

**?What was the most influential legacy from the Ancient World?**

**Key Figures**

- People– Who was the most influential person in the ancient world?
- Power– Why is Ancient Greece so important to future thinkers?
- Place in History– What made the ancient civilisations so successful?
- Purpose– How did life in ancient Egypt compare to life in Iron Age Britain?  
How do ancient Greece and Egypt compare?

- Rameses II
- Cleopatra VII
- Tutankhamun
- Socrates
- Aristotle

**Links**



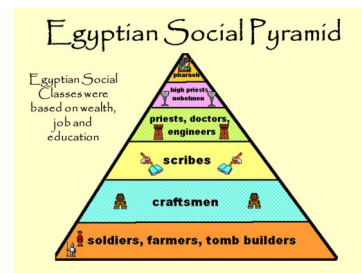
EMPIRE– Romans, Georgians ,& Victorians

**Key Knowledge Focus**

**Ancient Egypt**

- ⇒ The River Nile was key to this Civilisation in terms of food, water and beliefs and reason for the success of this early Empire.
- ⇒ Worshipped many different Gods which represented all aspects of life ;
  - Bastet was the Goddess of Protection of joy,& love
  - Anubis the God of Mummification
  - Ra the God of the Sun.
  - Amun King of the Gods
  - Geb Earth God
  - Hathor Goddess of love and joy and also of music and dance
  - Sekmet Goddess of war and battle
  - Horus God of the sky
  - Heket Goddess of childbirth
  - Tefnut Goddess of the rain
  - Thoth God of wisdom (writing and knowledge)
  - Sobek God of Nile and swift action
- ⇒ The Pharaoh led the government as well as the leader of religion.
- ⇒ Writing (hieroglyphs) were first used to record events and decisions-only scribes were able to read and write.
- ⇒ Egyptians lived in sun baked mud houses, cooked in clay ovens and used dishes made of clay.
- ⇒ Women held important jobs as priestesses, supervisors and administrators
- ⇒ Most Egyptians were free. Slaves were criminals, those who didn't pay taxes or captives from war.
- ⇒ Ancient Egypt had a clear social structure.
- ⇒ The success of ancient Egyptian civilization came partly from its ability to adapt to the conditions of the Nile River valley for agriculture. The predictable flooding and controlled irrigation of the fertile valley produced surplus crops, which supported

- a more dense population, and social development and culture
- ⇒ The early development of an independent writing system, the organization of collective construction and agricultural projects, trade with surrounding regions, and a military intended to assert Egyptian dominance. Motivating and organizing these activities was a bureaucracy of elite scribes, religious leaders, and administrators under the control of a pharaoh, who ensured the cooperation and unity of the Egyptian people in the context of an elaborate system of religious beliefs.



- ⇒ The Late Period of Ancient Egyptian history came to an end in 332 BC when Egypt was conquered by the Greeks. The Greeks formed their own dynasty called the Ptolemaic Dynasty that ruled for nearly 300 years until 30 BC. In 30 BC the Romans took control of Egypt. The Romans ruled for over 600 years until around 640 AD.
- ⇒ Egypt became a province of Rome in 30BC

**Ancient Greece**

- ⇒ Ancient Greece was divided into city states each with its own king.
- ⇒ Athens and Sparta were the most significant city states.
- ⇒ Athens was renowned for arts and learning and Sparta for war.
- ⇒ Olympic Games 776 BC
- ⇒ Around 480BC—Golden Age saw scientific discoveries,

**Key Vocabulary**

| Topic         | Legacy       | Skill       |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| Hieroglyphics | Olympics     | Compare     |
| Pharaoh       | Democracy    | Evidence    |
| Gods          | Philosophy   | Source      |
| River Nile    | Architecture | Explanation |
| Pyramid       | Culture      |             |



**Key Figures**

Rameses II  
Cleopatra VII  
Tutankhamun  
Socrates  
Aristotle

**?What was the most influential legacy from the Ancient World?**

**Key Knowledge Focus**

founding of democracy and the development of the arts.

- ⇒ Democracy was introduced in 508 BC
- ⇒ Greek democracy created at Athens was direct, rather than representative: any adult male citizen over the age of 20 could take part, and it was a duty to do so. The officials of the democracy were in part elected by the Assembly and in large part chosen by lottery in a process called sortition.
- ⇒ Some of the history of Athens' reforms as well as a collection of constitutions from other Ancient Greek city-states was compiled and synthesized into a large all-encompassing constitution created by either Aristotle or one of his students called the Constitution of the Athenians.[35] The Constitution of the Athenians provides a run-down of the structure of Athens' government and its processes.
- ⇒ There were three political bodies where citizens gathered in numbers running into the hundreds or thousands. These are the assembly (in some cases with a quorum of 6,000), the council of 500 (boule), and the courts (a minimum of 200 people, on some occasions up to 6,000).
- ⇒ The assembly had four main functions: it made executive pronouncements (decrees, such as deciding to go to war or granting citizenship to a foreigner), elected some officials, legislated, and tried political crimes. As the system evolved, the last function was shifted to the law courts. The standard format was that of speakers making speeches for and against a position, followed by a general vote (usually by show of hands) of yes or no.
- ⇒ The ancient Greeks left a long standing mark on the modern world by developing new government systems called democracy, architecture, sports, art, theater, philosophy, science, mathematics, and by inventing new technologies.
- ⇒ Ancient Greek philosophers like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle are considered the Founding Fathers of Western philosophy.
- ⇒ Ancient Greeks were able to advance many scientific theories and inventions.
- ⇒ Many of these advancements are still used today in the modern world.
- ⇒ Ancient Greek mathematician Pythagoras developed the Pythagorean theorem, Euclid created geometry, Archimedes calculated the value of pi and he discovered new ways to move water with the Archimedes Screw.
- ⇒ Other advancements were made in astronomy,

calculating time, and distance.

- ⇒ Several ancient Greek philosophers are considered the Founding Fathers of Western philosophy.
- ⇒ Writings and ideas from individuals like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle are studied today by students.
- ⇒ Philosophy which translates to “the love of wisdom” was developed to try to better understand the world in a non-religious way or mythical way.
- ⇒ Socrates tried to answer the question of “What is right and wrong”.
- ⇒ He developed the Socratic Method of using questions to answer questions is still prominent today.
- ⇒ Plato was a student of Socrates and used dialogue in his writings to answer questions like “What is justice” and “the right type of government”.
- ⇒ Plato opened the first university of higher learning named the Academy.
- ⇒ Aristotle was Plato’s most famous student and helped develop reasoning for a middle ground between good and bad and the idea of moderation or the balance between two extremes.
- ⇒ He also tutored Alexander the Great as a child and during his reign as king.