

Ancient Greece

History

Year 4

Previous Knowledge

What should I already know?

KS1 – Great Explorers and Great Inventors, looking at influential people from the past

Know that power has changed from people with wealth and land to people who are voted for by the British population.

LKS2– Stone Age to Iron Age

Know that most people believed that their lives and health were controlled by Gods/spirits.

LKS2 – Roman Britain -

Know that the roads were used by armies marching between towns and military bases.

Historical skills and knowledge

What will I know or be able to do by the end of this unit?

- Use timelines to order events chronologically.
- Locate Ancient Greece, Athens and Sparta on a map.
- Know that Ancient Greece was made up of hundreds of city-states and understand how it was governed.
- Know about the cultural achievements of Greece (e.g myths and legends, theatre, democracy, philosophers, art, architecture and the Olympic Games) and compare this to ancient civilisations that have been previously studied.
- Know about the Ancient Greeks belief system and compare this to beliefs of religions we have learnt about already.
- Know key information about key Ancient Greek philosophers (Socrates, Plato and Aristotle) and their contributions to the world.
- Understand the difference between Athens and Sparta and know the key causes, events and consequences of the Peloponnesian wars.
- Know who Alexander the Great was and about the legacy he left behind.

Text Link

'The Adventures of Odysseus' by Hugh Lupton and Daniel Morden

Overview

Subject - History

Ancient Greece was a civilisation that dominated much of the Mediterranean thousands of years ago. At its peak under Alexander the Great, ancient Greece ruled much of Europe and western Asia. The Greeks came before the Romans and much of the Roman culture was influenced by the Greeks. Ancient Greece formed the foundation of much of Western culture today. Everything from government, philosophy, science, mathematics, art, literature, and even sports was impacted by the ancient Greeks.

Enquiry question

How did the Ancient Greeks leave their mark on the world?

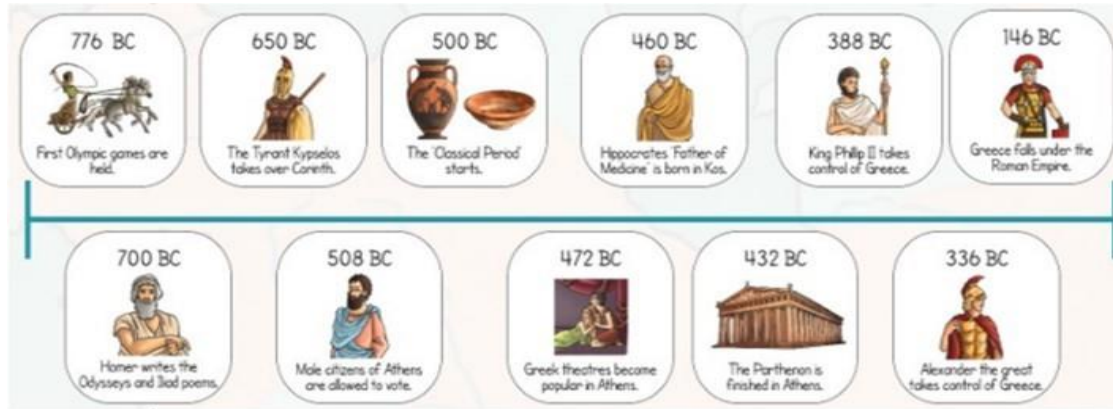
Location and climate

The area we call Ancient Greece is similar to the area that modern Greece covers today. Modern Greece is in Europe and has a long coastline in the Mediterranean Sea.

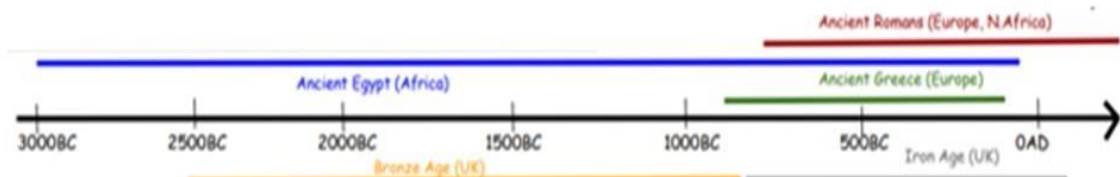
The climate in Ancient Greece generally featured hot summers and mild winters. Because it was so hot, most people wore lightweight clothing throughout most of the year. They would put on a cloak or wrap during the colder days.



Timeline of Ancient Greece



Contextual Timeline



Significant Person Alexander the Great (356BC-323BC)



Alexander the Great (356 BC–323 BC) was one of the most famous fighters and rulers in ancient history. Although he died at just 32 years of age, he managed to conquer and create one of the largest empires of all time. His inspiring leadership also helped the Greek culture to spread from the Mediterranean to Asia, and brought the east and west together in the sharing of ideas, language, trade routes and other ventures.

Ancient Greece

Ancient Greece was not one single nation, but a group of hundreds of city states. Some cities were small, some much larger, like Athens and Sparta. The states were often at war with each other.

They developed different forms of government to govern and rule. The Peloponnesian War, for example, was between Athens and Sparta. At times these individual city-states came together to fight a common enemy, as they did when fighting the Persian army from the north.



Democracy



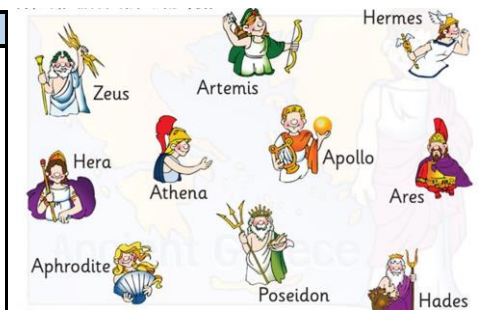
The Athenians invented democracy, a system that allowed citizens to vote on important matters. However, women, children and slaves were not allowed to vote. - In the sixth century BCE, an Athenian called Cleisthenes helped to introduce a new political structure of demokratia or 'rule by the people'. It was one of the earliest examples of democracy in history and is one of Ancient Greece's most lasting legacies.

Key Vocabulary

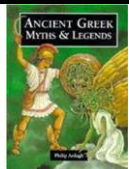
Allies	States cooperating with one another for military purposes.
Assassinated	Killing someone by surprise or secret attack.
Citizen	A person who lives in a particular place
Civilisation	A well-developed society.
Conquest	To gain control of something.
Democracy	A system where the population votes for their leader.
Generals	A military officer.
Obedience	Following an order, request or law.
Peninsula	A piece of land almost surrounded by water.
Philosophy	The study the world and the nature of humans.
Polis	A city state in Ancient Greece

Ancient Greek beliefs

The Ancient Greeks believed in three generations of gods. The first generation – the sky, the earth, the heavens, mountains and other physical things – came into existence from nothing. The second generation were called the Titans (also known as the elder gods) and were the children of Uranus (heaven) and Gaia (earth). There were twelve Titans in total, six female and six male. From these gods came the third generation, the Olympians, who took on the appearance of men and women. The Olympians, including Zeus and Poseidon, defeated the Titans and came to rule over the world. Greek myths and legends, portraying the adventures of gods and heroes, can be found on many of the artefacts from this time. The Ancient Greeks believed that after death, a soul went on a journey to a place called the Underworld (which they called Hades).



Cultural achievements of Ancient Greece



Myths and legends



Plays and amphitheatres



Democracy



Plato



Aristotle



Socrates

The Great Greek Philosophers



Architecture



Art



The Olympic Games