

ANCIENT GREECE: TIMELINE

Ancient Greece was a civilization from around 1200 BCE to 31 BCE. It covered all of modern-day Greece and the western coast of Turkey at its height. The Greeks called themselves Hellenes. Ancient Greece reached its height of culture during its Classical Period. Ancient Greece's history is divided into three main periods: the Archaic Period, the Classical Period, and the Hellenistic Period.

ARCHAIC PERIOD: 800 BC– 480 BC

During this period, the Greek government began to form with the rise of the city-states and Greeks began to explore philosophy and theatre.



776 BC	The first Olympic Games took place to honor the Greek god, Zeus; took place every four years
757 BC	The First Messenian War between Sparta and Messenia began after a disagreement; it lasted until 724 BCE with a victory for the Spartans
750 BC	Homer began writing the <i>Iliad</i> and <i>Odyssey</i> ; these epic poems became two of the most famous literary works from ancient Greece
650 BC	The Greek Tyrants seized power from a monopoly of aristocrats; the first Tyrant of Corinth, Cypselus, was placed in charge
621 BC	Draco, a lawyer, introduced strict new laws in Athens punishable by death; named Draconian laws; they were written down
600 BC	The first Greek coins were introduced
570 BC	Pythagoras was born; later made major advances in science, math, and philosophy; The Pythagorean Theorem still used in geometry today
508 BC	Cleisthenes introduced democracy in Athens; established a constitution; became known as the "Father of Athenian Democracy," one of the greatest accomplishments of Greek culture

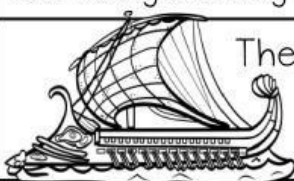


CLASSICAL PERIOD: 480 BC– 323 BC

The introduction of democracy in Athens marked the start of the Classical Period. Athens rose to new heights in art and philosophy. Athens and Sparta fought in the Peloponnesian Wars. Towards the end of this period, Alexander the Great rose to power conquering much of Europe and Western Asia.

490 BC	The First Persian war started when Persia sent an invasion force into Athens in retaliation for its participation in a Greek raid on Persia; the Battle of Marathon was fought in 490 BC with a Greek victory; the Battle of Salamis was fought in 480 BC with another Greek victory; The Persians were forced to retreat
468 BC	Sophocles began to write plays for the theatre; they became a popular form of entertainment in Greece



440 BC	Euripides, a famous playwright, won first prize for best play in Athens	
432 BC	The Parthenon, the temple to Athena, was completed in Athens on the Acropolis; it is the most famous surviving building of ancient Greece	
431 BC	The Peloponnesian Wars between Sparta and Athens began; they lasted the next 27 years; Sparta eventually conquered Athens in 404 BC.	
399 BC	Socrates, famous Greek philosopher, was put to death for corrupting the youth of Athens with his teachings	
386 BC	Plato, Greek philosopher and student of Socrates, established the first institution of higher learning in the western world; It was called the Academy	
342 BC	Aristotle, a great philosopher, scientist, and mathematician, began to tutor Alexander (later known as Alexander the Great)	
339 BC	The Catapult was invented at Syracuse	
336 BC	Alexander the Great became king when his father, Philip of Macedon, was assassinated	
333 BC	Alexander started his conquests and defeated the Persians	
332 BC	Alexander conquered Egypt and established its new capital, Alexandria; the empire expanded greatly, conquering much of Persia on the way to India	

HELLENISTIC AGE: 323 BC- 31 BC

The Hellenistic Age began with the death of Alexander the Great. Greece declined in power until it was eventually conquered by Rome.

323 BC	Alexander the Great died. His son had not yet been born so his conquered lands were divided between his top generals. The Ancient Greek civilization started to decline while the ancient Romans gained power	
300 BC	Greek mathematician, Euclid, wrote <i>Elements</i> , a famous writing that impacted mathematics for years to come; he invented geometry	
146 BC	The Romans defeated the Greeks at the Battle of Corinth and Greece became part of the Roman Empire	

Name _____

ANCIENT GREECE: TIMELINE

IDENTIFY: Use the word bank to label each description.

Plato	Persians	Sophocles	Zeus
Aristotle	Socrates	Homer	Parthenon
	1. He started writing plays in 468 BC		
	2. Greek philosopher and student of Socrates		
	3. The Olympic Games were held to honor this Greek god		
	4. This famous Greek philosopher was put to death		
	5. He wrote the <i>Iliad</i> and <i>Odyssey</i> , famous epics		
	6. The Greeks fought them starting in 490 BC		
	7. A philosopher, scientist, and mathematician; tutored Alexander		
	8. This temple was built for Athena		



MULTIPLE CHOICE: Choose the best answer.

9. Which best completes the analogy?

Homer : Writer :: Plato : _____

A. Playwright

B. Philosopher

C. Lawyer

D. Leader

10. Which best completes the analogy?

Draco : _____ :: Pythagoras : Geometry

A. Government

B. Philosophy

C. Laws

D. Scientist

11. What role did Aristotle play in Alexander the Great's life?

A. Father

B. Mentor

C. Idol

D. Tutor

12. Which event occurred **FIRST** in Ancient Greece?

A. The Parthenon was completed.

B. Alexander the Great conquered Egypt.

C. The Draconian Laws were created.

D. Socrates was put to death.

13. Of the following, who ruled Ancient Greece first?

A. Cypselus

B. Cleisthenes

C. Alexander the Great

D. Draco

Name__KEY_____

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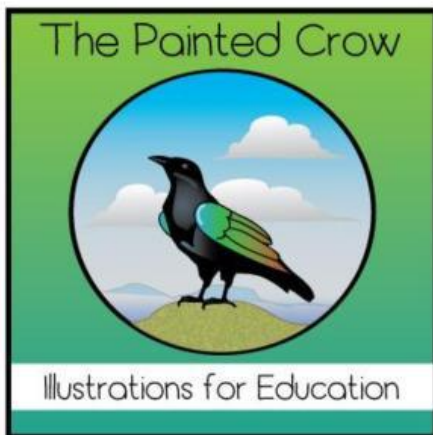


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