## Ancient Greece Knomledge Organiser

## Key knowledge

$\checkmark$ Ancient Greece was not a country. It was made up of city states. There were ofter battles between these city states but sometimes, they would join together to defend themselves from a common enemy. Important city states, of ancient Greece included Athens, Corinth and Sparta.
$\checkmark$ The ancient Greeks, believed in many different gods, and goddesses. Each god/goddess represented a certain aspect of humanity and each mas responsible for certain parts of life too:
$\checkmark$ Ancient Athens is where democracy began in around 508 BC. Listening to the opinionss of other people and debating issues was an important part of this system. After debating issues, the ancient Athenians would vote. The legacy of democracy still exists, today in many parts of the morld.
$\checkmark$ The Olympics were first held in ancient Greece in 776 BC. This is one of the legacies of ancient Greece. Events, included boxing, wrestling, running and chariot racing.
$\checkmark$ The Spartans were known for their strong army and ability to fight. In childhood, boys were trained to be warrions. Ginls were taught academic subjects and how to fight.
$\checkmark$ The Athenians were known for their cultural developments, and learning. Gints did not go to school but many were taught hom to look after the home and family.

## BIG Questions

Who were the Ancient Greeks?
How has Ancient Greece influenced sports today?

What role do the Ancient Greek gods and goddesses have over life today?

What impact has Greek democracy had on us today?

How did the Ancient Greeks live day-to-day life?


| Key People |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Alexander the <br> Great | He was the king of Macedonia or <br> Ancient Greece. He is considered <br> one of the greatest military <br> commanders in history. He <br> conquered much of Asia and <br> Europe. |
| Aristotle | Aristotle is the earliest natural <br> historian whose work has <br> sumvived in some detail. He made <br> many of the first obseruations of <br> the plant and animal kingdoms. |



| Key Vocabulary |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ancient | Something from a very long time ago. |
| AD | A.D. means Anno Domini in Latin which stands for in the year of our lond'. A date such as 2018 AD means 2018 years ofter Jesus is believed. |
| Athens | A powerful Greek city state where democracy mas borms. |
| BC | B.C. means Before Christ. A date such as 3000BC means 3000 years before the year 1 $A D$ (there was no year zero). |
| civilisation | A group of people with their own languages and way of life. |
| city states, | Small areas that ancient Greece was divided into, each with their own governments, laws, and army. |
| democracy | A systern where the citizens of a country or state are innolved in the may it is runs. |
| empire | A group of countries of states that are rules over by one ruler or country. |
| legacies | Things that exist after someone dies on after a civilisation on event ends. |
| myth | A story from ancient times about something that happened long ago that some people believed to be true. |
| Sparta | A powerfull Greek city state and rival to. Athers، The culture mas based around warfare and battle. |
| Titans, | The first Greek gods. |

Timeline 3500 BC

AD 1500


Greek architecture has influenced the design of buildings all over the morld. The British Museum (London) is an example of this.


Our alphabet was developed using some of the alphabet that the Ancient Greeks used. In fact, the first two letters in the Greek alphabet were 'alpha' and 'beta' which is where the mord alphabet comes froms.


