

## Year 6 Ancient Greece Knowledge Organiser

# How have the Ancient Greeks influenced our lives today?

The Roman empire (Y3) – why did they defeat the Ancient Greeks?

The Victorians (Y6) – what are the similarities and differences?

## ★ Star Vocabulary ★

**Athenian:** People from the Greek city of Athens.

**Spartans:** People from the Greek city of Sparta.

**City state:** A small area that ancient Greece was divided into which had its own government, laws and army.

**Civilisation:** Organised society with its own way of life existing in a particular area over a period of time.

**Democracy:** A fair political system where adults vote for an elected government.

**Empire:** A group of countries that is ruled by one ruler or country.

**Honour:** To show respect or admiration for something.

**Philosopher:** Someone who studies the idea of right and wrong, the value of things and knowledge.

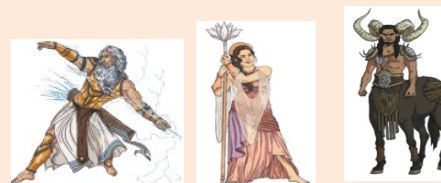
**Government:** The group of people who make the laws in a country or state.

## Key Facts

- The ancient Greek civilisation began in **2000BC**.
- The civilisation came to an end in **146BC** when they were defeated by the Roman empire.
- The Olympic games began in **776 BC** in Olympia and honoured Zeus.
- The ancient Greeks believed that their gods and goddesses controlled everything and should be respected and **honoured**.
- **Battles** took place between different **city states** but when an outside enemy attacked, these city states would sometimes join forces.



Some of the evidence about the **Olympic** games comes from paintings discovered on vases.



**Myths and legends** were told about the gods and goddesses and included heroic quests and scary beasts.

## Philosophers and Scholars

- The word **philosophy** in Greek meant 'love of knowledge'.
- **Pythagoras** was a mathematician and was most famous for his work on triangles.
- **Socrates** was a philosopher who focused on ethics and how people should behave.
- **Aristotle** was a scholar who was most interested in science.



## Key Skills

- Regularly ask and answer perceptive questions.
- Start to apply historical vocabulary in more sophisticated ways.
- Compare and contrast places, people and cultures.
- Thoughtfully select, organise and use relevant information from a range of sources to inform responses, justify their opinions.

