



Welton Primary School—History Knowledge Organiser



Year: 5

The Ancient Greeks

Timeline

3000 B.C.	1200 B.C.	750 B.C.	770 B.C.	776 B.C.	600 B.C.	500 B.C.	431 B.C.	334 B.C.	146 B.C.
Minoan Civilization begins on Crete	The Trojan Wars	Greeks set sail to set up colonies	First Greek alphabet created	First Olympic Games	First Greek coins are used	Democracy used in Athens	The Peloponnesian Wars begin	Alexander the Great conquests	Greece becomes part of the Roman Empire

Vocabulary

ancient	Something that is very old
modern	Something that is around now or very recently
civilisation	A human society which has culture, science, industry, and a government
citizen	An inhabitant of a city or town
architecture	The character or style of building
influence	Has an effect on people or things
culture	The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society
merchant	A person involved in wholesale trade
military	The armed forces of a country
society	A group of people living together
urban	Living in a town or city
warfare	Taking part in acts of war or conflict
democracy	A government selected by the people through a system of election
Acropolis	A citadel or high fortified area of an Ancient Greek city
circa	About—gives approximate dates
citadel	Any strongly fortified place, a stronghold
mythology	A collection of stories belonging to a particular religious or cultural tradition
philosophy	The study of the nature of knowledge, reality, and existence
Polis	A city state in Ancient Greece
polytheist	Someone who believes in lots of gods



SPARTA

- 2 kings
- focused on military training
- all males were soldiers
- women had more freedom
- school: 7-20 years old
- harsh treatment
- people could not travel
- killed weak babies
- metal bars for money

BOTH

- in Greece
- city-states
- religion
- myths
- language
- slaves
- city-councils

ATHENS

- focused on education
- taught public speaking
- men had different jobs
- women stayed home
- Parthenon- a temple with a 30 foot statue of Athena
- school finished at 18 years old
- encouraged travel
- coin money



Life in Ancient Greece

Ancient Greece had a warm, dry climate, as Greece does today. Most people lived by farming, fishing and trade. Others were soldiers, scholars, scientists and artists. Greek cities had beautiful temples with stone columns and statues, and open-air theatres where people sat to watch plays.

Greek schools

Ancient Greek schools were very small, and consisted of only boys between the ages of 7 and 14 from wealthy families. They learned many skills such as simple math, reading and writing poetry, sports and fighting, and job trades.

Famous Greeks

Archimedes (287-212 B.C.)

Mathematician and philosopher who found a way of measuring water by placing an object in it and seeing how far it rose (hydrostatics). He jumped out of the bath and shouted 'Eureka!' meaning 'I found it!'



Alexander the Great (356-332 B.C.)

King of Macedonia who conquered Greece, Persia, Egypt, and the Indus Valley, extending the empire as far as India.

Hippocrates (460-370 B.C.)

A famous doctor known as the 'father of Western medicine'. Doctors today still take the 'Hippocratic Oath' promising to be good at their job and do their best for patients.

Pericles (494-429 B.C.)

Athenian general who led Athens during the war with Sparta. He made sure that the poor as well as the rich citizens could take part in government and valued art and education.

We know much about the Ancient Greeks from objects which have survived for thousands of years. Archaeologists have dug up Ancient Greek artefacts and buildings and marine archaeologists have found wrecks of Ancient Greek ships and their cargoes.

Ancient Greece is remembered for developing democracy, inventing Western philosophy, realistic art, developing theatre like comedy and tragedy, the Olympic Games, and many maths ideas.

Government, Democracy and Slavery

Men were classed as the only citizens and they could democratically vote. Women and slaves were not allowed. A jury of 500 citizens acted as jury and decided if anyone was guilty of law-breaking (punishments included death). They could also vote on who they disliked and could get others banished from their city.

Ancient Greek Architecture

The Ancient Greeks had a unique style of architecture that is still copied today in government buildings and major monuments throughout the world. Greek architecture is known for tall columns, intricate detail, symmetry, harmony, and balance. The Greeks built all sorts of buildings.



DORIC



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CORINTHIAN

