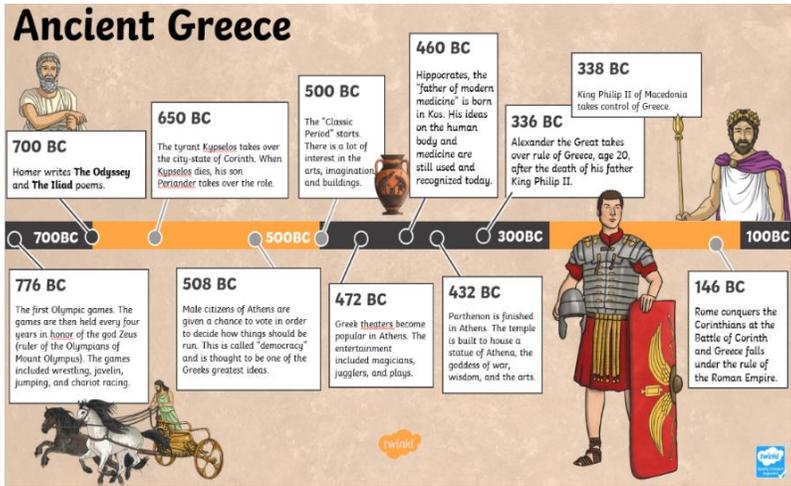


Who were the religious figures for the Ancient Greeks?

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|------------------|--|
| Zeus | King of the Gods, God of the Sky, Lightning and Thunder. |
| Hades | God the Dead and King of the Underworld. |
| Poseidon | God of the Sea, Earthquakes and Storms. |
| Hera | Queen of the Gods; Goddess of Marriage. |
| Apollo | God of Music, Art, Knowledge and the Sun. |
| Aphrodite | Goddess of Love and Beauty. |
| Hermes | Messenger of the Gods, God of Trade and Travelers. |
| Ares | God of War. |
| Athena | Goddess of Wisdom, Courage and Strategy. |
| Demeter | Goddess of Agriculture and the Harvest. |



ΔΙΟΦΩΤΙΤ ΓΡΣΣΣ

What **significant** impact did the Ancient Greeks have on the modern world and how has Britain been **influenced** by this?

The Ancient Greeks made many advancements in science and technology. Greek philosophers came up with theories about how the world worked. The Greeks were one of the first civilisations to study medicine as a scientific way to cure illnesses and disease. They had doctors who studied sick people, observed their symptoms and came up with treatments. The Ancient Greeks invented the watermill – a mill for grinding grain that is powered by water. Plato invented the first alarm clock. Crane – invented the crane to help lift heavy items such as blocks for constructing buildings.

What was **daily life** like in Ancient Greece?

Ancient Greek homes were built round a central courtyard. They were built from wood and mud bricks. The windows didn't have glass but had wooden shutters to keep the hot sun out. Most ancient Greeks were farmers, fishermen or merchants. There were also scholars, soldiers, scientists, philosophers, teachers and craftsmen. Women were usually homemakers who took care of the children. Most Greek boys attended school from seven to eighteen. They learnt to read, do maths, write and how to play an instrument. Most girls were educated at home by their mothers. Life in Sparta was different to the rest of Greece. Families would go to the theatre for fun.

What were the **similarities** and **differences** between Athenians and Spartans?

Athens was run by democracy. Sparta thought having a strong army was the most important thing, whereas, in Athens, they also placed a very high value on the arts and culture. Athens tried to conquer other lands, whereas the priority for Sparta was defence. Women had more freedom in Sparta. They were allowed to go out freely, to exercise and to own property. Generally, girls received more of an education in Sparta.

Who was **Alexander the Great** and what did he achieve?

Independent city states existed for most of the ancient Greek period. However, towards the end of this period, King Philip II of Macedonia ruled over all of ancient Greece. Following his death, his son, Alexander the Great, took over the empire and secured the whole of Greece along with other lands that he conquered. He fought against the Persian Empire to the East. After Alexander the Great died aged 32, the Romans slowly took over parts of the empire.

