



ANCIENT GREECE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Diagram – Map of Ancient Greece

Map of Ancient Greece

Greece is made up of many islands. Trade between the islands led to the creation of 'city-states' (polis). Each city-state was ruled by a powerful city, led by a ruler or (later) government. Greece is a warm country, but winds from the Mediterranean, and rains from the north, meant that it was good for farming.



Places, People, and Daily Life in Ancient Greece

The Acropolis		An acropolis is a settlement built on high ground.	Where? Athens	Key Fact: The Acropolis is on a flat-topped rock that rises 150m above sea level
The Parthenon		The Parthenon is a temple in the middle of the Acropolis in Athens	Where? Athens	Key Fact: The building used 22,000 tonnes of marble!
Alexander the Great		Alexander the Great was a famous king. He won many battles, conquering Egypt and Eastern Europe.	When? 356 to 323BC	Key Fact: He died aged 32 but achieved a lot in his short life!

Ancient Greek Olympics

The Ancient Greeks invented the Olympics. They were held every four years at the city of Olympia. Male athletes from all the Greek cities took part. There were many different events at the games including running, wrestling and boxing. The winners were given crowns made out of twigs from a sacred olive tree. The ancient games were also a religious festival, held in honour of Zeus, the king of the gods.

Events

- Running
- Discus
- Long jump
- Javelin
- Horse racing
- Wrestling



Hoplite



A hoplite is a Greek soldier. They fought in a tight formation known as the Phalanx. The phalanx acted like a wall of shields and spears; this made it very difficult to be attacked from the front.

Greek Homes		Ancient Greek homes were built around a courtyard, which was the centre of activity.	How? Homes were made of sun-dried bricks.	Key Fact: Most houses had an 'andron' – a room just for men.
Childhood		When a child was born, a father could decide whether to keep or abandon the child. At age seven, the child could start school.	How? Sometimes, children also studied music.	Key Fact: Children were considered adults at only 13!
Food		The Ancient Greeks mostly ate bread dipped in wine, cheeses, fish, olives, and vegetables.	How? Foods/wines were traded between cities.	Key Fact: Many food festivals were for men only!
Clothes		The Ancient Greeks wore a tunic called a 'chiton' – worn by both men and women. These were fastened together at different places, and a belt was also normally worn at the waist.	How? Chitons were generally made out of a thin wool material	Key Fact: The rich could afford linen and silk chitons.

Ancient Greece Timeline

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| 776 BC – The first Olympic games take place in honour of Greece | 700 BC – Homer writes the poems 'The Odyssey and the Iliad' | 650 BC- The tyrant Kypselos takes over Corinth. | 508 BC- Democracy begins in Athens, male citizens allowed to vote. | 472 BC – Greek theatres become popular in Athens | 460 BC- Hippocrates 'father of medicine' is born. | 432 BC- Parthenon in Athens is finished. | 338 BC- King Phillip II takes control of Greece | 336 BC- Alexander the Great is King and completes many conquests | 146 BC – Rome conquers Greece, making it a part of the Roman Empire. |
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