

Ancient Greeks Knowledge Organiser

Significant People

Alexander the Great	The leader of the Greek empire.
Pythagoras	Greek philosopher who made important developments in mathematics.
Hippocrates	The father of medicine.
Aristotle	A scientist who studied plants, animals and rocks.

Timeline

Archaic period (700-480BC)
cities were ruled by a king-like figure.

776BC	The Greeks started the Olympic Games.
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Persian Empire 490-480BC:
Two famous battles.

490BC	Battle of marathón.
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480BC	Battle of Salamis - Greeks won and Persian retreated.
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431BC	War between Sparta and Athens began. Known as Peloponnesian wars.
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404BC	After 27 years, Sparta conquered Athens.
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336BC	Alexander the Great became King of Macedonia.
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332BC	Alexander the Great began conquest and defeated Persians.
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Hellenistic Period (323-31BC)

323BC	Alexander the Great died, the Ancient Greek civilisation ended.
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146BC	Rome conquers Greece making it part of the Roman Empire.
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Achievements

Inventions	The watermill, odometer, the alarm clock.
Democracy	Athenians developed democracy, citizens were allowed to vote.
Architecture	Columns, temples, Parthenon.
Geometry	Developed the basis of modern geometry, pi to find the circumference of circles.
Literature	Poetry, drama, theatre and Greek myths.
Olympics	The first Olympics were dedicated to the Greek Gods.
Philosophy	Great thinkers, Philosophy means 'love of wisdom'.

Vocabulary

Democracy	People voice their opinions by voting.
Conflict	A serious disagreement.
Migration	Travelling to a different place.
Empire	Lands or regions rules by an emperor.
Emperor	Ruler of an empire.
Civilisation	Human society with social and cultural development and organisation.
Conquer	To overcome and take control.
Amphitheatre	An open-air venue for entertainment.