

Ancient Greeks Knowledge Organiser

Significant People

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

Achievements

Greeks invented theatre.
Greeks started the Olympic Games.
Today we are still using Ancient Greek ideas in maths, science and art.
Greek alphabet was the first alphabet in history to have distinct letters for vowels and consonants
Ancient Greek architecture is still imitated today in large government buildings and monuments.
Ancient Greek thinkers, such as Pythagoras and Aristotle made big discoveries

Vocabulary

Belief	An acceptance that something exists or is true, especially one without proof. Trust, faith, or confidence in (someone or something).
Conflict	A serious disagreement.
Conquer	To overcome and take control.
Community	Human society with social and cultural development and organisation.
Democracy	People voice their opinions by voting.
Empire	Lands or regions rules by an emperor.
Emperor	Ruler of an empire.
Invasion	When someone or something goes into a place where they are not supposed to be, usually without permission
Power	The capacity or ability to direct or influence the behaviour of others or the course of events.
Migration	Travelling to a different place.

Timeline

Archaic period (800-480BC) cities were ruled by a king-like figure.

776BC	The Greeks started the Olympic Games.
570 BC	- Pythagoras was born.
508 BC -	Democracy was introduced in Athens by Cleisthenes.
490BC	Battle of marathon.
447BC	– Construction of the Parthenon (Temple to Athena) started.
432BC –	The Parthenon opened.
431BC	War between Sparta and Athens began. Known as Peloponnesian wars.
404BC	After 27 years, Sparta conquered Athens.
336BC	Alexander the Great became King of Macedonia.
Hellenistic period (323BC-31BC) -	The Ancient Greek civilization begins its decline and the Ancient Romans start to gain power.
147-146BC	The Greeks were defeated at the Battle of Corinth.