

1,000 BC – 50 AD

Timeline

2200 BC	1200 BC	800 - 700 BC	776 BC	770 BC	500 BC	500 – 400 BC	146 BC	43 AD
Minoan Civilization begins on Crete	The Trojan Wars	Beginning of Iron Age Britain	First Olympic Games	First Greek alphabet created	Democracy used in Athens	Adoption of iron tools becomes more widespread	Greece becomes part of the Roman Empire	Roman invasion of Britain

Key Vocabulary

agriculture	The practice of farming and growing crops
Athens	The centre of the Ancient Greek world which went on to become the capital of modern Greece.
citizen	A recognised subject or national of a state or commonwealth.
city state	City states made their own rules, had their own laws and clashed with each other.
civilisation	The society, culture and way of life of a particular area.
democracy	A system of government in which citizens can vote in order to make decisions.
legacy	The long-lasting impact of particular events or actions that took place in the past.
philosophy	The practice of asking big questions with no clear/single answer. It means the 'love of wisdom'.
settlement	A place where a community of people lives.
Sparta	A famous city state that focussed on a strong military and total discipline.
tribe	A group of people organised under a leader.

Key Questions

- What is the difference between Athens and Sparta?
- Can you name the three key thinkers and some of their key ideas?
- Can you name some of the legacies of Ancient Greece (democracy, Olympics, alphabet, science and medicine, theatre and maths)?
- What were the strengths and weaknesses of a hillfort?
- What were some of the technological advances made during the Iron Age?
- Why did population start to grow during the Iron Age?
- What are the similarities and differences of Ancient Greece and Iron Age Britain?

Famous Figures

Archimedes (287-212 B.C.)

Mathematician and philosopher who found a way of measuring water by placing an object in it and seeing how far it rose (hydrostatics). He jumped out of the bath and shouted 'Eureka!' meaning 'I found it!'

Alexander the Great (356-332 B.C.)

King of Macedonia who conquered Greece, Persia, Egypt, and the Indus Valley, extending the empire as far away as India.

Hippocrates (460-370 B.C.)

A famous doctor known as the 'father of Western medicine'. Doctors today still take the 'Hippocratic Oath' promising to be good at their job and do their best for patients.

Pericles (494-429 B.C.)

Athenian general who led Athens during the war with Sparta. He made sure that the poor as well as the rich citizens could take part in government and valued art and education.