



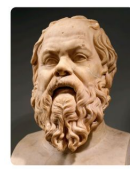
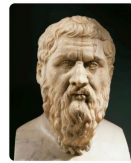
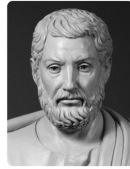
Year 5 History - Summer Term 2: Groundbreaking Greeks



1. Four significant Athenians were: **Cleisthenes**, the 'father of Athenian **democracy**'; **Pericles**, a statesman who was responsible for the building of the **Acropolis**; **Socrates**, a great **philosopher** in ancient Greece; **Plato**, a philosopher and founder of the first university in Athens.



2. The word **philosopher** means '*lover of wisdom*', and ideas from ancient Greek philosophers are still studied today. **Socrates** said that happiness came from leading a moral life. **Plato** explored the meaning of justice. **Aristotle's** most famous idea was '*everything in moderation*'.



How did the achievements of the Ancient Greeks influence the wider world?



tetrahedron



cube



octahedron



icosahedron



dodecahedron

3. Ancient Greek mathematicians made many discoveries, especially about **geometry**. Many, including **Thales**, **Pythagoras** and **Archimedes**, created theorems that are still studied and used today.



4. The **Olympic Games** began in 776 BC and were the greatest sporting events of their time, as well as a religious festival for Zeus. Competitors came from all over Greece, and warfare ceased to allow safe travel. Athletes trained to compete in a variety of events and had to adhere to strict rules.



5. The artistic and cultural legacy of ancient Greece includes theatre, sculpting techniques, rules of **architecture** and forms of **literature**. Many of these aspects of Greek **arts** and **culture** have influenced people around the world for thousands of years and are still seen today.

Acropolis	Archimedes	architecture	Aristotle	Cleisthenes	culture
democracy	geometry	philosophy / er	Plato	Pythagoras	Socrates