

The Iliad			
<b>Author</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Homer</li> <li>Epic poet born between 12<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> century BCE</li> <li>First written approximately 3000 years ago</li> </ul>	<b>Oral Poetry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Myths were used as a way of explaining the world</li> <li>Oral poems were used as entertainment and a way of passing on traditions</li> <li>Bards would tell stories aloud after dinner with music and drama</li> </ul>
Geographical Focus			
City-state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greece was made up of individual city-states that were each run like their own country.</li> <li>They each had their own king, army and laws.</li> <li>Across Greece these city-states shared languages, religion and some customs.</li> </ul>		
Key City states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mycenae, Sparta, Thessaly, Ithaca, Argos, Salamis, Pylos, Athens.</li> <li>Troy (not part of Greece, but an important city-state on the other side of the Aegean sea)</li> </ul>		
Gods and Goddesses			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ancient Greeks believe in many different gods, each of them was in charge of a different aspect of life.</li> <li>*12 Olympian Gods (lived on Mount Olympus) and Hades who lived in and ruled over the underworld.</li> </ul>			
<b>Zeus</b>	king of the gods. God of lightning and thunder	<b>Hera</b>	goddess of marriage, wife of Zeus and queen of gods
<b>Poseidon</b>	god of sea, earthquakes, horses and storms as sea	<b>Demeter</b>	goddess of season, harvest and crops
Hermes	god of journeys and messenger of the gods	<b>Hestia</b>	goddess of the hearth (fireplace)
Apollo	god of medicine, music, poetry and the sun	Artemis	goddess of hunting, archer and the moon
Ares	god of war	Athene	god of wisdom, battle strategy and weaving
Hephaestus	god of metal and metalwork	Aphrodite	goddess of beauty and love
<b>Hades*</b>	god of the underworld, death and jewels	<i>Demigods</i>	<i>Humans who have a god/goddess as a parent; half gods. They usually have something that makes them special or stand out and they often become heroes.</i>
Religious Practice			
Temple	The place where Greeks went to worship, usually built to honour a specific god.		
Sacrifice	Something valuable give up, usually burnt, as an offering to a god to goddess. Animals were often killed as sacrifices		
Afterlife	The Greeks believed once you died your soul went to the underworld.		
Warfare		Armour	
Honour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acting with courage and loyalty.</li> <li>All Greeks were expected to be honourable.</li> <li>Fighting for your city-state was a great way to demonstrate honour</li> </ul>		
Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sporting contests were very popular because they showed how heroic, honourable and strong a man was and what a good soldier he would be</li> </ul>		
Trojan War (approximately 1200BCE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Between the Greeks and the Trojans</li> <li>The first time the Greek city states fought together as one group; the Greeks</li> <li>The war last ten years because the walls of Troy were so difficult to breach</li> </ul>		