



# Ancient Greece

## KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



**What did they believe in?**

The Ancient Greeks worshiped a variety of gods and goddesses including Zeus, Athena and Apollo. Myths and rituals played a significant role in their daily life.

**Government**

City-states had different forms of government. Athens is known for developing democracy, while Sparta was known for its military.

**Art and Architecture**

The Greeks produced significant advancements in art, especially in their sculptures and architecture.

**Government**

The impact of Ancient Greece influenced Western culture in governance, philosophy, art and literature. Their ideas continue to today.

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY	
<b>Athens</b>	A city-state in ancient Greece known for its advances democracy, philosophy, arts and cultures.
<b>Democracy</b>	A form of government in which power is held by the people who can vote.
<b>Legacy</b>	Something handed down from the past, such as cultural achievements, traditions or historical impact which continues to influence future generation.
<b>Sparta</b>	A city-state in ancient Greece, known for its strong military culture and disciplined society.
<b>Era</b>	A distinct period of history characterised by particular events, developments or features.
<b>Architecture</b>	The art and science of designing and constructing buildings. Ancient Greek architecture, such as temples and theatres, is known for its columns.
<b>Decade</b>	A period of ten years.
<b>Philosophers</b>	A person who seeks wisdom and knowledge by exploring questions about life, reality, and human nature.
<b>Continuity</b>	The consistent existence or operation of something over time, without major interruptions or changes.



**Who Were the Ancient Greeks?**

Ancient Greek was a civilization, who lived between 1200 BC and 323 BC, made up of city-states and other territories in the north-eastern Mediterranean. The two most powerful states were Athens and Sparta.

**MAKING LINKS TO PREVIOUS LEARNING.**  
What should we already know?

- Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally (for example, the Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries)
- Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.

**MAKING LINKS TO NEW LEARNING.**  
What will we know?

- A study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world.
- To understand chronology: timeline of events, building and how much we now know 4000 years on.
- To explain the role of Greek Gods and ancient beliefs.
- To investigate and interpret the past: comparing Governing bodies of Sparta and Athens.
- Historical enquiry: To study the influence of art within architecture.