

Alder Coppice Primary School — Knowledge Organiser

HISTORY - Links to: Year 3: Roman Empire & Stone Age to Iron Age. Year 4 - Anglo Saxons, Ancient Egyptians,.

Unit Vocabulary:

Ancient: belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence.
Architecture: the art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.
Assembly – In Athens the Assembly consisted of the group of citizens who showed up to vote.
Circa: c before a date c.145 BC means around that time.
Culture: the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.
Democracy: a system of government where citizens have a say in how they are ruled including choosing their leaders and deciding on laws.
Empire - the collective name for a group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country.
Evidence: the available body of facts or information indicating whether a belief or proposition is true or valid.
Legacy: Something left or handed down by a predecessor.
Oligarchy: A type of government where the power is held by a few people.
Philosophy: study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality, and existence.
Society: is the term to describe human beings living together in a community.
Source: a place, person, or thing from which something originates or can be obtained
Spartans – tough warriors living in the Greek city of Sparta.

Skills & Enquiry: Themes - Chronology, continuity and change, cause and effect, significance and interpretation, characteristic features & Legacies.

- Place people, events and objects in chronological order.
- Know that we can find out about the past from a variety of different sources.
- Ask and answer questions about the past.
- Know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world.
- Can identify some similarities and differences between ways of life, buildings and artefacts from different times.

KEY FACTS

Greece is a warm country but winds from the Mediterranean and rains from the north kept temperatures liveable and created fertile farming conditions.

The Greek Empire was made up of 1400 islands next to the sea, which meant that they were seafaring people. Each city-state was ruled by a powerful city, led by a ruler or government. **Athens** (Governed by a democracy) & **Sparta** (ruled by two Kings) were two of the greatest city-states. Other important city-states were Thebes, Corinth & Delphi.

Democracy began in Ancient Greece.
(Demos = people kratos = rule).

The Olympics started in Ancient Greece in honour of the Greek God Zeus and still take place today.

Greek architecture has influenced the design of buildings all over the world. **Doric, Ionic and Corinthian** - types of architecture.



The Parthenon
- Athens



The British Museum
- London



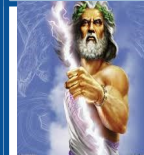
The Greek alphabet and language influenced us too. Our alphabet was developed using some of the alphabet that the Ancient Greeks used. In fact, the first two letters in the Greek alphabet were 'alpha' and 'beta', which is where we get the word 'alphabet' from!
 Many mathematical words are also Greek in origin, e.g. *polygon*,

YEAR 5 - Unit 1: The Ancient Greeks and their influence on the Western World.

TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS:

2500BC The great Minoan civilisation
c1700 BC Start of the Ancient Greek Empire
1200BC The Trojan War and destruction of Troy
776 BC First Olympic Games - held every 4 years in honour of the Greek God Zeus.
508 BC Democracy is introduced in Athens
490 BC The Persian Wars – Battle of Marathon
432 BC Parthenon is finished in Athens
431 BC The wars between Sparta and Athens begin (Peloponnesian War)
336 BC Alexander the Great becomes king and begins to expand the empire
146 BC Rome conquers Greece making it part of the Roman Empire

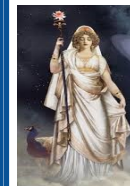
ANCIENT GREEK GODS & GODESSES



ZEUS: King of the Gods on Mount Olympus. God of the Sky and Thunder and Lightning.

APHRODITE:

Goddess of love, beauty, pleasure and passion.



HERA: Sister of Zeus
 Goddess of women, marriage, family and childbirth.

HERMES: God of trade, wealth, luck, sleep, language, thieves, and travel.

