








Chronology – key dates and vocabulary

Stone Age		2 000 000 BCE to 10 000 BCE
Bronze Age		3000 BC – 1200 BCE
Iron Age		1200 BCE – 600 BCE
Ancient Egypt (overlaps Bronze and Iron Age)		3000 BCE – 300 BCE
Classical Era Ancient Greece (overlaps Ancient Egypt)		800 BCE – 100 BCE
Birth of Jesus (approximately)		1 CE
Battle of Hastings. William the Conqueror, Norman invasion of England		1066 CE
Tudors (including Henry VIII and Elizabeth 1st)		1485 – 1603 CE
The Great Fire of London		1666 CE
Victorian Era		1837 – 1901 CE
The First World War		1914 – 1918 CE
The Second World War		1939 – 1945 CE
The First Moon Landing		1969 CE

Decade = 10 years **Century = 100 years** **Millennium = 1000 years**

BCE means **Before the Common Era** and used to be called BC (Before Christ)

CE means **Common Era** and is the years after Jesus' birth. It used to be called AD (the initials of Anno Domini, Latin for Year of Our Lord)

Ancient Greece

Ancient Greece is famous for having produced great thinkers, warriors, writers, actors, athletes, artists, architects and politicians.

The Greeks called themselves **Hellenes** and their land was **Hellas**. The name 'Greeks' was given to the people of Greece later by the Romans.

City States

- Ancient Greece was not a single country - made up of separate City States
- Each City State had its own government, ruler and army.
- Some of the City States were Athens, Sparta, Corinth and Olympia.
- City-states sometimes fought each another.
- Sometimes the City States joined together to fight against a bigger enemy, like the **Persian Empire**.
- In the 300s BCE **Alexander the Great** managed to rule over a country of united city states. His army conquered an empire that stretched as far as Afghanistan and India.

Athens

- Education, art and culture were valued
- Democracy – all free men could vote and have a say in public life
- Traded with others and had slaves
- Boys went to school, girls were educated at home

Sparta

- Strength and fighting were valued
- Monarchy with 2 kings
- Stole from other states and took slaves
- Reading and writing were not valued.
- All children were taught to fight

Army and Navy

A **Hoplite** was a Foot Soldier. They wore a **tunic**, **cuirass** and **helmet**, and carried a **sword**, **spear** and **shield**. They were the first army to use formal arrangements of soldiers to be more efficient. It was called a **Phalanx**.

Why did the Greeks need an Army?

To protect their land from invaders
To invade other land that they wanted

Why did the Greeks need a Navy?

Greece is in the Mediterranean and Aegean seas and 80% of the land is mountainous with hundreds of islands. It was hard to travel over land; sailing was much easier.

The Trojan Horse

- The city was called Troy and the people in it were called Trojans.
- Troy was a city inside tall strong walls.
- The war lasted for ten years and was caused by Prince Paris of Troy running away with Helen, who was the wife of the King of Sparta.
- The Trojan Horse was a 'present' **FROM** the Greeks **TO** the Trojans
- Inside it were hidden Greek soldiers.
- The rest of the army pretended to sail away, but they waited nearby.
- In the middle of the night, the Greek soldiers in the horse sneaked out, opened the gates and let the rest of the Greek soldiers in.