

Ancient Greece

Lostwithiel Primary School

Year 4/5

History Knowledge Organiser

Stone Age

(From
350,000
BC)

Year 3

Ancient

Egypt

(3100BC—
395BC)

Year 3

Maya

Civilisation

(2000BC—
1500AD)

Year 4/5

Ancient

Greece

(776BC—
146BC)

Year 4/5

Ancient

Rome

(800BC—
500AD)

Year 4/5

Anglo-

Saxons

(450AD—
1066AD)

Year 4/5

Christopher

Columbus

born (1451)

Year 2

Tudor

Period

(1485—
1603)

Year 1

Great Fire

of London

(1666)

Year 1



Although it began nearly 4000 year ago, the Greek empire was most powerful between 776BC and 146BC. It spread over Europe as far as France in the East.

Key vocabulary

Acropolis

A fortress built on a hill

Assembly

A group of people gathered together in one place for a common purpose

Democracy

Government by leaders elected by the people

Oligarchy

A small group of people having control over a country or organisation

Olympics

A series of athletic competitions between representatives of city states

Titans

Any of the older gods who preceded the Olympians and were the children of Uranus (Heaven) and Gaia (Earth)

Tyrant

A ruler who seized absolute power without legal right

Civilisation

A society or culture at a particular time in history

Key learning

Ancient Greece was not one country with one ruler, but made up of many small city states (in Greek: polis). These were ruled in different ways (E.g. democracy and monarchy)

The city states often fought but came together when they faced an external threat. An example of this is The Battle of Marathon—the first Persian invasion of Greece.

The Ancient Greeks believed in many different gods and goddesses. They believed that these gods and goddesses controlled everything in their lives and the environment. It was important to please the gods; happy gods helped you, but unhappy gods punished you.

Men and women were not equal in Ancient Greece. Only men were full citizens and could make important decisions. The extent of this depended on which city state you lived in.

Significant individuals:

- Socrates
- Plato
- Aristotle
- Alexander the great
- Hippocrates
- Archimedes

Legacy:

- Architecture
- Theatre
- Democracy
- Philosophy
- Olympics
- Astronomy

Key historical skills:

- Continue to develop chronologically secure knowledge of history
- Establish clear narratives within and across periods studied
- Note connections, contrasts and trends over time
- Regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions

Cross-curricular links:

- Art—Greek sculpture
- DT—Marble mazes
- Science—Geocentric and heliocentric history

Timeline of significant events:

776BC	650BC	508BC	500BC	490BC	388BC	336BC	146BC
The first Olympic games are held	The tyrant Kypselos takes over Corinth	Male citizens of Athens are allowed to vote	The classical period starts	The battle of Marathon	King Phillip II takes control of Greece	Alexander the Great takes control of Greece	Greece falls under the Roman Empire

Stone Age (From 350,000 BC) Year 3	Ancient Egypt (3100BC— 395BC) Year 3	Maya Civilisation (2000BC— 1500AD) Year 4/5	Ancient Greece (776BC— 146BC) Year 4/5	Ancient Rome (800BC— 500AD) Year 4/5	Anglo- Saxons (450AD— 1066AD) Year 4/5	Christopher Columbus born (1451) Year 2	Tudor Period (1485— 1603) Year 1	Great Fire of London (1666) Year 1

The Greek empire was most powerful between 200BC and 146BC. It spread over Europe as far as France in the East.