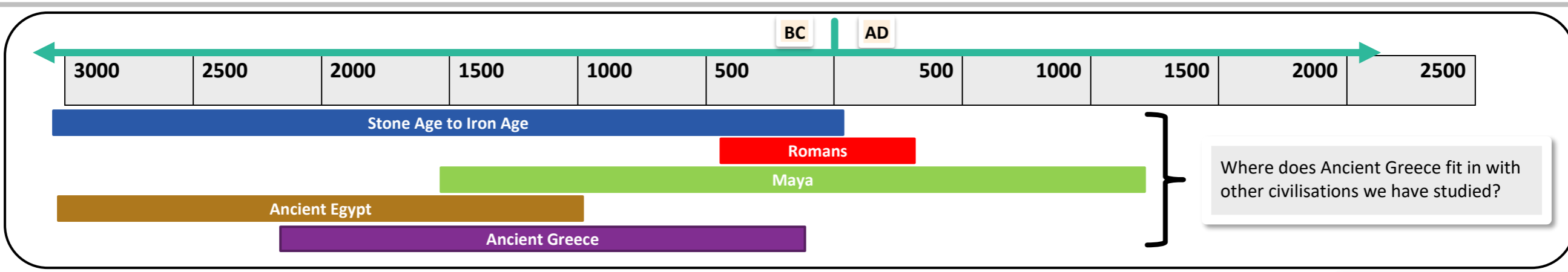


(Y6U2) Ancient Greeks: What made Ancient Greece so great?



Where does Ancient Greece fit in with other civilisations we have studied?

- Key takeaways**
1. Ancient Greece was made up of a number of city-states.
 2. The most important city-states were Athens and Sparta.
 3. These city-states sometimes worked together against a common enemy.
 4. They had different forms of government.
 5. In Athens, they had a **democracy** where the **citizens** voted for the government.
 6. In Sparta, they had a monarchy with two kings.
 7. We know about Ancient Greece from using a variety of sources, including buildings, artefacts, written evidence and **myths**.
 8. Ancient Greeks were **pioneers** in many areas, including mathematics, art, philosophy and science.
 9. Many innovations from Ancient Greece can still be seen today, for example in architecture, medicine, mathematics, language and drama.
 10. Not all aspects of Ancient Greek life should be admired, for example their treatment of women, children, disabled people and animals and their use of slavery.

5 words to remember

citizen: someone belonging to that place or area

democracy: where the people choose the government

legacy: something resulting from a time in the past

myth: a traditional story – particularly one to explain why natural things take place

pioneer: to be the first at something and open the way for others

The most important **legacy** from ancient Greece is

..... because

..... because

The most important difference between Ancient Athens and Sparta is

..... because

..... because

