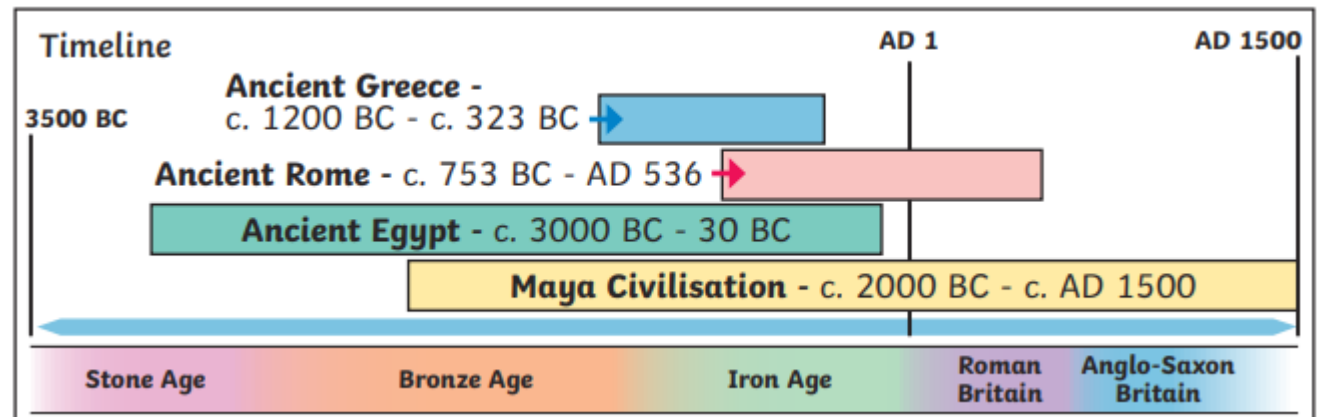


Keystage history

Knowledge organiser

Ancient Greece

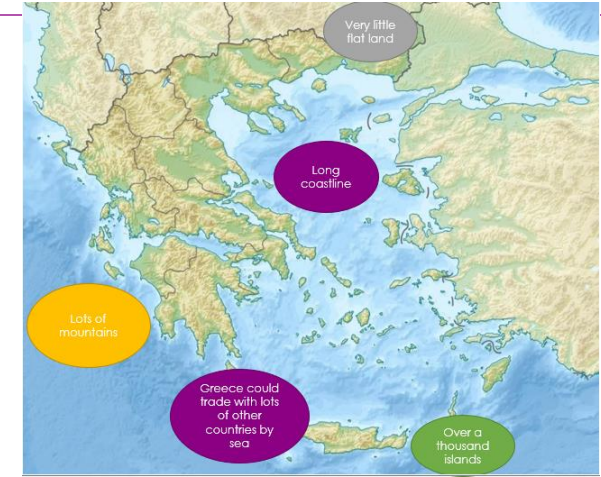
Wider World



Ancient Greece

Why this period is important

Religion was very important in Ancient Greece. They were polytheists - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives, such as a god of the sea and a goddess of wisdom. Temples were built in their honour and they featured heavily in the stories of Greek mythology. In Athens, Greek styles of art, architecture, philosophy and theatre were developed - these helped shaped our modern society along with science, language and maths. Athens had a democratic government – this means that the people who lived there made decisions by voting, like we do in Britain. In Sparta, life was very different; all that was important was being able to defend Sparta in battle.



776BC	750BC	570BC	508BC	450BC	432BC	336BC	146BC
The first Olympic Games takes place	Early Greek culture thrives Homer writes The Iliad and The Odyssey.	Pythagoras is born He makes major breakthroughs in science and maths	Democracy begins in Athens , giving greater power to the people	Athens becomes a powerful city and controls an empire	The Parthenon , the most famous building in Athens, is completed	Alexander the Great is king and helps the Greek Empire expand further	Rome conquers Greece, making it part of the Roman Empire

Ancient Greece



Books to read

- Going to War in Ancient Greece, by Adrian Gilbert
- I wonder why Greeks Built Temples, by Fiona Macdonald
- Ancient Greece (DK Eyewitness) by DK
- See Inside Ancient Greece: 1 by Rob Lloyd Jones
- Greek Myths by Marcia Williams
- So You Think You've Got it Bad? A Kid's Life in Ancient Greece by Chae Strathie & Marisa Morea

Key vocabulary

Amphitheatre	An open circular or oval building with a central space surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators.
Athens	A powerful Greek city and where Democracy was born.
BC	Before Christ. A way of dating years before the birth of Jesus. The bigger the number BC, the longer ago in history it was.
Civilisation	A human society with its own social organisation and culture.
Democracy	A democracy means 'rule by the people'. Here, people can take part in the decisions that affect the way their community is run.
Empire	Many countries that are ruled by one leader.
Myth	Stories about gods and monsters and sometimes explaining how the world works.
Olympics	A sporting event held by the Ancient Greeks every four years.
Parthenon	A temple built to worship the Greek Goddess Athena.
Polytheist	The worship of or belief in more than one god.
Society	A community of people living together and having shared ways of living.
Sparta	A power Greek city-state and rival to Athens, Sparta's culture was based around warfare and preparing for battle.

Websites

[KS2 History: Once upon a time in Ancient Greece - BBC Teach](https://www.mysteriesintime.co.uk/ancient-greece-for-kids)
<https://www.mysteriesintime.co.uk/ancient-greece-for-kids>
<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/Greece.html>
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z87tn39>

Top takeaways

Having studied this topic you should be able to:

- Sequence and place events from Ancient Greece on a timeline using dates.
- Understand that much evidence comes from pottery and many pictures in books are scenes from sides of pots.
- Understand why the Greeks held the Olympics.
- Understand how theatres influenced Ancient Greek life.
- List achievements of the Greeks and how they're still relevant today.