



GODS AND MONSTERS

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Diagram – Map of Ancient Greece

Map of Ancient Greece

Greece's position next to the sea (there are over 1400 islands) meant Ancient Greeks were a seafaring people. Trade between the islands led to the creation of 'city-states' (polis). Each city-state was ruled by a powerful city, led by a ruler or (later) government. Greece is a warm country, but winds from the Mediterranean, and rains from the north, kept temperatures livable and created fertile farming conditions.



HISTORY VOCABULARY

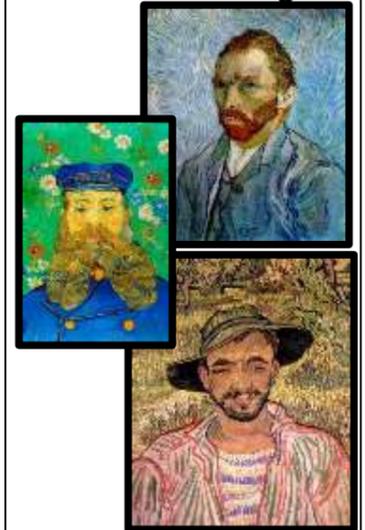
- ancient
- chronology
- daily life
- culture
- myths
- legends
- research
- religions
- beliefs
- gods
- goddesses
- Athens
- Sparta

GEOGRAPHY VOCABULARY

- Europe
- Greece (Athens is the capital city)
- United Kingdom
- climate
- physical features
- human features
- regions
- zones
- cities
- towns
- villages
- mountain
- rivers, seas and oceans

ART

Portrait paintings by Vincent Van Gogh

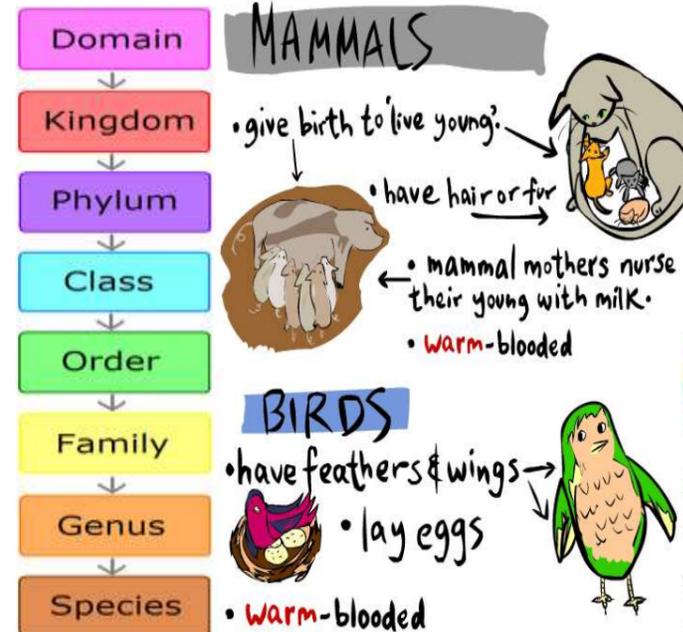


Ancient Greek Gods

 <p>Zeus Zeus was the king of the Greek gods, who lived on the Mount Olympus. He was also the god of the sky and the god of thunder. He was married to the goddess Hera and his symbol was the lightning bolt. Zeus was believed to be able to control the weather, creating huge storms. It was thought that he could change people into animals as punishment. His two brothers were Hades and Poseidon.</p>	 <p>Hades Hades (brother of Zeus and Poseidon) was the God of the Underworld. He was normally depicted as having a pitchfork and his three-headed dog, Cerberus. He rode a chariot pulled by black horses. The Underworld was where dead people went in Greek Mythology. Hades originally wasn't happy about this, until Zeus reminded him that it meant that all people would eventually be his subjects!</p>
 <p>Poseidon Poseidon (brother of Zeus and Hades) was the God of the sea, earthquakes, and horses. Along with his brothers, he was one of the three most powerful gods. As god of the ocean, he was especially important to sailors and fisherman. He was usually pictured with a trident, curly hair, and a beard. It was thought that Poseidon could create sea storms to ruin ships, or clear weather to help them along.</p>	 <p>Hera As the wife of Zeus, Hera was considered as the queen of Mount Olympus. She was most often considered to be the goddess of women, marriage and childbirth. She was normally pictured wearing long flowing robes and a crown, and holding a scepter. The women of ancient Greece prayed to Hera during childbirth, and to aid them through their marriages. As wife of Zeus, she also had power over the skies.</p>
 <p>Apollo Apollo was the Greek God of music, poetry, light, prophecy and medicine. He was often pictured as a handsome athletic youth with curly hair. Items associated with him are his bow and arrow and his lyre. It was believed that he could see into the future, and heal people. As a punishment, he could bring people illness and disease.</p>	 <p>Aphrodite Aphrodite was the Greek God of love and beauty. She was famous for being the most beautiful of all of the Goddesses. She was often shown as being a beautiful young woman with an apple, scallop shell, dove or swan. It was said that Aphrodite had a belt, which made people fall in love with the wearer. Fighting couples would look to Aphrodite to help them fall in love again.</p>

SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE AND VOCABULARY

- classification
- Carl Linnaeus
- animals
- plants
- vertebrates
- invertebrates
- mammals
- birds
- fish
- reptiles
- amphibians
- insects
- naturalist



FISH

- breathe underwater using gills.
- have scales and fins.
- cold-blooded.
- lay eggs.

REPTILES

- have scales, not fur.
- they have dry skin.
- usually lay eggs, sometimes live young.
- cold-blooded.

AMPHIBIANS

- live on land & in water.
- cold-blooded.
- lay eggs.
- moist skin.
- webbed feet.

Ancient Greece Timeline

- 1194 BC – The Trojan war begins and ends in 1184 BC
- 776 BC – The first Olympic games take place in honour of Greece
- 600 BC – The first Greek coins are used to buy and sell goods
- 570 BC – Pythagoras is born. He made major breakthroughs in science and maths
- 508 BC – Democracy begins in Athens, giving greater power to the people
- 432 BC – The Parthenon, the most famous building in Athens, is completed
- 400-300 BC – Socrates, Plato and Aristotle live, advancing learning
- 336 BC – Alexander the Great is King and completes many conquests
- 146 BC – Rome conquers Greece, making it a part of the Roman Empire.