

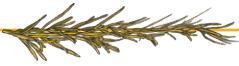
Timeline Events

To explore some of the key events during the ancient Greek period.

Find out more about some of the events noted on your timeline by reading this sheet. Pick out one fact about each of these events and write it in your book or on the [Facts About the Timeline Events Activity Sheet](#).

500 BC

The Classical period starts.



The Classical period in ancient Greece is mostly said to have started around 500 BC and to have ended with the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BC. This period was one of great achievement and learning.

Athens was the centre of the majority of these achievements. Athenian democracy started during this period and several famous philosophers, such as Socrates, Plato and Aristotle, whose works are still read and discussed today, lived during this time.

The architecture built in ancient Greece during this period has influenced architecture in several countries right up to the modern day. Pythagoras developed mathematical ideas during the Classical period that have influenced our learning in maths today.

In the arts, theatre became very popular during this period and many famous sculptures were produced. The style of these has been copied in more modern times. Art on pottery was very important during ancient Greek times and during the Classical Period, the style of painting human bodies on pots and vases developed greatly.

472 BC

Greek theatre becomes popular in Athens.



Performances in ancient Greek theatres were initially only something that happened as part of religious festivals but then they became very popular and happened more regularly.

Theatres were outdoors and were constructed on the side of hills. They were very large.

Only men could act at the theatre as women had fewer freedoms than men in ancient Greek times. Historians are not all in agreement about whether or not women attended the theatre in the audience. The design of many theatres today are based on ancient Greek theatres.

460 BC

Hippocrates 'Father of Medicine' is born in Kos.



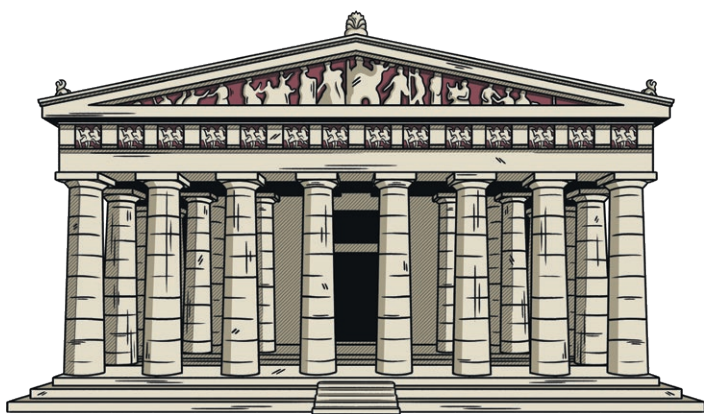
Hippocrates is regarded by many as being the founder of the science of medicine. Before the work of Hippocrates, many people thought about illness in a very unscientific way.

Hippocrates shared his ideas about medicine. These included the idea that all parts of the human body were linked and that the body of the patient should be treated as a whole. Hippocrates said that diet, exercise, massage and soaking in the sea could be used to help keep people healthy.

Some written works by Hippocrates and the people he worked with still survive today. Many doctors nowadays take the 'Hippocratic Oath' when they qualify as a doctor. This is an updated version of the promise to be made (that Hippocrates is believed to have written) for those who practised medicine back in ancient Greek times. The oath includes promises such as swearing they will always do the right thing for their patients and respect their privacy.

432 BC

The Parthenon is finished in Athens.



The Parthenon is a magnificent temple that was built in ancient Greek times. Amazingly, it still stands today. The Parthenon was built, along with many other buildings, to sit on a rocky hill called the Acropolis in Athens.

Pericles, a famous Athenian statesman, oversaw the building of the Parthenon. It is thought to have taken around nine years to build and a further six years to decorate. It

was built, along with the other buildings on the Acropolis, to show how rich and powerful a city Athens was.

Back in ancient Greek times, there was a giant statue of Athena (the goddess of the city) in the Parthenon but this has not survived to the modern day.