



IVINGTON CE PRIMARY AND PRE-SCHOOL KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Reaching together... stand firm in your faith, be courageous and strong - 1 Corinthians 16:13

SUBJECT: History	YEAR: A	TERM: Spring 1	YEAR GROUP: 5/6
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Ancient Greece

Previous Knowledge: Greece is a country in the **continent** of Europe, The climate of Greece is slightly different to that of the UK ,Information about the Egyptian **civilisation**, Some understanding of British **chronology**

Question/ lesson aims	Vocabulary	Sticky Knowledge	Can I...?
Who Were the Ancient Greeks?	acropolis archaeologist architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greece was divided in to city states (polis) that each had their own laws. Two of the most well-known states are Athens and Sparta. In Athens, Greek styles of art, architecture, philosophy and theatre were developed - these helped shape our modern society along with science, maths and language. Athens had a democratic government - this means that the people who lived there made decisions by voting (like we do in the UK). In Sparta, life was very different; all that was important was being able to defend Sparta in battle. The first Olympic games took place in 776BC in the city state Olympia. Religion was very important in Ancient Greece. They were polytheists - they believed in different Gods and Goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives. Such as the God of the sea and the Goddess of wisdom. Temples were built in their honour and they featured heavily in the stories of Greek Mythology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talk about when and where the ancient Greek period took place and about what daily life was like, using appropriate historical language; explain the effects that Alexander the Great's empire had on different people; use primary and secondary source to gather information about the ancient Greek period; consider the reliability of the historical sources they use; demonstrate a good understanding of what life was like in Athens and Sparta to help them take an active part in a debate on which city would be best to live in; know that the Olympic Games is one example of a legacy of ancient Greece, explain what is meant by a 'legacy' and name some other legacies of ancient Greece; talk about some Greek gods and the symbols and stories associated with them, explaining what the ancient Greeks believed and how they worshipped.
Daily Life in Ancient Greece	chronology civilisation climate continent		
Athens and Sparta	culture democracy		
The Olympics	empire invasion merchant		
Greek Gods and Goddesses	military mythology philosophy knowledge, and polis polytheists seafaring		
The Trojan War	society trade warfare		



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Ancient Greece



ANCIENT GREECE

700BC
Homer writes the *Odyssey* and *Iliad* poems.

650BC
The tyrant Kypselos takes over the city-state of Corinth. When Kypselos dies, his son Periander takes over the role.

500BC
The 'Classical Period' starts. There is a lot of interest in arts, imagination and buildings.

460BC
Hippocrates, the 'father of modern medicine' is born in Kos. His ideas on the human body and medicine are still used and recognised today.

338BC
King Philip II of Macedonia takes control of Greece.

336BC
Alexander the Great takes over rule of Greece, aged 20, after the death of his father king Philip II.

776BC
The first Olympic games. The games are then held every 4 years in honour of the god Zeus (ruler of the Olympians of Mount Olympus). The games included wrestling, javelin, jumping and chariot racing.

508BC
Male citizens of Athens are given a chance to vote in order to decide how things should be run. This is called 'democracy' and is thought to be one of the Greeks greatest ideas.

472BC
Greek theatres become popular in Athens. The entertainment included magicians, jugglers and plays.

432BC
Parthenon is finished in Athens. The temple is built to house a statue of Athena, the goddess of war, wisdom and the arts.

146BC
Rome conquers the Corinthians at the Battle of Corinth and Greece falls under the rule of the Roman Empire.

