

Key Vocabulary

Democracy: a system of government, where the population gets to vote for representatives that will represent their area

Parthenon: A former temple that was dedicated to the Goddess Athena.

Architecture: the art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.

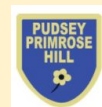
Mount Olympus: The home of the Greek Gods, on Mytikas peak.

Minotaur: A creature who was half man, half bull. It lived in a labyrinth and was eventually beaten by Theseus.

Acropolis: A fortified part of an ancient Greek city, typically built on a hill.



Ancient Greece Year 6 knowledge organiser



Essential Learning

- Greece was divided into city-states (polis) that each had their own laws and way of life, but that all spoke the same language. Two of the most well-known city states are **Athens** and **Sparta**.
- In Athens, Greek styles of art, architecture, philosophy and theatre were developed - these helped shaped our modern society along with science, language and maths.
- The Ancient Greeks created democracy.
- Athens had a **democratic** government – this means that the people who lived there made decisions by voting, like we do in Britain.
- In Sparta, life was very different; all that was important was being able to defend Sparta in battle. In addition, they were led by two kings.
- The first Olympic games were held in 776 in the city-state Olympia.
- Religion was very important in Ancient Greece. They were **polytheists** - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives, such as a god of the sea and a goddess of wisdom.
- The role of women in Ancient Greece varied throughout the different city states. Some women and girls did not go out, could not vote or play an important role in society where as in other states women had more freedom..

Timeline

776 BC: The first Olympic games take place.

570 BC: Pythagoras is born. He made major breakthroughs in science and maths.

c. 450 BC: Athens becomes a powerful city and controls an **empire**.

336 BC: Alexander the Great is King and helps the Greek **empire** expand further.

c. 750 BC: Early Greek **culture** thrives. Homer writes The Iliad and The Odyssey.

508 BC: Democracy begins in Athens, giving greater power to the people.

432 BC: The **Parthenon**, the most famous building in Athens, is completed.

146 BC: Rome conquers Greece, making it part of the Roman **Empire**.