

## Key Vocabulary

<b>civilisation</b>	A human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.
<b>empire</b>	A group of countries or states that are ruled by one ruler or country.
<b>legacies</b>	Things that exist after someone dies or after a civilisation or event ends.
<b>democracy</b>	A system where the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way it is run.
<b>myth</b>	A story from ancient times about something that happened long ago that some people believed to be true.
<b>polytheistic</b>	Religious system where people believe in or worship more than one god.
<b>city states</b>	Small areas that ancient Greece was divided into, each with their own governments, laws and army.

## Key Facts

The Greeks believed in many gods and goddesses, each was responsible for a part of life. The twelve most important were believed to live at the top of Mount Olympus.

Ancient Greece was not a country. It was made up of city states. Important city states of ancient Greece included Athens, Corinth and Sparta.

The Athenians were known for their cultural developments and learning whereas the Spartans were known for their strong army and ability to fight.

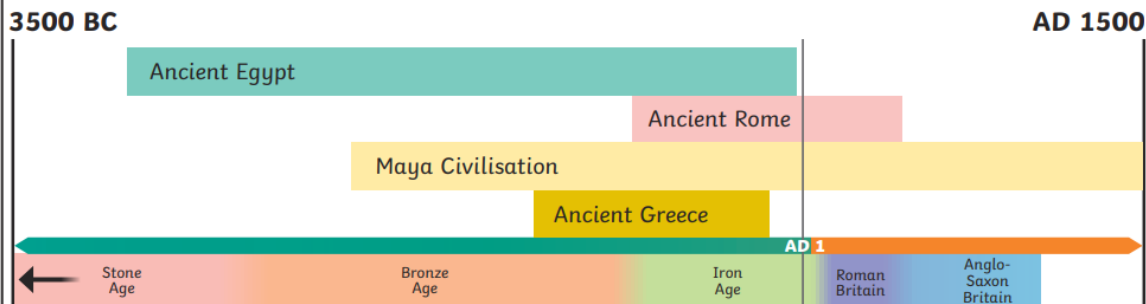
Ancient Athens is where democracy began in around 508 BC.  
The Olympics were first held in ancient Greece in 776 BC.



**Alexander the Great**  
King of Macedonia

**The Parthenon**  
A temple dedicated to Athena

## Timeline



## Key Questions:

- Who were the 12 most important Olympian Gods?
- How was Athens different to Sparta?
- Who was Alexander the Great?
- How was the original Olympics different or similar to today's?
- What legacies from Ancient Greece do we use today?