



Timeline

**Minoan Civilization**  
2200–1450BC

Created a language 'Linear A'  
Sea based trade with Egypt and other Mediterranean countries  
Many achievements of Minoan architects, artists and engineers

**Dark Age**  
1100–800BC

Collapse of buildings and culture  
Greek language no longer written

**Classical Period (also known as the Golden Age of Greece)**  
500–323BC



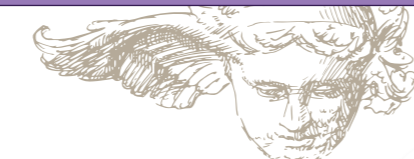
508BC Development of Athenian democracy  
432BC First Persian Invasion  
480BC Second Persian Invasion  
495–429BC Greek philosophy, architecture and science flourished  
431–404BC The Peloponnesian War  
334–323BC Conquests of Alexander the Great

**Mycenaean Civilization**  
1600–1100BC

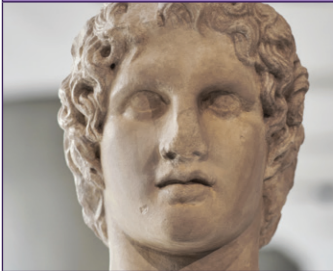
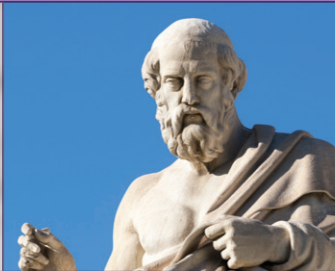
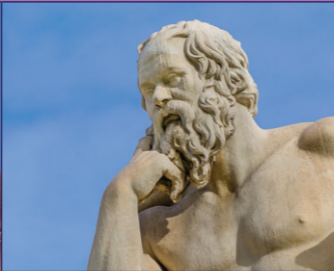
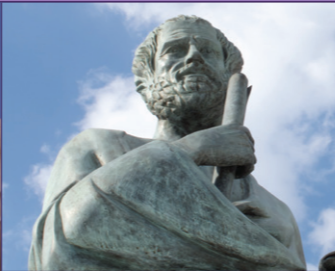
Changed the Minoan language and made a new one called 'Linear B'  
Many achievements of Mycenaean architects, artists and engineers

**Archaic Period**  
800–500BC

800BC Rise of Athens and Sparta  
776BC The first Olympic Games  
750BC Homer writes the Iliad and Odyssey

Significant People

			
<b>Alexander the Great</b>	<b>Plato</b>	<b>Socrates</b>	<b>Aristotle</b>
Alexander III of Macedon is better known as Alexander the Great. He is sometimes known as the ruler of the world and he was one of the greatest military leaders of all time.	One of the foremost influential figures in the world of ancient philosophy. Student of Socrates. He developed a line of thinking around dialogue and debate. Plato was interested in ideas of justice and happiness and many of his ideas are used today.	One of the most influential founders of western philosophy. He developed a style of inquiry which followed constant questioning to achieve deeper thinking. This was called the Socratic method.	Aristotle was a philosopher and writer. He was a student of Plato for over 20 years. He tutored Alexander the Great for several years. He made detailed observations of the world and was an influential thinker of his time.

Glossary

1	<b>acropolis</b>	a walled part of an ancient Greek city usually built on a hill
2	<b>architecture</b>	the art of designing buildings
3	<b>city-states (polis)</b>	ancient Greek cities which had their own laws, governments and armies
4	<b>civilization</b>	a society that is advanced, lives in cities and has government and language
5	<b>culture</b>	the language, art and ideas of a group of people
6	<b>conquest</b>	the invasion and control of a country or place
7	<b>diplomacy</b>	the skill of dealing with people in a sensitive way
8	<b>democracy</b>	a type of government where the people are able to vote
9	<b>ethics</b>	a system of rules on how to behave based on what is thought as right and wrong
10	<b>mountainous</b>	somewhere which has land with many mountains
11	<b>phalanx</b>	a formation where soldiers stood shoulder to shoulder in a rectangular shape and used 4-6m long pikes
12	<b>philosopher</b>	someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life and living
13	<b>revolt</b>	take violent action against a ruler or government
14	<b>triremes</b>	a large ancient warship
15	<b>truce</b>	an agreement between enemies to stop fighting or arguing for a certain time



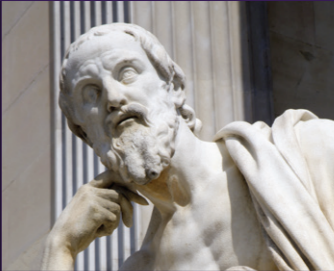

What was it like in ancient Greece?

Ancient Greece included the mainland and many small islands. It is surrounded by three seas: the Aegean, the Ionian and the Mediterranean. This meant that the cities and towns relied on being able to trade across the seas. The land was very mountainous and so many parts of Greece were impossible to live in and farm.

Ancient Greece was not ruled by one single individual. It was separated into different city-states, each with its own ruler, systems and rules. Two of the biggest city-states were Athens and Sparta.



Significant People

			
<b>Pericles</b>	<b>Hippocrates</b>	<b>Herodotus</b>	<b>Sir Arthur Evans</b>
Pericles became the leader of Athens. He promoted democracy, the arts, and literature. He used his power to create some impressive buildings in Athens.	Hippocrates was a famous Greek doctor. He taught that diseases had natural causes and that they could sometimes be cured by natural means. The Hippocratic oath is used to uphold medical ethics and is still taken by medical students today.	Herodotus was a historian who chronicled the wars against the Persian Empire focusing on research and detail. Herodotus is known as the 'Father of History' as many of his works have survived and tell us about ancient Greece.	British archaeologist Sir Arthur Evans excavated ruins on the island of Crete in early 1900. No-one knew of the Minoans until this point. He uncovered the Palace of Knossos and many other Minoan artefacts.