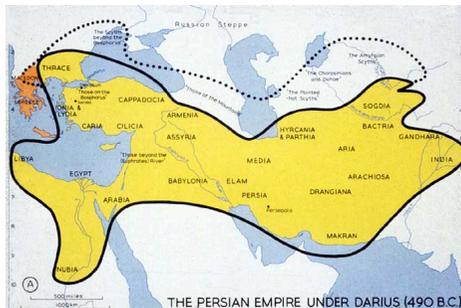


Year 3 History Knowledge Organiser - Persia and Greece

Greek Society

City States	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Called a polis. 2. Had their own laws and way of life 3. All spoke the same language. Two of the most well-known city states are Athens and Sparta.
Athens	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Art, architecture, philosophy and theatre were developed, these helped shape modern society along with science, language and maths.
Sparta	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spartan life was simple. 2. The focus was on obedience and war. 3. Young boys were trained to be warriors. 4. Young girls were trained to be mothers of warriors.
Religion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They were polytheists 2. Believed in different gods and goddesses such as a god of the sea and a goddess of wisdom. 3. Temples were built in their honour and they featured heavily in the stories of Greek mythology.
Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boys and girls were educated differently although both were taught to read and write. 2. Boys also learnt music, literature, astronomy, and rhetoric. 3. Girls were educated to become homemakers. 4. In Sparta men were predominantly taught military strategy. 5. In Athens they learnt a wider range of subjects including music, dance and poetry.

The Persian Empire



Important People

1. Cryus	The founder of the Achaemenid Empire.
2. Cambyses II	Cyrus's son.
3. Darius	The third Persian king of the Achaemenid Empire.
4. Zeus	The king of the gods and the husband of Hera.
5. Hera	Queen of the Olympian Gods and Zeus' wife.
6. Athena	Goddess of war and wisdom.
7. Ares	God of war.
8. Hades	God of the underworld.
9. Poseidon	God of the sea.
10. Achilles	One of the best Greek soldiers in the Trojan war.

Greek Gods



Greek and Persian Wars

The Battle of Marathon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Persians tried to attack the Greeks. 2. Persian army was four times bigger 3. Greeks fought well and pushed the Persians back 4. Persians sailed home.
The Battle of Thermopylae	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ten years after Marathon, 2. Persian king attacked Greece. 3. They marched through a narrow pass at Thermopylae. 4. A small army led by the king of Sparta stopped the Persians getting through for 3 days, 5. Persians were too powerful. They got to Athens, went to the acropolis and destroyed the temple.
The Battle of Salamis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Persian fleet sailed into a narrow strait of water and got trapped, 2. They were attacked by the Greek ships. 3. Hundreds of Persian ships were sunk and many Persians were killed.

Timeline

559 BC	Cyrus became the leader of Persia.
530 BC	Cyrus died.
530 BC	Cyrus' son (Cambyses II) succeeded him and managed to conquer Egypt, Nubai and Cyrenaica.
522 BC	Darius succeeded the throne and took control of the empire.
490 BC	Darius' army was famously defeated by the Greeks at the Battle of Marathon.
490 BC	Battle of Marathon (the first Persian invasion of Greece)
480 BC	The Battle of Thermopylae (the second Persian invasion of Greece)
306 BC	The Battle of Salamis (a naval battle)

Vocabulary

1. Kingdom	A country, state, or territory ruled by a king or queen.
2. Succeeded	To take over a throne and become the leader.
3. Empire	An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch.
4. Satrap	Worked for the monarch and took charge of an area ruled by the monarch.
5. Temple	A building devoted to the gods or goddesses.
6. Agora	A public open space used for assemblies and markets.
7. Slaves	A person who is the legal property of another and is forced to obey them.
8. Theatre	A building or outdoor area where plays and other dramatic performances take place.
9. Gymnasium	An area equipped for gymnastics, games and other physical exercise.
10. Shrines	A place regarded as holy because of its links to a sacred person or religion.
11. Alpha	The first letter of the alphabet.
12. Mount Olympus	The home of the Gods.