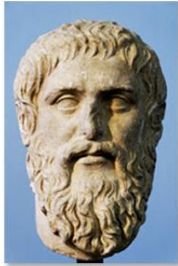
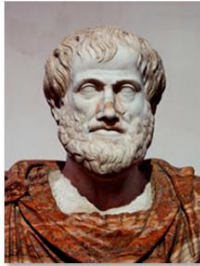


History - The Greeks: A Lasting Legacy Knowledge Organiser

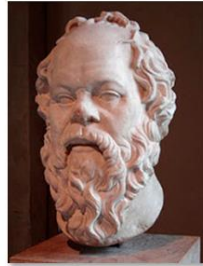
Learning Objectives	Core Knowledge
L.O. to understand what Athens was like.	Athens was an ancient Greek city state. Important government and religious buildings, including the Pantheon, were built on a hill called the Acropolis. Athens received money from other city states and became very wealthy and powerful.
L.O. to understand and explain how decisions were made in Ancient Greece.	Greece was the birthplace of democracy. Male citizens over the age of 20 could vote. However, women, children, enslaved people and people from other countries could not. Many countries have a system of democracy today.
L.O. to explore why Ancient Greek philosophers are still important today.	Athens was home to many great thinkers called philosophers. They asked big questions about life, truth, fairness and how people should live. Three of the most famous philosophers were Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.
L.O. to explore how buildings around the world are shaped by Athens.	The Parthenon is thought to be one of the greatest achievements of Greek architecture. There are three main features of Greek architecture: columns, a sense of symmetry and balance and a triangular pediment.
L.O. to explore how Greek theatre influenced the way we perform stories today.	The ancient Greeks invented theatre. Most towns had their own theatres, including Athens. Thousands of people would come to watch plays.



Plato



Aristotle



Socrates



Glossary	
Architecture	The art and skill of designing and building structures.
Democracy	A political system, which allows people to have a say in the way their country is governed.
Legacy	Something important from the past that still influences people today
Philosopher	Someone who studies basic ideas about knowledge and reasoning.