

Key Learning

The King of Kings

Darius was a king who ruled not just one kingdom but lots of kingdoms! **Darius** was the most powerful king in the world. **Darius** called himself the 'king of kings'. Darius ruled over the **Persian Empire**. But how did he become so great. He succeeded his father Cyrus.

The Persian Empire

Cyrus was from the powerful Persian Achaemenid family. But **Cyrus** was half Persian and **Cyrus** was half Median. Cyrus attacked the king of the Medes and conquered. Cyrus now ruled over the Persians and the Medes. Cyrus conquered Babylon, one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The Persian Empire then conquered the pharaoh of Egypt.

The Greek city States

Across the hills of what is now called Greece some villages started to become city -states known as polis's in Greek. Each polis had an agora, an acropolis, a temple, a theatre and a gymnasium. You might think they were the same but each polis was ruled in very different ways.

The Greek Gods and Goddesses

The Greeks believed in gods and goddesses. The Greeks believed their gods were like humans - falling in love, playing games, playing music, getting angry, arguing and fighting. Zeus was the god of all gods.

The Greek language

The ancient Greeks had an alphabet. They loved stories. One Greek storyteller was called **Homer**. Homer wrote exciting stories. The **Iliad** (ill-eeadd) is one of Homer's most famous stories.

The Greek and Persian Wars

The Persian Empire was very strong. For a long time, the Persians had wanted to add the Greek city-states to their empire. Greek city-states, like Athens and Sparta, did not want to become part of the Persian Empire. The Greeks were going to fight back! There were many battles, the Battle of Marathon, the Battle of Thermopylae and the Battle of Salamis.

Persia and Greece Timeline

630 BCE

The Iliad is thought to have been written.

539 BCE

Cyrus marched into Babylon

500 BCE

Darius decided on a plan to organise the Persian Empire

490 BCE

The battle of Marathon starts_

480 BCE

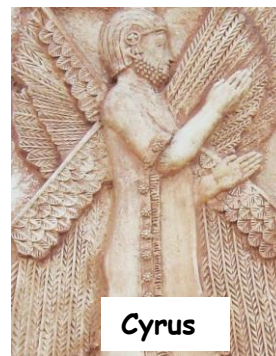
The battle of Thermopylae starts_

480 BCE

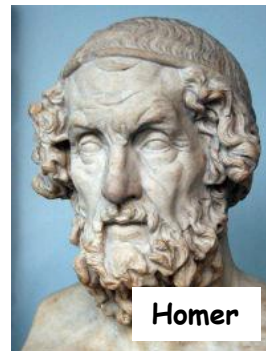
The battle of Salamis starts_



Darius



Cyrus



Homer

Persia and Greece

Vocabulary

acropolis	A settlement built on an area of high ground
agora	the city centre, of the ancient city-state of Athens, it was the gathering place and market centre for citizens
Babylon	Babylon was a city-state of ancient Mesopotamia
besiege	to surround with soldiers in order to attack or capture.
empire	a set of lands or regions that are ruled by an emperor
fleet	a group of ships organized to do something together
polis	an ancient Greek city-state, completely independent and self-governing.
satrap	a governor of an ancient Persian province
shrines	a holy or sacred place with something important inside it
strait	a narrow waterway between two pieces of land that connects two large bodies of water
succeeded	to follow or come after
tax	money paid to the government by individuals to pay for healthcare, education, and transport.
trident	a spear with three prongs



The Battle of Marathon

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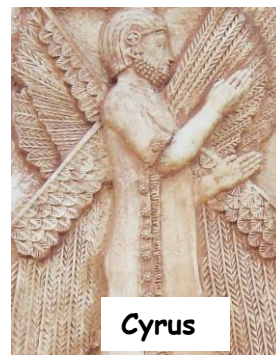
The battle of Thermopylae starts_

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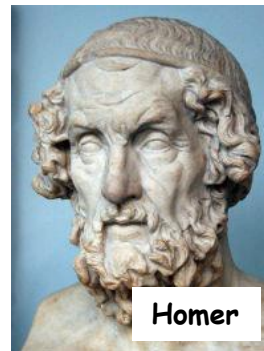
The battle of Salamis starts_



Darius



Cyrus



Homer

Persia and Greece



agora



acropolis



beseige



fleet



polis



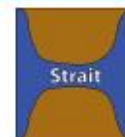
empire



succeeded



satrap



strait



shrine



trident



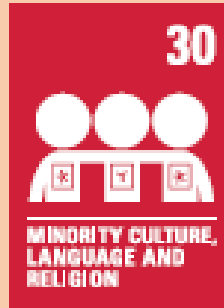
tax



The Battle of Marathon

Rights and Global Goals

Rights



Global Goals

11 Sustainable Cities and Communities

Prior Learning

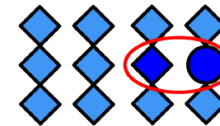
Ancient Egypt (Year 3)

Cradles of Civilisation (Year 3)

Indus Valley (Year 3)

Judaism 1 - Abraham, Isaac, Jacob
(Year 3 RE scheme taught at the same time as Persia and Greece)

Big Ideas



Similarity
and
Difference

National Treasures

Babylon
Homer's Iliad

