

History - Year 7 - Autumn 1 -Ancient History - Knowledge

Organiser

Key term	Definition
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Democracy	A type of government where people have the power to choose their leaders, usually by voting.
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Philosophy	The study of big questions about life such as what is right or wrong and how we should live.
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Cultural	To do with ideas, traditions, and way of life of a group of people.
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Archaeology	The study of the past by looking at things left behind, like buildings tools and artefacts.
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Civilisation	A large and organised society with cities, a government, rules, and ways of life.
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Polis	A Greek city-state, which was a city that was also its own country with its own government.
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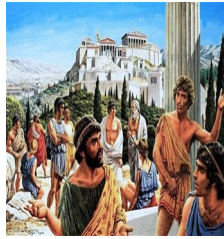
Strategic	Carefully planned to achieve a goal, especially in war or important situations.
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Phalanx	A tight group of soldiers standing close together with shields and spears, used in ancient Greek battles.
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Caesar	A title used by Roman rulers. It
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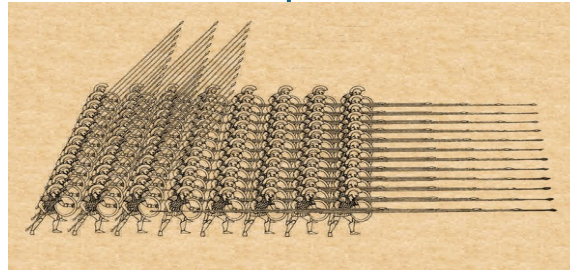
Infrastructure	ic systems t
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Ancient Athens
Democratic
Philosophic
Cultural



Ancient Sparta
Militaristic
Disiplined
Strong



Greek Phalanx

Alexander the greats empire



356 BCE – Alexander is born in Pella, Macedonia.

336 BCE – Becomes King of Macedonia

334 BCE – Begins his conquest of the Persian Empire.

323 BCE – Alexander dies in Babylon at 32.

Reasons for the rise of Rome.

- Strong Army
- Strategic location
- Infrastructure and roads



Reasons for the fall of Western Roman Empire.

- Barbarian Invasions
- Economic trouble
- Weak leadership

Byzantine Empire



In **476 CE**, the Western Roman Empire collapsed. However, the **Eastern Roman Empire**, known as the **Byzantine Empire**, continued for nearly **1,000 more years**.

The Byzantine Empire preserved **Roman laws, culture, and Christianity**, acting as a bridge between the ancient and medieval worlds.

Its capital, **Constantinople**, became a major centre of trade and learning.

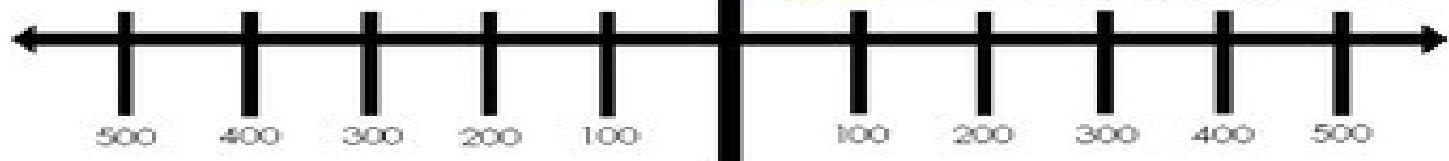


BC = Before Christ

**BCE = Before
Common Era**

**AD = Anno Domini
(the year of
the Lord)**

CE = Common Era



← These years count
DOWN as they move
closer to the time of
Jesus, and **UP** as they
move farther away.

The star represents the
time of the man named
Jesus. This is when we
started counting years
the way we do today.

→ These years count **UP**
from the time of Jesus.