

## Important Topic Vocabulary

<b>Greece</b>	A country in Europe.
<b>Greek</b>	A person or thing from (or relating to) Greece.
<b>ancient</b>	Something from the distant past that no longer exists.
<b>empire</b>	A state or group of states controlled by a single leader or governing body.
<b>democracy</b>	Allowing citizens to make decisions for their personal lives.
<b>state</b>	An area of land with its own government and laws.
<b>army</b>	An organised military force trained for fighting on land.
<b>philosophy</b>	The study of questions that often have no single right answer.

## What should you already know?

### History: AD and BC

- BC stands for 'before Christ'.
- AD stands for 'anno Domini' which is Latin for 'in the year of the Lord'.

### History: The Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age in Britain

- The Stone Age (30,000BC to 2500BC), Bronze Age (2500BC to 800BC) and Iron Age (800BC to 43BC) are each named after the main material developed and used to make tools and weapons during each time period.
- Lifestyles changed from being nomadic to being more domesticated during the Stone Age. People began to live as communities with a chief during the Bronze Age. As farming flourished, communities became bigger during the Iron Age.

### Geography: Countries, states and regions

- Europe is a continent which is divided into countries. The countries are often divided into states or regions.

## Sparta



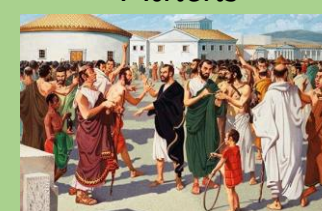
- People in Sparta considered themselves Spartan first, and Greek second.
- Sparta had a constant rivalry with the states of Athens and Corinth.
- Sparta had the largest territory of any state in Greece.
- The Spartan army was the most feared army in ancient Greece. Their training was very strict, and they believed this was the best way to have a powerful army.

## Ancient Greece

In ancient times, Greece was made up of lots of smaller states. Each of these states had their own government, law and army. The states didn't get on very well and often fought each other. Sometimes they would unite to fight against a bigger army, like the Persian Empire.










## Athens

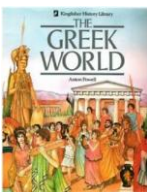


- Athens was the birth place of democracy because they believed that people should have a say in how their state was run and how they live their own lives.
- The centre of power, art, science and philosophy in the world.
- Athens began as a small community and grew to a city.
- Athens was near the sea, so they had an active navy and did a lot of trade by sea.

	Spartans	Athenians
<b>Location and military</b>	Sparta was inland so their main military force was an army.	Athens was near the sea, so their main military force was a navy.
<b>God</b>	Ares, God of War	Athena, Goddess of Wisdom and War
<b>Jobs</b>	Most Spartans became warriors or farmers.	Poets, philosophers and artisans were popular jobs in Athens.
<b>Economy and money</b>	Spartans made money by farming and conquering other lands. They used iron bars as money.	Athenians made money selling things they had made at market places and trading at sea. They used coins as money.
<b>Government</b>	Spartans were ruled by a small group of people that were not chosen by the people. (This was called an oligarchy).	The citizens in Athens voted for their leader as well as for important decisions. (This is called democracy).
<b>Women</b>	Spartan women had many rights, including being able to own land and have jobs. They were also expected to be strong so they could help to defend Sparta.	Athenian women had few rights and they had no say in how their state was run. The women spent most of their time cooking, sewing and managing the home.
<b>Education</b>	Both boys and girls learned how to protect Sparta from a young age. They played sports, practised bravery and how to withstand pain. They did some reading and writing but this was not considered important. All boys joined the military at age 7 and spent 23 years training to fight in the Spartan army.	Education in Athens was for boys only. They learned how to be good citizens as well as studying reading, writing, maths, sports and music. Athenian boys could choose to join the military to begin training at 18. Girls were expected to learn how to run the home from their mothers.

776BC	508BC	490BC	480BC	480BC	431BC	431BC
						
The first Olympic Games.	Democracy begins in Athens.	The Greeks defeat Persian invaders at the battle of Marathon.	The Greeks defeat Persian invaders again, at the battle of Salamis.	The Persians defeat the Greeks at the battle of Thermopylae.	The Peloponnesian Wars between Sparta and Athens.	Sparta defeats Athens.

### Useful Books

	The Greeks Into the Past	
Ancient Greece Explore History		The Greek World Anton Powell

### Useful Websites

[https://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient\\_greece/sparta.php](https://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient_greece/sparta.php)

[https://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient\\_greek\\_athens.php](https://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient_greek_athens.php)

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z87tn39/articles/zckr4wx>

### Useful Videos

Horrible Histories Groovy Greeks: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lupmstn7FiI>

A day in the life of an ancient Athenian: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ar8S6virCwM>

Athens vs. Sparta: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2wd6cu3GDFw>