

YEAR 5 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER—ANCIENT GREECE

Key vocabulary

Acropolis	The Acropolis was a large rocky area high above Athens containing important buildings such as the Parthenon . Built in the fifth century BC , following the victory against the Persians and the establishment of democracy.
Agora	Busy central area, where people came together to meet and trade, like a marketplace
City state	A city that became powerful and formed its own state with its own government
Democracy	Rule by the people
Helot	Spartan worker owned by the state
Hoplite	Heavily armed Athenian foot soldier
Ostrakon	Piece of broken pottery on which was written the name of a person to be sent out of the country. We use the word ostracism today to describe someone who has been rejected.
Parthenon	Temple in Athens, on the Acropolis, built for the goddess Athena in the 5 th century
Polis	Greek city state

Democracy

Around 508 BC, **democracy** was introduced to **ancient** Athens. Listening to the opinions of other people and debating issues was an important part of this system. After debating issues, the **ancient** Athenians would vote. At that time, the only people allowed to take part in **democracy** were adult males who were citizens of Athens.

Minoan civilization

The Trojan wars 1190BC

Golden Age of Athens – 5th – 6th Centuries BC

Wars between Athens and Sparta

Alexander the Great

Story of Theseus and the Minotaur



First Olympic games 776BC



Battle of Marathon 490BC

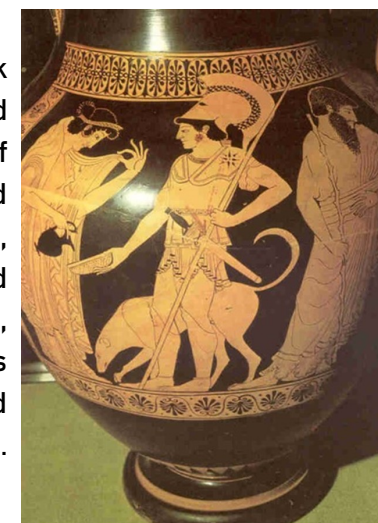


Building of the Parthenon 432BC



The Olympics began in Ancient Greece in 776BC. It restarted in modern society in 1896.

Many Ancient Greek vases have been found by archaeologists, of varying size and shape. On the vases, you often find depictions of stories, legends, gender roles and gods and goddesses.



Ancient Greece was made up of city-states known as a Polis. Athens was the most important one with the most power especially from the 5th Century BC. We will find out why.

Also, religion was central to an Ancient Greek's life. They believed their gods could change the fates of their lives so spent much time worshipping them through rituals and in key events such as the Olympics.



A α	B β	Γ γ	Δ δ	E ε	Z ζ
alpha	beta	gamma	delta	epsilon	zeta
H η	Θ θ	I ι	K κ	Λ λ	M μ
eta	theta	iota	kappa	lambda	mu
N ν	Ξ ξ	Ο ο	Π π	Ρ ρ	Σ σ/ς
nu	xi	omicron	pi	rho	sigma
T τ	Υ υ	Φ φ	Χ χ	Ψ ψ	Ω ω
tau	upsilon	phi	chi	psi	omega

Ancient Greece



How does the Ancient Greek Society fit into what I already know and how do we know so much about it?

The answer is on the pot! What can we learn about Ancient Greece from Athens?

Did women really always stay at home?

Why was Athens able to move from second-rate polis to the most powerful city in Greece?

Where would you have rather lived: Athens or Sparta?

What legacy and impact has Ancient Greece left with us and other societies over time?

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