

Blue Coat History Knowledge Organiser



Year Group: 5	Themes: Society, Conflict, Culture and Pastimes	Period of History: Ancient Greece	Strand: a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world
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Key Vocabulary



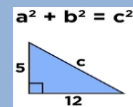
Spelling	Definition
Democracy	A democracy means 'rule by the people'. Here, people can take part in the decisions that affect the way their community is run.
Philosophy	The word comes from the Greek language and means 'love of wisdom'. It is the study of difficult questions about human life and questioning the world.
Myth	A well-known story, which was made up in the past to explain natural events.
Legacy	Things or ideas that are passed down from one generation to another.
Seafaring	Travelling by sea.
Oligarchy	A type of government where power is held by a few people.
City-States (polis)	Ancient Greek cities which had their own laws, governments and armies.
Olympics	A festival to honour Zeus where Greeks competed against each other.
Tyrant	The ruler of a Greek city-state, a tyrant was like a king. Today the word tyrant is used to describe a ruler who rules unfairly or unjustly.
Conflict	A disagreement about something important.

Where



Greece is made up of the mainland and many islands. Its position by the sea meant that Greeks were a seafaring people.

Key Facts

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient Greece was made up of around 1,000 city states; 2 of these were Athens and Sparta. The first Olympic Games were held in 776BC and then held every 4 years in honour of Zeus. Athens was a democracy, the people voted to make the laws. In Athens, boys went to school at the age of 7 but girls were taught at home. Sparta was an oligarchy and military state with a powerful army. Spartan boys went to military camps at 7 years old The Ancient Greeks had stories to explain certain things in the world, we know these as myths. The Ancient Greeks believed in many Gods and Goddesses, the ruler of these was Zeus. The most important 12 lived on Mount Olympus. The first Olympic Games were held in 776BC and then held every 4 years in honour of Zeus. 	<p>Legacy</p>  <p>Democracy</p>  <p>Architecture</p>  <p>Advancements in maths, science and technology</p>
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Timeline

3000 BC	Minoan Civilisation begins on Crete
1200 BC	The Trojan Wars
850 BC	The Greek Alphabet was devised
800 BC	Homer composed 'Odyssey'
776 BC	The First Olympic Games
600 BC	First coins appeared in Greece
508 BC	The first democracy begins in Athens
490 BC	Persian invaders defeated by the Greeks in the battle of Marathon.
431 – 404 BC	Peloponnesian war between Athens and Sparta
336 BC	Alexander the Great is King and helps the Greek empire expand further.
146 BC	Rome conquers Greece, making it part of the Roman Empire.

Learning Objectives

I can compare and contrast the different societies of Athens and Sparta in Ancient Greece

I can use sources to explore the life of Alexander the Great.

I know some of the important gods and goddesses that the Ancient Greeks worshipped.

I know the impact that Ancient Greece had on our society in present day.