

Year 3: Gods and Heroes



1. Terms	Definitions
Democracy	When the people of a country have a say in how it is run.
Philosophy	Philosophy means 'love of wisdom'. It is when people study some of life's big questions and morals.
Trading	The buying and selling of goods and services.
Ancient Civilisation	People who lived a very long time ago and built a way of life.
Legacy	What someone leaves behind after they die. It can be ideas or memories.
Slavery	When people are forced to work for someone but are not paid.
Source	Something that tells us about the past e.g. ruins of Parthenon/remains of a Greek pot. Events can be interpreted differently by historians. This is called historical interpretation .

2. Where is Greece?
Greece is in the **continent of Europe**. One of its seas is the **Mediterranean sea**.

Mount Olympus is the highest mountain in Greece: it is 2918m.
Population: 11 million people live in Greece
Athens is the capital city.

Greece is one of the most visited countries in Europe. Tourists visit because of the culture, food, beaches and historic ruins.

There are 6000 **Greek Islands**. Only 227 are **inhabited**.

The **climate** (weather) is Mediterranean: Warm, dry summers and cooler, wet winters.

Greece is a **peninsula**. Most of the mainland is surrounded by water.

6. Legacy
Ancient Greece has given the world:
philosophy theatre alphabet science
democracy trade Olympic games

7. Ancient Greek Civilisation v Life in Iron Age Britain

- Ancient Greek Civilisation was very long, from **1600BC to 146 BC** (when Romans defeated it).
- The later part of Greek Civilisation happened at the same time as the Iron Age in Britain.
- While Celts were living in round houses and farming, Greeks had developed one of the most sophisticated societies in the world.

5. How do historians know about Ancient Greece?

- Remains of Greek pots show detailed paintings of every day for Greeks.
- **Ostraka** bowls (tell historians about how people voted in Athens).
- Buildings like the **Parthenon**
- Written words of literature and philosophy.
- Architecture (ways buildings are designed)

4. What was it like to live in Ancient Greece?

- Rich families had large houses with a big courtyard in the centre. Most homes had **slaves**. Male slaves would protect the home and teach young boys, whereas female slaves would cook and clean.
- The Greek diet was very healthy: they grew olives, grapes, figs, wheat and kept goats, for milk and cheese.
- There were famous Greek philosophers like **Aristotle, Pythagoras, Plato**.
- Greek theatre allowed famous Greek plays to be written and performed.
- Gods were very important to Ancient Greeks e.g. **Zeus, Artemis, Athena, Posieden**.
- Ancient Greece wasn't a single country, it made up of **city states**. The most powerful were **Athens** and **Sparta**, who often were at war with each other.

