



# History

## Year 3

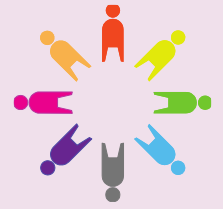
# The Ancient Greeks

## 700 BCE to 323 BCE

How have the Ancient Greeks affected the world we live in today?

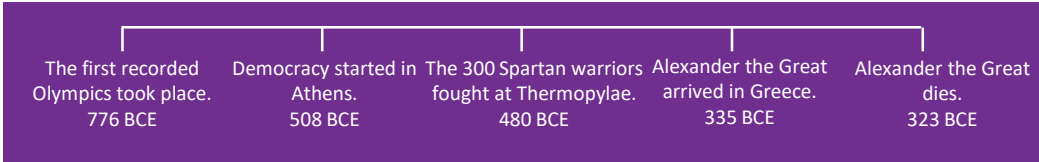


Shakespeare Primary School and Nursery



### Essential knowledge

Life before an empire in Greece was known as The Archaic Period. Ancient Greece was split into many different states, each one was ruled in its own way. Each state had its own laws, government and money but they shared the same language and religion. The two most important city states were Athens and Sparta. Athens was a democratic state where education, art, and philosophy was valued. Sparta was a military state where strength, size, and fighting capabilities were most important. The ancient Greeks invented many things that we still use today such as democracy, coins, theatre and pottery. The Ancient Greek empire eventually became more commonly known as the Roman Empire. We know much about the Ancient Greeks from objects which have survived for thousands of years.



### Speak like a Historian

#### Conquer

This means to take control of a place or people by military force.

#### Democracy

This is a form of government where the people vote for their rulers.

#### Empire

This is group of nations controlled by one ruler or state.

#### Philosopher

This is a person who observes the world and studies questions about human life.

#### Civilisation

A Civilization is a group of people with their own languages and way of life.

### Key questions

What is democracy?

How was Ancient Greece split?

What were the differences between Sparta and Athens?

What were three things that the Greeks were famous for?

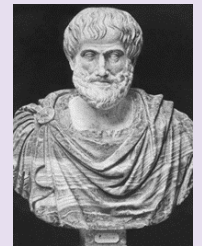
How do we know so much about Greek culture?

What happened before and after the ancient Greek civilisation?

### Significant people

**Alexander the Great (356BCE – 323 BCE)** was a king of Macedonia who created one of the largest empires in history. He arrived in Greece in 335BCE and managed to take over the entire country. This was the start of the Ancient Greek Empire.

**Aristotle (384 BCE – 322 BCE)** was one of the greatest philosophers in history and was believed by many people to be the first scientist. He taught many people and founded his own school in Athens.



### Substantive concepts

- Democracy and Rights
- Peace and Conflict

### Timeline

