



Key Vocabulary	
<b>Legacies</b>	Things that live on after someone dies or after a civilisation ends
<b>Empire</b>	A group of countries or states that is ruled by one ruler or country
<b>Democracy</b>	A place ruled by the people who live there- people can vote to make decisions
<b>Oligarchy</b>	A place ruled by a small group of powerful people who are not elected. Often rulers come from a small privileged group and use their power to seek personal gain or benefits for their group.
<b>Civilisation</b>	A developed group of people who live peacefully in communities; the stage of development where written records are kept.
<b>Poverty</b>	The state of being extremely poor
<b>Culture</b>	The ideas, traditions and behaviour of particular people or a society
<b>Polytheism</b>	The belief in/ worship of more than one god.
<b>Myth</b>	A traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of people or explaining nature.
<b>City states</b>	A city that had its own government and rules the area around it e.g. Athens, Sparta, Corinth, Delphi & Thebes
<b>Primary source</b>	Information and objects that come from the time being studied.
<b>Secondary source</b>	Interpretations of information and objects which are produced after the time being studied.
<b>Military</b>	The armed forces of a country
<b>Conquest</b>	The invasion/ taking control of a place or group of people
<b>Alliance</b>	A relationship which is formed to benefit both sides.
<b>Golden age</b>	Period of great architecture, trade, theatre, literature and philosophy.
<b>Agora</b>	A place where people met to make decisions and vote.
<b>Acropolis</b>	Most city states included a fort and temple on top of a hill.

**What was Ancient Greece famous for?**

Ancient Greece is important historically because many things in **culture** today, especially in modern Europe, have been influenced by the ideas of the ancient Greek **civilisation**. The sculptures, architecture, philosophy, arts, politics and the scientific and mathematical ideas of ancient Greece are just some of the things that have had a significant impact on **culture** today. These things can be referred to as **legacies** of ancient Greece.

**Democracy**

Around 508 BC, **democracy** was introduced to ancient Athens. Listening to the opinions of other people and debating issues was an important part of this system. After debating issues, the ancient Athenians would vote. At that time, the only people allowed to take part in **democracy** were adult males who were citizens of Athens.

**City States**

Ancient Greece was not a country. It was made up of **city states**. There were often battles between these **city states** but sometimes they would join together against a common enemy. Important **city states** of ancient Greece included Athens, Corinth and Sparta.

**Alexander the Great's Empire**

Independent **city states** existed for most of the ancient Greek period. However, near the end of this period, King Philip II of Macedonia ruled over all ancient Greece. Later, his son – Alexander the Great – took over the **empire** along with other lands that he conquered.