How did the Ancient Greeks' achievements in democracy and sports shape their lasting legacy?



Key facts

- Greece was made up of separate city-states that each had their own law.
- Greece is a mainland peninsula and archipelago, with thousands of islands!
- Ostracism was a type of voting used to protect the city from people who might try to take too much control.
- The Ekklesia was a meeting where citizens gathered to discuss and make decisions about important issues.
- The first of the modern games was held in **Athens, Greece in 1896.** They were inspired by the Ancient Olympic Games.

Key skills

Children will learn to:

- Locate Ancient Greece on a map and describe key aspects of its geography and climate.
- Pupils can articulate who the Ancient Greeks were and identify key facts about the civilisation.
- Pupils can define democracy and explain how it began in Ancient Athens, as well as comparing ancient and modern demoncracies.
- Children can explain the origins, purpose and key features of the Ancient Olympic Games.





Key vocabulary

Humanities Vocabulary	Definition
democracy	A way of running a country where everyone gets a say. In ancient Greece, they called it "demokratia," which means "rule by the people."
architecture	The art or practice of designing or constructing buildings.
myth	A myth is an ancient story or set of stories, especially explaining the early history of a group of people or about natural events and facts.