

Ancient Greece: A Journey with Ellie the Elephant

Learning objective: To recall key facts about Ancient Greek life, governance, and culture, and to evaluate their impact on the modern world.

Use these flashcards to test your knowledge of Ancient Greece. Work with a partner to discuss the 'Greater Depth' questions at the end.

What was a Greek 'polis'?

A city-state, which was an independent city and its surrounding countryside that acted like its own small country.

Who were the only people allowed to vote in Athenian democracy?

Adult male citizens who had completed their military training.

What is the Parthenon?

A famous temple located on the Acropolis in Athens, built to honour the goddess Athena.

What were the original Ancient Olympic Games held to celebrate?

The games were held in honour of Zeus, the king of the Greek gods.

What is 'mythology'?

A collection of traditional stories used by the Ancient Greeks to explain natural events, human behaviour, and the history of their gods.

What does the word 'democracy' mean?

It comes from the Greek words 'demos' (people) and 'kratos' (power), meaning power held by the people.

What was an 'assembly' in Ancient Athens?

A regular meeting where citizens gathered to discuss laws and make decisions for the city.

Name one major difference between the city-states of Athens and Sparta.

Athens focused on education, arts, and democracy, whereas Sparta was a military-focused society known for its disciplined army.

Why was the geography of Greece significant?

The mountainous landscape and many islands made it difficult for different city-states to unite, leading them to develop independently.

What is a philosopher?

A person who seeks wisdom and asks deep questions about life, logic, and the world, such as Socrates or Plato.

Explain why the Ancient Greek invention of democracy is significant today.

It provided the foundational concept that citizens should have a say in how their society is governed, which influences many modern political systems.

Justify why Ancient Greek pottery is considered an important historical source.

The paintings on the pottery depict scenes of daily life, battles, and myths, providing historians with visual evidence of Greek culture and values.