Knowledge Organiser

Year 3
Spring 2
History
Persia and Greece

Vocabulary

Acropolis- highest point in every polis.

Agora- big market place in the polis.

Besiege- surround a place with armed forces in order to capture it.

Iliad- Exciting story written by Homer.

Polis- a city state in Ancient Greece (Athens and Sparta).

Satrap- In charge of the satrapy and would control taxes and life in these areas.
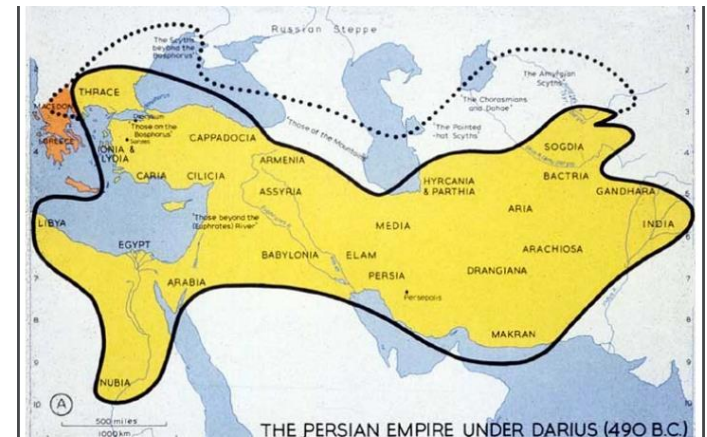
Satrapy- each part of an empire.

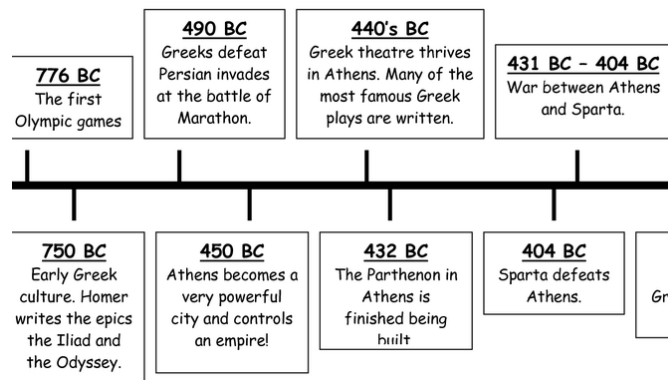**Surrender-** give up your title or land.

Key Knowledge

- Cyrus the Great founded the Persian empire by defeating the Median King to become the King of the Medes and the Persians in 550BC. In 539BC he also became King of Babylon.

- Cyrus's son became King next and took over Egypt followed by Darius who took over the Indus Valley.

- Darius divided his empire into parts called **satrapy** in which a **satrap** would be in charge of that area. **Satraps** would collect taxes and be Darius's 'eyes' and 'ears'.

- Ancient Greece was made of **polis** (city- states): Athens, Sparta and Corinth.

- Ancient Greeks believed in many Gods and Goddesses.

- The Greek story '**The Iliad**' is written by a storyteller called Homer.
- Persians wanted to add the Greeks to their growing **empire** but the Greeks would fight back.

- Persia and Greece fought three battles: The Battle of Marathon, The Battle of Thermopylae, The Battle of Salamis.

Timeline

776 BC
The first Olympic games

490 BC
Greeks defeat Persian invades at the battle of Marathon.

440's BC
Greek theatre thrives in Athens. Many of the most famous Greek plays are written.

431 BC – 404 BC
War between Athens and Sparta.

750 BC
Early Greek culture. Homer writes the epics the Iliad and the Odyssey.

450 BC
Athens becomes a very powerful city and controls an empire!

432 BC
The Parthenon in Athens is finished being built

404 BC
Sparta defeats Athens.

By the end of this unit, we will:

- Recognise how the Persian Empire became the most powerful empire due to Cyrus the Great and Darius

- Interpret and analyse different sources such as the Cyrus Cylinder

- Explore the conquest of the Persian Empire and recognize the barriers that Persians may have faced

- Analyse similarities and differences between Polis in Ancient Greece

- Recognise aspects of the Greek culture: language and beliefs

THE PERSIAN EMPIRE UNDER DARIUS (490 B.C.)

We Are Historians:
- Analyse maps and artefacts
- Compare civilisations and changes
- Compare and contrast different sources