



Timeline of Key Events

- 776BC**—The first Olympic Games held (only for men).
- 600BC**—First coins introduced.
- 570BC**—Pythagoras born.
- 505BC**—Cleisthenes introduced democracy to Athens.
- 490BC**—Greek Persian wars begin.
- 432BC**—The building of the Parthenon is completed.
- 431BC**—Sparta vs Athens war begins.
- 336BC**—Alexander the Great becomes king.
- 332BC**—Alexander conquers Egypt before invading much of Europe.
- 146BC**—Rome conquers Ancient Greece.

Key Knowledge

Ancient Greece is commonly known as the 'birthplace of western civilisation'. This time saw a huge increase in population and the establishment of the Greek city state.

The Ancient Greeks has a massive impact on political ideas (introducing democracy), art (inventing the Olympic Games), architecture, sculpture, science, philosophy and literature.

There are many myths and stories about the Gods and Goddesses that the Ancient Greeks believed in. They believed that these Gods and Goddesses were a bit like humans, but they lived forever and were much more powerful. They felt human emotions, like love, anger and jealousy, and they did not always behave themselves.

Ancient Greece had an influence on the western world.

Key Vocabulary

Greece— is a country in southeastern Europe with thousands of islands. It was influential in ancient times

Empire— a group of nations or peoples ruled over by an emperor.

Democracy— a system of government where citizens exercise power by voting.

Athenian— someone who comes from Athens.

Spartan— someone who comes from Sparta.

Olympics— sporting games started in Olympia to honour Zeus.

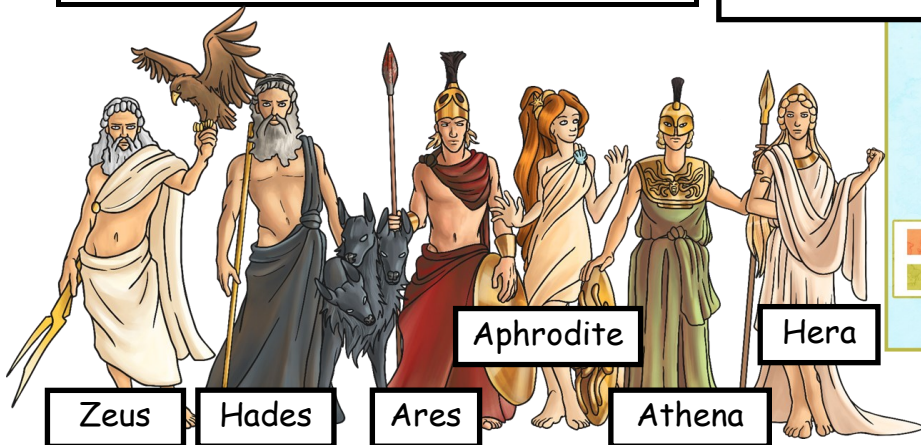
Architecture— the design and style of a building. Greek architecture features different styles of column—Corinthian, Doric and Ionic.

The Parthenon— is a temple in the middle of the Acropolis in Athens, Greece

Greek Gods and Goddesses— powerful beings that the Ancient Greeks believed in —Zeus, Poseidon, Hades, Hera, Ares, Athena, Apollo, Aphrodite, Hermes, Artemis.

Minotaur— is a creature in Greek mythology. He is shown as half-bull, half-man, normally with the head of a bull and body of a man.

Ancient Greece





Timeline of Key Events

- 753BC**— The building of Rome begins.
- 510BC**— Rome becomes a republic. Officials are elected.
- 202BC**— Rome conquers territories outside Italy and its power spreads.
- 130BC**— Rome conquers Greece and Spain.
- 45BC**— Julius Caesar becomes the first dictator of Rome.
- 44BC**— Julius Caesar is killed.
- AD43**—The Romans conquer Britain.
- AD61**—Boudicca rebels against the Romans.
- AD122**—The building of Hadrian's wall begins.
- AD200**— Rome is attacked by Barbarians.
- AD410**— Roman rule in Britain comes to an end.
- AD455**— Vandals destroy Rome and the empire collapse.

Key Knowledge

The Roman empire started out in Italy but over the years they began to conquer different countries.

The Romans settled in, and created, the city of Chester (Deva) because it was near a body of water (the River Dee)

The Romans, originally led by Julius Caesar, tried a number of times to conquer Britain. Once conquered, Britain became part of the Roman empire.

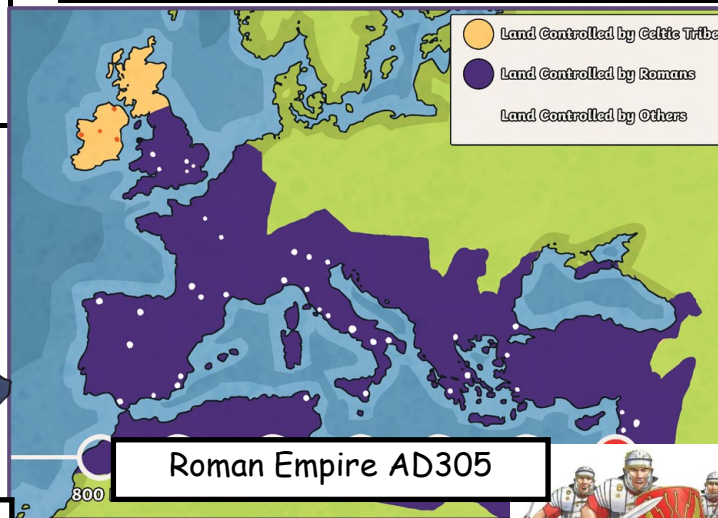
The Romans made a number of different changes to life in Britain, including roads and through Roman baths.

Queen Boudicca led a group of rebels who fought against the Romans.

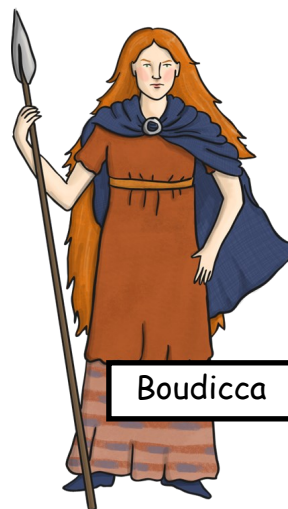
Early in Roman times, the Roman people believed in many different Gods and Goddesses whom they believed controlled different aspects of their lives, such as time, love and the seas.

Key Vocabulary

- Romans**— a group of people that originated in the city of Rome in modern-day Italy. However, the Romans ruled countries across the globe - including Great Britain - which was called the Roman Empire.
- Empire**— a group of nations or peoples ruled over by an emperor.
- Conquer**— to gain something by the use of force.
- Deva**— the name the Romans gave to Chester
- Amphitheatre**—a large, open-air venue where the Romans held events.
- Chester Walls**—a set of walls created by the Romans to protect the city
- Roman roads**— long straight roads built to allow the Romans to quickly get from place to place.
- Boudicca**— was a Celtic Queen who led a rebellion against the Roman occupation of Britain.
- Hadrian's wall**— was a barrier that the Roman Empire built to keep invaders from the north out of the Roman province of Britain. It stretched across northern Britain for 73 miles from coast to coast.
- Roman Gods and Goddesses**— powerful beings that the Romans believed in—Saturn, Jupiter, Juno, Neptune, Pluto, Venus.
- Roman Baths**— baths were built on hot springs that were said to have healing powers.
- Julius Caesar**— was a Roman statesman and military general who became an emperor and played a critical role the rise of the Roman Empire.



Julius Caesar



Boudicca

