



Key Vocabulary

Word	Meaning
Democracy	A system of government where the people choose their rulers by voting for them.
Empire	An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch.
Athens	Largest city state in Greece. It was the birth place of democracy. Also known for theatre, arts and literature.
City-States	A major city and the surrounding areas. Each city-state had its own rule and government.
Sparta	A city-state where people studied war. It was considered to have the strongest army.
The Ekklesia	The main assembly of citizens who met 40 times a year to make laws and decisions.
The Boule	A randomly selected group of 500 male Athenians who served for 1 year. They met daily and made lots of decisions.
The Dikasteria	A group of 500 jurors who dealt with crimes. There were no rules or police so they decided what would be tried, and what the sentences would be.
Metic	A metic was a foreign resident of Athens, one who did not have citizen rights in their Greek city-state of residence.
Parthenon	A former temple on the Athenian Acropolis, Greece, dedicated to the goddess Athena, whom the people of Athens considered their patron.
Propaganda	Often inaccurate information, published or broadcast by a political organisation in order to influence people.

Society

Ancient Greece was not one single nation, but a group of hundreds of **city-states**.

- Some cities were small, some much larger, like **Athens** and **Sparta**.
- City-states were often at war with each other.
- They developed different forms of government. The Athenians invented **democracy** – a system that allows citizens to vote on important matters. However, women, children and slaves were not allowed to vote.

Sports

The first Olympic games were staged in 776BC. Men from all over Greece took part. We know about the events that were included from statues that were made at the time. Events included a distance race, a race in armour, wrestling, boxing, horse racing and chariot racing.

Settlements

The **Parthenon**, in Athens, is a temple to the goddess Athena and one of the most significant pieces of architecture from ancient times. Built on a hill called the Acropolis between 447 and 432 BCE, the Parthenon was a symbol of the power and wealth of Athens. It has influenced architects, designers and artists to this day. The temple was filled with sculptures, statues, carvings and friezes, which tell stories from Greek mythology and of life at that time.



A reconstruction of what the Parthenon would have looked like.



Athens vs. Sparta

Sparta

Strongest military
Athletic
Physically fit
Trained boys to be warriors
Oligarchy

Athens

Largest City
Rich
Democracy
Education for boys
Strong navy

City-States
Political Power
Slaves
Religion

Periods of Ancient Greece

Archaic Period 750-500BC	The lives of people in Greece changed drastically. Writing was reintroduced, the Olympic Games were founded and the Greeks began to colonise areas outside of the Greek mainland.
Classical Period 500-336BC	This began with the Greek defeat of the Persians. Democracy was refined under the leadership of Pericles and the Parthenon was built.
Hellenistic Period 336-146BC	This began with the crowning of Alexander the Great as ruler of the Greek Empire. It was a time of learning with advancement in maths and literature, and saw many people begin to travel and trade.

Role of Women

Athens – Women in Athens, and in Ancient Greece more generally, were not treated equally. They were not allowed to vote, own property or inherit money. Marriage was usually arranged by the father, and took place at a young age (between 13 and 14 years old).

Sparta – Women in Sparta underwent training to ensure that they were strong and fit. While they had to marry, this did not happen until they had completed their physical training at the age of 18. They were given much more freedom than other Greek women.

Extend Your Learning:

- 1) Watch the Trojan War clips on the BBC Teach website:
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/history-ks2-ancient-greece-the-trojan-war-troy/zhbdd6f>
- 2) Research the ancient Greek Gods. Then create your own Greek God. Make a poster that is eye-catching and full of facts and key points. Think of a symbol for your God.
(Scroll down to resources and explore)
- 3) Visit the British Museum or take the virtual tour):
<https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/galleries/greece-athens>
- 4) Choose an ancient Greek myth and turn it into a comic strip.
- 5) Watch the BBC Bitesize Ancient Greece Learner Guides:
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z87tn39>



Knowledge Organiser Revision Schedule

Here is the revision schedule for this half term's knowledge organiser. Please help your child to learn the specified section each week.

Week	Knowledge Organiser Section to Learn
Week 1 – 19/9/22	Key Vocabulary
Week 2 – 3/10/22	Periods of Ancient Greece
Week 3 – 17/10/22	Society & Sports
Week 4 – 31/10/22	Settlements
Week 5 – 14/11/22	Role of Women
Week 6 – 28/11/22	Athens/Sparta