Year 4

Ancient Greece - Knowledge Organiser



What is life like in Ancient Greec?

Key Vocabulary	Key Facts
BC – Before Christ AD – Anno Domiae (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.	A B Garuma Delta E Z H O Epsilon Zeta H Eta Theta I K A M Iota Kappa Lambda Mu N E O Omicron Pi P Sigma Tau Upsilon O X Y O Phi Chi Phi Omega
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	Significant Individuals Alfred the Great Aristotle
lessons or explain wonders of the world. Sacrifice – to give up something which may be important.	

Priest – a religious leader Legacy – the long-lasting impact from a period of history

Alexander the Great

Alexander the Great was king od 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



c. 700 BC

Homer writes the 'Odyssey' and the 'Iliad' poems around this date.

c. 650 BC

Around this date, the tyrant, <u>Kypselos</u>, takes over the city state of Corinth.

c. 500 BC

The Classical period starts around this date. There is a lot of interest in the arts, imagination and buildings.

c. 460 BC

Hippocrates 'Father of Medicine' is born in Kos. His ideas on the human body and medicine are still used and recognised today.

336 BC

Alexander the Great takes over the rule of Greece, aged 20, after the death of his father, King Philip II.

338 BC

300 BC

King Philip II takes control of Greece.



700 BC

776 BC

The first recorded Olympic Games are held. The only event at this first Games is a foot race but other events are added as time goes on. Events include chariot racing, boxing and other running events. The Games are held every four years at Olympia as part of a festival to honour the ancient Greek god. Zeus.

c. 508 BC

Male citizens of Athens are given a chance to vote in order to decide how things should be run. This is called democracy and is thought to be one of the Greeks' greatest ideas.

500 BC



c. 472 BC

Greek theatre becomes popular in Athens. 472 BC is thought to be the date when the oldestknown Greek play, 'The Persians', was performed.

432 BC

The Parthenon, a magnificent temple in Athens, is completed. It houses a huge statue of Athena, the goddess of the city.

Romans

146 BC

The Romans conquer the Corinthians at the Battle of Corinth and Greece falls under the rule of the Roman Empire.

British history

World history



100 BC

Stone Age to Iron Age

Anglo-Saxon

500

Viking Conflict

1000

WW2

2000

1500

2500

2000

1500

1000 500

Ancient Greece

Ancient Egypt