

ANCIENT GREECE

YEAR 5/6: AUTUMN 2

What was everyday life like for the Ancient Greeks?

COVERAGE: What was everyday life like for the Ancient Greeks?

This unit looks at the Ancient Greeks and their achievements from around 3000 BCE to the reign of Alexander the Great around 330 BCE. The first lessons focus on the Minoans and how they began to trade in early Greece. The children will also think about and discuss how we know about the early Greeks, by looking at excavation evidence and what this tells them. The next few lessons in the teaching sequence focus on life in Athens and Sparta, the Persian invasion and the impact this had on life in the city-states. The final few lessons look at the leadership of Ancient Greece under the rule of King Philip II and then Alexander the Great. Children will conclude their learning with a final response to the main historical enquiry, 'What were the greatest achievements of Ancient Greece?'

- Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study.
- They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms.
- They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.
- They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.
- Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world
- Summarise how Britain may have learnt from other countries and civilizations (Ancient Greece)
- Identify and explain differences, similarities, changes between different periods of history
- Place features of historical events and people from the past societies and periods in a chronological framework.
- Summarise events from a period of history, explaining order of events & what happened

KEY LANGUAGE AND VOCABULARY:

Myth,
Legend, Democracy,
Legacy, Empire,
Influence, Citizen,
civilisation,
Spartan, Trojan,
Achievement,
Architecture,
After Common Era
(ACE),
Before Common Era
(BCE), AD, BC,
Chronology,
Chronological,
Millennia,
Eras, Period, Primary
Source, Secondary
Source, Sequence,
City States

KNOWLEDGE AND FACT SHEET

Knowledge Organiser

Timeline: 3000 BC to AD 330

Key Facts:

- City-state:** Something from a very long time ago. A human society with well-developed cities and governments often where technology and trade are considered important.
- City-state:** Small areas that ancient Greece was divided into. Each with their own governments, laws and ways of life.
- Empire:** A group of countries or states that are ruled by one ruler or country.
- Myth:** Things that most after someone does or says as a common or story.
- Democracy:** A system where the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way it is run.
- Myth:** A story from ancient times about something that happened long ago that some people believed to be true.
- City-state:** Independent city states existed for most of the ancient Greek period. However, towards the end of this period, King Philip II of Macedonia ruled over all of ancient Greece. Following his death, his son Alexander the Great took over Macedonia along with other lands that he conquered. After Alexander the Great died, the Romans slowly took over parts of the empire.
- City-state:** The ancient Greeks lived in many different city states and kingdoms. Each city-state had its own laws and customs and each was responsible for certain parts of the city.
- City-state:** Festivals were held to celebrate the gods and goddesses.
- City-state:** It is believed that the 12 most powerful gods lived on Mount Olympus.
- City-state:** Zeus was the most powerful of all the gods. He was god of the sky and the king of Mount Olympus.
- City-state:** The Peloponnesian War was fought between Athens and Sparta. It was one of the most important wars in ancient Greece.
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KEY QUESTIONS:

1. Were the Ancient Greeks around during BC years or AD years?
2. What year did the Ancient Greek period begin?
3. What year did the Ancient Greek period end?
4. Why did the Ancient Greek period end – what happened?
5. Name one of the most influential Greek leaders.
6. Name three countries conquered by this Greek leader.
7. What was the name of the man who tutored and mentored this Greek leader and what was he famous for?
8. Describe the role of slaves in Ancient Greece
9. Describe how men and women were different in society.
10. Name 3 different Ancient Greek monsters

KEY SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

- place current study on time line in relation to other studies
- know and sequence key events of time studied
- use relevant terms and periods labels
- relate current studies to previous studies
- make comparisons between different times in history
- know key dates, characters and events of time studied
- Compare and contrast ancient civilisations
- compare life in early and late times studied
- examine causes and results of great events and the impact on people
- begin to identify primary and secondary sources

• use evidence to build up a picture of life in time studied • record and communicate knowledge in different forms· work independently and in groups showing initiative	
ENRICHMENT: •	Previous Learning: The start of civilisation is revisited in Ancient Egypt. Children compare timelines between BCE dates within the Egyptian civilisation and the Neolithic within Britain. Children begin to develop an understanding of monarchy and develop further their understanding of trade and its importance in establishing a kingdom. Future Learning: Children will describe causes of events and their consequences in Ancient Maya. Children will also compare the similarities and differences between civilisations and cultures.
School Drivers to Examine Children will look at: - Economy and Power = children will look at historical events and see how power can shift quickly due to war or significant individuals. This can also lead to a change in economic prosperity for all involved. - Culture and Diversity = what was the impact of the Ancient Greece culture and how does this impact on our lives today? - Creativity and Innovation = focus on how development in innovations during the Ancient Greek period has impacted on modern lifetime and creativity. What are they still so important?	