TIMELINE OF ANCIENT GREECE

As we go through the notes, fill in the important events for each date on your timeline.

20 points- TEST GRADE!
776 BC

Discus Throw (painted on pottery)

Crown of Olive Leaves
The year of the 1st Olympic games

776 BCE

- The games were held every 4 years in Olympia, in honor of the god Zeus.
- Some of the sports included wrestling, jumping, javelin and chariot racing.
- A crown of olive branches was awarded to the winner.
650 BCE

Chest of Kypselos (or Cypselus)

Statue of Periander
The 'city-state' Corinth was taken over by Kypselos and he made himself the ruler.

650 BCE

• Kypselos (or Cypselus) was a tyrant, or an absolute ruler who governs without restrictions.

• When Kypselos died, his son Periander took over the role of tyrant.
508 BCE

power to the people

Demos = the people
Kratos = to rule

...rule by the people!
Democracy began in Athens. 508 BCE

- We still use this term today meaning 'ruled by the people'.
- Male citizens were given the chance to vote in order to decide how the city-state should be run.
- This is often said to be one of the Ancient Greek’s greatest ideas.
500 BCE

Painting on Greek pottery

The Parthenon in 2008
The start of the 'Classical Period' in Greece.

500 BCE

• At this time there was a lot of interest in arts, imagination and buildings - especially in the city-state Athens.

• This period continued until 323BC.
490 BCE

Painting of the Battle of Marathon
The Greeks defeated Persian invaders at the battles of Marathon (490 BCE) and Salamis (480 BCE).

- The Persian empire was led by a powerful king, Darius, and controlled most of the Middle East.
- The Greek victories kept the growing Persian Empire in check.
472 BCE

Masks used in Ancient Greek theatre
Greek theatres first became popular in Athens. 472 BCE

• Greeks found entertainment by visiting theatres to see magicians, jugglers and plays.
• The actors often wore masks to show the audience if they were happy or sad.
432 BC

Drawing of Parthenon in Ancient Greece

The Parthenon today
The Parthenon in Athens was finished.  

432 BCE

- This huge temple was built to house a statue of the Goddess Athena.
- She was put there to look over and protect the city-state.
338 BC

Philip II

Alexander the Great
Philip II, the king of Macedonia, took control of Greece.

338 BCE

- After his death, his son Alexander the Great took the throne.
- Alexander the Great went on to conquer the Persian Empire, Egypt, the Middle East and the Indus River Valley. Some historians think he is just a myth……
- His rule became known as the Hellenistic Age.
146 BC

Julius Caesar – A famous Roman ruler
Rome conquers Greece - Greece becomes part of the Roman empire in 146 BCE.

- The Romans created a great empire and absorbed many aspects of the Greek and Hellenistic culture into their own.
EXTRA CREDIT!!!!!!

• Choose **one or more events** from the timeline to explore further.

• Research the event online and find out more information about it.

• Create an **acrostic poem*** to show the information you learn about your event and write it on the back of your timeline page. Also write down **THE WEBSITE(S)** you found your information on!

  *If you don’t know what an acrostic poem is, look for examples online!