













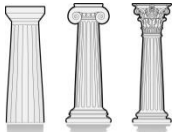

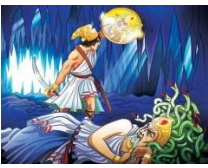








# Ancient Greece Vocabulary Guide

	Word	Definition
	<b>Acropolis</b>	A highly rocky mound in Athens that is home to many temples including the Parthenon.
	<b>Ancient</b>	Belonging to the very distant past generally thousands of years ago.
	<b>city state</b>	Greece was split into separate groups called city states. They made their own rules, had their own laws and often clashed with each other.
	<b>civilization</b>	The society, culture, and way of life of a particular area
	<b>Mount Olympus</b>	Was believed to be the home of the Ancient Greek gods.
	<b>Parthenon</b>	The temple that sits atop the Acropolis in Athens.
	<b>temple</b>	The place of worship for the Ancient Greeks. Temples were often dedicated to one particular god.
	<b>theatre</b>	A venue that was home to performances of plays the Ancient Greeks wrote.
	<b>tragedy and comedy</b>	Most Greek plays were either tragedies – retelling a sad event – or comedies that aimed at making people laugh.
	<b>Sparta</b>	A famous city state that focussed on a strong military and total discipline.
	<b>Athens</b>	The centre of the Ancient Greek world which went on to become the capital of modern Greece.
	<b>Hoplites</b>	The name given to the Ancient Greek soldiers.

	<b>Slaves</b>	People that had no rights and were owned by free Greeks. They were often captured during battles.
	<b>Alexander the Great</b>	The most famous Ancient Greek general. He conquered much of Europe and Asia.
	<b>column</b>	A key feature in Greek architecture that has since been copied worldwide.
	<b>democracy</b>	The idea that every free person gets a vote and their opinion will be heard.
	<b>myths</b>	The stories that the Ancient Greeks told about their gods. They often explained events or gave reasons for things happening in the world.
	<b>pottery</b>	The Ancient Greeks created beautiful pieces of pottery that often showed scenes from their plays, myths, and everyday life.
	<b>philosophy</b>	The Ancient Greek world saw the birth of philosophy which is the art of thinking about life and the world we are in.
	<b>siege</b>	A military operation in which enemy forces surround a town cutting off essential supplies, with the aim of compelling those inside to surrender.
	<b>Marathon</b>	Marathon is the scene of a famous Greek battle victory over the Persians in 490 BC; the modern race is based on the tradition that a messenger ran from Marathon to Athens with the news.
	<b>demi-gods</b>	The ancient Greeks believed that their Gods came to Earth in human form and had relationships with mortal humans. Their children were known as demi-gods meaning half god and half mortal often with super human strength
	<b>Zeus</b>	The King of the Ancient Greek Gods he is often shown in a white toga with long white hair and a white beard.