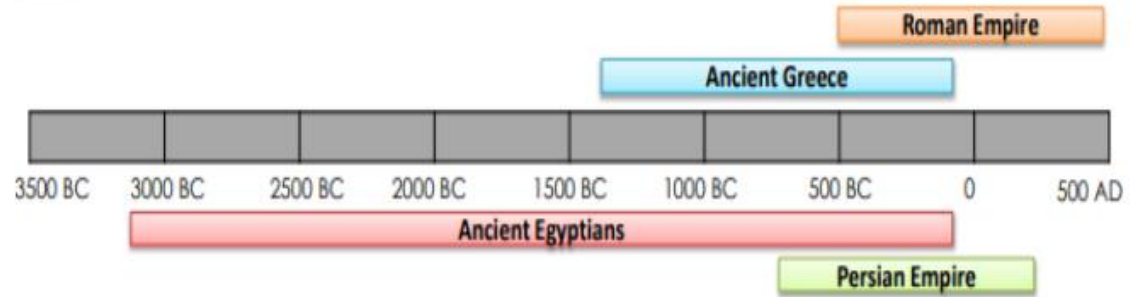


Frogwell School History knowledge Organiser
Year 6 Term 4: What did the Ancient Greeks do for us?

The Ancient Greeks



Alexander the Great



Modern Europe



Key vocabulary	
archaeology	The study of history.
assembly	A group of citizens who turned up to vote.
citizen	An inhabitant of a town or city.
city-states	A small area that Ancient Greece was divided into – had its own government, laws and army.
civilization	The people, culture and way of life of a certain area.
conquered	A place or people been overcome and taken control of by military force.
democracy	A fair political system where adults vote for an elected government who then make decisions on how to run the country.
empire	A group of countries ruled over by one ruler.
festivals	A religious celebration - in Ancient Greece.
legacy	Something handed down to another generation.
Parthenon	An ancient temple and part of the Acropolis.
Persian	People from the area of Persia.
philosopher	Someone who studies the idea of right and wrong, the value of things and knowledge.
Spartans	Tough warriors living in the Greek city of Sparta
temple/shrine	A building dedicated to the worship of a god or goddess.
timeline	A graphical representation of a period of time.

Ancient Greeks lived over 3000 years ago. Their **civilisations** followed a Dark Age in Greece, which is thought to have ended in 800 B.C. For the most part, Ancient Greece was divided into several small **city-states**, each with their own laws, customs, and rulers. However, in the 300s B.C., these small city-states were forced to unite under one ruler: Alexander the Great. He was the founder of the Ancient Greek Empire, which stretched into Europe, Egypt, and South-West Asia.

Time Periods of Ancient Greece

Minoan & Mycenaean Ages 2200BC - 1100BC	Dark Ages 1100BC - 800 BC	Archaic Period 800BC - 480BC	Classical Period 480BC - 323BC	Hellenistic Period 323BC - 146BC
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2200BC - 1450BC

The first Minoan civilisation developed on the island of Crete.



1400BC - 1100BC

The Mycenaeans lived on the Greek mainland. They spoke the Greek language and traded goods with nearby countries.



1100BC - 800BC

This period is called the 'Dark Ages' because historians do not have many clues about what happened during that time.



776BC

The first Olympic Games were held as a festival for the Ancient Greek god Zeus.



490BC

The Battle of Marathon is won by fighters from the city-state of Athens who defeat invaders from the Persian Empire.



470BC - 322BC

Three of the most famous philosophers of all time (Socrates, Plato and Aristotle) studied and taught in Ancient Greece.



336BC - 323BC

Alexander the Great becomes king and powerfully expands the Greek empire as far as Egypt and India.



323-146BC

The Hellenistic period is sometime called 'The Age of Science' because Greek scientists, mathematicians and astronomers made great advancements.



146BC

Greece comes under the control of the Roman Empire after the Battle of Corinth.



Legacies

Legacy 1: Democracy



The Ancient Greek civilisation was the first to have a democracy, allowing people to vote to say how their city was run.

Legacy 2: Olympic Games



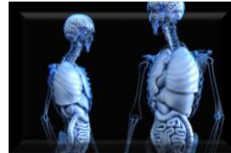
The first ever Olympic Games were held in Ancient Greece. Now, the Olympics are held every four years with many countries from around the globe.

Legacy 3: Alphabet & Language



The Ancient Greek alphabet has directly influenced our own alphabet. Many words in our language, as well as grammar rules, come from Ancient Greece.

Legacy 4: Science & Medicine



The Ancient Greeks introduced lots of scientific ideas that shaped the way we think about the world today. They learned about how the human body works, developed medicines and discovered the way the sun and planets move.

Legacy 5: Theatre



The Greeks were well-known for writing and performing plays. They created comedies (funny plays) and tragedies (sad plays). We still enjoy some of these today and their plots and characters have inspired many of the TV shows and movies we watch.

Legacy 6: Maths



The Ancient Greeks heavily influenced mathematics, too. They changed the way mathematicians demonstrate proof and they invented ways of calculating angles in shapes. Their ideas are really important in modern science and engineering, and even form the basis of the way internet algorithms now work!