



ELSLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL
HISTORY
KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Studying the Ancient Greeks'
society and influence
on the world

YEAR 5 AUT 2
BIG QUESTION:

'What is the influence of the Ancient Greeks on today's world?'

HISTORICAL
TIMELINE

12000 BC	3100BC	2200 BC	800BC	700 BC	30BC	27BC	0	410	800	1000	2000	2020
Stone Age	Ancient Egyptians	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Ancient Greeks	Romans take control of Greece	Roman empire	2,020 years ago	Anglo Saxons	Viking Invasion	1,020 years ago	20 years ago	Present Day

Map of Ancient Greece

Greece's position next to the sea (there are over 1400 islands) meant Ancient Greeks were a seafaring people. Trade between the islands led to the creation of 'city-states' (polis). Each city-state was ruled by a powerful city, led by a ruler or (later) government. Greece is a warm country, but winds from the Mediterranean, and rains from the north, kept temperatures livable and created fertile farming conditions.

Places, People and Daily Life

The Acropolis		The Acropolis of Athens is the best known acropolis in Greece – an acropolis is a settlement built on high ground. It was built during the rules of Pericles, a golden age for Athens, as a monument to the city's greatness.		Aristotle		Aristotle was a philosopher and scientist. At the age of 17, he travelled to Athens to attend Plato's university. He began to dissect animals to learn more about their anatomy.
The Parthenon		The Parthenon is a temple in the middle of the Acropolis in Athens. It was a temple to Athena, the goddess of wisdom, and originally had a statue to her. It has now stood for nearly 2500 years, a superb architectural achievement!		Alexander the Great		Alexander the Great gained a strong and united Greece when he became King. He used his military genius to then win battle after battle, conquering eastern Europe and Egypt.
Mount Olympus		Mount Olympus is the highest mountain in Greece. It was believed in Ancient Greek times that when things needed to be decided in the mystical world, the 12 main Gods would gather at Mount Olympus, and that many lived there.		Greek Homes		Ancient Greek homes were built around a courtyard, which was the centre of activity. Around the courtyard were the rooms of the house, including work rooms and bedrooms.
Knossos Palace		Knossos Palace is positioned in what was the capital of Minoan Crete. It is the site of a beautiful and expansive palace, which is supposed to be the same location as the fabled labyrinth in which the minotaur dwells!		Childhood		When a child was born, a father could decide whether to keep or abandon the child. At age seven, the child could start school, learning maths, reading, and writing.
Socrates		Socrates was a famous philosopher, who taught others to question things. This led to his downfall, as he questioned the Gods and was arrested for influencing the young.		Food		The Ancient Greeks mostly ate bread dipped in wine, cheeses, fish, olives, and vegetables. Meat was eaten on rare occasions, such as festivals. Watered down wine was the main drink.
Plato		Plato, a philosopher, was a student of Socrates. After Socrates' death, Plato founded the first university, called the Academy. He believed a philosopher's job was to seek the truth.		Clothes		The Ancient Greeks wore a tunic called a 'chiton' – worn by both men and women. These were fastened together at different places, and a belt was also normally worn at the waist. Chitons came in many sizes and colours.

Vocabulary

acropolis	the citadel of an ancient Greek city
archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
architecture	the art of planning, designing and constructing buildings
citadel	a strong building in or near a city, where people could shelter for safety
civilisation	a human society with its own social organisation and culture .
climate	the general weather conditions that are typical of it.
continent	a very large area of land that consists of many countries . Europe is a continent .
culture	activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation
deities	a god or goddess
democracy	a fair political system where all adults vote for an elected government. This government then makes decisions on how to run the country.
human features	features of land that have been impacted by human activity
empire	a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country
fertile	rich in nutrients to support the growth of many plants
merchant	a person who buys or sells goods in large quantities
mythology	a group of myths, especially all the myths from a particular country, religion, or culture .
philosophy	the study or creation of theories about basic things such as the nature of existence, knowledge, and thought, or about how people should live
physical features	natural features of land
polis	an ancient Greek city-state
polytheists	the worship of or belief in more than one god
seafaring	working as a sailor or travelling regularly on the sea
society	people in general, thought of as a large organized group
trade	the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services
urban	belonging to, or relating to, a town or city
warfare	the activity of fighting a war

Gods and Goddesses **Mythical Figures** **Recommended websites**

ZEUS / JUPITER
GOD OF THE SKY

HADIS / PLUTO
GOD OF DEATH

POSEIDON / NEPTUNE
GOD OF THE SEA

CERES / DEMETER
GODDESS OF AGRICULTURE

PROMETHEUS

PANDORA

ICARUS

ACHILLES AND TROY INVASION

HERMES / MERCURY
MESSENGER OF GODS

APHRODITE / VENUS
GODDESS OF LOVE AND BEAUTY

ARES / MARS
GOD OF WAR

DIONYSUS / BACCHUS
GOD OF THE WINE

ORPHEUS

DAPHNE

ARTEMIS / DIANA
GODDESS OF THE HUNT

HEPHAESTUS / VULCAN
GOD OF THE BLACKSMITH

ATHENA / MINERVA
GODDESS OF WISDOM

EROS / CUPID
GOD OF LOVE AND DESIRE

HERCULES AND THE HYDRA

ATLAS

ULYSSES

APOLLO / PHOENIX
GOD OF SUN

PERSEPHONE / PROSERPINA
QUEEN OF THE UNDERWORLD

HEBA / JUNO
GODDESS OF MARRIAGE

THE MINOTAUR

PERSEUS AND MEDUSA

KING MIDAS

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z87tn39>

<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/greece/athens.htm>

Facts On Greek Warriors

- Ancient Greek warriors were called hoplites, named after their shield, the hoplon.
- Warriors carried long spears, called doru.
- Warriors also carried short swords, called xiphos, as a secondary weapon.
- Warrior armor, shields and weapons were passed down through generations.
- Greek warriors fought in phalanx-like tactical formation consisting of heavily armed soldiers standing shoulder to shoulder.
- Ancient Greek warriors were citizen soldiers, except for the professional army of Sparta.

