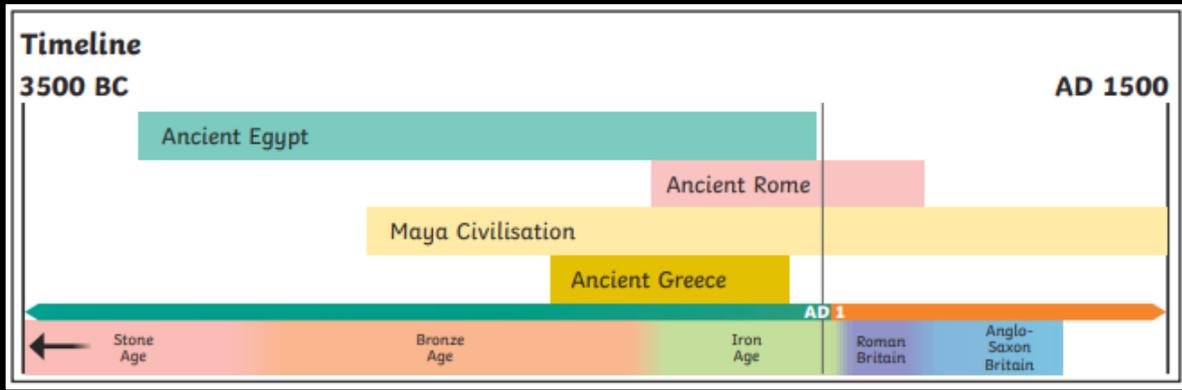
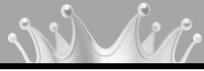


# History Knowledge Organiser – It's all Greek to me



## The Olympics

The Olympics were first held in **ancient** Greece in 776 BC. This is one of the **legacies** of **ancient** Greece.



Events included boxing, wrestling, running and chariot racing.

Women were not allowed to compete in the Olympics. This was because **ancient** Greek women were not treated as equals to men and had fewer freedoms.

The idea for the marathon also originates from this time.

## Ancient Greek Gods and Goddesses

The **ancient** Greeks believed in many different gods and goddesses. Each god/goddess represented a certain aspect of humanity and each was responsible for certain parts of life too.

- Festivals were held to celebrate the gods and goddesses.
- It is believed that the 12 most powerful gods lived on Mount Olympus.
- Zeus was the most powerful of all the gods. He was god of the sky and the king of Mount Olympus.



## Key Vocabulary



Religion



Greek Gods



Goddesses



Temples



Mythology



Government



## Ancient Greeks



Myths



Philosophy



Olympics



Theater



Zeus



Greece



Architecture



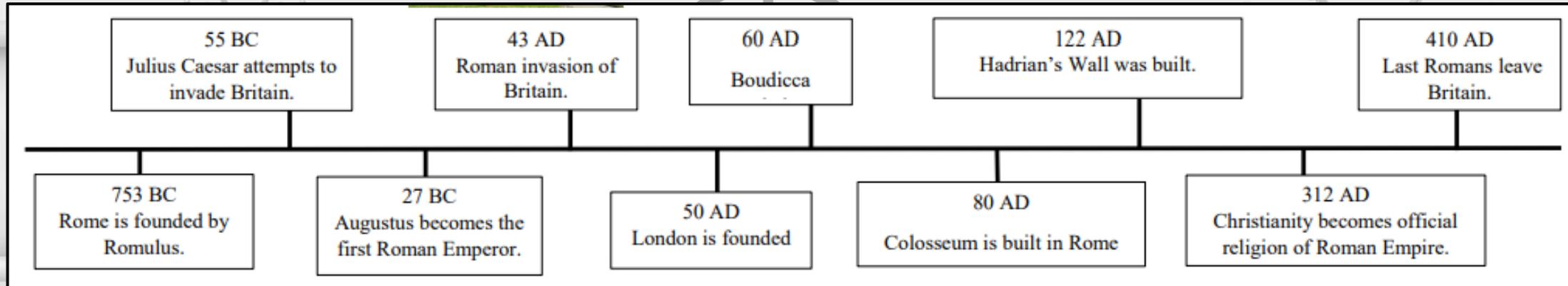
Athens

## Democracy

**Ancient** Athens is where **democracy** began in around 508 BC. Listening to the opinions of other people and debating issues was an important part of this system. After debating issues, the **ancient** Athenians would vote. At that time, the only people allowed to take part in **democracy** were adult males who were citizens of Athens. The **legacy** of **democracy** still exists today in many parts of the world.



# History Knowledge Organiser – Ruthless Romans



## Key Vocabulary



Roman



Invasion



Julius Caesar



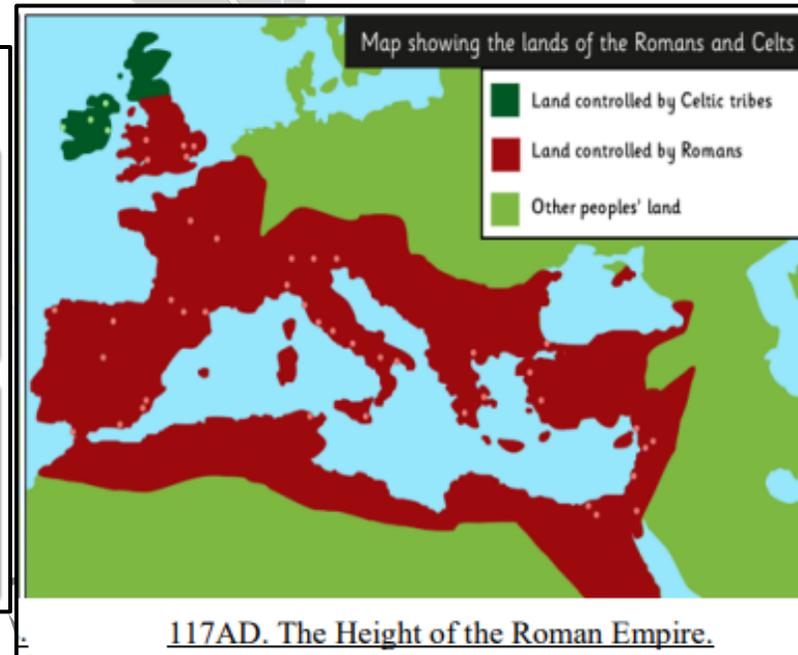
Rebellion



Celt



defeated



### Boudicca Rebels in AD 60/61

The Romans seized the land and wealth of the Iceni tribe after King Prasutagus died. Queen Boudicca objected and she led a **rebellion** against the Romans. At first, her army was very successful but in the Battle of Watling Street, the Roman army finally defeated Boudicca and the **Celts**. Many people were killed in the **rebellion**.



### Julius Caesar Invades in 55 BC and 54 BC

The Roman General Julius Caesar made two attempts to **conquer** Britain. He wanted to add the rich land to the **Roman Empire** and punish the **Celts** for helping his enemies. His **legions** weren't able to overcome the **Celts** in 55 BC or 54 BC, but some leaders did pay tributes (a tax) so the Romans would leave. This meant the **Celts** could continue to live as they were.

