



Ancient Greeks KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER




ESSENTIAL ANCIENT GREEKS NAME VOCABULARY	
empire	A group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch
marathon	A long-lasting or difficult task or activity
Olympics	A sports competition held once every four years
democracy	A system of government where citizens can vote for representatives
architecture	Designing or constructing buildings
government	The group of people with the authority to govern a country or state
philosophy	The study of knowledge, reality and existence
sculpture	The art of making a 3D form by carving, casting or other shaping
hoplite	A heavily armed foot soldier of ancient Greece
Mt. Olympus	A mountain in northern Greece
amphitheatre	An open circular building with a central space surrounded by tiers of seats
conquered	Gaining or acquiring by force
military	The armed forces of a country
Europe	A continent in the northern hemisphere
ancient	Belonging to the very distant past

776 BC	508 BC	500 BC	472 BC	460 BC	432 BC	338 BC	338 BC	146 BC
The first Olympic games are held.	Male citizens of Athens are given the change to vote.	The 'Classical Period' begins.	Greek theatres become popular in Athens.	Hippocrates (known as the father of modern medicine) is born in Kos.	The Parthenon is finished in Athens.	King Philip II of Macedonia takes control of Greece.	Alexander the Great takes over the rule of Greece.	Greece falls under the rule of the Roman Empire.

Architecture


The Greeks have influenced architecture greatly. There are many striking buildings still existing in Greece and evidence of Greek architecture can be seen around the world today.



The most common example of this is Greek columns.


Geography of Greece

Greece is very mountainous, particularly the northern mainland region. Mount Olympus is the tallest at 2,917 m high. Greece is made up of many islands in the Aegean, Ionian and Mediterranean seas.



Greece has a warm, sunny climate. Rainfall is heaviest in the mountains, and some islands receive very little rainfall.


Greek Philosophers

Pythagoras His theory about right-angle triangles is still used today!	Socrates He created a way of teaching by discussing problems, rather than giving answers.	
Hippocrates He believe doctors should do no harm. Doctors still take the Hippocratic oath.	Aristotle He developed ideas about how the world should be studied and created a classification system	Archimedes He invented the Archimedes screw- a device that could move water to higher levels.

Greek Arts

Sculpture is the main surviving type of Greek art. Greek sculptors were particularly concerned with the proportion of humans.

Greek theatre is still one of the most important and long-lasting theatrical influences in the world. Theatre was significant in ancient Greece as it was an important part of a festival honouring the god Dionysus.



MAKING LINKS TO PREVIOUS LEARNING GOLDEN VOCABULARY

Romans	Both countries conquered other areas.
Romans	The military of each country is responsible for their conquests.
Romans	Both countries are located in Europe .
Egyptians	Both civilisations are ancient .

Fun fact! In ancient Greece, women were not allowed to vote.

The Olympic Games

The Olympics originated in Ancient Greece. Back then, things were a bit different: they were held to celebrate Zeus; women were not allowed to compete; married women could not watch; the athletes competed naked; and they used to have chariot races!

