

# Ancient Greece - timeline

## Why this period is important

In your study of Ancient Greece you will learn how a civilization that flourished over 2500 years ago still influences our lives today. Even the Olympic games come from this time, and the Marathon race refers to a special run that was made in the heat of battle between the Athenians and their mighty enemy the Persians. You will discover that during the course of a week you will probably have used a number of words that have their origin in this period, not to mention the fact that the way we run our country, where people have a vote, is called democracy and was something we borrowed from all that time ago. The Ancient Greek word used to describe someone who didn't take the importance of voting seriously was...can you guess? an idiot. Although many of the myths and legends you will learn about come from an earlier period, Ancient Greece is best remembered for the achievements of men and women living in the 5th and 6th century -the Golden Age of Athens. Mathematicians, scientists, poets and philosophers from this period massively influenced what came after and many such as Archimedes have become household names

Ancient Egypt

Ancient Greece

Roman Empire

2000 BC

1200 BC

776BC

650BC

490BC

400BC

350BC

150BC

Palace at Knossos, Crete

Trojan wars

First Olympic games

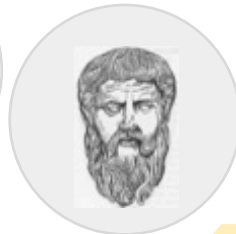
Homer

Battle of Marathon

Wars between Athens and Sparta

Archimedes

Romans conquer Greece



Golden age of Athens

# Ancient Greece



## Key vocabulary

<b>Acropolis</b>	The Acropolis was a large rocky area high above Athens containing important buildings such as the Parthenon . Built in the fifth century BC , following the victory against the Persians and the establishment of democracy.
<b>Agora</b>	Busy central area, where people came together to meet and trade, like a marketplace
<b>City state</b>	A city that became powerful and formed its own state with its own government
<b>Democracy</b>	Rule by the people
<b>Helot</b>	Spartan worker owned by the state
<b>Hoplite</b>	Heavily armed Athenian foot soldier
<b>Ostrakon</b>	Piece of broken pottery on which was written the name of a person to be sent out of the country. We use the word ostracism today to describe someone who has been rejected.
<b>Parthenon</b>	Temple in Athens, on the Acropolis, built for the goddess Athena in the 5 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Polis</b>	Greek city state

## Top takeaways

*Having studied this topic I should be able to:*

- Explain the main features of Ancient Greek society, especially the role of slaves and women
- Explain the unique way that Ancient Athens was ruled at the time, democracy
- Explain why there was a Golden Age for Athens in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries BC
- Give 3 important examples of Ancient Greek achievements
- Make deductions about what mattered to the Ancient Greeks by studying pot evidence
- Explain ways in which the Greeks have influenced our lives today

# Ancient Greece – who's who?

<b>ARCHIMEDES</b>	c. 287 –212 BC	Archimedes lived in Sicily where the king was called Hiero. As Archimedes was such a <b>clever scientist</b> he was often asked by Hiero to help him solve the problems he faced. Archimedes invented a machine called an Archimedes screw.
<b>EUCLID</b>	about 330 BC	He was a <b>mathematician</b> who worked out and wrote down many rules of geometry and maths.
<b>THALES OF MILETUS</b>	640 – 550BC	He was the first Greek <b>thinker</b> to offer a scientific explanation of natural events. He did not rely on myths to explain things.
<b>HIPPOCRATES</b>	c.470 – 400 BC	He was known as the <b>Father of medicine</b> Hippocrates did not believe that illnesses were inflicted by the gods.
<b>SAPPHO</b>	c.612-580 BC	Her <b>poetry</b> has continued to inspire and influence poets for almost 3000 years. She lived on an island where women had a great deal of freedom
<b>PLATO</b>	c.427-347 BC	He started an open-air school of <b>philosophy</b> in a park and sports ground outside Athens. The park was sacred to Academus so Plato's school became known as the Academy, a word still used today for some types of school.
<b>PYTHAGORAS</b>	550 – 500 BC	Pythagoras discovered many things about <b>maths</b> , astronomy and music. Most famously, he investigated a range of number patterns and noticed that any triangles which had sides of three, four and five units were right angled.
<b>PERICLES</b>	c.495 – 429 BC	Pericles was renowned as a <b>brilliant speaker</b> and leader of men. He was an Athenian <b>statesman</b> who was so influential that his time in power became known as the Age of Pericles.
<b>ARISTOTLE</b>	384 – 322 BC	He was both a <b>philosopher and a scientist</b> . He was the first to try to classify all living things into groups. He was the first person to actually put into writing the way we work in science today.
<b>HERODOTUS</b>	484 – 424BC	Herodotus was a <b>historian</b> . His histories are not just an important source of written evidence they are also the first surviving attempt to write history at all.
<b>SOCRATES</b>	469 – 399 BC	This man had attitude! He was a <b>philosopher</b> . He spent his time correcting people's mistakes. You can imagine he was not always the most popular man in town, but boy was he clever!
<b>HOMER</b>	C8th BC	The wisest of all Greeks All we know about him is that he was a wandering <b>poet</b> and was probably blind. However, his two great poems The Iliad and The Odyssey are proof of his brilliance.

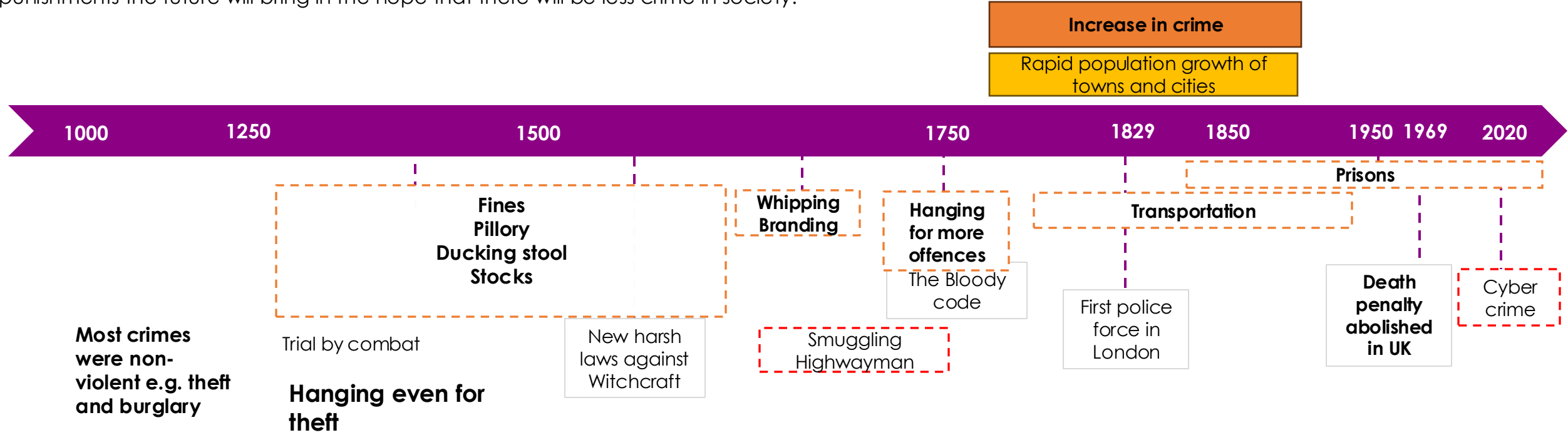
# Ancient Greece - map

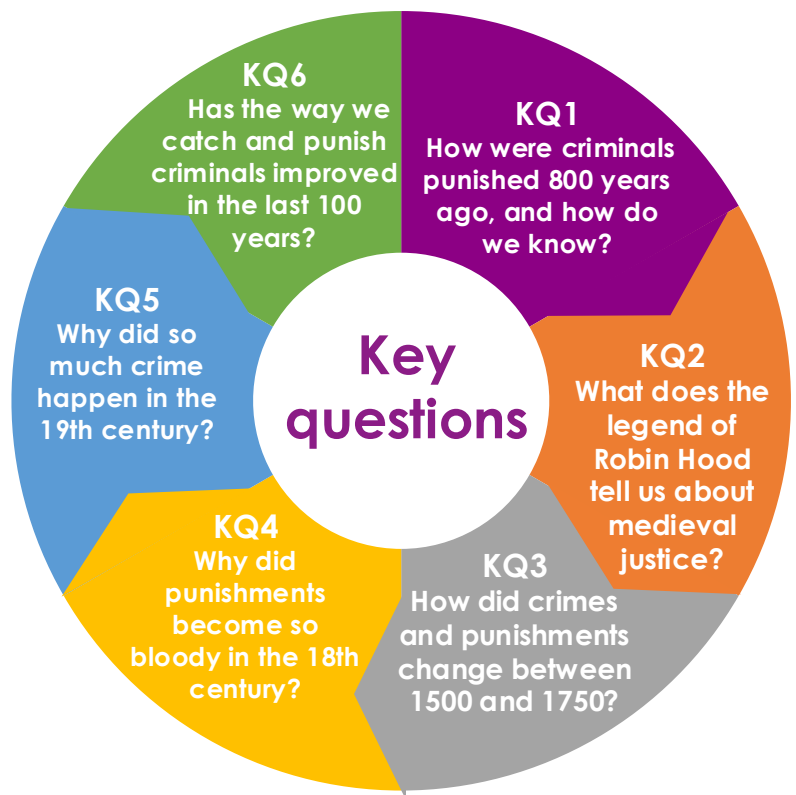


# Crime and punishment

## Why we are learning about crime and punishment

You are studying this topic in history because it helps you to understand how things have changed, (and have stayed roughly the same) over a long period of 1000 years. What to do to punish and then prevent crime has always been a difficult problem to solve and always will be. By having a clear idea as to what was tried in the past and whether it worked or not, you will be well-informed so you can have a worthwhile opinion on this important issue facing society. You will notice that each period in history has its own problems, whether its simple stealing from a house or an animal in the Middle Ages or cyber crime today. Some experiments work for a short time and then are replaced while others last much longer. Serious crimes like murder were dealt with by the death penalty for hundreds of years but even this punishment came to an end in 1969. Meanwhile we still have the system of the jury to try people in court. I wonder what new punishments the future will bring in the hope that there will be less crime in society.





## Key vocabulary

<b>Arson</b>	Deliberately setting fire to a house or other property
<b>Burglary</b>	Breaking into a house in order to steal things
<b>Capital punishment</b>	Executions such as Hanging, burning at the stake
<b>Corporal punishment</b>	Physical punishment such as whipping
<b>Constable</b>	Someone with responsibility for law and order
<b>Execute</b>	Put someone to death
<b>Famine</b>	When people die due to food shortage
<b>Ritual</b>	Act that is always performed in same way as part of a religious ceremony
<b>Felony</b>	A serious crime
<b>Heresy</b>	Beliefs not allowed by the Church
<b>Homicide</b>	killing another human
<b>Larceny</b>	theft
<b>Manslaughter</b>	killing someone without planning to
<b>Medieval</b>	from middle Ages about 1000 to 1500 AD
<b>Outlaw</b>	someone on the run to escape justice
<b>Pillory</b>	wooden frame in which standing criminals were placed with arms and head locked and often pelted with rotten food
<b>Poaching</b>	entering land illegally to steal animals

## Top takeaways

### In this topic you will learn:

1. How the nature of crimes and punishments changed over 1000 years and be able to place the main ones in chronological order
2. How some punishments were introduced for a short time and then replaced with others e.g. the Bloody Code and Transportation
3. That society's attitude to crime has changed over time and has become less harsh
4. Some punishments that we think have been around for hundreds of years are actually relatively recent e.g. growth of prisons in Victorian times
5. Changes in society often bring about an increase in crime e.g. the growth of towns and cities in the early 19th century.
6. That new crimes are always appearing, such as cyber crime, causing the police to learn new methods of dealing with it.

<b>Smuggling</b>	Secretly importing good to avoid paying the customs men
<b>Stocks</b>	wooden blocks used to hold offenders legs, often on public display
<b>Transportation</b>	taking prison convicts to spend years away from home in a distant land such as Australia
<b>Treason</b>	crime of plotting against the monarch or country
<b>Trial by combat</b>	fight to see if someone guilty or not
<b>Vagrant</b>	person who wandered from place to place in search of work.