



The Kingdom of Macedon in 336 BC

Key Vocabulary

Acropolis – an acropolis is a fortified citadel within a larger city. It is usually located on top of a hill and at the centre of the city.

Assembly – in Athens the assembly consisted of the group of citizens who showed up to vote

Democracy – a form of government where citizens have a say in how they are ruled including choosing their leaders and deciding on laws

Oligarchy – a type of government where the power is held by a few people

Olympics – an athletic event held by the Ancient Greeks every four years

Titans – the Titans were the first Greek Gods

tyrant - the ruler of a Greek city-state like a king

philosopher - a person engaged or learned in philosophy - the term philosopher comes from the Ancient Greek, meaning 'lover of wisdom'

Aristotle - 384–322 BC - a Greek philosopher

Alexander the Great - 356 BC – 323 BC, was a king (*basileus*) of the ancient Greek kingdom of Macedon and a member of the Argead dynasty. He was undefeated in battle and is widely considered one of history's most successful military commanders.

myth - a traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people or explaining a natural or social phenomenon, and typically involving supernatural beings or events.

Ancient Greek Timeline

2900 - 2000 BC	The Bronze Age when Early Aegean cultures start to emerge
2500 BC	The great Minoan civilisation
1200 BC	The Trojan War and the destruction of Troy
1050 - 750 BC	The Dark Ages of Greece
850 - 700 BC	Development of the first Greek Alphabet
776 BC	The first Olympic games are staged
650 BC	The rise of the Greek tyrants
600 BC	Greek Coin currency introduced
500 - 323 BC	The Greek Classical Period
490 BC	Greek/ Persian Wars led by Xerxes
333 BC	Alexander the Great defeats the Persians at Issus and is given Egypt by the Persian Satrap
86 BC	The Roman General Sulla captures Athens

Concepts - political, technological, cultural, military