



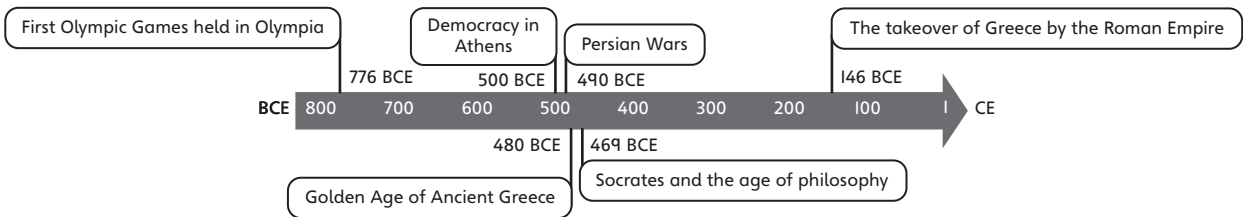
Primary History

Ancient Greece

Name:

Class:

Knowledge organiser



Timeline of events	
3000 BCE	Minoan Civilisation begins in Crete
776 BCE	First Olympic Games in Olympia
500 BCE	Democracy in Athens
490 BCE	Persian Wars
480 BCE	Golden Age of Ancient Greece
469 BCE	Socrates and the age of philosophy
146 BCE	The takeover of Greece by the Roman Empire

Vocabulary	
agora	A place where people meet to make decisions and vote
Aristotle	Student of Plato and tutor to Alexander the Great
BCE	'Before the Common Era', the number of years before Jesus was born
civilisation	An organised society
Golden Age	Period of great architecture, trade, theatre, literature and philosophy
Hellas / Hellenes	What Ancient Greece and its people used to call themselves
polis	A city-state or self-governing community in Ancient Greece

Types of government	
Democracy	Ruled by the citizens who can vote
Monarchy	Ruled by a king or a queen
Oligarchy	Ruled by a small group of powerful people
Tyranny	Ruled by one person, usually by force and fear

Important places	
Athens	City named after Athena, the birthplace of democracy
Crete	An island just south of the Greek mainland
Macedonia	Home to Alexander the Great
Mount Olympus	Highest mountain in Greece and home to the Greek gods
Olympia	The original Olympic Games site
Peloponnese	The part of Greece where Spartans lived
Sparta	City-state famous for training boys as warriors

Important gods	
Aphrodite	Goddess of love and beauty
Apollo and Artemis	God of the sun and Goddess of the moon
Ares	God of war and chaos
Athena	Goddess of wisdom and warfare
Demeter	Goddess of the Earth and the harvest
Hades	God of death
Hephaestus	God of fire and metalwork
Hera	Goddess of marriage and protector of women
Hermes	God of the wind
Poseidon	God of the sea
Zeus	King of the Gods, and also God of the sky and thunder

Learning review

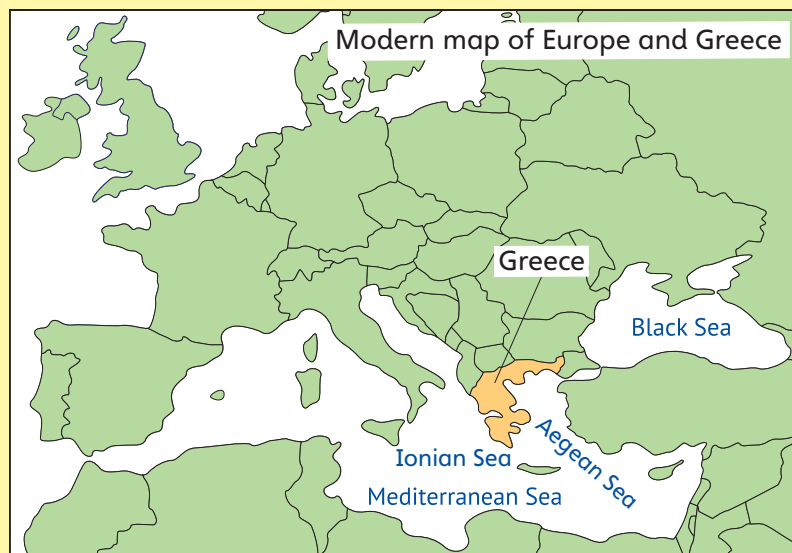
Lesson	Lesson question	You will learn...	Learning review
1	What do we know about Ancient Greece?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What Hellenes and Hellas mean. • What the key features of a Greek city-state were. • Who was able to vote in Greek democracy. • How to order major events on a timeline. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
2	What did the Ancient Greeks believe?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why civilisations use myths. • What the different Ancient Greek gods were responsible for. • What the gods tell us about what was important to the Ancient Greeks. • To retell famous Greek myths. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
3	Who was Alexander the Great?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What the states and lands were that Alexander conquered. • What made Alexander a great leader. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
4	How has Ancient Greece influenced our lives?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What and when the Golden Age of Ancient Greece was. • What Ancient Greeks achieved during this time. • How the Golden Age of Greece influences our lives today. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
5	How equal was society in Ancient Greece?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What the differences were between Athens and Sparta. • What the role of women was in Ancient Greece. • What the role of enslaved people was in Ancient Greece. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
6	Assessment: Describe two ideas from Ancient Greece that have lasted to the modern day. What are the differences between then and now?		<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Lesson 1

What do we know about Ancient Greece?

The Ancient Greek **civilisation** began around 2,500 years ago and produced art, architecture, poetry, philosophy and politics that still influence us today.

Ancient Greece was slightly bigger than modern-day Greece, as it extended into parts of Bulgaria and Turkey. Greece is surrounded by three seas – the Ionian Sea, the Aegean Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea. The mainland is 80% mountains and there are thousands of islands. The rocky mountains made travel and communication very difficult. The land was hard to farm, so fishing and trade with other places became very important to the Ancient Greeks.



Ancient Greece was not called Ancient Greece, and the people who lived there did not call themselves Greek. The area was called **Hellas**, and its people called themselves **Hellenes**. It was the Romans, much later, who named the region Greece.

1. Which continent is Greece on? Write your answer.

2. Which seas surround Greece? Write your answer.

City-states

Instead of being one united country like it is today, Ancient Greece was made up of lots of different city-states called poleis, or a **polis**. A polis was a community and everybody lived together in the main town or the countryside nearby. The city-states were in valleys between mountains or near the sea. Most city-states had the following features:

- *Acropolis* – a fort and temple on top of a hill
- *Agora* – a market area for meeting and trading
- *Port/harbour* – for boats to land and trade
- *Fields* – for farming outside of the city walls
- *City walls* – for protection against invasion
- *Small settlements* – homes for farmers beyond the main walls

3. Label this diagram with the key features of the city-state or polis.



The main city-states

The main city-states in Ancient Greece were:

- *Athens* – Athens was the birthplace of **democracy**, meaning people could vote for who they wanted to be ruler. Only men who owned land were allowed to vote. Athens is the capital city of Greece today.
- *Sparta* – Sparta was famous for its warriors. It had two kings as well as a council. Male citizens over the age of 30 could vote on some matters, but many decisions could only be made by the kings and the council.
- *Corinth* – Corinth was a very wealthy city-state because it had two ports. It was able to trade with Asia and other parts of Europe easily because it was so close to the sea.
- *Thebes* – Thebes was a powerful city-state, run by a few leaders. Thebes was just north of Athens and had a lot of farmland.



The city-states of Ancient Greece.

Ancient Greek governments

The Ancient Greek states had many types of government because they all lived separately from one another. The types of rule included:

- *Monarchies* – Kings and queens ruled and passed their power on to their families.
- *Oligarchies* – A few individuals or families ruled.
- *Tyranny* – One ruler seized power through strength and force.
- *Democracy* – People voted to choose their own rulers.

Many of the governments were run by rich and powerful people, usually men, and left ordinary people feeling powerless and poor. Over time, people's ideas about what made a good government changed.



4. What type of government would you like to live in and why? Write your answer.

Direct democracy

The first direct democracy started in Athens and lasted between 500 **BCE** and 400 **BCE**.

The word **democracy** comes from two Greek words: *demos* and *kratos*. *Demos* means 'people' and *kratos* means 'rule'. Ordinary people could have a say on the issues that affected them, rather than being told what to do by a monarch or other powerful people.

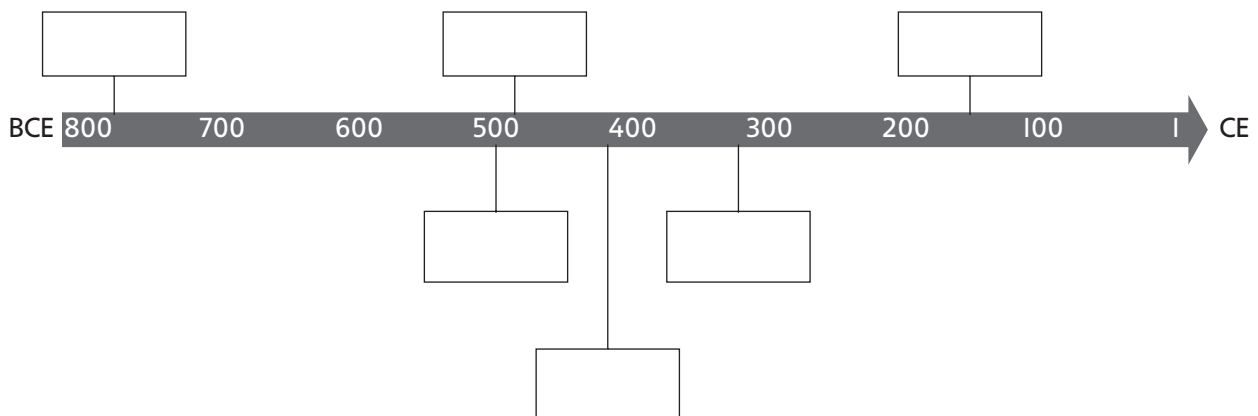
They met regularly at the **agora** to discuss issues and vote on them. A group of citizens (called the jury) was selected at random to lead the meetings for one year.

A brief history of Ancient Greece

Ancient Greece was in existence for a very long time. Read about some important times in Ancient Greece's history.

1. **First Olympic Games held (776 BCE):** The Ancient Greeks loved sports and held the first-ever Olympic Games in 776 BCE.
2. **Democracy in Athens (500 BCE):** The first direct democracy came into existence around 500 BCE in Athens and lasted for around 100 years, until 400 BCE.
3. **The Golden Age of Greece:** This period began around 480 BCE and lasted 200 years.
4. **Peloponnesian war (431–404 BCE):** Athens and Sparta went to war against each other from 431 BCE to 404 BCE.
5. **Conquests of Alexander the Great (334–323 BCE):** Alexander the Great became king of Macedonia in 336 BCE and went on to build a huge empire.
6. **Greece became part of the Roman Empire:** The Romans won the battle of Corinth in 146 BCE, and from then on Greece was ruled by Rome.

5. Write the number of the six events above in the boxes on the timeline below.



Lesson 2

What did the Ancient Greeks believe?

Quiz

- When are Ancient Greece's first written records from? Tick the correct answer.
 - 25 years ago
 - 250 years ago
 - 2,500 years ago
 - 25,000 years ago
- Which city-state in Ancient Greece was famous for its soldiers? Tick the correct answer.
 - Athens
 - Sparta
- How is Greece's geography best described? Tick the correct answer.
 - flat, smooth and landlocked.
 - mountainous and surrounded by islands and seas to the east, west and south.
- Match the type of government to its definition. Draw a line between them.

Monarchy	People voted to choose their own rulers.
Oligarchy	One ruler seized power through strength and force.
Tyranny	A few individuals or families ruled over the people.
Democracy	Kings and queens ruled and passed their power through their families.
- Who could not vote in Athenian democracy? Write your answer.

Greek mythology

Myths are ancient stories made up by ancient civilisations to help explain the world around them, and how it began. The Ancient Greeks did not have the scientific knowledge we have today, so their myths were a way of understanding the weather, the seasons, love, death and volcanic eruptions.

Myths were told through storytelling and featured gods, goddesses, heroes, heroines and mythical monsters. The gods and goddesses looked like humans and even felt human emotions – love, anger and jealousy. The gods were immortal, which means they never died, and were extremely powerful.



1. Why did people in ancient times create myths? Write your answer.

Mount Olympus

Mount Olympus is the highest mountain in Greece. Ancient Greeks believed that the twelve most important gods lived in a palace in the sky above Mount Olympus. The gods would hold meetings and argue with each other. They would sometimes get involved in human matters by sending storms, deciding who would win a war, or sometimes just playing tricks.














2. Why was Mount Olympus important to the Ancient Greeks? What happened there? Write your answer.

The twelve Olympian gods

There were many Greek gods, and the twelve Olympians were the most important ones. Each god had power over a particular area of life.

- *Zeus* – god of the sky and King of Olympus. Zeus was the most powerful of all the gods and could change his shape. His temper affected the weather and he threw thunderbolts when he was unhappy. He was married to Hera.



- *Hera* – goddess of marriage and protector of women. She was Queen of the Gods, and was married to Zeus. 
- *Athena* – goddess of wisdom and strategy. She is usually pictured wearing armour and holding a shield. Athena was a daughter of Zeus, and the protector of Athens. The Parthenon temple in Athens was built in her honour. 
- *Poseidon* – god of the sea. He was one of Zeus's brothers, and carried a trident (a large three-pronged fork) which he could use to raise storms and cause earthquakes. 
- *Ares* – god of war and chaos. He was the opposite of his sister, Athena. He was often shown with a vulture and a dog, and carrying a bloody spear. 
- *Apollo* – god of the sun, music and healing. His twin sister was Artemis. 
- *Artemis* – goddess of the moon, childbirth and hunting. Her twin brother was Apollo. 
- *Aphrodite* – goddess of love and beauty. She had the power to make people fall in love. Some myths say she was one of Zeus's daughters. Other myths say she was the daughter of Uranus. She was married to Hephaestus. 
- *Hephaestus* – god of fire and metalwork. He was the blacksmith to the gods, making all of their weapons. His workshop was under a volcano. He was married to Aphrodite, the most beautiful of all the gods. 
- *Hermes* – god of the wind, and known as the messenger for all of the gods. Hermes could travel incredibly quickly and was a son of Zeus. 
- *Demeter* – goddess of the earth and the harvest. She taught humans how to sow seeds and grow food. 
- *Hades* – god of death and brother of Zeus. 

Ancient Greece



3. Match each god to what they were responsible for. Draw lines between them.



Zeus



Athena



Poseidon



Demeter



Hephaestus

Fire

Sea

Harvest

Thunder

Wisdom



4. What do the Ancient Greek gods tell us about what was important to the Ancient Greeks? Write your answer.

Beliefs about the afterlife

The Ancient Greeks believed that when you died, your soul travelled to the underworld, an underground kingdom ruled by Hades, god of death. To reach the underworld, souls had to cross the River Styx. When someone died, Ancient Greeks placed a coin in their mouth to pay Charon the ferryman to ferry them across the river. Once a soul crossed it, three judges decided where in the underworld to send it: the Elysian Fields, a place of eternal happiness, for the good, or Tartarus, a deep pit of suffering, for the wicked.



5. Do the places in this myth remind you of another story or idea? Write your answer.



6. Why did the Ancient Greeks put a coin in the mouths of the dead? Write your answer.

Extend and stretch: God/goddess fact file

Choose your favourite god or goddess and write a fact file about them. Draw a picture of yourself as this god or goddess.

<p><u>God / Goddess</u></p> <p>Name:</p> <hr/>	
<p>God of:</p> <hr/> <hr/>	
<p>Appearance:</p> <hr/> <hr/>	
<p>Related to:</p> <hr/> <hr/>	
<p>Interesting facts:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

Lesson 3

Who was Alexander the Great?

Quiz

- Where did the Ancient Greeks believe their gods lived? Tick the correct answer.
 - Athens
 - Mount Olympus
 - in the sea
- What was Zeus god of? Tick the correct answer.
 - thunder
 - war
- Cross out the incorrect word to complete this sentence.
Hera / Poseidon was the god of the seas.
- Who was goddess of wisdom? Tick the correct answer.
 - Artemis
 - Aphrodite
 - Athena
- Read the statement below. Tick 'True' or 'False'.
The part of the underworld where the good went after death was called Tartarus. True False

Family origins

Alexander was a prince of Macedonia, an area of Ancient Greece. His father, King Philip, had created a powerful kingdom. Philip died when Alexander was 20, so Alexander became king.

- I. Find Macedonia on the map.



Conquests

When Philip died, Alexander was in charge of the League of Corinth, which had its own army with soldiers from all over Greece. Alexander used this army to start building his empire.

Conquest of the Persian Empire

The Persian Empire was once the greatest empire in the world. King Philip had planned to invade it, so Alexander decided to continue with his father's plan, conquering the Persian Empire and beyond. His empire stretched 3,000 miles across what is now the Middle East and parts of Asia.

War strategy

Alexander had his own style of battle which allowed him to conquer other places very quickly. He used a large army of soldiers, who marched in tight formation, meaning they kept very close together. This made it very hard for the other army to defeat them. Once Alexander had defeated an army, he tried to make friends with his enemies and encouraged his soldiers to marry local women. He would learn the local customs and laws of the lands he had conquered and would follow them while he was there.



2. How would the way Alexander acted towards the people he conquered have helped him? Write your answer.

Alexander is said to have cried when he won his final battle, saying 'There are no more worlds to conquer!'



3. What do you think Alexander meant by this? Why was he sad? Write your answer.

Alexander's death and legacy

Alexander was only 32 when he died. His empire was split between three of his generals after he died, but the empire did not last long without him. What did survive, however, was the spread of Greek ideas throughout Asia and the Middle East. Through his many conquests, Alexander was able to spread Greek ideas, language and culture. This meant the best parts of the Ancient Greek civilisation would survive and be taught for thousands of years after the fall of his empire.

Unit progress check in

1. Match the type of government to its definition. Draw a line between them.

Monarchy	People voted to choose their own rulers.
Oligarchy	One ruler seized power through strength and force.
Tyranny	A few individuals or families ruled over the people.
Democracy	Kings and queens ruled and passed their power on to their families.

2. Name one group who could not vote in Athenian democracy.
-

3. Cross out the incorrect words to complete these sentences.

The Ancient Greeks believed their gods lived in **Athens** / **above Mount Olympus**.

Hades / **Hermes** was the god of death.

4. Read the statements below. Tick 'True' or 'False' for each one.

- a. Alexander was happy not to have to conquer any other places. True False
- b. Alexander died at the age of 32. True False
- c. Alexander was from Athens. True False

5. How far did Alexander's empire extend after he conquered the Persian Empire? Tick the correct answer.

- a. 3,000 miles
- b. 300 miles
- c. 30,000 miles

6. Read the statement below. Tick 'True' or 'False'.

The first Olympic Games were held in 776 BCE. True False

Lesson 4

How has Ancient Greece influenced our lives?

Quiz

1. What was Alexander's war strategy? Tick the correct answer.

a. to have a large army that stood close together

b. to have a small army that stood far apart

2. What happened to the empire when Alexander died?

Tick the correct answer.

a. His wife took over.

b. His son took over.

c. Three of his generals took over.

d. A single leader was appointed.

3. Fill in the blanks to complete these sentences.

Greek

civilisation

empire

Alexander the Great spread _____ ideas and language throughout Asia and the Middle East. This meant the best parts of the Ancient Greek _____ would survive and be taught for thousands of years after the fall of his _____.

4. Read the statement below. Tick 'True' or 'False'.

Alexander the Great died aged 75.

True False

5. Cross out the incorrect words to complete this sentence.

Once Alexander had defeated an army, he **tried** / **did not try** to make friends with his enemies and **encouraged** / **did not encourage** his soldiers to marry local women.

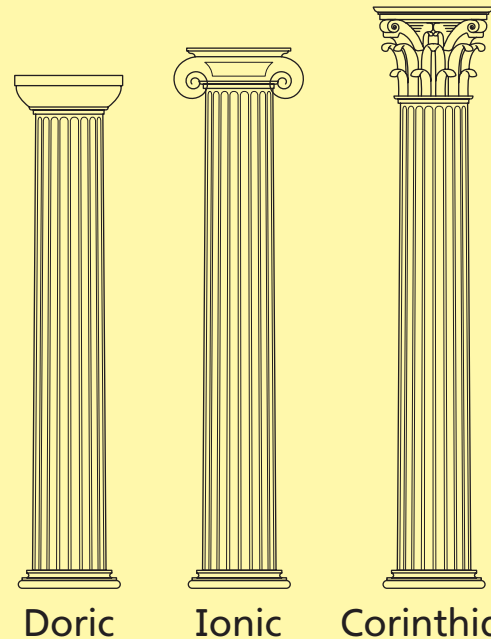
The Golden Age of Ancient Greece

The Ancient Greeks made important contributions to the world. Their inventions, discoveries and writing flourished most of all in the period known as Classical Greece, or the **Golden Age**. It began in 480 BCE and lasted for around 200 years.

Ancient Greek culture

We are still using Ancient Greek ideas today:

- *Theatre* – the Ancient Greeks carved theatres into hillsides. They wrote many plays which were comedies, tragedies or satires (plays that challenge the powerful).
- *The alphabet* – the English alphabet is based on the Greek alphabet. Most of the letters are the same.
- *Architecture* – the Ancient Greeks built great temples to honour their gods. They used maths to carefully measure angles, shapes and sizes to create grand buildings. We can still see the ruins of these buildings today, and we imitate the style of their pillars in many of our modern buildings. There are three styles of pillars.



- I. Give two examples of things that have lasted from the Golden Age. Write your answer.

Democracy in Athens

Direct democracy is when everyone votes on issues themselves rather than voting for a leader. Direct democracy started in Athens and lasted for about 100 years. During that time:

- Citizens (except for women, enslaved people and the poor) were expected to go to regular assemblies.

- Some citizens had the right to speak at assemblies, and to vote.
- A council was chosen every year by holding a lottery.



2. Read the statements below. Tick 'Monarchy' or 'Democracy' for each one.

- a. A king rules the state. Monarchy Democracy
- b. Power is passed down through families. Monarchy Democracy
- c. Citizens meet in the agora to discuss issues. Monarchy Democracy
- d. Citizens vote on issues. Monarchy Democracy
- e. Only adult male landowners can vote. Monarchy Democracy



3. Name three things that are different between our democracy and Ancient Greek democracy. Write your answer.

The first Olympic Games

The Olympic Games first took place in 776 BCE. The Ancient Greeks loved sport and held contests in honour of the gods. Olympia had many temples, and there was an area for sports. The first Olympic Games were a simple, one-day festival. But over time they grew in importance, and thousands of people came from across Greece to take part and to watch. As well as running, discus, javelin and wrestling events were added.



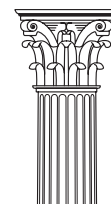
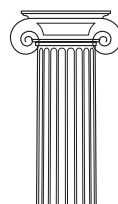
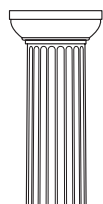
4. How has Ancient Greece influenced our lives? Write your answer.

Lesson 5

How equal was society in Ancient Greece?

Quiz

- In which year did Ancient Greece's 'Golden Age' begin? Tick the correct answer.
 - 2500 BCE
 - 480 BCE
 - 48 BCE
 - 1480 BCE
- How did the Ancient Greeks create their theatres? Tick the correct answer.
 - They carved them out of hillsides.
 - They built them onto their houses.
- Name the three types of columns from Ancient Greek architecture. Write your answers.



- _____
- When were the first Greek Olympics? Tick the correct answer.
 - 776 BCE
 - 7760 BCE
 - 76 BCE

- Which events were included in the Ancient Greek Olympics in addition to running? Write your answer.

Athens versus Sparta

Athens and Sparta were two powerful city-states in Ancient Greece which often fought as they were so different.



Athens was by the sea, with good access to islands and the main trading routes. Sparta was surrounded by mountains, making it difficult for enemies to invade. Soldiers in Sparta were trained in the mountainous areas, making them tough.

1. How might Athens' location benefit it? Write your answer.

2. How might Sparta's location benefit it? Write your answer.


Athens was a creative city-state, spending time developing its art, architecture and literature. Sparta was much more focused on preparing for war. Boys were trained from a young age to fight, and people were used to living tough lives with no luxuries.

The role of women

In Athens, women were not allowed to vote. Only girls from rich families could have an education.

Girls in Sparta were seen as important because they would become mothers to Spartan soldiers. Girls were involved in

soldier training, even though they never fought. The Spartans believed that healthy, strong girls would go on to have healthy, strong sons, who would become strong soldiers.


-  3. What were the main differences between the lives of women in Sparta and Athens? Write your answer.

The role of enslaved people


Enslaved people were people who were captured and then forced to work for no pay. Enslaved people in Ancient Greece would do all sorts of jobs in people's homes or on farmland. Enslaved people were not allowed to vote. Lots of Ancient Greeks had enslaved people, but different city-states treated them differently. Enslaved people in Athens were treated a bit more fairly and could end up almost being part of the family if they worked for them for long enough. Enslaved people who had a certain skill would even receive pay for their work, though much of the money would go to their master. If enslaved people managed to save up enough money, they could buy their freedom. However, even in Athens, masters were allowed to beat enslaved people, and even kill them if they were too old, sick or injured to work.

The Spartans treated their enslaved people, known as Helots, badly. The Helots had to wear special clothes to show they were enslaved people, and their master was not allowed to sell them on or ever set them free. The Spartans would kill any enslaved people who tried to escape. They would also declare war on the Helots, so that they could kill them without angering the gods.

-  4. What were the main differences between the lives of enslaved people in Athens and Sparta? Write your answer.

-  5. What was different about life in Athens and Sparta? Make notes to compare.

	Athens	Sparta
Location		
Strengths		
Main focus/activities		
Life for boys		
Life for girls		
Life for enslaved people		

-  6. Which city-state would you prefer to grow up in and why? Write your answer.

Lesson 6

Unit check out



- I. Write an answer to this question: Describe two ideas from Ancient Greece that have lasted to the modern day. What are the differences between then and now?

Key words		
architecture	equality	theatre
culture	mythology	
democracy	Olympics	

Title: Describe two ideas from Ancient Greece that have lasted to the modern day. What are the differences between then and now?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When and where was Ancient Greece?• Who were the most famous Ancient Greeks?• What are some of the major Greek inventions and cultural features?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Paragraph 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Select two aspects or ideas of Ancient Greece that have lasted to the modern day, e.g. democracy, myths, theatre, architecture, Olympic Games...	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What is the background to your chosen aspects or ideas: when, why and how were they invented?• What did these aspects or ideas look like in Ancient Greek times, e.g. Who was able to vote in Greek democracy? Why did people in ancient times create myths and what do the Greek gods tell us about what was important at the time? What did theatres look like? What were some of the architectural features of buildings? What were the first Olympic Games like?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Paragraph 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What role do these things play in life today?• How are our lives influenced by them?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Paragraph 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How have these ideas changed?• What impact does Ancient Greece have on our lives today?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Extension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Choose one idea and suggest why it might have lasted so long.	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Conclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why is the Ancient Greek era also known as the ‘Golden Age’ of Greece?• Why do you think some of the aspects and ideas from Ancient Greece have lasted so long?• Do you think that Greek culture will still be important in the future?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Ancient Greece

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Ancient Greece

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These workbooks provide a resource to support teaching and to evidence children's learning through the unit, by providing:

- Knowledge Organisers to support learning substantive knowledge across the unit
- Clear, levelled texts and images to follow teaching material
- Retrieval Practice 'Quizzes' every lesson to build retention
- Mid Unit check-ins - for formative assessment
- End of Unit summative tasks

For more about Pearson Primary History, and the History resources that sit alongside these, please visit:

[pearsonschoools.co.uk/PrimaryHistGeog](https://www.pearsonschoools.co.uk/PrimaryHistGeog)

www.pearsonschoools.co.uk
myorders@pearson.com