

What did the Ancient Greeks do for us?



Empire - Alexander the Great's empire lasted for a mere 13 years from 336 BC to 323 BC when he died.

Vocabulary
Architecture - Greek architecture is known for tall columns, intricate detail and symmetry. Greek architecture that survive today are the large temples that they built to their gods
City state - Small areas that ancient Greece was divided into, each with their own governments, laws and army.
Culture - A pattern of behaviour shared by a society, or group of people. These things include food, language, clothing, tools, music, arts, customs, beliefs, and religion.
Democracy - citizens can help decide things by voting.
Laws - Laws are based on ideas about what is right and wrong. Governments punish people who do not obey laws.
Marathon - a long-distance running race
Myth - a traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of people and typically involving super natural beings or events.
Olympics - sporting event held in honour of Zeus
Parthenon - A white temple of the Greek goddess Athena on the hill of the Acropolis at Athens.
Philosophy - Philosophy was the special way Greeks attempted to make sense out of the world, in a non-religious way. Rather than using myths and stories to understand the world, they began to use their intelligence and reasoning skills.

What was Ancient Greece famous for? - Ancient Greece is important historically because many things in culture today, especially in modern Europe, have been influenced by the ideas of the ancient Greek civilisation.

Legacy: The sculptures, architecture, philosophy, arts, politics and the scientific and mathematical ideas of ancient Greece are just some of the things that have had a significant impact on culture today. These things can be referred to as 'legacies' of ancient Greece.



Alexander the Great - Independent city states existed for most of the ancient Greek period. However, near the end of this period, King Philip II of Macedonia ruled over all of ancient Greece. Later, his son – Alexander the Great - took over the empire along with other lands that he conquered.

Trade was very important in ancient Greece, it was able to grow with the ships that they built because they could travel far across the Mediterranean Sea. The Greeks spread their **culture** to other peoples by selling wine, olives and pottery. In return, they bought goods from other cultures.

Beliefs - Ancient Greeks believed that religion was important to keep them safe and to help them to live a better and happier life. They believed that the gods would take care of them when they died if they showed them respect.

