



Topic: Ancient Greeks

Year: 5

Strand: Civilisations

What Should I Already Know?

- Greece is a country in the **continent** of Europe.
- The **climate** of Greece is different to that of the UK.
- **Human and physical geographical** features of Greece
- Another **civilisation** includes the Egyptians.

Main Information

- In Athens, Greek styles of art, **architecture**, **philosophy** and theatre were developed - these helped shape our modern society along with science, language and maths.
- Athens had a **democratic** government - this means that the people who lived there made decisions by voting, like we do in Britain.
- In Sparta, life was very different; all that was important was being able to defend Sparta in battle.
- Religion was very important in Ancient Greece. They were **polytheists** - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives, such as a god of the sea and a goddess of wisdom. Temples were built in their honour and they featured heavily in the stories of Greek **mythology**.
- Life for rich Greek women was very different to life of poor women and women today.
- A **polis** consisted of an **urban** centre, often fortified and with a sacred centre built on a natural **acropolis (citadel)** or harbour.

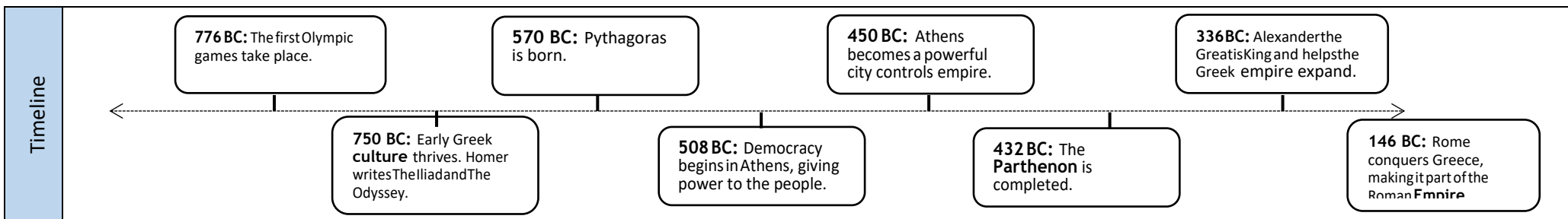
Vocabulary

acropolis	the citadel of an ancient Greek city
Archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
Architecture	the art of planning, designing and constructing buildings
Citadel	a strong building in or near a city, where people could shelter for safety
Civilisation	a human society with its own social organisation and culture.
Culture	activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation
Deities	a god or goddess
Democracy	a fair political system where all adults vote for an elected government. This government then make decisions on how to run the country.
Empire	a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country
Merchant	a person who buys or sells goods in large quantities
Mythology	a group of myths, especially all the myths from a particular country, religion, or culture
Philosophy	the study or creation of theories about basic things such as the nature of existence, knowledge, and thought, or about how people should live
Polis	an ancient Greek city-state
Polytheists	the worship of or belief in more than one god
Society	people in general, thought of as a large organized group
trade	the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services

Diagrams



Greece is made up of the mainland and many islands. Its position by the sea meant that the Greeks were a **seafaring** people. City-states (**polis**) were created and **trade** happened between each of the cities. Greece is a warm country, but winds from the Mediterranean, and rains from the north, kept temperatures liveable and created **fertile** farming conditions.



Weston Turville CE School - History

Topic: Ancient Greeks

Year: 5

Strand: Civilisation

Question 1: Ancient Greeks believed in many gods. They were...	Start	End
Christians		
Polytheists		
Atheists		
Agnostics		

Qu 4: The Greeks invented democracy. This is when.....	Start	End
Everybody is allowed to vote on the decisions made by the government		
The ruler dictates what should happen in society		
Priests were in charge		

Qu 7: The Olympics were invented by the Greeks as a	Start	End
Contest for land		
Religious festival		
Ritual for sacrifice		
Method to see who could win gold metals		

Q2: The Greeks were considered influential to modern society. They contributed ideas about	Start	End
philosophy		
theatre		
language		
art		

Qu 5 : Greece is made up of many islands and is located by the sea. This meant that the Greeks were.....	Start	End
pirates		
tourists		
seafaring		
Sunbathers		

Qu 8: Rich Greek women were allowed to.....	Start	End
Go out whenever they wanted		
Entertain their guests		
Cook meals		
Spend time browsing the market stalls.		

Q3: The Greeks exchanged goods between cities. This is called.....	Start	End
Buying		
trade		
Selling		
stealing		

Qu 6: Greek vases are important to us today because they:	Start	End
can inspire artists		
Keep flowers alive for longer		
tell us about Ancient Greek life		
Tell us how we can make our own vases		

Qu 9: The Greeks were good at warfare. They used this to (tick two)	Start	End
Invade other places not under their control		
Defend their land		
trade		
Take part in philosophical discussions.		