

The Iliad			
Author	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homer Epic poet born between 12th-8th century BCE First written approximately 3000 years ago 	Oral Poetry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Myths were used as a way of explaining the world Before the myths were written down, they were spoken (oral tradition).
Geographical Focus			
City-state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greece was made up of individual city-states that were each run like their own country. They each had their own king, army and laws. Across Greece these city-states shared languages, religion and some customs. 		
Key City states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mycenae, Sparta, Thessaly, Ithaca, Argos, Salamis, Pylos, Athens. Troy (not part of Greece, but an important city-state on the other side of the Aegean sea) 		
Gods and Goddesses			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ancient Greeks believe in many different gods, each of them was in charge of a different aspect of life. 12 Olympian Gods (lived on Mount Olympus) and Hades who lived in and ruled over the underworld. 			
Zeus	king of the gods. God of lightning and thunder		
Mount Olympus	Where ancient Greeks believed the gods lived		
The Underworld	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where ancient Greeks believed you went after death Hades ruled over the Underworld 		
Religious Practice			
Worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Greeks worshipped the gods by sacrificing an animal. The bigger the animal, the more likely the gods listened to their prayers. They also made offerings 		
Communicating with the gods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The only humans who could communicate with the gods were priests and priestesses 		
Demigods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. They could also communicate with the gods. 		
Burial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They burned them on a pyre and buried their bones 		
Transport			
Methods of transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Horse and cart Boats Sailing 		
Sailing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sailing was an important method of transport as Greece was made up of many different islands. Boats allowed them to travel quickly and freely 		

Warfare		Armour
Honour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acting with courage and loyalty. All Greeks were expected to be honourable. Fighting for your city-state was a great way to demonstrate honour 	<p>The diagram shows a hoplite soldier in full armor. Labels with red arrows point to the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> spear breastplate greaves helmet with horsehair plume shield
Hero	<p>To become a hero, you had to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displaying honour Facing a challenge like war Being born great Being a demigod 	
Hoplites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient Greek foot soldiers without horses 	
Trojan War (approximately 1200BCE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between the Greeks and the Trojans The first time the Greek city states fought together as one group; the Greeks The war last ten years because the walls of Troy were so difficult to breach 	
The city of Troy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Troy had very high city walls which made it extremely difficult to climb. They had an underwater spring so nobody had to leave the city walls. 	
Siege	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When an army surrounded a city cutting it off from food and water 	