



Key Vocabulary

Acropolis – Fortified citadel within a larger city (Acropolis of Athens)

Agora – Central meeting place in Ancient Greek cities

Archaic period – Period of Ancient Greece from 800bc to 480bc

Assembly – In Athens the assembly consisted of a group of citizens who voted

Athens – Greek city, birthplace of democracy

Democracy – a form of government where citizens have a say about leaders and laws

Chiton – clothing worn by Greeks

Ephors – Five elected leaders in Sparta

Olympics – Athletic event held every four years

Stadion – a running race the length of the stadium

Titans – First Greek Gods

Tyrant – Ruler of a Greek city – like a king

All wars were paused for the Olympics, as these were a religious festival and much more important than a war.

Key Knowledge

1200BC – The Trojan War and the destruction of Troy

850-700BC – Development of the first Greek Alphabet

776BC – The first Olympic Games are staged

650BC – The Rise of the Greek Tyrants

600BC – Greek Coin currency was introduced

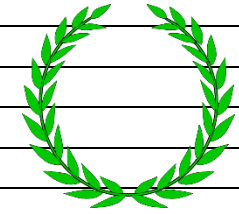
500-323 BC – The Greek Classical Period

490BC – Greek/Persian Wars led by Xerxes

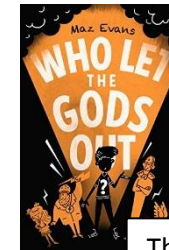
333BC – Alexandra the Great defeats Persians at Issus and is given by the Persian Satrap

86BC – The Roman General Sulla captures Athens

Important Greek Figures	Socrates – Philosopher	Aristotle - Philosopher
Aesop – Poet	Archimedes – Scientists	Hippocrates – Scientist/Medicine
Alexander the Great – Leader	Pythagoras - Mathematician	



Olympics Kingfishers: Ancient Greece



The Olympics were held in honour of the Greek God Zeus



The first sports included in the Olympics were different to events today!

The 5 rings represent five continents of the world.