








# History Knowledge Organiser - Year 5 - Ancient Greece

<b>polis</b>	a city-state. Greece was divided up into small 'poleis' which all had their own laws, armies and cultures.
<b>gynaikon</b>	a room in a home where women would relax
<b>andron</b>	a room in a home, only for use by men
<b>hoplite</b>	a foot soldier who fought with a long spear and a large round shield for protection
<b>democracy</b>	'rule by the people' - people were able to vote for who they wanted to run their polis.
<b>philosophy</b>	the study of ideas about knowledge, truth and the meaning of life

Ancient Greece was not a country. It was made up of city states (such as Athens, Corinth, and Sparta) which were often in conflict with each other. City states shared stories, traditions and festivals



## Ancient Greek Gods—the Ancient Greeks believed in lots of gods who lived high above Mount Olympus, in a palace in the clouds

<b>Zeus</b> king of the gods	<b>Hera</b> wife of Zeus	<b>Poseidon</b> brother of Zeus	<b>Hades</b> brother of Zeus	<b>Aphrodite</b> daughter of Zeus	<b>Hermes</b> son of Zeus	<b>Artemis</b> daughter of Zeus
						
god of the <b>sky</b> and <b>thunder</b>	goddess of <b>women</b> and <b>marriage</b>	god of the <b>sea</b> , <b>earthquakes</b> and <b>horses</b>	god of the <b>underworld</b>	goddess of <b>love</b> and <b>beauty</b>	god of <b>travellers</b> / <b>messenger of the gods</b>	goddess of the <b>moon</b> / <b>protector of young girls</b>

<p><b>Clothes</b></p> <p>Men and women wore a tunic called a chiton. These were fastened together at different places.</p> 	<p><b>Food</b></p> <p>The Ancient Greeks mostly ate bread dipped in wine, cheeses, fish, olives and vegetables. Only the rich ate a lot of meat.</p> 	<p><b>Homes</b></p> <p>Ancient Greek homes were built around a courtyard. The walls were often made of wood and mud bricks. They had small windows with no glass.</p> 	<p><b>Childhood</b></p> <p>Rich boys went to school at the age of 7. Girls didn't go to school and were taught housework and cooking by their mothers. The day before her marriage, a girl sacrificed her toys to the goddess Artemis.</p> 
<p><b>Occupations</b></p> <p>Men could work in the army, politics, construction or trade; most worked as farmers growing crops. Women stayed at home to look after the children.</p> 	<p><b>The Olympic Games</b></p> <p>The Olympics was the biggest event in the sporting calendar. Every 4 years, around 50,000 people came together to watch and take part. The games were dedicated to Zeus. Winners were given a wreath of leaves.</p> 	<p><b>War</b></p> <p>The relationship between the city-states was tense and they were often fighting each other. The Spartans were great at fighting wars and boys began training at 7 years old, taking 23 years to complete their soldier training.</p> 	<p><b>Art</b></p> <p>The Greeks' trademark black and red pottery was very fashionable. We have learnt about some aspects of Greek life by looking at the paintings on some of the pottery.</p> 

<b>776 BC</b> First Olympic Games were held.	<b>600 BC</b> First Greek coins used to buy and sell goods.	<b>570 BC</b> Pythagoras was born. He made major breakthroughs in science and maths.	<b>508 BC</b> Democracy began in Athens. Male citizens were allowed to vote.	<b>490 BC</b> Greeks defeated Persian invaders at the Battle of Marathon.	<b>460 BC</b> Hippocrates 'Father of medicine' was born.	<b>432 BC</b> The Parthenon (the most famous building in Athens) was finished.	<b>400-300 BC</b> Socrates, Plato and Aristotle lived, advancing learning.	<b>336 BC</b> Alexander the Great took control of Greece.	<b>333-323 BC</b> Alexander the Great conquered many countries.	<b>146 BC</b> Rome conquered Greece, making it part of the Roman Empire.
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