



Knowledge Organiser: Ancient Greece

Greece differ to today?

Assessment question: How does the role of women/men/children in Ancient Greece differ to today?

Key vocabulary	
civilisation	The people, culture and way of life of a certain area.
Trade	Buying and selling things is called trade. Trade is an important way for countries to make money and has been happening across the world for hundreds of years.
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
	
Philosophy	The study of ideas of right and wrong, the value of things and knowledge.
Polis (city-state)	A small area that ancient Greece was divided into which had its own government, laws and army.
Sparta	People from Sparta studied war and the Spartans were widely considered to have the strongest army. Sparta was ruled by two kings of equal power.
	
Athens	Athens was a city state. It was the birthplace of democracy and was known for theatre, arts and literature.
	

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.



Time periods of Ancient Greece

Archaic 800-500BC	Classical (500-323 BC) (This is the period we will be looking at the most in this topic!)	Hellenistic 323-146 BC	Roman 146 BC -330 AD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homer writes the epic poems the Iliad and the Odyssey The first Olympic games are held in honour of Zeus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Birth of democracy in Athens (voting). There is a lot of interest in the arts, building temples, philosophy, medicine and mathematics. Wars between different Greek city states such as Sparta Vs Athens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alexander the Great takes over rule of Greece, aged 20, after the death of his father king Philip II. He unites the Greek city states and invades the Persian empire (covering large parts of Asia) creating a huge empire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rome conquers the Corinthians at the Battle of Corinth and Greece falls under the rule of the Roman Empire.