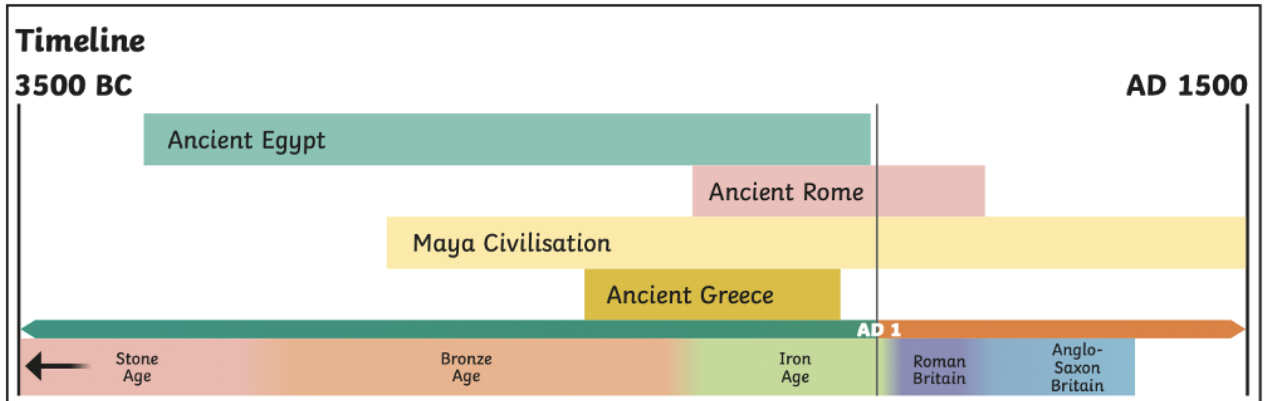


# Ancient Greece

Key Vocabulary	
<b>ancient</b>	Something from a very long time ago.
<b>civilisation</b>	A human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.
<b>city states</b>	Small areas that <b>ancient</b> Greece was divided into, each with their own governments, laws and army.
<b>empire</b>	A group of countries or states that are ruled by one ruler or country.
<b>legacies</b>	Things that exist after someone dies or after a <b>civilisation</b> or event ends.
<b>democracy</b>	A system where the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way it is run.
<b>myth</b>	A story from <b>ancient</b> times about something that happened long ago that some people believed to be true.



## Ancient Greek City States

**Ancient** Greece was not a country. It was made up of **city states**. There were often battles between these **city states** but sometimes they would join together to defend themselves from a common enemy. Important **city states** of **ancient** Greece included Athens, Corinth and Sparta.



## Alexander the Great's Empire

Independent **city states** existed for most of the **ancient** Greek period. However, towards the end of this period, King Philip II of Macedonia ruled over all of **ancient** Greece. Following his death, his son, Alexander the Great, took over the **empire** along with other lands that he conquered. After Alexander the Great died, the Romans slowly took over parts of the **empire**.

## Enslaved People in Ancient Greece

There were many enslaved people in **ancient** Greece. They made many objects and goods to be sold.

Many **ancient** Greek pots that survive today would have been made by enslaved people.

## Historical Skills Vocabulary

<b>primary source</b>	Information and objects that come from the time being studied.
<b>secondary source</b>	Interpretations of information and objects which are produced after the time being studied.

## The Olympics

The Olympics were first held in **ancient** Greece in 776 BC. This is one of the **legacies** of **ancient** Greece.



Events included boxing, wrestling, running and chariot racing.

Women were not allowed to compete in the Olympics. This was because **ancient** Greek women were not treated as equals to men and had fewer freedoms.

The idea for the marathon also originates from this time.

## Ancient Greek Gods and Goddesses

The **ancient** Greeks believed in many different gods and goddesses. Each god/goddess represented a certain aspect of humanity and each was responsible for certain parts of life too.

- Festivals were held to celebrate the gods and goddesses.
- It is believed that the 12 most powerful gods lived on Mount Olympus.
- Zeus was the most powerful of all the gods. He was god of the sky and the king of Mount Olympus.



## The Spartans and the Athenians

Much of what we see of the Spartans on television and in films is based on **myth** and does not present the Spartans accurately. The Spartans were known for their strong army and ability to fight. In childhood, boys were trained to be warriors. Girls were taught academic subjects and how to fight.



The Athenians were known for their cultural developments and learning. Girls did not go to school but many were taught how to look after the home and family.

## Myths

The Trojan War is a very famous **ancient** Greek **myth**.



- Many people believe that it is a **myth** but that there is some historical truth behind it.
- The Trojan War was between the Greek and the Trojan Armies.
- In the story, the Greeks pretended to surrender, leaving a gift of a giant horse for the Trojans. The gift was brought inside the city walls. During the night, Greek soldiers hiding inside the horse let the Greek army inside Troy's walls and the city was destroyed.

## Democracy

**Ancient** Athens is where **democracy** began in around 508 BC. Listening to the opinions of other people and debating issues was an important part of this system. After debating issues, the **ancient** Athenians would vote. At that time, the only people allowed to take part in **democracy** were adult males who were citizens of Athens. The **legacy** of **democracy** still exists today in many parts of the world.












### Key Vocabulary

<b>alliance</b>	An agreement between two or more people, groups or countries to support each other.
<b>armistice</b>	An agreement by countries at war to stop fighting.
<b>assassinated</b>	The act of murdering someone (usually an important person).
<b>colonised</b>	One country taking control of another country.
<b>declare</b>	To announce.
<b>invade</b>	To enter an area and forcibly take control.
<b>rationed</b>	Being given a food allowance when food is in short supply.



### Who Went to War?

July 28<sup>th</sup> 1914 - November 11<sup>th</sup> 1918

The Triple Entente/The Allies		The Triple <b>Alliance</b> /The Central Powers	
	United Kingdom		Germany
	France		Italy
	Russia		Austria-Hungary
	The USA was a major trading partner with Britain. In April 1917, the USA <b>declared</b> war against Germany for attacking their trading ships around Britain.		

### Europe Before the War

In the early 1900s, many European countries such as Britain, France, Spain and Italy **colonised** countries in Africa and Asia and were considered very powerful.

Germany did not **colonise** other countries and they were not as powerful. Germany wanted greater power so they began building large warships and creating a strong army.

Countries also formed **alliances**. The Triple **Alliance** was formed in 1882. The Triple Entente was formed in 1907.

Because of the different power struggles and **alliances**, there was tension and distrust amongst some countries across Europe.

## Archduke Franz Ferdinand

The main event thought to have triggered the start of the First World War is the **assassination** of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

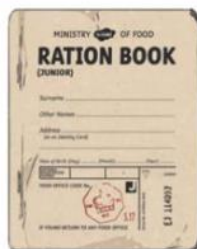
- In 1914, Archduke Ferdinand was due to become the king of Austria-Hungary.
- Gavrilo Princip from Serbia **assassinated** Archduke Ferdinand and his wife, causing Austria-Hungary to **declare** war on Serbia.
- Russia began to move their army in case they were needed.
- Germany did not like Russia preparing their army and so **declared** war on them. Germany then also **declared** war on France.
- Britain **declared** war on Germany to support Russia and France.

## The Trenches

- Trenches were dug out of the land to protect the soldiers.
- Soldiers would sleep and rest in the trenches as well as eat their meals.
- The trenches were very dirty and wet. They were often filled with rats!

## Rationing

- Food soon began to run out as people were panic buying.
- Gardens and other areas of land were turned into allotments so food could be grown and animals could be kept.
- Sugar, meat, butter and cheese were all **rationed**.
- **Ration** books were issued and everyone had to register with a butchers and grocers.



## The Battle of the Somme

- 1<sup>st</sup> July – 18<sup>th</sup> Nov 1916.
- It took place in France.
- One of the most devastating events of the First World War.
- Over one million soldiers died.
- 19 000 British soldiers were killed on the first day of battle.



## The End of the War

- Italy joined the Triple alliance in April 1915.
- After the USA also joined the Triple Entente in April 1917, Germany began to realise that they couldn't win the war.
- Austria-Hungary signed an **armistice** on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 1918 leaving Germany on their own.
- An **armistice** was signed by Britain, France and Germany on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1918 putting an end to all fighting.
- A two-minute silence is held every year on 11<sup>th</sup> November to celebrate the end of the war and to remember all the people who fought in the First World War and all other wars.
- Poppies are also worn around this time to remember the soldiers who died in the war; as after all the fighting had stopped, poppies began to grow on the battlefields.





# The Tudors

## Timeline

1154 - 1485  
Middle Ages

1485 - 1603  
Tudors

1603 - 1714  
Stuarts

1714 - 1837  
Georgian

1837 - 1901  
Victorian

### Key Events

1485	Henry Tudor is crowned King Henry VII.
1509	Henry VII dies. His son, Henry VIII becomes King.
1534	Henry VIII forms the Church of England, separating it from the Roman Catholic Church.
1547	Henry VIII dies. His son, Edward VI becomes King aged 9 years old.
1553	Edward VI dies and the <b>throne</b> is given to Lady Jane Grey (Edward's cousin once removed) for just 9 days before Mary I takes the <b>throne</b> .
1558	Mary I dies. Her half-sister Elizabeth I is Queen of England.
1588	The Spanish Armada is defeated by the English.
1603	Queen Elizabeth I dies ending the Tudor <b>reign</b> .

### Tudor Monarchs

Henry VII	The first Tudor King to <b>reign</b> over England after defeating Richard III in the Battle of Bosworth Field.
Henry VIII	Became King aged 17. He married six times in the hope of having a son to be his <b>heir</b> to the <b>throne</b> .
Edward VI	Henry VIII's son. He was King for just a few years from aged 9 to 15 years old but was considered too young to exercise power as the King.
Lady Jane Grey	After Edward VI died, Jane became Queen for just nine days before Mary (the rightful <b>heir</b> to the <b>throne</b> ) imprisoned her.
Mary I	Henry VIII's daughter. Nicknamed 'Bloody Mary' after burning people at the stake if they didn't agree to the religious changes she made to the country.
Elizabeth I	Daughter of Henry VIII. She <b>reigned</b> for nearly 45 years and led the English navy to defeat the Spanish Armada. She never married or had any children so when she died, the Tudor era ended.

### Henry VIII's Wives



Catherine of Aragon  
(divorced)



Anne Boleyn  
(beheaded)



Jane Seymour  
(died)



Anne of Cleves  
(divorced)



Catherine Howard  
(beheaded)



Katherine Parr  
(survived)

## Key Vocabulary

<b>heir</b>	A person who will inherit the <b>throne</b> when the current King or Queen dies.
<b>monarch</b>	A person who rules over a place, usually a king or queen.
<b>reign</b>	To rule over a country as a <b>monarch</b> .
<b>throne</b>	The position of a king or queen.
<b>The Age of Exploration</b>	A time when European nations began exploring the world. Also known as The Age of Discovery. This was from the 1400s to 1600s.

## Food and Drink

- Food was seen as a sign of wealth.
- Bread, butter, cheese, eggs, fish and meat were usually on the menu along with potage (a vegetable broth thickened with oats.)
- Meat could include beef, pork, lamb, rabbit, pheasant, deer, goose, wild boar and pigeon.
- Henry VIII often ate swan and seagull.
- Water was not used as a drink as it was thought to be unsafe. People, including children, would drink weak ale instead.

## Tudor Clothes

Tudor clothing was lavish. Wealthy Tudors' clothes would be decorated with gold and jewels.

Middle class Tudors' clothes were much plainer and poor Tudors would wear simple, loose fitting cotton clothes.



## Tudor Houses

Ordinary Tudor houses were made from a framework of wooden beams with wattle and daub (sticks and twigs mixed with clay and dung) attached between the frame. The wattle and daub was painted white leaving the beams exposed.

In poor Tudor houses, chimneys were just a hole in the roof to let out smoke. Windows were made from animal's horns or paper.

Wealthy Tudor houses were built from bricks in a symmetrical formation. Chimneys were tall and ornate. Windows were a sign of wealth so rich Tudors had as many windows as possible.

## Shakespeare

William Shakespeare was a famous poet, playwright and actor of the Tudor times. He wrote many plays including Romeo and Juliet and A Midsummer Night's Dream which were performed at the Globe Theatre in London.

## The Spanish Armada

Philip II of Spain sent the Spanish Armada to England in 1588. England and Spain were at odds with each other due to religious reasons and England had helped rebels attack Spanish treasure fleets. 130 ships, 30 000 troops and 2500 guns were sent to attack England but they were quickly defeated by the English navy.

