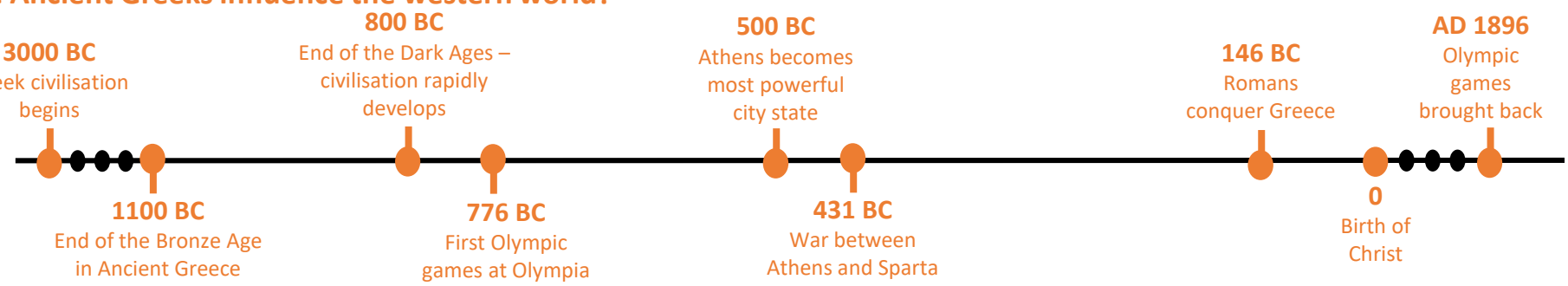
How far did the Ancient Greeks influence the western world?



- 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.