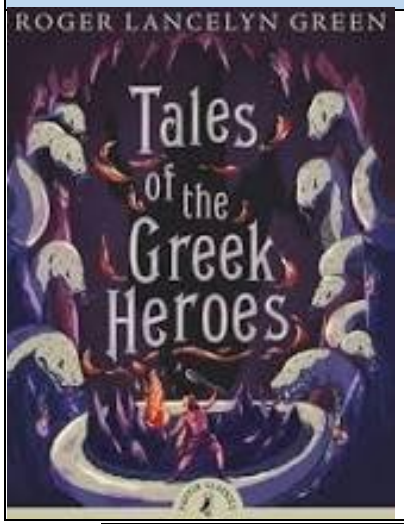
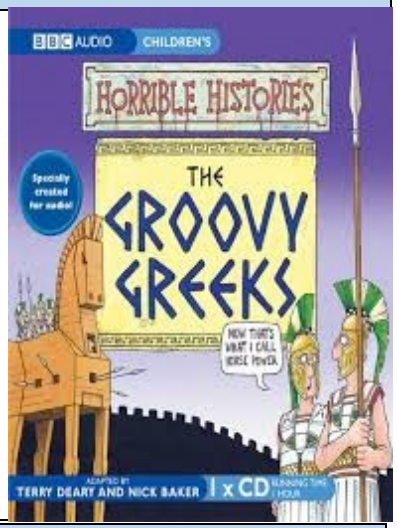
Bishop Monkton CE Primary School - History Knowledge Organiser—The Ancient Greeks—Year 4,5,6

What should I already know?

- Greece is a country in the **continent** of Europe.
- The climate of Greece is slightly different to that of the UK.
- Human and physical geographical features of Greece.
- Information about the Egyptian and Roman **civilisations**.
- The **chronology** of British history incl. the British Empire under the rule of Queen Victoria.

Book Suggestions





Timeline

776 BC: The first Olympic games take place.

750 BC: Early Greek **culture** thrives. Homer writes The Iliad and The Odyssey.

570 BC: Pythagoras is born. He made major breakthroughs in science

508 BC: Democracy begins in Athens, giving greater power to the people.

450 BC: Athens becomes a powerful city and controls an **empire**

432 BC: The **Parthenon**, the most famous building in Athens, is completed.

336 BC: Alexander the Great is King and helps the Greek **empire** expand further.

146 BC: Rome conquers Greece, making it part of the Roman **Empire .**

Key Knowledge

- Greece was divided into city states **(polis)** that each had their own laws and way of life. They all spoke the same language. Two of the most well-known city states are Athens and Sparta.
- In Athens, Greek styles of art, **architecture, philosophy** and theatre were developed – these helped to shape 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.
- The first Olympic Games were held in 776 in the city-state Olympia.
- 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.**

Historical Skills and Enquiry

- Examine Greek artefacts (such as vases) and use these to make inferences about the past.
- Describe how Greek artefacts and ruins tell us about their **culture, military**, and **religious beliefs**.
- Describe how the Greek **society** has had an impact on modern society.
- Discuss the notion of **democracy** - compare the **democratic** process of ancient Greece with that of modern Britain.
- Examine the timeline of the Greek **civilisation** and consider where there was rapid change and where there was very little change. Explain why this may the case.
- Compare what was happening in the Greek **civilisation** with what was happening in Britain at the same time.
- Place the **chronology** of key events of the Greek **civilisation** on a time line with a **chronology** of the history of Britain. Where are the overlaps?
- Describe the ideas, beliefs and attitudes of all groups of people in the Greek **civilisation**.
- Compare the expansion of the Greek **empire** with that of the British **Empire** under Queen Victoria.

Vocabulary

acropolis	the **citadel** of an ancient Greek city
archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
architecture	the art of planning, designing and constructing buildings
chronology	the order of events in time
circa	Latin meaning 'around'. c. 800 BC means around 800 BC.
citadel	a strong building in or near a city, where people could shelter for safety
civilisation	a human **society** with its own social organisation and **culture**.
continent	a very large area of land that consists of many **countries**. Europe is a **continent**.
culture	activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of **civilisation**
deity	a god or goddess
democracy	a fair political system where all adults vote for an elected government. This government then makes decisions on how to run the country.
empire	a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country
fertile	rich in nutrients to support the growth of many plants
invasion	to try and take over a place by force
merchant	a person who buys or sells goods in large quantities
military	relating to or belonging to the army
mythology	a group of myths, especially all the myths from a particular country, religion, or **culture**.
philosophy	the study or creation of theories about basic things such as the nature of existence, knowledge, and thought, or about how people should live
polis	an ancient Greek city-state
polytheists	the worship of or belief in more than one god
seafaring	working as a sailor or travelling regularly on the sea
society	people in general, thought of as a large organized group
trade	the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services
urban	belonging to, or relating to, a town or city
warfare	the activity of fighting a war