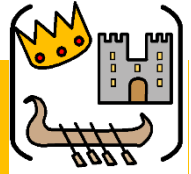


## Year 4

### Ancient Greece - Knowledge Organiser

#### What is life like in Ancient Greece?



#### Key Vocabulary

**BC** – Before Christ

**AD** – Anno Domini (After the birth of Jesus)

**Civilisation** – a group of people who follow a set of given rules or laws and are governed by a government.

**Empire** – Countries or territories ruled by a single person, government or country.

**Barbarian** – a person believed to be uncivil or unruly.

**Conquer** – to take control of a place by force such as winning a war.

**Superior** – a higher rank or position of importance

**Inferior** – a lower rank or lower level of importance

**Enslavement** – when a person is owned by another person and doesn't get paid for the work they complete.

**Democracy** – where every individual, 18+, is able to vote to give their opinion on a matter.

**Citizen** – a person who lives in a community or town and helps to bring positive change.

**Myth** – a traditional story often told to teach moral lessons or explain wonders of the world.

**Sacrifice** – to give up something which may be important.

#### Key Facts



#### Significant Individuals



Alfred the Great



Aristotle

**Priest** – a religious leader

**Legacy** – the long-lasting impact from a period of history

Alexander the Great

Alexander the Great was king of Macedonia who conquered many countries between 336BC and 323BC.

Aristotle

Aristotle was a philosopher in Ancient Greece. He believed that how we treat each other is important.



### Primary Sources

Primary sources are original documents

From a period of history or a person who was alive during that time.

Letters, Artefacts dug up by archaeologists, Diaries, Newspaper articles, Photographs

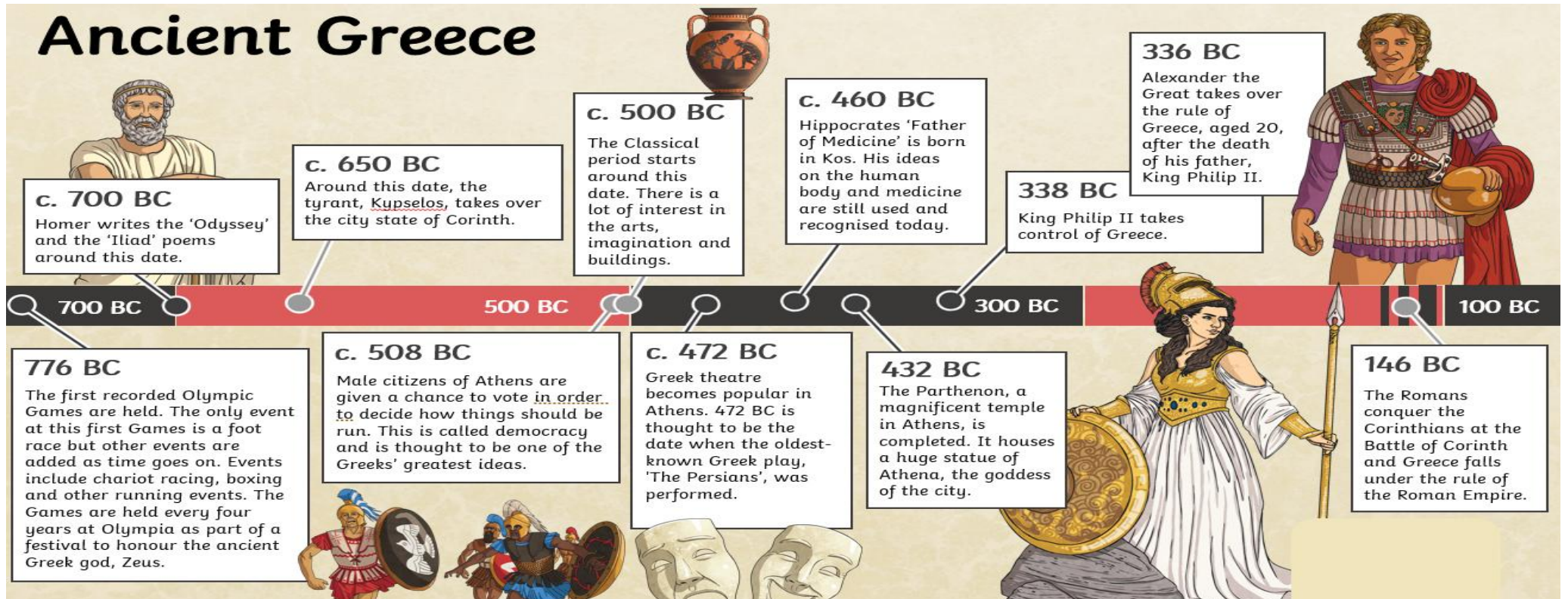
### Secondary Sources

Secondary sources are based on true information but written by someone else.

Information books, Educational videos, Websites, Journal Articles, Biography, Encyclopaedia



# Ancient Greece



## British history

