

Which of the Ancient Greeks' achievements has the greatest influence on me?

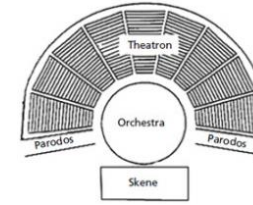
Achievement 1: Successful Poleis

Athens	Sparta
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Athens was very close to the sea. They had a strong naval fleet. They were traders. They shared culture with others because of their flat land and access from the sea. Athens was ruled by (their invention) democracy - Only citizens of the city could vote (these were men only). Athens would celebrate with yearly festivals for drama, athletics and religion. Citizens of Athens paid taxes for the upkeep of the city and festivals. Women were not allowed to leave the home and would be expected to do chores - Girls would be expected to help them. Citizens of Athens loved music and beauty and women would wear beautiful make-up and jewellery. Athenian boys would be the only ones to attend school. They were taught to be creative and to be great thinkers. Athenian men aged between 20-50 could be called up for military service. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sparta was surrounded by mountains (Peloponnesus), which provided protection from enemies. Sparta's terrain meant that not many people would visit. Sparta would provide for themselves. Sparta was ruled by 2 Kings (said to be descendants of Heracles). One King would rule whilst the other was away in battle. Women would be trained to be strong so that they would produce strong babies - The women would look after the farms and slaves. Both boys and girls would go to school and learn how to read, write, play sports, dance and play music. At the age of 7, boys would join the Agoge for 13 years-worth of training to be a Spartan soldier. Sparta was land-locked and so had a very strong land army. It was the ultimate duty to give your life for Sparta - Only men who died in battle, or women who died in childbirth, were given a tombstone.

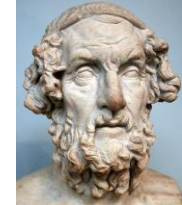
Achievement 3: Entertainment



Sport - The Olympics



Theatre



Literature - Poetry (e.g. Homer)

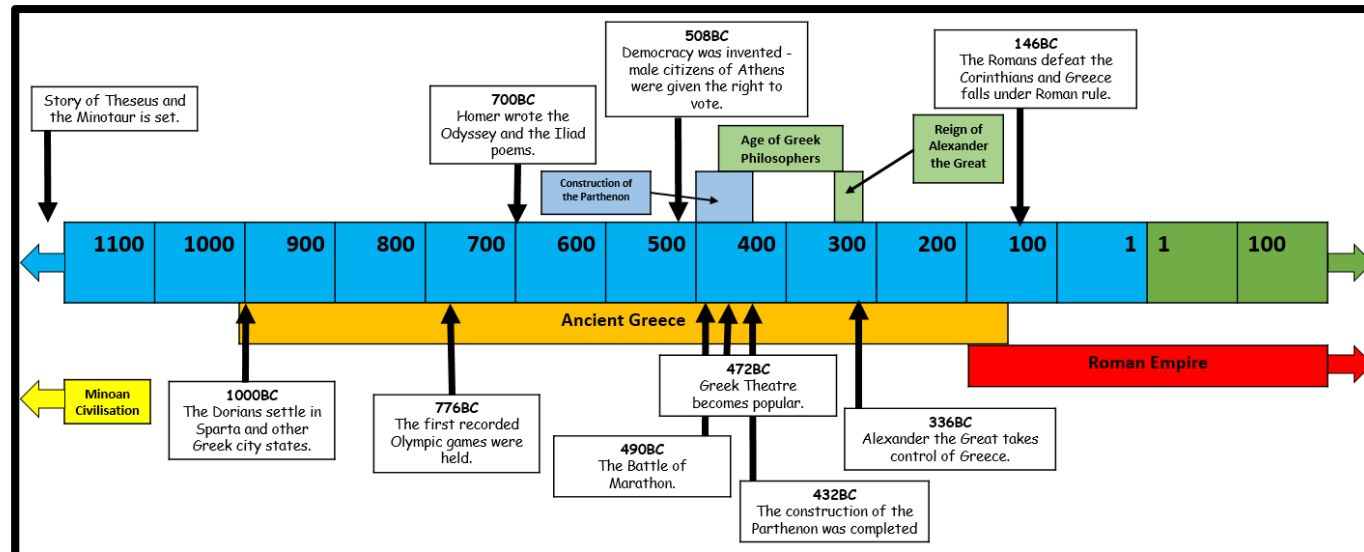
Achievement 4: Democracy

Ekklesia (Assembly)	Boule (Council)	Dikasteria (Courts)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A meeting held at the Pnyx Any citizen could attend the meeting Decisions made on laws by majority vote 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A council of 500 men (50 from each of the 10 Athenian tribes) Met every day to discuss which laws should be discussed at the Ekklesia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every day 500 men were appointed They were paid for their work They decided on disputes brought to them by citizens

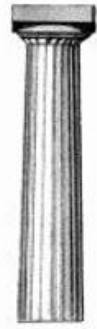
Achievement 2: The Greek Gods

The Greeks explained the world around them through stories about their Gods.

Zeus	The God of thunder, who controlled the skies.
Poseidon	The God of the sea, who controlled the seas and created creatures e.g. the horse.
Helios	The God of the sun, who controlled the way the sun moved through the sky.
Hades	The God of the underworld, where people would go once they have passed away.
Demeter	The Goddess of the harvest, who controlled when crops would grow.



Achievement 5: Architecture



Doric



Ionic



Corinthian

Achievement 6: Philosophy



Socrates

Plato

Aristotle

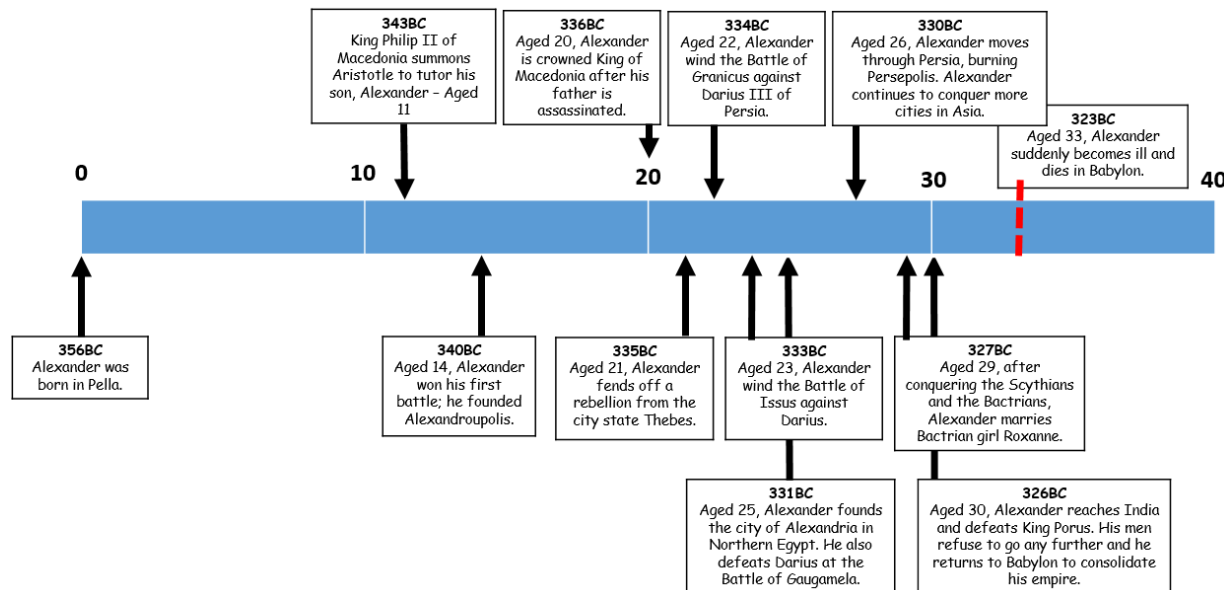
Hypatia

Thales of Miletus

Archimedes

Hippocrates

Achievement 7: Alexander the Great unites Greece.



Vocabulary

Polis / Poleis	Greek term for a City state
Myth	A traditional story about people or explaining a natural or social phenomenon, typically involving supernatural beings or events
Olympics	A series of sporting challenges taking place in Olympia dedicated to Zeus
Tragedy	A type of serious play with a moral lesson. They usually told the story of a mythical hero who would eventually meet his doom because of his pride
Comedy	A type of play involving light-hearted stories of everyday life and often made fun of Greek celebrities and politicians
Odyssey	A myth about Odysseus' journey written by Homer
Orchestra	Where the actors performed in the amphitheatre
Skene	Backdrop to the Orchestra in the amphitheatre
Theatron	Where the audience are seated in the amphitheatre
Democracy	A system of government where the people have the right to vote
Citizen	A male who has completed military training
Ekklesia	Ancient Greek assembly meeting to vote on decisions
Boule	Ancient Greek council
Dikasteria	Ancient Greek courts
Philosophy	The study of the world and how people should behave
Philosopher	Someone who studies philosophy
Architecture	The act of designing and building structures
Ionic	A thinner column decorated with scrolls at the top
Doric	Thickest and simplest type of Greek column
Corinthian	Thinnest type of Greek column and most elaborately decorated, usually with leaves and flower patterns
Empire	A group of states or countries ruled over by one monarch or ruler