

Groovy Greeks Knowledge Organiser

Tregonning Y5/6 Autumn Term

What is the legacy of the Ancient Greeks?



- The ancient Greeks were people who lived from about 1200BC to 150BC
- The Trojan War was fought between the Greeks and the Trojans The first Olympic games took place in 776BC.
- The Ancient Greeks invented government, democracy, the Olympics and practised early medicine.
- Greek myths are well known stories which were made up in the past to explain natural events.
- Zeus was the most powerful of all the gods.
- Aphrodite was the goddess of love and beauty.
- Plato founded the first ever University and was the first to argue that women should receive the same education as men.
- Socrates was a famous philosopher who taught others to question things.
- Ancient Greece was made up of a few wealthy people, citizens and many slaves. Most lived in the countryside and only the wealthy lived in the city.
- The Romans invaded Greece in 146 BC

What Was Ancient Greece Famous For?

Ancient Greece is important historically because many things in culture today, especially in modern Europe, have been influenced by the ideas of the **ancient** Greek **civilisation**.

The sculptures, architecture, philosophy, arts, politics and the scientific and mathematical ideas of **ancient** Greece are just some of the things that have had a significant impact on culture today. These things can be referred to as '**legacies**' of **ancient** Greece.



Timeline

3000 B.C.	1200 B.C.	776 B.C.	770 B.C.	750 B.C.	600 B.C.	500 B.C.	431 B.C.	334 B.C.	146 B.C.
Minoan Civilization begins on Crete	The Trojan Wars	First Olympic Games	First Greek alphabet created	Greeks set sail to set up colonies	First Greek coins are used	Democracy used in Athens	The Peloponnesian Wars begin	Alexander the Great conquers	Greece becomes part of the Roman Empire

Key Vocabulary	
Tyrant	The ruler of a Greek city-state, a tyrant was like a king. Today the word tyrant is used to describe a ruler who rules unfairly or unjustly.
Titans	The Titans were the first Greek gods. They were overthrown by their children, the Olympians.
Sparta	A power Greek city-state and rival to Athens, Sparta's culture was based around warfare and preparing for battle.
Peloponnese	A large peninsula located in southern Greece. Many powerful Greek city-states were located here including Sparta, Argos, and Corinth.
Democracy	A form of government where citizens have a say in how they are ruled including choosing their leaders and deciding on laws.
City-state	A city-state consisted of a large city and the surrounding areas. Ancient Greece consisted of a number of independent city-states such as Athens, Thebes, and Sparta.
Assembly	In Athens the Assembly consisted of the group of citizens who showed up to vote.
Acropolis	An acropolis is a fortified citadel within a larger city. It is usually located on top of a hill and at the centre of the city. The most famous acropolis is the Acropolis of Athens.

The Olympic Games

- The first recorded Games was in 776 BC, in Olympia.
- The event was part of a festival to honour the Greek god, Zeus.
- Women were not allowed to compete in the Olympics. This was because **ancient** Greek women were not treated as equals to men and had fewer freedoms.
- Events included boxing, wrestling, running and chariot racing.
- Some of the evidence about the Games comes from paintings discovered on pottery.

