How far did the Ancient Greeks influence the western world?

3000 BC
Greek civilisation begins

1100 BC
End of the Bronze Age in Ancient Greece

800 BC
End of the Dark Ages – civilisation rapidly develops

776 BC
First Olympic games at Olympia

500 BC
Athens becomes most powerful city state

431 BC
War between Athens and Sparta

146 BC
Romans conquer Greece

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Birth of Christ

AD 1896
Olympic games brought back

- Greece has a mainland connected to Europe with thousands of islands.
- Greece was made up of several **city-states** by the coast for food and trade.

- Ruins from Ancient Greek temples such as the Parthenon in Athens still remain.
- We know about how the Ancient Greeks lived from primary sources like pottery, **architecture** and **myths**.

- **Rivalries** occurred between some **city-states** as they became more powerful.
- A 27 year long war broke out between Athens and Sparta in 431 BC. Sparta built a huge **navy** and attacked Athens from the sea.

- The Ancient Greeks believed in many Gods and Goddesses.
- The most powerful God was Zeus.
- The Ancient Greeks were story tellers and their myths have been passed orally through generations.
- They believed that boys were more valuable than girls.

- Greek households had a separate men's area (**Andron**) and women's area (**Gynaeceum**).
- Greek children were **abandoned** by their parents if they were sickly.
- Athens developed a new system of government called **democracy.**
- Some children's games **originate** from Ancient Greece such as blind man's buff, spinning tops, rattles and dolls.
- Great thinkers were from Ancient Greece. Democritus first suggested that **atoms** made up the universe.

century – a period of 100 years.

navy – a type of army that fights at sea and on boats.

chamber pot – a round container that Greeks used for a toilet.

democracy – a government where people choose their leader by voting.

city-state – an area of a country made up of a city and smaller areas controlled by that city.

rivalries – competitions or fights between two people in the same area or who want the same things.

abandoned – something or someone left on their own.

originate – where something comes from or begins.

myths – well known stories told to explain nature or beliefs.

architecture – the art of planning, design and constructing buildings.

atoms – the smallest part of matter that can take part in a chemical reaction.