

# WHAT WAS LIFE LIKE IN ANCIENT GREECE, AND HOW HAS IT HAD AN IMPACT ON OUR SOCIETY TODAY?



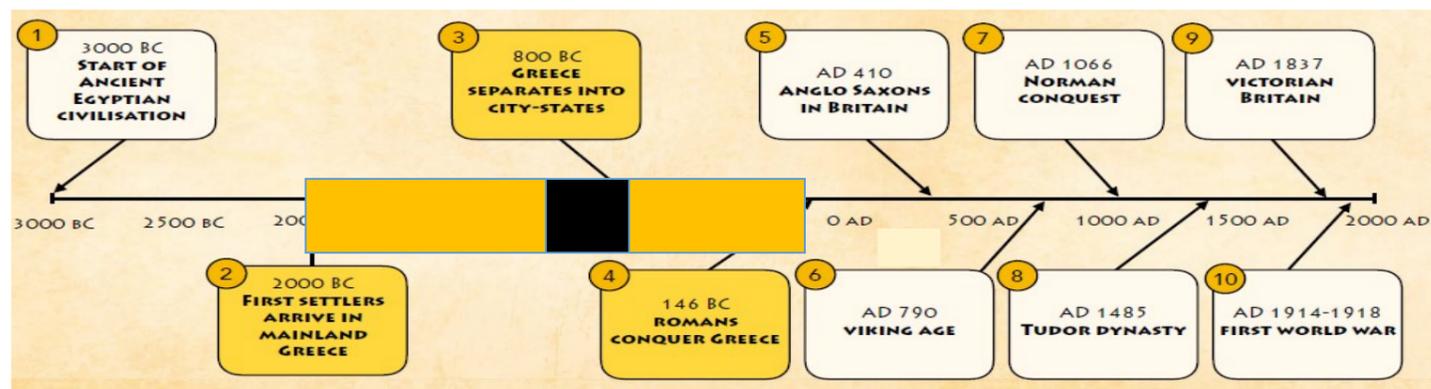
| Key Knowledge  |   |
|--|---|
| What was daily life like in Ancient Greece?  | Daily life in Ancient Greece depended on a person's role in society. Citizens (free men) took part in politics, philosophy, and the army, while women managed households and had fewer rights. Slaves, who were a large part of society, worked in homes, farms, and mines. Greeks enjoyed theatre, the Olympic Games, and religious festivals. City-states like Athens valued democracy and learning, while Sparta focused on military strength. Architecture, art, and philosophy were highly valued, shaping modern ideas today. Greek trade and coin use influenced economies, and their education system laid the foundations for subjects we study now. |
| How did the Ancient Greeks' religious beliefs differ from my own?                            | Ancient Greeks prayed to and believed in many gods. They were often used to explain aspects of nature such as earthquakes. Mount Olympus was believed to be the home of twelve of the most important gods.  |
| How is present day British Government similar or different to governments in Ancient Greece? | In Ancient Greece, there were many independent cities with their own government. In Britain, all cities are under the same government though do have individual councils. In Ancient Greece, areas were either monarchies, democracies and oligarchies. In Britain, we have a monarchy but we are ruled   |

| Vocabulary               |  |  |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| primary/secondary source |  | -Immediate, first-hand accounts of a topic, from people who had a direct connection with it.<br>-Created later by someone who did not experience first-hand or participate in the events or conditions they are talking, writing, drawing etc about. |
| authentic                |  | Something that is genuine, not a copy and has a clear origin.  |
| polytheistic             |  | To believe and/or worship more than one god.   |
| government               |  | A government is a group of people that has the power to rule in a territory, according to the law.   |
| city-state               |  | A city-state is an independent city — and sometimes its surrounding land — which has its own government. A polis is a city-state in ancient Greece.  |
| monarchy                 |  | A form of government with a monarch (king, queen or emperor) in charge.  |
| democracy                |  | A form of power structure in which power rests with a small number of people.  |

**Key people**

**Alexander the Great (356–323 BCE)**  
-A powerful military leader who Expanded Greek cultures and ideas across Europe, Asia and Africa.

**Zeus, king of the gods**



| Substantive Concepts |  |   |
|----------------------|--|---|
| religion             |  | a particular system of faith and worship.                                 |
| country              |  | a nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory.       |
| ruler                |  | a person exercising government.   |
| slave                |  | a person who is the legal property of another and is forced to obey them. |