

Key Learning

Ancient Greece consisted of many city states. The most famous were Athens and Sparta, but there were many others.

Before the Greek-Persian Wars began, Athens began to try something different from all the other city-states. Athens was a large and important polis ruled by a group of rich men. Cleisthenes, one of those rich Athenian men, suggested a new way of ruling the city-state. He gave his big idea of 'democracy.' One famous citizen of Athens was called Pericles and he became an important Athenian leader in their democracy.

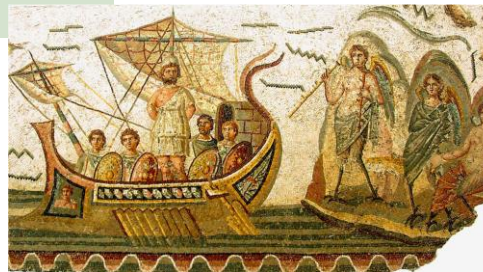
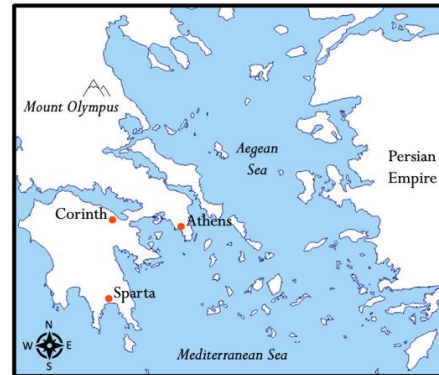
During the Golden Age of Athens, Athens and Sparta made peace, Athens became rich and powerful. Sparta was a Greek city-state on a peninsula and Athens was not on the peninsula. This peninsula was called the Peloponnese. Sparta became jealous of Athens and declared war. This was known as the Peloponnesian War. The war lasted nearly thirty years.

The temple in Athens on top of the acropolis was called the Parthenon. The Persians destroyed the first Parthenon. Pericles had the idea to rebuild the Parthenon. The Parthenon was dedicated to the goddess Athena.

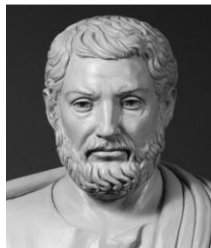
The ancient Greeks loved to hear stories. The ancient Greeks loved reading, writing and watching literature. They would watch stories in Greek theatres. An epic story written thousands of years ago by Homer is called Odyssey. It is an epic about a man called Odysseus.

A Greek philosopher called Plato loved wisdom and asking questions. He had a teacher called Socrates. Plato started his own school called the Academy. Plato had a student called Aristotle.

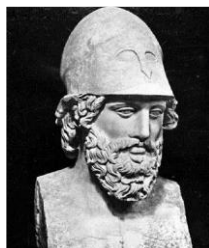
Ancient Greece



Vocabulary	
architecture	The art or practise of designing and constructing buildings.
assembly	When all the citizens met, once a year, to vote on the new laws
citizen	An inhabitant of a town or city.
Democracy	A system of government, where the population gets to vote for representatives that will represent their area.
literature	Writings that have lasting value. Literature includes stories, poems, plays, and essays.
Parthenon	An important Greek temple (religious building) in Athens
philosopher	A person who studies the nature of life, truth, knowledge, and other important human matters.
philosophy	Ideas about knowledge, right and wrong, reasoning and the value of things
plague	A deadly disease.
theatre	An ancient Greek word that meant 'a place to watch'.
vote	A way of making a choice for something in an election or when making a decision.
wisdom	Is knowing things that help a person to live sensibly and make good decisions



Cleisthenes



Pericles

Ancient Greece Timeline

507 BC

Democracy begins in Athens, giving greater power to the people.

499 BC

Greek-Persian Wars began

449 BC

Greek-Persian Wars ended

Golden Age of Athens

The Peloponnesian War

-Sparta declared war on Athens.
-Athens asked for peace!
-Athens grew strong again.
-Sparta defeated Athens again!

The war was over. Athens agreed to tear down its walls.

432 BC

The Parthenon, the most famous building in Athens, is completed.

400-300 BC

Socrates, Plato and Aristotle live, advancing learning.

Key Learning

Ancient Greece consisted of many city states. The most famous were Athens and Sparta, but there were many others.

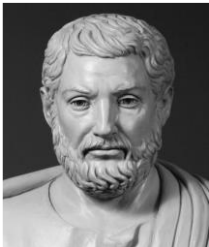
Before the Greek-Persian Wars began, Athens began to try something different from all the other city-states. Athens was a large and important polis ruled by a group of rich men. Cleisthenes, one of those rich Athenian men, suggested a new way of ruling the city-state. He gave his big idea of 'democracy.' One famous citizen of Athens was called Pericles and he became an important Athenian leader in their democracy.

During the Golden Age of Athens, Athens and Sparta made peace, Athens became rich and powerful. Sparta was a Greek city-state on a peninsula and Athens was not on the peninsula. This peninsula was called the Peloponnese. Sparta became jealous of Athens and declared war. This was known as the Peloponnesian War. The war lasted nearly thirty years.

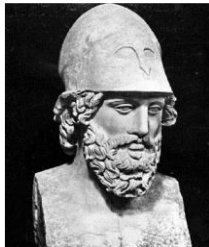
The temple in Athens on top of the acropolis was called the Parthenon. The Persians destroyed the first Parthenon. Pericles had the idea to rebuild the Parthenon. The Parthenon was dedicated to the goddess Athena.

The ancient Greeks loved to hear stories. The ancient Greeks loved reading, writing and watching literature. They would watch stories in Greek theatres. An epic story written thousands of years ago by Homer is called Odyssey. It is an epic about a man called Odysseus.

A Greek philosopher called Plato loved wisdom and asking questions. He had a teacher called Socrates. Plato started his own school called the Academy. Plato had a student called Aristotle.

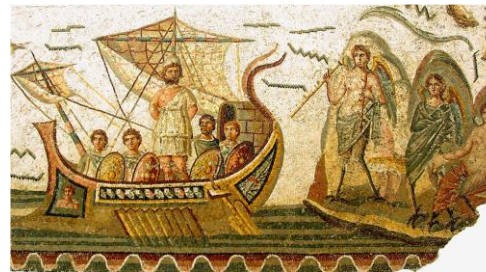
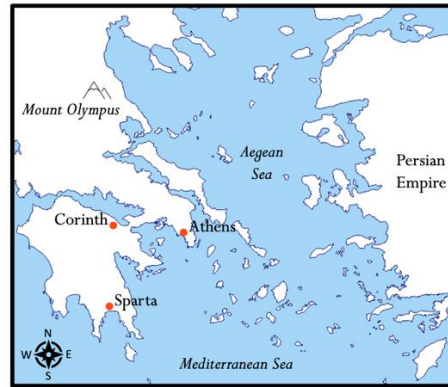


Cleisthenes



Pericles

Ancient Greece



Acropolis



architecture



assembly



citizen



democracy



literature



Parthenon



philosopher



philosophy



plague



polis



theatre



vote



wisdom

Ancient Greece Timeline

507 BC

Democracy begins in Athens, giving greater power to the people.

499 BC

Greek-Persian Wars began

449 BC

Greek-Persian Wars ended

Golden Age of Athens

The Peloponnesian War

- Sparta declared war on Athens.
- Athens asked for peace!
- Athens grew strong again.
- Sparta defeated Athens again!

The war was over. Athens agreed to tear down its walls.

432 BC

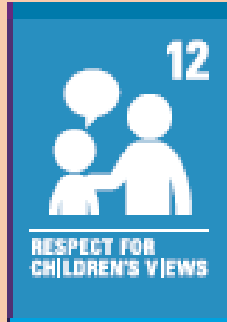
The Parthenon, the most famous building in Athens, is completed.

400-300 BC

Socrates, Plato and Aristotle live, advancing learning.

Rights and Global Goals

Rights



RESPECT FOR
CHILDREN'S VIEWS



BEST LAW FOR
CHILDREN APPLIES

Global
Goals

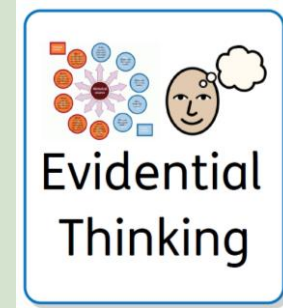
No. 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong
Institutions

Prior Learning

Map work (KS1)	Locating countries
The Statue of Zeus (Y2)	One of the Seven Wonders of the World
Timeline (KS1/2)	Chronological understanding
Persia and Greece (Y3)	-The Persian Empire - The Greek city-states -Greek gods and goddesses -The Greek language and <i>The Iliad</i> -The Greek and Persian Wars



Big Idea



National Treasures

- Democracy
- The Olympics