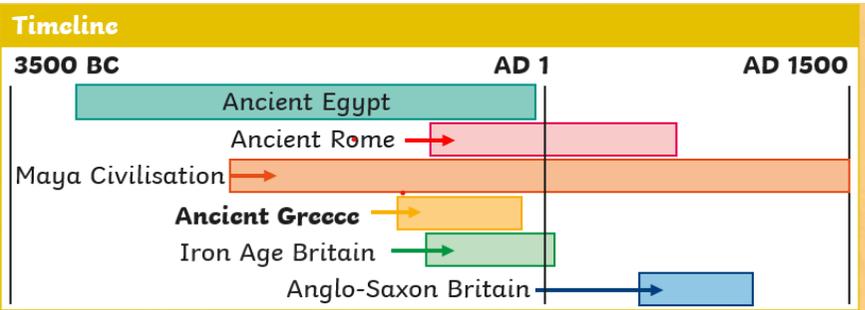


Sycamore Spring 1 History Topic

Ancient Greece



People have been living in Greece for over 40,000 years. The Ancient Greek Civilisation was happening at the same time as The Iron Age in Britain! The Ancient Greek period came to an end in around 146 BCE when the Romans took over Greece.



Ancient Greece wasn't actually a country. Instead, it was made up of lots of different **city-states**. Each **city-state** had its own rules and the people of Ancient Greece lived different lives depending on which **city-state** they were from.

Athens and Sparta were two key city-states which were at war with one-another.

Different city states contributed different things to the Greek **civilization**. Olympia created the Olympic games which are still held today!

Democracy

The city-state of **Athens** was the first to introduce democracy. This means that the people of that place had a say in how the city-state was run. They would debate issues and hold votes. Only men over the age of 18 were able to vote.

Why is Ancient Greece important?

Ancient Greece is important historically because many things we have today have been influenced by the ideas of the ancient Greek civilisation.

The sculptures, architecture, philosophy, arts, democracy and the scientific and mathematical ideas of ancient Greece are just some of the things that we use today.

Key Vocabulary	
civilisation	A place where people live with rules and culture (such as art, theatre, education).
democracy	When the people of a place have a say in how it is run through voting.
city-states	A part of Ancient Greece.
myths	A collection of stories told by the Ancient Greeks.
gods	The Greeks believed that gods and goddesses watched over them. These gods were a bit like humans, but they lived forever and were much more powerful.
BCE	Before Common Era (when records began).