



Somerset Bridge Primary School
Aspire - Brave - Care - Collaborate

History – Year 5 - Summer

Key Vocabulary		✓
architecture	The art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.	
philosophy	The study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality and existence.	
myth	A traditional story explaining the history of people or a natural phenomenon.	
acropolis	Fortified city core located on a rocky outcrop above Athens.	
polytheistic	Religious system where people believe in or worship more than one god.	
democracy	A system of government where eligible people elect representatives.	
parthenon	Temple dedicated to Athena located on the Athenian Acropolis.	
titans	An older generation of Gods including Cronus & Rhea who were the children of earlier Gods and parents to the Olympian Gods (who later overthrew them).	
olympics	Sporting event and sacrifice held every four years in honour of Zeus.	




Greek Gods



Zeus	King of the Gods, God of the Sky, Lightning and Thunder.	
Hades	God the Dead and King of the Underworld.	
Poseidon	God of the Sea, Earthquakes and Storms.	
Aphrodite	Goddess of Love and Beauty.	
Hermes	Messenger of the Gods, God of Trade and Travelers.	
Ares	God of War.	
Athena	Goddess of Wisdom, Courage and Strategy.	
Demeter	Goddess of Agriculture and the Harvest.	

Daily Life in Ancient Greece



Greek Homes		A courtyard, which was the centre of activity. Around the courtyard, Ancient Greek homes were built around the rooms of the house, including work rooms and bedrooms.	
Childhood		When a child was born, a father could decide whether to keep or abandon the child. At age seven, the child could start school, learning maths, reading, and writing.	
Food		The Ancient Greeks mostly ate bread dipped in wine, cheeses, fish, olives, and vegetables. Meat was eaten on rare occasions, such as festivals. Watered down wine was the main drink.	

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.



776 BC

The first Olympic Games took place.

600 BC

The first Greek coins were used to buy and sell goods.

570 BC

Pythagoras was born. He made major breakthroughs in Maths and Science.

508 BC

Democracy began in Athens, giving greater power to people.

432 BC

The Parthenon was built.

400-300 BC

Plato, Aristotle and Socrates lived, advancing learning.

336 BC

Alexander The Great was king and completes many conquests.

146 BC

Rome conquered Greece, making it a part of the Roman Empire.