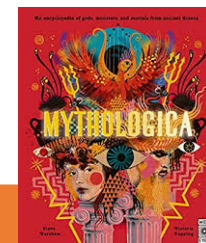


What legacy did the Ancient Greeks leave us?



Timeline

1200 BC: The Trojan Wars	770 BC: 1 st Greek alphabet created	776 BC: The Olympics Games start.	600 BC: First greek coins used to buy and sell goods.	570 BC: Pythagoras (mathematician) is born.	500 BC: Democracy is born in Athens.	400-300 BC: Socrates, Plato and Aristotle advance learning.	431 BC: The Peloponnesian war begins.	146 BC: Greece becomes part of Roman Empire.
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Acropolis	A settlement built on high ground
Architect	A person who designs buildings
Citizens	People who belong to a place
Civilisations	Organised groups of people with their own culture
Demi gods	Less important gods, usually half god half human
Democracy	A way of government where people choose who is in charge
Democratic	Everyone has equal rights
Literature	Written work.
Philosophy	A way of thinking about the world and society
Trojan Horse	A wooden horse built by Greek soldiers to hide in.

FAMOUS FACES

Socrates: famous philosopher, taught others to question things.
Plato: founded the first university.
Aristotle: philosopher/scientist. Attended Plato's university. Began to dissect animals and learn about their anatomy.
Alexander the Great: King of Greece. He conquered Eastern Europe and Egypt.

<p>Zeus King of the Gods. Lived on Mount Olympus. God of sky & thunder. Controlled the weather.</p>	<p>Hades God of the Underworld – where dead people went. He rode a chariot pulled by black horses.</p>
<p>Poseidon God of the sea & earthquakes Very important to sailors and fishermen.</p>	<p>Hera Wife of Zeus. Goddess of women/marriage/childbirth, had power over the skies.</p>
<p>Apollo God of music/poetry/light/medicine. Believed he could see into the future.</p>	<p>Aphrodite God of love and beauty. Said she had a belt which made people fall in love with the wearer.</p>

The influence of Greek architecture can be seen everywhere in modern life. Libraries, banks, museums and places of worship often feature the Greek column, which is a large, cylindrical post.

The Greeks introduced Democracy and is their most lasting legacy. Nearly every country in the world now includes some element of democracy in its government. We also have the Greeks and people like Pythagoras, Archimedes and Hippocrates to thank for some significant discoveries in maths, science and medicine.

The Greeks admired physical perfection in their art and in daily life; physical education and competitive sports were a large part of their culture. The religious festival held every four years, called the Olympics, still continues today!

[PREVIOUS LEARNING LINKS](#)

- Ancient Egyptians Y4
- Treatment of women in WW2 Y6
- Aristotle Classification of living things Y6