



Greece
(Europe)

It's All Greek To Me

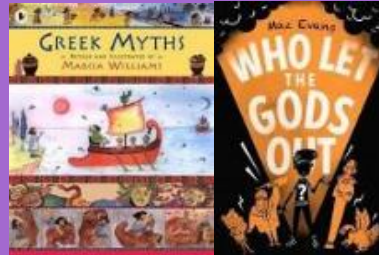


Timeline

3,000 BCE	1,200 BCE	776 BCE	770 BCE	750 BCE	600 BCE	500 BCE	431 BCE	334 BCE	146 BCE
Minoan Civilisation begins in Crete	The Trojan Wars	Greeks set sail to the colonies	First Greek alphabet created	First Olympic Games	First Greek coins are used	Democracy used in Athens	The Peloponnesian Wars begin	Alexander the Great conquers	Greece becomes part of the Roman Empire

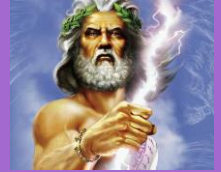
Government, Democracy and Slavery

Men were classed as the only citizens and they could democratically vote. Women and slaves were not allowed. A jury of 500 citizens acted as jury and decided if anyone was guilty of law-breaking (punishments included death). They could also vote on who they disliked and could get others banished from their city.



The Ancient Greeks invented the theatre because they loved watching plays, and most cities had a theatre.

Zeus – Lord of the sky and the rain god who hurls thunderbolts at those who displease him. The most powerful of the gods.



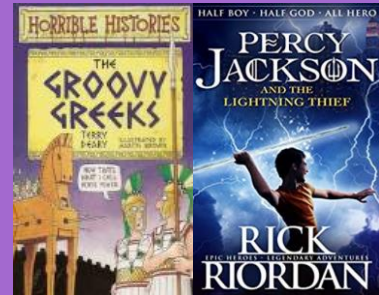
Gods

The ancient Greeks believed in many gods and goddesses. The most powerful 12 lived on top of Mount Olympus.

Aphrodite – Goddess of love, rising from the sea, enchanting anyone who sees her.

Athena – Daughter of Zeus. Goddess of the city and farming. Her tree is the olive and the bird is the owl.

Hermes – Son of Zeus. Messenger of the gods with winged sandals making him the fastest of the gods. Carries a staff.



The Greek's Olympics were a festival to honour Zeus. They were held every 4 years and included events such as: wrestling, boxing, long jump, javelin, discus and chariot racing.



Poseidon – Brother of Zeus and the second most powerful god. God of the sea who has a three-headed spear (trident) which can shake the earth.



The Peloponnesian Wars took place between the city-states of Sparta and Athens between 431-404 B.C. The Athenians stood for democracy but lost to the Spartans, leaving then bankrupt and destroyed.

The Ancient Greeks held many festivals in honour of their gods.

Hades – Brother of Zeus and God of the underworld, ruling over the dead and god of wealth. He wears a helmet which makes him invisible.



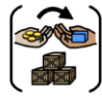
Most Ancient Greeks wore a chiton, which was a long T-shirt made from one large piece of cotton. The poor slaves, however, had to make do with a loincloth.





government

The **government** are a group of people who make and enforce laws for a community, state or country.



trade

Trade is the buying and selling of goods and services, often involving money.



amphitheatre

An **amphitheatre** is an open-aired circular building with a large space in the middle surrounded by tiers of seats.



law

A **law** is a rule made by a government that everyone in the country must follow to keep things fair and safe.



slaves

A **slave** is a person who is the legal property of another and is forced to obey them.



temple

A **temple** is a building devoted to the worship of a god.



armour

The Greeks wore **armour** into battle, just like the Romans did.



empire

An **empire** is a group of countries or lands ruled by one single person, government or country.



civilisation

Civilisation is a large group of people who live together in an organised way, sharing common, customs, laws and often a language.



citizens

A **citizen** is a member of a city or town who owes their loyalty to its government and is entitled to protection.



democracy

Democracy is a system where people get to choose their leaders and have a say in how things are run, like voting in elections.



Greek vases

Greeks make **vases** from clay for water and wine. On them, they often painted pictures that told a story.



ancient

Ancient means very old or a time before the Middle Ages.



drugs

A **drug** is a chemical that you take into your body, which changes the way you feel and act.



architecture

Architecture is the art and practising of designing and making buildings.



morphology

Morphology is how a word is built using other words and phonics.



statue

A **statue** is a carved or cast figure of a person or animal, especially one that is life-size or larger.



etymology

Etymology is the study of where words come from and how their meanings have changed over time.



power

The impact on the individual (influence).



measure

Measure means finding out the size or amount of something.



conflict

The impact of changes/disagreement.



nutrients

Nutrients are substances found in food that help your body grow and stay healthy.