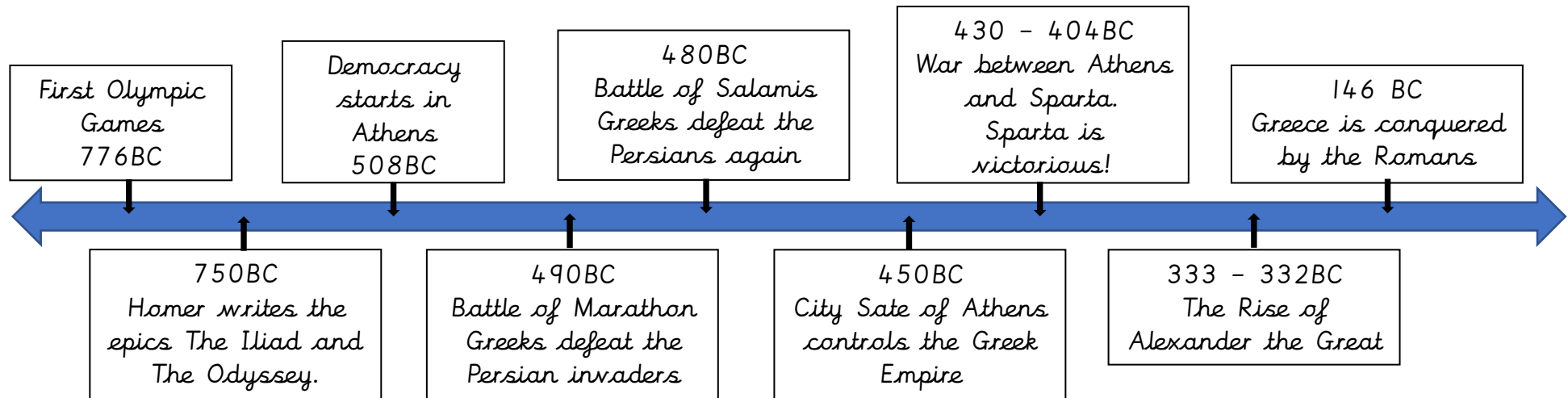
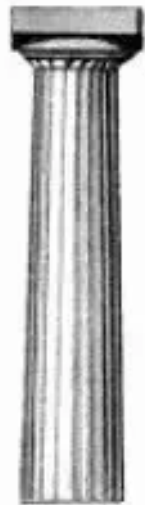


The Ancient Greeks

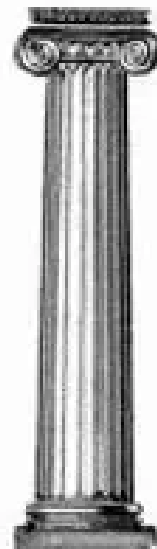


Key Vocabulary

city-state (city = poleis)
citizen (polites)
democracy
ostracism (judgement by shards)
assembly
oligarchy
tyrant
Athens
Sparta
Corinth
Olympia / Olympics
trireme
tactics
hoplite
cuirass
columns: Doric, Ionic, Corinthian



Doric



Ionic

Key People

Socrates - A Greek philosopher who is considered the father of western philosophy. Plato was his most famous student.
Plato - An Athenian philosopher who would teach Aristotle who would then tutor Alexander the Great.
Aristotle - A Greek philosopher who introduced the idea of observing and recording nature.
Alexander the Great - A ruler of Ancient Greece who conquered much of the civilized world from Greece to India including Egypt.
Pythagoras - An extremely important figure in the development of mathematics

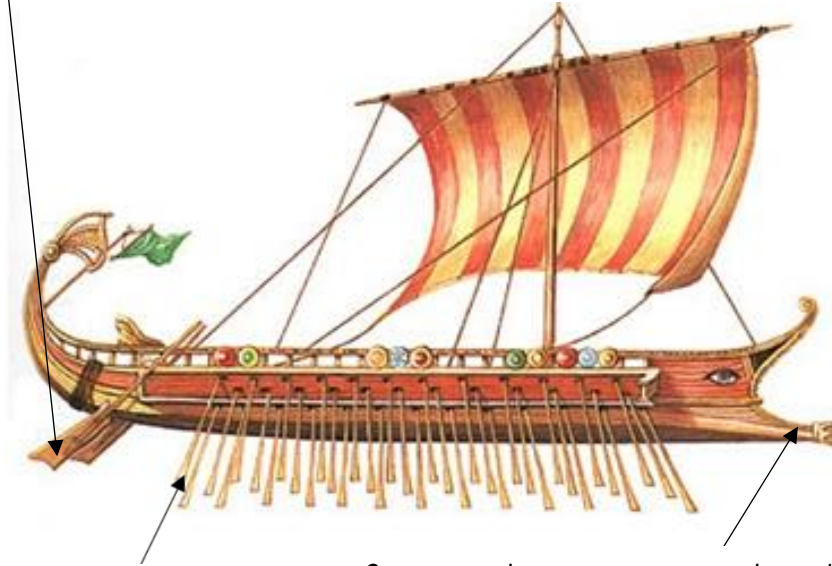


Corinthian



Two huge oars at the back for steering

Sails were only used on very long journeys



Three tiers of oars

2m wooden ram covered in bronze

A Greek Trireme.

The Ancient Greeks were a seafaring nation with a vast coastline. The navy was very important in warfare and to protect trading. Triremes were about 37m long and 5.5m wide. The flat deck was used for fighting at close range and to protect the oarsmen (about 170).