

Year 3 - History
Together we flourish and grow.

Key Knowledge



I need to know:

- A rich Athenian, Cleisthenes, suggested a new way of ruling the city-state called democracy.
- Democracy meant that the people of Athens would hold the power in the polis.
- Each year, 500 citizens' names would be chosen to help make new laws by voting yes or no.
- After introducing democracy, Athens became rich and powerful (Golden Age of Athens).
- Sparta declared war on Athens after it became too powerful. For nearly thirty years, Sparta and Athens were at war until Athens was defeated. We call this war the Peloponnesian War.
- A huge temple called the Parthenon was built in Athens to signify power. Architects still use the structure of Greek buildings (columns, frieze and sculptures) in more recent buildings such as St Georges Hall in Liverpool and the British Museum in London.
- The Greeks loved stories and theatre. A famous playwright called Sophocles wrote 120 plays.
- One of Homer's epics was called the Odyssey which tells the story of adventures Odysseus.
- The first important Greek philosopher was called Socrates. Socrates asked questions such as, 'Are stories about the gods real?'. Other famous philosophers include Plato and Aristotle.

Key Vocabulary

Democracy	A system where people (citizens) vote on rules and new laws.	Architecture/ architect	When people plan what a building will look like
Citizens	Free men who had been born in Athens who were allowed to vote.	Spectators	A person that watches something such as a play.
Assembly	A place where Athenians met to vote.	Playwrights	Someone who writes plays
Surrendered	To give up	Literature	Plays, poetry and stories
Parthenon	A huge temple that was built in Athens	Philosophy	Asking lots of questions to learn more.