

Pye Bank CE Primary DSAT Knowledge Organiser

YEAR 5

ANCIENT GREECE

HISTORY

KEY VOCABULARY

Tyrant: A cruel and all powerful ruler who often seized power.

Myth: A traditional story

Citadel: a strong building in or near a city, where people could shelter for safety

Democracy: From the Greek words *demos- people and Kratos- rule* - a fair political system where all adults vote for an elected government.

Empire: a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country

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

Society: people in general, thought of as a large organized group

Trade: the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services

Civilisation: a human society with its own social organisation and culture.

Religion was very important in Ancient Greece. The Greeks believed everything was controlled by the Gods or Goddesses.

The Greeks told many stories about things that the gods did – this is called mythology. Some of the most famous myths were Theseus and the Minotaur, Perseus and Medusa, The 12 Labours of Hercules, Icarus and Daedalus, Pandora's Box and King Midas and the Golden Touch.

Zeus	King of the Gods
Hera	Goddess of Marriage
Poseidon	God of the Sea
Hades	God of the Underworld
Athena	Goddess of Wisdom
Aphrodite	Goddess of Love
Ares	God of War
Hermes	Son of Zeus

The Battle of Thermopylae

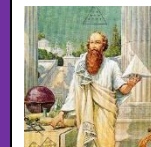
The Battle of Thermopylae (during the Persian War)

The Greeks put together a small force, led by the Spartan King Leonidas I and 300 Spartans. They decided to meet the Persians at a narrow pass in the mountains called Thermopylae. The Greeks held off the Persians killing thousands, until the Persians found a way around the mountains and got behind the Greeks. King Leonidas told most of his troops to flee, but stayed behind with a small force including his 300 Spartans in order to allow the rest of the Greek army to escape. The Spartans fought to the death, killing as many Persians as they could.

STICKY KNOWLEDGE

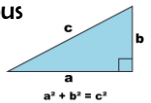
1. Greece is a country in Europe. The Ancient Greek Empire was very large, and included the modern European countries of Turkey and Bulgaria.
2. Ancient Greek civilization has three distinct time periods: Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic.
3. The first Olympic games were held in 776 BCE in Olympia, hence the name Olympics.
4. The Greeks invented many things that are still used in society today, for example, the alphabet, some words, democracy and Olympic games.
5. The two most powerful Greek cities were Sparta and Athens. Athens was a democracy and Sparta was ruled by the military. They were often at war.
6. The Ancient Greeks believed in many gods, one of the most famous is Zeus, King of the Gods.

IMPORTANT PEOPLE

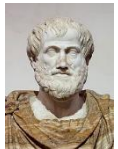


Pythagoras was a famous Greek philosopher.

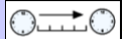
Today, his maths theories about right angled triangles is still used and taught in schools today.



Aristotle was Greek philosopher during the Classical period.



Archimedes was a Greek mathematician during the Hellenistic Period. He was killed by a Roman soldier.



Time Line: A timeline shows when things happened over a period of time.

Archaic Period (800BCE – 480BCE)

Classical Period (480 BCE – 323 BCE)

Hellenistic Period (323 BCE – 146 BCE)

