



The Ancient Greeks were an extremely powerful civilisation between 776 BC and 31 BC. Most people lived in villages in the countryside. Many Greeks were poor and life was hard. Ancient Greek homes were built around a courtyard or garden.



Ancient Greek Town

The Greeks believed that gods and goddesses watched over them. They were like humans but lived forever and were more powerful. The most famous temple in Greece is the Parthenon in Athens, dedicated to the goddess Athena.



Athenian's democracy

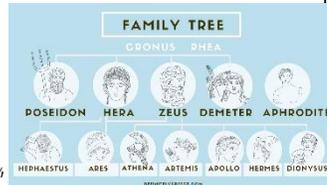
Greece was made up of lots of smaller states and they often went to war with one another or with foreign enemies.

Over 3000 years later we are still using Ancient Greek ideas in maths, science and art. Our alphabet is based on the Greek one and in the dictionary you'll find hundreds of words that come from the Greek language.



Spartan warriors

The Greeks development of democracy is still our main form of government today. They also invented the theatre and the Olympic Games which we still enjoy today.



Greek Gods

Alexander the Great (the King of Macedonia) led his army all over Greece, Persia, Egypt and even parts of India and spread the ideas of the Greeks. When he died, the Romans continued to spread their ideas to more countries, including Britain.

Topic specific vocabulary

Democracy- a form of government where citizens have a say on how they are ruled

Dictatorship - a country being ruled by one person, a dictator.

Citizens - an inhabitant of a town or city

Myth- a traditional story explaining the history of people or a natural phenomenon.

Titans- First Greek gods

Legacy - What is left behind.

Pitch- the pitch of a sound is how high or low the sound is

Vibrations - The source of a sound vibrates, bumping into nearby air molecules which in turn bump into their neighbours, and so forth.

Amplitude - The size of a vibration is called the amplitude. The bigger the amplitude, the louder the sound.

Sound is made when an object vibrates and therefore causes the air around it to vibrate too. These vibrations are carried to your ear for you to hear them.

Sound vibrations can travel through solids, liquids and gases but sound travels better through some materials than others.

It travels very well through metal pipes for example. The louder the volume, the bigger the vibrations. The size of the vibration is called the amplitude.

Quieter volumes have smaller amplitudes and louder sounds have larger amplitudes.

Sound is caused by vibration. If an object vibrates the air particles called molecules close to it vibrate. This makes the molecules next to them vibrate and so on, forming a sound wave. If the sound wave reaches our ears and our brains then we hear the sound.

