approach to medicine by actually studying the diseases. (Hippocrates)

They studied and classified or grouped different kinds of plants.



Socrates



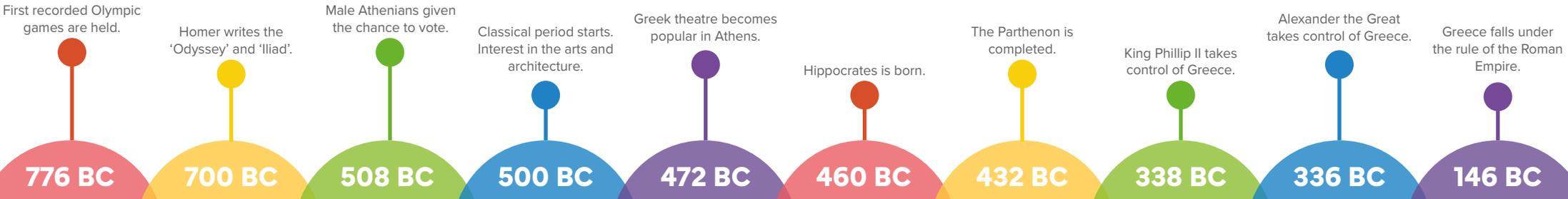
Aristotle



Hippocrates



Alexander the Great



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| Athenian Person from the Greek city of Athens. | City state A small area of Ancient Greece that had its own government, army and laws. | Civilization Organised and developed society. | Democracy A fair political system where people vote for an elected government. | Empire A group of countries ruled by a common ruler. | Philosopher Someone who studies the value of ideas and knowledge. | Government Group of people who make laws in a country. | Ancient distant past, no longer in existence. | Role the position held by someone. | Monarchy one ruler. Hierarchy being ranked according to status. | BC Before Christ. Based on the Christian calendar as a way of marking time. | Archaeology the study of human history through ruins and artefacts. | Primary source a source created at or from the time studied. | Secondary source a source created after the event, based on primary sources. |
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