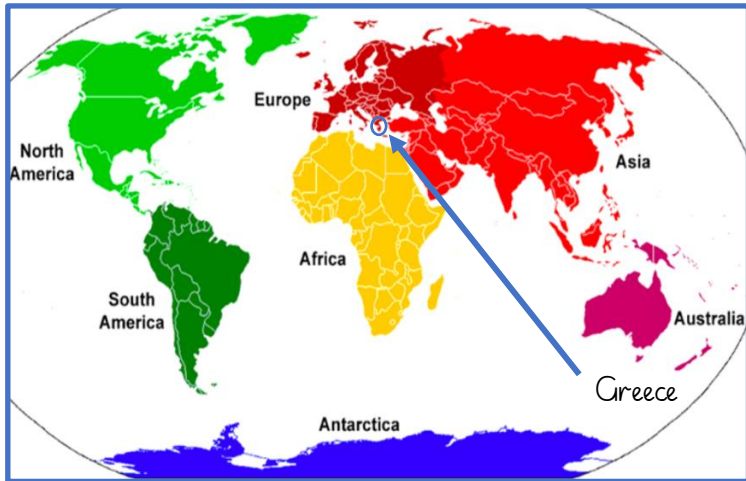




Geography Vocabulary

capital city	where the country's government or key leaders live/meet
continent	an extremely large piece of land, usually made up of lots of different countries
country	a large piece of land often bordering other countries
terrain	what the land looks like in a place e.g. it's flat, hilly, rocky or full of mountains
trade	the action of buying and selling goods and services



Greece

- Greece is a country in the continent of Europe.
- It is located towards the southeast of the continent.
- The capital city of Greece is Athens.
- Albania, Macedonia, Bulgaria and Turkey are all countries that border Greece.



Ancient Greece



Trade in Ancient Greece

Trade was difficult in Ancient Greece mainly because of its mountainous terrain. Therefore, the Greeks had to import and export goods to be able to live, work and survive.

Imported: grain, timber, copper, iron, glass and ivory

Exported: olive oil, pottery and wine



Ancient Greece

Ancient Greece is divided into three historical periods: the Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic periods.

The Archaic period (around 800–500 BCE) was a time of growth, when city-states, like Athens, began to form, trade increased and Greek culture started to develop.



The Classical period (around 500–323 BCE) is often seen as the height of Ancient Greek civilisation. During this time, Athens became powerful and democracy developed. Great thinkers like Socrates and Aristotle lived and shared ideas that still influence the world today.

The Hellenistic period (323–31 BCE) began after the death of Alexander the Great. Greek culture spread across a large empire, mixing with other cultures from places like Egypt and Asia, leading to new ideas in art, science and philosophy.





Ancient Greece

History Vocabulary

ancient	very old, from a long time ago in history
civilisation	a large group of people who share certain advanced ways of living and working
conquest	taking control of a place by force
culture	the way of life of a group of people including their beliefs customs and traditions
democracy	the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way that the country is run
emperor	a ruler of an empire
empire	a group of countries or lands ruled by one leader or government
government	the group of people who run a country or area and make rules

Ancient Greece

Ancient Greece was a civilization that developed around the Mediterranean Sea from about the 8th century BCE to the 6th century CE. It was made up of independent city states like Athens and Sparta - each with its own government and way of life. Their legacy continues to shape modern Western culture, especially in politics, education and the arts.



Alexander the Great

- Alexander the Great expanded his empire quickly because he used smart battle tactics.
- His army was skilled, well-trained and very loyal to him.
- He used siege warfare to capture cities that were hard to defeat.
- He also made alliances through diplomacy and marriage, helping him gain new lands peacefully.
- As his empire grew, Greek language, art, and ideas spread across the regions he conquered.



Ancient Greek Governments

Democracy: (dēmos meaning 'the people' and kratos meaning 'rule')

- power held by the people (citizens) and the citizens could vote on decisions and laws

Oligarchy: (oligos meaning 'few' and arkhein meaning 'to rule')

- power held by a small, wealthy group who had high family status

Monarchy: (mónos meaning 'one' and arkhein meaning 'to rule')

- ruled by a single king or queen (inherited from family)

Tyranny: (týrannos meaning 'absolute ruler')

- ruled by one person who seized power by force

Athenians vs Spartans



The lifestyles, schooling social hierarchies, values and beliefs differed greatly.

