

Year 5: What is the legacy of the ancient Greek civilisation?

Timeline:



Α Β Χ Δ
 Ε Η Γ Ι
 Κ Λ Μ Ν
 Ω Ο Φ Π
 Ψ Ρ Σ Τ
 Θ Υ Ε Ζ

GREEK GODS:



The Greeks believed in many gods, including 12 gods and goddesses who lived on Mount Olympus. The Greeks prayed to them and believed that if something went wrong, the gods were unhappy with them.

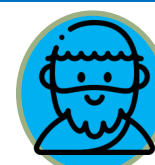
FAMOUS PHILOSOPHERS:



SOCRATES

469-399 B.C.

A classical philosopher credited as being one of the founders of Western philosophy.



Plato

428-347 B.C.

A classic philosopher who thought about ethics: what was right or wrong.



ARISTOTLE

384-322 B.C.

Also a philosopher who influenced Western philosophy, mathematics and science.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:



Many words in the English language (such as character, comedy, dinosaur and planet) originated from Greek. The Greek alphabet (alphabetum) contributed ten letters to the English language. Moreover, the word alphabet comes from the Greek letters alpha and beta.

DEMOCRACY:



Athenian democracy was one of the first in the world. Modern Britain has a representative democracy where people elect a representative (MP) to make decisions on their behalf. Citizens over 18 can vote in Britain; however, in ancient Athens, only adult males born in Athens could vote.

KEY VOCABULARY



PHILOSOPHY: The love of wisdom in which people think and ask basic questions about human life..



CITY-STATE: A city-state consists of a large city and the surrounding areas. Ancient Greece consisted of a number of independent city-states such as Athens.



Oligarchy: a system of government in Ancient Greece in which only a few people held power.



ASSEMBLY: In Athens, the Assembly consisted of a group of citizens who showed up to vote.



DIRECT DEMOCRACY: A system of government in ancient Greece which gave all men the right to vote.



Classical Golden Period: The period from 480 BC to 323 BC in which the Greeks built temples, created democracy and made scientific discoveries

