



History Unit Planner Year: 5 Title: Ancient Greece

Unit Overview	About 2,500 years ago, Greece was one of the most important places in the ancient world. The Greeks were great thinkers, warriors, writers, actors, athletes, artists, architects and politicians. The Ancient Greeks, impacted we're still using ancient Greek ideas in maths, science and art. Our alphabet is based on the Greek one.	
Prior Learning/ Links	Year 4: Romans – conquering Greece in 130BCE. Year 4: Egyptians – Alexander the Great conquered Egypt.	
Unit Title: Ancient Greece	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge
<p>Key Questions:</p> <p>How has Greek life impacted on society today?</p> <p>What is the difference between literal and inferential sources of information?</p> <p>When did the Ancient Greek civilisation happen?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Greek landscape contributed to the civilisations that developed – it had many uneven coastlines and dry areas, which meant that people become very protective about their area. • As the landscape was so difficult to navigate, the Greeks developed their seafaring skills, building boats and ships to travel around. • The Greeks called themselves Hellenes and their land Hellas. • The Minoans were the first great Greek civilisation who lived on the nearby island of Crete between 2200BCE and 1450BCE. • After the Minoans came the Mycenaean civilisation (from mainland Greece) who were fine builders and traders, but they were also great soldiers. • After the Mycenaean civilisation ended in about 1100BCE, Greece entered a Dark Age. Not much is known about what happened – all written language and art disappeared. • In around 480BCE Greece entered a gold age, which lasted for 200 years. The people built fantastic temples, made scientific discoveries, wrote plays and founded the first proper democracy. Historians call this Classical Greece. • The final period of Greek history is known as the Hellenistic period. This lasted from 323BCE to 30 BCE when the Romans took control of Greece. The Romans didn't destroy Greek life – they respected the Greeks and copied many things about their culture, including their buildings, beliefs and clothes. • Democracy was invented in Ancient Greece – it was different to modern day democracy, but still allowed people to have the power to make decisions. This contributed even more to the success of Ancient Greece, as the people wanted to work harder to make their decisions work. 	<p>Cause and Consequence: To understand historical events in time using a world – wide view. Be able to relate.</p> <p>Change and continuity: To compare the different beliefs and cultures from past civilisations and how these have had an impact on modern – day society.</p> <p>Similarity and Difference: To know different settlements in time periods around the world, to know key features human and physical features which have allowed the settlement to develop.</p> <p>Significance: To understand the significance of human and physical features.</p> <p>Evidence: Order events in time using a range of evidence and statements from the past. Understand that no single source of evidence gives full answers to questions about the past.</p> <p>Interpretations: Use sources of information about the past to draw conclusions.</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports events and the Olympics were started in Ancient Greece – it was a very popular event. • Language around the world has many Greek origins. • Significant people in Ancient Greece: Homer, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. • The Greeks developed art and writing/language, and lots of what we know is due to the stories and records that were made on pots and in buildings. • There are many buildings and ruins left from Ancient Greece today – they tell us about the tools and materials the civilisation must have had. • Only a very powerful ruler could control all Greece. One man did in the 300s BCE. He was Alexander the Great, from Macedonia. Alexander led his army to conquer an empire that stretched as far as Afghanistan and India. 	
Vocabulary	Trips/ Visits/Useful Websites/ Resources	Key Misconceptions:
<p>Substantive: democracy myth architecture philosophy artefact legacy</p> <p>Disciplinary: examine analysis evaluate</p>	<p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zxytpv4</p> <p>https://www.mysteriesintime.co.uk/ancient-greece-for-kids</p> <p>http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/Greece.html</p>	<p>That the Greeks and the Romans were the same civilisations and had the same religion and customs (Romans taught in year four).</p>