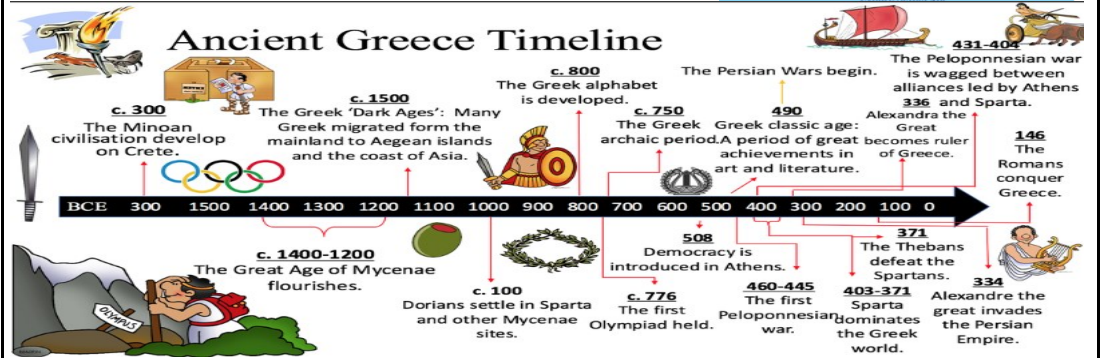


Key Vocabulary	
acropolis	A walled part of an ancient Greek city usually built on a hill.
architecture	The art of designing buildings.
city-states (polis)	Ancient Greek cities which had their own laws, governments and armies
civilization	A society that is advanced, lives in cities and has a government and language
culture	The language, art and ideas of a group of people.
conquest	The invasion and control of a country or place.
democracy	A type of government where the people are able to vote.
Gods and goddesses	Superhuman beings who were worshipped. The Greeks believed that these gods and goddesses controlled everything in their lives and the environment.
phalanx	A formation where soldiers stood shoulder to shoulder in rectangular shape and used 4-6m long pikes.
philosopher	Someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life and living.
truce	An agreement between enemies to stop fighting or arguing for a certain time.

What was it like in Ancient Greece?

Ancient Greece included the mainland and many small islands. It is surrounded by three seas: the Aegean, the Ionian and the Mediterranean. This meant that the cities and towns relied on being able to trade across the seas. The land was very mountainous and so many parts of Greece were impossible to live in and farm.

Ancient Greece was not ruled by one single individual. It was Separated into different city-states each with its own ruler, systems and rules. Two of the biggest city-states were **Athens** and **Sparta**.



Greek Legacy

How Ancient Greece influenced modern day culture.

The influence of the Ancient Greeks are still felt by us today. The major impact in our lives today are in the arts, in philosophy, and in science, maths, literature and politics. Throughout the world, buildings have been constructed in the style of Ancient Greece. The British Museum is an example of this, similar to the Parthenon. The word 'theatre' is Greek. Most modern theatres follow the Greek plan. The Ancient Greeks played an important part in the development of the alphabet. The first two letters of the Greek alphabet - alpha and beta - have given us the word 'alphabet'.



Entertainment

The Ancient Greeks liked to take part in sports. Every four years the **Olympic Games** were held and included events such as running, wrestling and boxing.



The Ancient Greeks held many special festivals where plays were put on in the **theatre**. The theatres were specially built so that every sound could be heard.

The Ancient Greeks also used to tell stories about their gods and goddesses—these stories were called **myths**. They also told stories about heroes and their deeds—these stories were called **legends**.

Greek Soldiers



Greek men between the ages of eighteen and sixty had to be ready to fight for their city. A typical Greek soldier was called a hoplite. In the navy there were oarsmen and marines.

In Sparta, boys from the age of seven were taken from their families to start training to be soldiers. They lived in harsh conditions to make them tough fighters.

Sparta was the only city-state with a full time army.