

Willerby Carr Lane Primary School - History

Topic: Ancient Greece

Year: 5

Strand: Early Civilizations

What should I already know?

- That 'pre-history' is a term that describes a time in history when there were no written records.
- That these periods of time are in the following chronological order:
 - The Stone Age, The Bronze Age, The Iron Age
- That the Stone Age and Bronze Age were BC and the Iron Age was both BC and AD
- That BC means Before Christ and AD means Anno Domini (in the year of Our Lord)
- That the Roman Empire lasted from 27 BC – 476 AD and that the Romans invaded Britain in AD43

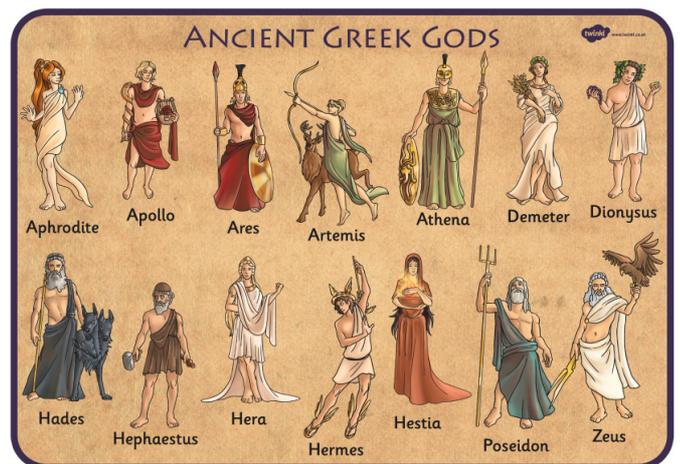
What will I know by the end of the unit?

Why is Ancient Greece important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greece is important as it was the first country to create a form of government via democracy (where the people vote). • Western culture today is based Ancient Greek government, philosophy, science, maths, art, literature and even sports.
Why are Ancient Greek vases an important artefact?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pots came in all sorts of shapes and sizes depending on their purpose, • They were often beautifully decorated with scenes from daily life. • Sometimes these scenes reflected what the pot was used for. • Greek pots are important because they tell us so much about how life was in Athens and other ancient Greek cities.
What were the major achievements of the Ancient Greeks?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Greeks development of democracy is still the main form of government today, meaning that we get the chance to vote for our leaders. • The Greeks invented the theatre • They developed maths theories which we still use today • They developed the Olympic Games.
What religious beliefs did the Ancient Greeks have?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religion was important to the ancient Greeks because they believed that it would make their lives better while they were living. • There was a god for every aspect of their lives.

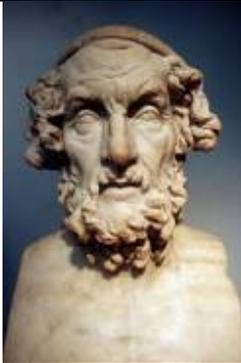
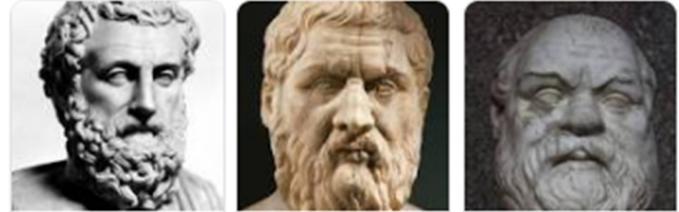
- They believed the gods controlled everything in their lives and the environment and would take care of them when they died.
- It was important to please the gods; happy gods helped you, but unhappy gods punished you.
- They believed that the twelve most important gods and goddesses lived at the top of Mount Olympus. They were a family and, just like a human family, they argued as well as looking after each other.
- Mount Olympus was believed to be the home of the gods.
- Some of the most important Greek gods were
 - Zeus, the king of the gods, in charge of rain and the sky
 - Hera, Zeus's wife, the goddess of marriage and childbirth
 - Poseidon, the god of the sea
 - Aphrodite, the goddess of love
 - Hades, the god of the Underworld, where the dead lived
 - Ares, god of war and battle
- Priests were important people in the community. They believed priests had the power to talk to the gods, so were respected and trusted. A priest's main job was to look after the temples and the visitors to the temples.
- People had special places in their homes where they could pray to the gods.
- There were also public shrines in all sorts of places where people could pray and leave presents.

Vocabulary	
alphabet	our alphabet was developed using some of the alphabet that the Ancient Greeks used. In fact, the first two letters in the Greek alphabet were 'alpha' and 'beta', which is where we get the word 'alphabet' from!
architecture	the art of designing and constructing buildings
Acropolis	a fortified citadel within a larger city. It is usually located on top of a hill and at the centre of the city
artefact	The remains of past human life and activities
assembly	in Athens, the assembly consisted of the group of citizens who showed up to vote
comedy, satire, tragedy	types of theatre plays
Corinthian, Doric and Ionic	types of architecture
democracy	a form of government where the people have a say in how they are ruled, including choosing their leaders and deciding on laws. demos = people kratos = rule
dictatorship	ruled by one person

Hellenistic	the period of history dominated by Macedonia, of which the most famous ruler was Alexander the Great
Hoplite	the main type of soldier who fought on foot in Ancient Greece
legacy	Something left or handed down by a predecessor.
myth	a traditional story, especially one explaining the early history of a people, or explaining a natural or social phenomenon, and typically involving supernatural beings or events.
Oligarchy	a type of government where the power is held by a few people
Olympic Games	a games event that brings people from different city states together in peace for sports
Pankration	a vicious sport played in Ancient Greece
philosophy	The study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality, and existence
Spartans	tough warriors living in Greek city of Sparta
Titans	the first Greek gods
trireme	a Greek warship with three rows of oars on each side
tyrants	people who seized control of a place and ruled as they wished



Key Dates / Timeline			
Date	Event	Description	Simultaneous British History
850-700 BC	Development of the first Greek alphabet		Bronze Age is an era of British history that spanned from c.2000 – c.750 BC
776 BC	The first Olympic games take place	The games would take place every 4 years in honour of the Greek god, Zeus.	Iron Age is an era of British history that spanned from c. 750 BC – 43 AD Iron tools became widespread by 500 BC
700 BC	Homer writes 'The Iliad' and 'Odyssey'		
621BC	Draconian laws introduced	Some crimes were punishable by death.	
600 BC	The first Greek coins are used to buy and sell goods		
570 BC	Pythagoras is born.	He made major breakthroughs in science and maths	
508 BC	Democracy begins in Athens	Greater power was given to the people. Men were allowed to vote	
490BC	The Persian wars		
472 – 410 BC	Many famous Greek plays are written and performed	Theatres became popular. The entertainments included magicians, jugglers and plays.	
432 BC	The Parthenon, the most famous building in Athens, is completed		
431BC	The wars between Athens and Sparta begin.		
400-300 BC	Socrates, Plato and Aristotle live, advancing learning		
336 BC	Alexander the Great becomes King	He completed many conquests and began to expand the empire.	
146 BC	Rome conquers Greece.	Greece became part of the Roman Empire	

Important figures	Image
<p>Alexander the Great</p> <p>King born in 356 BC. Conquered the Persian Empire. He died aged only 32 but accomplished a lot in his short life</p>	
<p>Homer</p> <p>Known for the poem, Odyssey</p>	
<p>Socrates, Plato and Aristotle</p> <p>Philosophers</p>	 <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> Aristotle Plato Socrates </div>
<p>Archimedes</p> <p>Mathematician. He was known as the greatest mathematician, engineer, inventor and astronomer of the ancient world</p>	
<p>Pythagoras</p> <p>Scientist and philosopher who came up with Pythagoras Theorem (which is still used today)</p>	

Historical Skills and Enquiry

- Examine a variety of sources and use these to make inferences about the past - in particular about Ancient Greek culture, religious beliefs and society.
- Describe how the Ancient Greek civilisation has had an impact on modern society.
- Compare what was happening in the Ancient Greek civilisation with what was happening in Britain at the same time.
- Place the chronology of key events of the Ancient Greek civilisation on a timeline with a chronology of the history of Britain. Where are the overlaps?
- Compare the Greek with the Maya and Egyptian civilisations using a Venn diagram.
- Describe the ideas, beliefs and attitudes of all groups of the Ancient Greeks.
- Use appropriate vocabulary to communicate about the Ancient Greeks
- Find out about daily life in Ancient Greece by examining artefacts, such as vases.

