

Y3/4 – How Greek are we?

Procedural knowledge

Locate the Ancient Greeks on a timeline and compare where they fit in compared to topics previously studied
 Use vocabulary related to the period and begin to accurately date events
 Begin to ask own historically valid questions and use evidence to answer and reconstruct life in the time studied
 Recognise connections in between different historical periods studied.

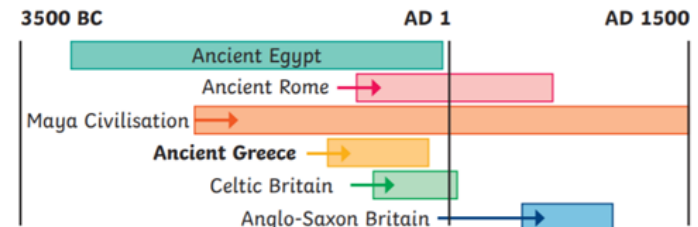
Factual and Conceptual knowledge

Where is Greece?



Ancient Greece was located in south eastern Europe, along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

When were Ancient Greek times?



What was Ancient Greece like?

Ancient Greece was made up of 1,000 city states. There were often battles between them but sometimes they would join together against a common enemy. Important city states included Athens, Corinth and Sparta. Sparta was a military city state with a powerful army. Spartan boys went into military camps at the age of 7.

What were the key events during the Ancient Greek civilisation?

Timeline					
776 BC	508 BC	450BC	432 BC	336 BC	146 BC
The first Olympic games took place	Democracy began in Athens, giving greater power to the people	Athens became a powerful city and controlled an empire	The Parthenon, the most famous building in Athens, was completed	Alexander the Great was King and completed many conquests	Rome conquered Greece, making it a part of the Roman Empire.

When was democracy introduced?

Around 508 BC, democracy was introduced to ancient Athens. Listening to the opinions of other people and debating issues was an important part of this. After debating, the ancient Athenians would vote. At that time, the only people allowed to take part in democracy were adult males, who were citizens of Athens.

What was life for the Ancient Greeks like?

Most people lived in villages in the countryside. Many Greeks were poor. Schools were not free so only the children from wealthy families could go. Homes were built around a courtyard or garden. Women were expected to look after the home, make clothes and have children.

Who did the Ancient Greeks believe in?

The Ancient Greeks believed in many different gods and goddesses. Each represented an aspect of humanity and was responsible for certain parts of life. Festivals were held to celebrate them. It is believed that the 12 most powerful gods lived on Mount Olympus. Zeus was god of the sky and king of Mount Olympus.

What are the legacies of the Ancient Greeks?

Over 3000 years later, we still use Ancient Greek ideas in maths, science and art. Our alphabet is based on the Greek one; we use many words that come from the Greek language. They also invented the theatre and used columns in architecture, which are still used in buildings today. Democracy, introduced by the Greeks is our main form of government today.

Alexander the Great (King of Macedonia) led his army all over Greece, Persia, Egypt and parts of India spreading Greek ideas. When he died, the Romans continued to spread their ideas to more countries, including Britain.

Vocabulary

civilisation, city states, empire, legacies, democracy, temple, truce, Athens, Athenians, Sparta, gods, goddesses

Curriculum links

Olympics Y1/2/3/4/5 & 6
 British and European Communities 3/4 Cycle A
 Global Community 5/6 Cycle A