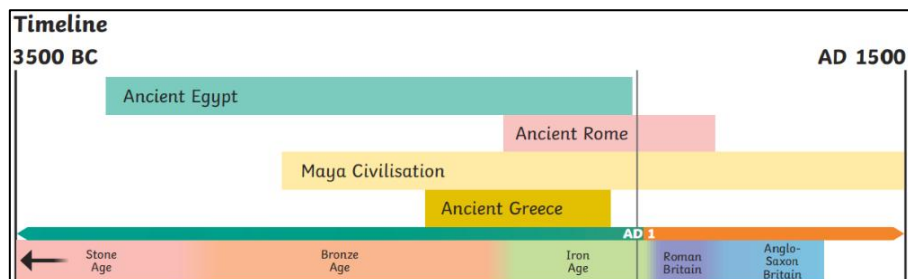


Y4 History Knowledge Organiser - The Ancient Greeks



KEY VOCABULARY

ancient	Something from a very long time ago.
civilisation	A human society with clear rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered to be important.
city states	Small areas that Ancient Greece was divided into, each with their own government, laws and army. The most important were Athens and Sparta.
empire	A group of countries or states that are ruled by one ruler or country.
legacies	Things that exist after someone dies or after a civilisation ends.
democracy	A system where the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way it is run.
myth	A story from ancient times about something that happened long ago that some people believed to be true or which was used to explain an event.
Athenian	A person from the city state of Athens where many people were rich, educated and like the arts.
Spartan	A person from the city state of Sparta whose citizens were trained to be warriors.
hoplite	A foot soldier in the army of Ancient Greece who fought with a spear and shield.
trireme	A Greek warship with three rows of oars and a battering ram at the front that could sink other ships.

776 BC The first Olympic Games	508 BC Athenians introduce democracy	500 BC The 'Classic Period' starts	490 BC The Battle of Marathon
The Olympics were originally (and are now) held every 4 years and lasted 5 days but now last for several weeks. Men and women had separate games to honour their gods and goddesses which were held in different years in Ancient Greece. Now all athletes compete at the same time to see who is the best at each sport. We also have the Paralympics for disabled athletes.	Democracy began in Athens. Any male Athenian who wasn't a slave could go to the assembly and decisions were made by voting. There were 500 men chosen randomly each year who met daily to decide what would the next assembly would discuss. There was also a jury of 500 men over the age of 30 who were chosen each day to deal with crimes.	Greek pottery and statues show different aspects of daily life including soldiers, ships, religion and rulers.	A battle which took place in Marathon when King Darius of Persia tried to take over Greece with his powerful army. The Athenians sent a runner called Pheidippides around 26 miles to get help from the Spartans but in the end the Athenians had to fight alone. The Athenians won the battle.

432 BC The Parthenon temple is built	336 BC Alexander the Great becomes king	146 BC Greece falls under the rule of the Roman Empire
Remains of buildings such as temples and theatres still exist and can also tell us about life in Ancient Greece.	King of Macedonia who conquered and united the Greek city states and then invaded other countries to build an empire. He is considered one of the best military leaders in history.	In the end, Greece was defeated by the Romans. We still have legacies today which came from Ancient Greece: armies and navies, government and democracy, an alphabet with some of the same letters, many words from Ancient Greece have become part of our own language and we still hold the Olympic Games.