


Leamington Community Primary School - History Knowledge Organiser.

Year 3 – Ancient Greeks



What I should already know	What I will learn	Important words to help me. (vocabulary)	Timeline														
<p>That the past is understood by what things have been left behind</p> <p>I know that there were people that lived a long time who had an impact on our world today</p>	<p>Artefacts can tell us about how things were in the past.</p> <p>The Ancient Greeks were a civilization who dominated the Mediterranean thousands of years ago. Government, philosophy, science, mathematics, art, literature and sports were impacted by the Ancient Greeks.</p> 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Ancient</td> <td>Something which is very old and existed many years ago.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Civilization</td> <td>A society that is advanced, lives in cities and has government and language.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agriculture</td> <td>The raising of crops and farm animals - farming.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Greek</td> <td>Someone or something from Greece</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Ancient	Something which is very old and existed many years ago.	Civilization	A society that is advanced, lives in cities and has government and language.	Agriculture	The raising of crops and farm animals - farming.	Greek	Someone or something from Greece			<p>2500 BC (Bronze Age)</p> <p>1500 BC The Trojan War (facts and myths)</p> <p>Iron Age) Smelting of Iron</p> <p>Development of Polis as a form of government</p>				
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<p>Interesting Facts</p>	<p>During the time of the Ancient Greeks, Athens was the center of power. The city was named after the Greek goddess Athena. She was goddess of wisdom, war, and civilization. Her shrine, the Parthenon, sits on top of a hill in the centre of the city. The people of Athens were often at war with the people of Sparta. The Spartans didn't study philosophy, art, or theatre, they studied war. All Spartan men trained to become warriors from the day they were born.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Trade</td> <td>Exchanging with or buying and selling goods to someone else.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>City-States (Polis)</td> <td>Ancient Greek cities which had their own laws, governments and armies.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mythology</td> <td>A collection of ancient stories known as myths.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Invasion</td> <td>To attack and take over somewhere using an army.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Culture</td> <td>The language, art and ideas of a group of people</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Olympics</td> <td>A festival to honour Zeus where Greeks competed against each other.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Democracy</td> <td>A type of government where the people are able to vote.</td> </tr> </table>	Trade	Exchanging with or buying and selling goods to someone else.	City-States (Polis)	Ancient Greek cities which had their own laws, governments and armies.	Mythology	A collection of ancient stories known as myths.	Invasion	To attack and take over somewhere using an army.	Culture	The language, art and ideas of a group of people	Olympics	A festival to honour Zeus where Greeks competed against each other.	Democracy	A type of government where the people are able to vote.	<p>800 BC • Rise of Athens and Sparta</p> <p>776 BC • The first Olympic Games</p> <p>500 BC The Persian War</p> <p>338 BC • Philip II and Alexander the Great</p>
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<p>Just like children of today, children in ancient Greece loved to play with a variety of toys. Archaeologists have uncovered all sorts of toys at sites in Greece.</p> <p>The word Marathon for running a race comes from Ancient Greece.</p> <p>Did you know that the Ancient Greeks invented the first alarm clock?</p>	<p>Ancient Greece was not ruled by one single individual. By the classical age, it was separated into different city-states, each with its own ruler, systems and rules. Two of the biggest city-states were Athens and Sparta.</p>	