

# Knaphill School - What legacy did the Ancient Greeks leave behind?

Focus Subjects: History and Geography

Year Group: 5

Term: Summer

## What do I already know?

- A map reference shows locations using vertical and horizontal grid lines identified by numbers or letters.
- Chronology means in time order.
- Years often include BC or BCE after the number, BC means Before Christ and BCE which means Before Common Era. This is a way of measuring time.
- Ancient civilisations were stable and settled communities that in some ways shaped later states, nations and empires

## What will I know by the end of the topic?

Which civilisation came first, the Romans or the Ancient Greeks?	The Ancient Greeks were around first but the Romans were around during the later part of the Ancient Greek's time of power. The Romans conquered the Greeks.
Who did the Ancient Greeks worship?	The Ancient Greeks worshipped many gods and goddesses. Zeus was the king of the gods. Others included: Poseidon, Aphrodite, Artemis, Athena and Apollo.
What were the Ancient Greeks famous for?	<p><b>Government</b>– Greek state Athens first introduced democracy where citizens could vote for their leaders.</p> <p><b>Theatre</b>– start of scripts being acted out, introduced comedy and tragedy. Performed in amphitheatres.</p> <p><b>Science and Technology</b>– made many advancements with medicine, astronomy, the building of cities (urban planning) and plumbing. They also excelled in Maths and letters from the Greek alphabet are still used in many mathematical and scientific equations.</p> <p><b>Sports</b>– invented the Olympics first held in 776 B.C.</p> <p><b>Art</b>- most known for their realistic sculpture which tried to capture the beauty and perfection in the subject.</p>
Why were myths important to the Ancient Greeks?	Myths were created by early civilisations to make sense of things happening in the natural world around them. The Greeks had a lot of myths and legends which featured heroes and mythical creatures. Famous Greek heroes included: Heracles (The Romans called him Hercules) Perseus and Theseus.

## Key Information



It is unclear when the Ancient Greek civilisation began because people have been living in the area of Greece for over 40,000 years. The civilisation was most powerful between approximately 2000BC and 146BC.

Ancient Greece was not a single country but was made up of many city states. The most famous were Athens, Sparta and Corinth.

The Romans conquered Greece in 146BC, in the battle of Corinth.

## Vocabulary

Assembly	In Athens, the Assembly was a group of citizens who got together to vote.
Acropolis	A group of buildings and temples built on a hill in the middle of Athens and surrounded by stone walls.
Amphitheatre	Outdoor, semi-circular theatres with tiered seating.
Agora	A central meeting place in Ancient Greek cities.
Chiton	A type of clothing worn by the Greeks, often a single piece of cloth with a belt at the waist.
Democracy	A form of government where the people elect (vote for) who they want to represent them.
Homer	Greek poet who was famous for writing the epic poems The Iliad and The Odyssey.
Pythagoras	Pythagoras was an Ancient Greek mathematician and philosopher .
Titans	The Greek gods before the Olympians.
Trireme	A type of boat used by the Ancient Greeks. It had three rows of oars on each side.