

ANCIENT GREECE

How do we know about the Ancient Greeks? → complete the text with the following key words: archeologists, pottery, marine, traders, wrecks, artefacts, Romans, cargoes, papyrus scrolls, copied, inscriptions

- 1..... have dug up Ancient Greek and buildings.
- 2has been the most useful find because it was often decorated with scenes of everyday life.
- 3archeologists have found of Ancient Greek ships and their.....
- 4took Greek objects to other countries where they have sometimes been preserved.
5. The.....liked the buildings, statues and paintings of the Ancient Greeks and them. Some of these have survived.
6. The..... that the Greeks wrote on rotted easily, so few have survived, but on buildings have survived, as well the copies of writing made by the Romans.

Timeline of the Greek history

The Dark Ages/ Homer period (1100 - 750 BC) - the period between the fall of the Mycenaean civilizations and the re-adoption of writing in the eight or seventh century BC. After the Trojan Wars the Mycenaeans went through a period of civil war, the country was weak and a tribe called the Dorians took over. Some speculate that Dorian invaders from the north with iron weapons laid waste the Mycenaean culture. Others look to internal dissent, uprising and rebellion, or perhaps some combination. Important words → migration, movement, fights, attack, famine, destruction, decline, information dark, stabilization, economic-political changes, family aristocracy

Archaic Period (750 - 500 BC) - The period in which the beginnings of Greek monumental stone sculpture and other developments in the naturalistic representation of the human figure are found. During the Archaic Age the Greeks developed the most widespread and influential of their new political forms, the city-state, or polis. Rise of the aristocracies. Greek colonization of Southern Italy and Sicily begins. Important words → city-state, independence, oligarchy, aristocracy, tyranny, dictatorship, autocracy, democracy, Great Greek colonization

Classical Period (500-336 BC) - Classical period of ancient Greek history, is fixed between about 500 B. C., when the Greeks began to come into conflict with the kingdom of Persia to the east, and the death of the Macedonian king and conqueror Alexander the Great in 323 B.C. In this period Athens reached its greatest political and cultural heights: the full development of the democratic system of government under the Athenian statesman Pericles; the building of the Parthenon on the Acropolis; the creation of the tragedies of Sophocles, Aeschylus and Euripides; and the founding of the philosophical schools of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. Important words → philosophy, science, art, culture, architecture, history, the Persian Wars, the Peloponnesian War, invasion.

Hellenistic Period (336-146 BC) - period between the conquest of the Persian Empire by Alexander the Great and the establishment of Roman supremacy, in which Greek culture and learning were spread in the Mediterranean and Asia Minor. It is called Hellenistic (Greek, Hellen, "Greece") to distinguish it from the Hellenic culture of classical Greece.



1. Make your own notes about the periods of the Greek history.

the Dark Ages/

Archaic Period/

Classical Period/

Hellenistic Period/

Geography of Ancient Greece



Where is Greece?

Greece is a small country in south east Europe. It has an area of mainland, which is very mountainous, and hundreds of small islands dotted around in the Aegean and Ionian seas. The largest island is Crete which is in the Mediterranean Sea.

What is the weather like in Greece?

Greece has a warm, sunny climate with temperatures that peak at about 33oC in the summer months of June, July and August, lowering to between 13oC and 15oC from December to February. Rainfall in Greece peaks at about 65mm in December and January, but lowers to only 6mm in July and August.



1. Look at the below maps and complete the following sentences.

- Greece is in.....part of Europe.
- Greece has hundreds of..... in the Sea (East) and Sea (West)
- The largest island is..... which is in the Sea.
- Greece has aclimate with temperatures that peak at about 33 C in the summer months of June, July and August, lowering to between 13 C and 15 C from December to February.
- in Greece peaks at about 65 mm in December and January, but lowers to only 6 mm in July and August.
- Greek mainland is very
- Villages are traditionally whitewashed with thick walls and small windows to keep out of the sun.
- Greece attracts thousands of..... each year.

Homework → imagine that you are a traveler who has just visited Ancient Greece in different city-states with different government. Complete the following grid what you admire about their life and what make you shock.

I admire	Make me shock