

KEY LEARNING

DEMOCRACY

Ancient Greece was an ancient civilisation which had a large influence on the western world.

Ancient Greece was not a single country, rather it was made up of city states that governed themselves.

These city-states (polis) each had their own laws and way of life, but that all spoke the same language. Two of the most well-known city states are **Athens** and **Sparta**.

Athens had a **democratic** government – this means that the people who lived there made decisions by voting, like we do in Britain.

In Athens, Greek styles of art, architecture, philosophy and theatre were developed - these helped shaped our modern society along with science, language and maths.

In Sparta, life was very different; all that was important was being able to defend Sparta in **battle**.






HISTORY KNOWLEDGE MAT



Ancient Greece



IMPORTANT FIGURES

Socrates	Philosopher who influenced thinking	
Archimedes	Mathematician and philosopher	
Metrodora	Doctor who focused on women	
Alexander the Great	King of Macedonia who conquered Greece.	
Hippocrates	Doctor—the 'Father of Medicine'	

KEY LEARNING

RELIGION

Religion was very important in ancient Greece.

They were **polytheists** - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives, such as a god of the sea and a goddess of wisdom.

Temples were built in their honour and they featured heavily in the stories of Greek mythology.

CITIES

A **polis** consisted of an urban centre, often fortified and with a sacred centre built on a natural acropolis (citadel) or harbour.

SPORT









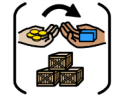
The first **Olympic** games were held in 776 in the city-state Olympia.

Athletes competing against each other. Began in Olympia and included religious festivals in honour of Zeus, King of the Gods.



VOCABULARY

archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains	
architecture	the art of planning, designing and constructing buildings	
acropolis	the citadel of an ancient Greek city	
amphitheatre	Outdoor theatre with seats on all sides where singing, dancing and even sacrificing took place.	
citadel	a strong building in or near a city, where people could shelter for safety	
civilisation	a human society with its own society and culture.	
culture	activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation	
deity	a god or goddess	
democracy	rule by the people	

empire	a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country	
invasion	to try and take over a place by force	
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. 'love of wisdom'	
polis	an ancient Greek city-state	
polytheists	the worship of or belief in more than one god	
society	people in general, thought of as a large organized group	
trade	the action of buying and selling goods and services	

TIMELINE

3000 B.C.	800 B.C.	770 B.C.	776 B.C.	600 B.C.	500 B.C.	447-438 BCE	334—323 B.C.	146 B.C.
Minoan Civilization begins on Crete	Greeks set sail to set up colonies	First Greek alphabet created	First Olympic Games	First Greek coins are used	Democracy used in Athens	Parthenon is built in Athens	Alexander the Great conquers	Greece becomes part of the Roman Empire

WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 3 - Kingdom of Benin and The Shang Dynasty

WHAT COMES NEXT

Year 4— Roman Empire in Britain