
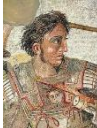
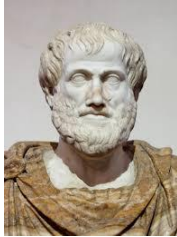



Year 3



Ancient Greece - Knowledge Organiser

What is life like in Ancient Greece?

Key Vocabulary	Key Questions and Facts			
<p>BC – Before Christ.</p> <p>AD – Anno Domini, after the birth of Jesus.</p> <p>Civilisation – a group of people who follow a set of given rules or laws and are governed by a government.</p> <p>Empire – Countries or territories ruled by a single person, government or country.</p> <p>Barbarian – a person believed to be uncivil or unruly.</p> <p>Conquer – To take control of a place by force such as winning a war.</p> <p>Superior – A higher rank or position of importance.</p> <p>Inferior – A lower rank or lower level of importance.</p> <p>Enslavement – When a person is owned by another person and doesn't get paid for the work they complete.</p> <p>Democracy – Where every individual over the age of 18 can vote to give their opinion on a matter.</p> <p>Citizen – A person who lives in a community or town and helps to bring positive change.</p> <p>Myth – A traditional story often told to teach moral lessons or explain wonders of the world.</p> <p>Sacrifice – To give up something which may be important.</p> <p>Priest – A religious leader.</p> <p>Legacy – The long-lasting impact from a period of history.</p>	<p>Who were the Ancient Greeks?</p> <p>The Ancient Greeks were a Mediterranean civilisation that existed from around 1200–323BC.</p>	<p>Did Alexander the Great have a positive or negative impact in Ancient Greece?</p> <p>Alexander the Great conquered the Persian Empire, Egypt, and parts of India, spreading Greek culture across three continents. He founded numerous cities such as Alexandria in Egypt.</p>	<p>What was daily life like in Ancient Greece?</p> <p>Most people lived by farming, fishing and trade. Others were soldiers, scholars, scientists and artists. Most people lived in villages or in the countryside. Many Greeks were poor and life was hard, because farmland, water and timber for building were scarce.</p>	
	<p>Are Athens and Sparta similar or different?</p> <p>Athens and Sparta were different Greek states. Athens focused on learning and democracy, while Sparta focused on the army and military training.</p>	<p>How did the Ancient Greek Olympics influence the Olympic games today?</p> <p>The Ancient Greek Olympics began as sports contests held every four years, which inspired the modern Olympic Games.</p>	<p>What were the beliefs of the Ancient Greeks?</p> <p>The Ancient Greeks believed in many gods and goddesses who they thought controlled nature, events, and human life.</p>	<p>What were the greatest achievements of Ancient Greece?</p> <p>Ancient Greece introduced democracy, theatre, philosophy, and the Olympic Games, which still influence the world today.</p>
<h3>Significant Individuals and Places</h3>				
	<p>Phillip II of Macedon</p> <p>Philip II of Macedon (born 382BC – died 336BC) was a powerful king of the ancient kingdom of Macedonia. He ruled from 359 BC until his death. Philip was part of the Argead dynasty, a royal family that founded the ancient kingdom. He is most famous as the father of Alexander the Great.</p> 	<p>Alexander the Great</p> <p>Alexander the Great (born 356BC – died 323 BC) was a famous King of Macedonia. He created one of history's largest empires by age 30, never losing a battle. Tutored by Aristotle, he conquered Persia and Egypt, founded over 70 cities—many named Alexandria—and spread Greek culture across Europe, Asia, and Africa.</p> 	<p>Aristotle</p> <p>Aristotle was a philosopher in Ancient Greece. He believed that how we treat each other is important.</p> 	
	<p>The Spartans and the Athenians</p> <p>The Spartans were known for their strong army and ability to fight. In childhood, boys were trained to be warriors. Girls were taught academic subjects and how to fight. The Athenians were known for their cultural developments and learning. Girls did not go to school, but many were taught how to look after the home and family.</p>	<p>Greek Gods and Goddesses</p> <p>The ancient Greeks believed in many different gods and goddesses. Each god/goddess represented a certain aspect of humanity, and each was responsible for certain parts of life too. It is believed that the 12 most powerful gods lived on Mount Olympus. Zeus was the most powerful of all the gods. He was god of the sky and the king of Mount Olympus.</p>	<p>Mount Olympus</p> <p>Mount Olympus is the highest mountain in Greece, standing at 9,570 feet (2,917 meters), and was considered the home of the 12 Olympian gods.</p> 	

What is a primary source?

Information and objects that come from the time being studied.



What is a secondary source?

Interpretations of information and objects which are produced after the time being studied.

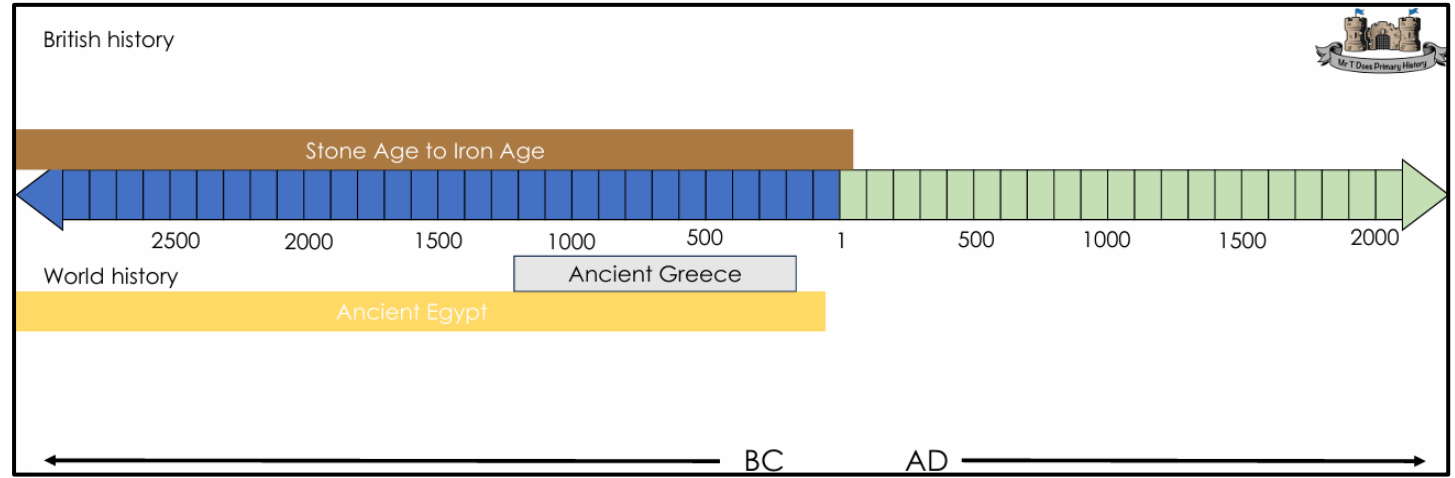


Useful Websites

[BBC Bitesize – Ancient Greece](#)

[BBC Bitesize – Ancient Greece](#)

[Britannica Kids Ancient Greece Homework Help](#)
[ancient Greece - Kids | Britannica Kids | Homework Help](#)



Ancient Greece

c. 700 BC
 Homer writes the 'Odyssey' and the 'Iliad' poems around this date.

c. 650 BC
 Around this date, the tyrant, Kypselos, 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.

338 BC
 King Philip II takes control of Greece.

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

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.

c. 472 BC
 Greek theatre becomes popular in Athens. 472 BC is thought to be the date when the oldest-known 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.

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