



ANCIENT GREECE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Diagram— Map of Ancient Greece

Map of Ancient Greece

Greece's position next to the sea (there are over 1,400 islands) meant Ancient Greeks were a seafaring people.

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, kept temperatures livable and created fertile farming conditions.



GREEK GODS



Zeus

Zeus was the king of the Greek gods, who lived on Mount Olympus. He was also the god of the sky and the god of thunder. He was married to the goddess **Hera** and his symbol was the lightning bolt. Zeus was believed to be able to control the weather, creating huge storms. It was thought that he could change people into animals as punishment.



Apollo

Apollo was the Greek God of music, poetry, light, prophecy and medicine. He was often pictured as a handsome athletic youth with curly hair. Items associated with him are his bow and arrow and his lyre. It was believed that he could see into the future, and heal people. As a punishment, he could bring people illness and disease.

Hades

Hades (brother of **Zeus** and **Poseidon**) was the God of the Underworld. He was normally depicted as having a pitchfork and his three-headed dog, **Cerberus**. He rode a chariot pulled by black horses. The Underworld was where dead people went in Greek Mythology. Hades originally wasn't happy about this, until Zeus reminded him that it meant that all people would eventually be his subjects!



Aphrodite

Aphrodite was the Greek God of love and beauty. She was famous for being the most beautiful of the Goddesses. She was shown as a young woman with an apple, scallop shell, dove or swan. Aphrodite had a belt, which made people fall in love with the wearer. Fighting couples would look to Aphrodite to help them fall in love again.



Places, People, and Daily Life in Ancient Greece

The Acropolis



The Acropolis of Athens is the best known acropolis in Greece – an acropolis is a settlement built on high ground. It was built during the rule of Pericles, a golden age for Athens.

Where?
Athens

Key Fact:
The Acropolis is on a flat-topped rock that rises 150m above sea level

The Parthenon



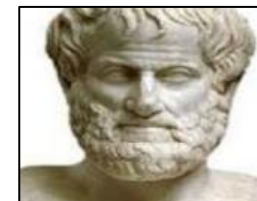
The Parthenon is a temple in the middle of the Acropolis in Athens. It was a temple to Athena, the goddess of wisdom, and originally had a statue to her.

Where?
Athens

When?
432BC

Key Fact:
The building used 22,000 tonnes of marble!

Aristotle



Aristotle was a philosopher and scientist. At the age of 17, he travelled to Athens to attend Plato's university. He dissected animals to learn more about their anatomy.

When?
Aristotle was born around 384BC

Key Fact:
Aristotle was the private tutor of Alexander the Great!

Greek Homes



Ancient Greek homes were built around a courtyard, which was the centre of activity. Around the courtyard were the rooms of the house, including bedrooms.

How?
Homes were made of sun-dried bricks.

Key Fact:
Most houses had an 'andron' – a room just for men.

Childhood



A father could decide whether to keep or abandon their baby. At age 7, the child could start school, learning maths, reading, and writing.

How?
Sometimes, children also studied music.

Key Fact:
Children were considered adults at only 13!

Food



Ancient Greeks mostly ate bread dipped in wine, cheeses, fish, olives, and vegetables. Watered down wine was the main drink.

How?
Foods/ wines were traded between cities.

Key Fact:
Many food festivals were for men only!

ANCIENT GREEK TIMELINE

776 BC – The first Olympic games take place in honour of Greece

600 BC – The first Greek coins are used to buy and sell goods

570 BC – Pythagoras is born. He made major breakthroughs in science and maths

508 BC – Democracy begins in Athens, giving greater power to the people

432 BC – The Parthenon, the most famous building in Athens, is completed

400-300 BC – Socrates, Plato and Aristotle live, advancing learning

336 BC – Alexander the Great is King and completes many conquests

146 BC – Rome conquers Greece, making it a part of the Roman Empire