

Ancient Greece – What Happened When?

Ancient Greece flourished between roughly 800 BC and 146 BC, though Greek culture had roots going back much further. Rather than being one united country, Greece was made up of independent city-states, each with its own laws, army, and way of life. The most well-known were Athens and Sparta, but there were hundreds of others, including Corinth and Thebes.

Athens became a centre of art, science, and philosophy. It is celebrated as the birthplace of democracy, a system introduced around 507 BC by a leader named Cleisthenes. Under this system, male citizens could vote on the laws that governed them — a revolutionary idea at the time.

Sparta was very different. Its society was built almost entirely around military strength. Boys left home at the age of seven to begin a strict programme of military training called the agoge.

The Greeks also made remarkable contributions to science, mathematics, and storytelling. Pythagoras developed ideas about mathematics still taught in schools today. Playwrights like Sophocles wrote dramas that are still performed around the world.

In 146 BC, Greece was conquered by Rome, but Roman civilisation absorbed much of Greek culture — passing it on to future generations, including us.

Questions

1. Between which two dates did Ancient Greece roughly flourish?
2. What is a city-state?
3. Name two city-states other than Athens and Sparta.
4. Of what is Athens celebrated as the birthplace?
5. Who introduced democracy in Athens, and approximately when?
6. Who was allowed to vote in Athenian democracy?
7. What was the name of the military training programme in Sparta?
8. At what age did Spartan boys leave home to begin military training?
9. Name one Greek person mentioned in the article and their contribution.
10. The article says Rome "absorbed" Greek culture. What do you think this means, and why might it have been important for the rest of history?



Text C Quiz



Read and Retrieve

© www.primaryquiz.com