



Timeline	
2900 - 2000 BC	The Bronze Age when Early Aegean cultures start to emerge
2500 BC	The great Minoan civilisation
1600- 1200 BC	The great Mycenaean civilisation
1250 BC	The Trojan War and the destruction of Troy
1050 - 750 BC	The Dark Ages of Greece
800BC	The Ancient Greek era begun
850 - 700 BC	Development of the first Greek Alphabet
780 BC	Homer write ' The Iliad' epic poem
650 BC	The Rise of the Greek tyrants
600 BC	Greek Coin currency introduced
500 – 323 BC	The Greek Classical Period
415 BC	Euripides, Greek playwright written reference to the Trojan Horse
19 BC	Virgil, Roman poet written reference to the Trojan Horse
1871 AD	Hienrich Schliemann discovered the ruins presumed to be Troy in the northwest of present-day Turkey.

Key Facts
The Trojans lived in the city of Troy, in what is now Turkey.
The Trojan War began when Paris, Prince of Troy, ran away with Helen, wife of King Menelaus of <i>Sparta</i> . The Greeks sent a fleet of ships, with an army, to get her back from within the city wall of Troy.
The city of Troy was protected by a high wall built around the city. Some parts of the wall were 20 feet high! At the time of this story, Greek warriors had been trying to breach the wall around Troy for about ten years.
Odysseus, a famous ancient Greek general, thought of a trick. He suggested the Greeks build a huge, wooden horse, and leave it outside the gates of Troy.
Troy was told that the horse was a gift from a God. Odysseus was hoping that the people of Troy would take the horse within the walls. He sent 30 men into the horse undercover.

The Story of the Trojan Horse
Around 1250 BC war broke out between the armies of the city of Troy and the combined forces of the cities of Sparta and Mycenae because Helen of Sparta was kidnapped.
The Sparta army laid siege for 10 years until Odysseus came up with the idea of the Trojan Horse. They built his creation and placed 30 men inside it.
When the Horse was placed within the walls, the men retreated out of it, in the dead of night, and took over the city. They also returned Queen Helen to the King of Sparta.

Vocabulary Dozen	
Archaeology	The analysis of artefacts and remains.
Authentic	Based on facts and it is reliable and accurate.
The Iliad	Epic poem written by Homer telling story of wars in the area, Odysseus and his adventures
Aegean	Name given to the area of Eastern Mediterranean Sea – between what is now Greece and Turkey
Legend	This is a very old traditional story about a place, person or event that has been passed
Myth	This is a story that has only symbolic or figurative meaning and does not include any true events.
Odysseus	The king of Ithaca and central figure of the Odyssey, renowned for his cunning and resourcefulness.
Agamemnon	King of Mycenae, Menelaus brother , renowned warrior
Siege	A military operation in which enemy forces surround a town or building, cutting off essential supplies, with the aim of compelling those inside to surrender
Sparta	A major city in ancient Greece
Trojan Horse	A hollow wooden statue of a horse in which the Greeks are said to have concealed themselves in order to enter Troy.
Troy	A city in the far northwest of the region known in late Classical time as Asia Minor,

Home Historian:

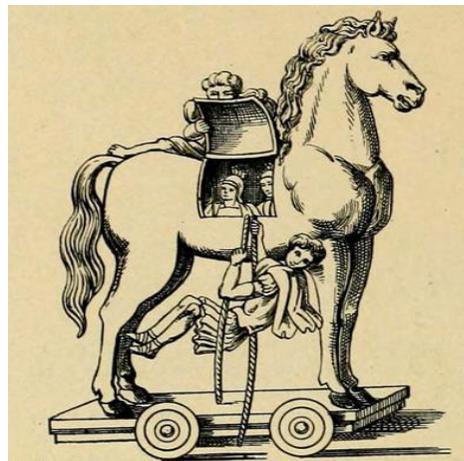
- Listen this BBC radio story about Odysseus and the Trojan horse-
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/ks2-primary-history-ancient-greece-odysseus-and-the-trojan-horse/z6v78xs>
- Learn more about evidence that has been found about Troy and the Trojan horse on this website
- <https://www.nationalgeographic.org/thisday/apr24/fall-troy/>



Perceived Location of Troy



Artist impressions of the Trojan Horse



Evidence of the impenetrable walls

