



Year 3 Knowledge Organiser: Ancient Greece



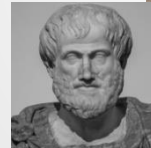
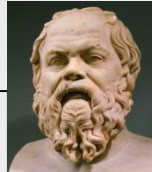
Key People

Socrates was a philosopher. He taught others to question things.

Plato founded the first university, called the Academy.

Aristotle made contributions to logic, mathematics, physics, biology, botany, ethics, politics, agriculture, medicine, dance and theatre.

Alexander the Great was a Greek King. He used his military genius to then win battle after battle, conquering eastern Europe and Egypt.



Key Knowledge

About **2,500 years ago**, Greece was one of the most important places in the ancient world. The Greeks were great thinkers, warriors, writers, actors, athletes, artists, architects and politicians.

Key Places

Greece's position next to the sea (there are over 1400 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



Vocabulary

prehistoric	BC	AD	ancient	century	Olympics	assembly	Acropolis	Athens	
archaeology	source	evidence	artefact		Sparta	The Parthenon	Mount Olympus		
compare	contrast	similarity	difference		philosophy	myth	architecture	democracy	
legacy					temple	slavery	Socrates	Plato	Aristotle

The first settlers-wandering tribes begin to settle in Greece.

The Trojan war begins

The Greek alphabet is formed.

The first Olympic games take place.

The first Greek coins are used to buy and sell goods

Pythagoras is born

Democracy begins in Athens, giving greater power to the people

The Parthenon is completed

Socrates, Plato and Aristotle live, advancing learning.

Alexander the Great is King and completes many conquests

Rome conquers Greece, making it a part of the Roman Empire.

3000BC	1194BC	850BC	776BC	600BC	570BC	508BC	432BC	400-300BC	336BC	146BC
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