

## Unit Title: How did the Ancient Greeks influence the world?

History  
Y5  
Autumn 1

### End Points:

#### Change:

The creation of democracy within the Greek civilisation.

The Greeks developed organised sport and created The Olympic Games that still happens to this day.

#### Cause & Effect:

The Greeks became a huge civilisation and in order to ensure fair rule without fighting they created and developed democracy.

The Greeks loved competition and as they became a hugely organised civilisation they created the Olympic games, an enormous and organised competition.

#### Significance:

The creation of democracy, the amount that Greece was governed and the resulting ability to organise huge events such as the Olympics are significant events that happened during this period of history.

#### End of unit outcome:

Children will create a double page spread to answer the question.

- How and why did the Ancient Greeks create huge sporting events that we still have today?
- Why did the Ancient Greeks create democracy and which countries have a similar democratic system today?

### Links:

Text – The Adventures of Odysseus – Hugh Lupton

Geography – Children will know the location of Greece from their study of the Roman Empire

### Prior Learning:

Know the time line of Ancient Britain (from Stone Age to Iron Age) (Y3)

Know that much of Europe was under Roman rule at one point in history

Know that events happen concurrently and not at different times

Children will be able to make comparisons to previous Ancient Civilisations that have been studied

### Key Aspects of the Unit:

Skills:



Knowledge:



Concepts (end points):



### Key Historical Knowledge:

- Children will look at the life of the Ancient Greeks (adults and children)
- Children will know that the Ancient Greeks created and organised huge sporting events and the first Olympics was held in 776 AD
- Children will understand that the Ancient Greeks became a huge civilisation and in order to ensure fair rule without fighting they created and developed democracy.
- Children will know that war between cities was very common.
- Children will compare Roman Soldiers and Spartan Warriors and Celtic Warriors
- Children will know that Ancient Greece had powerful cities such as Sparta and Athens.
- Children will have an understanding that Ancient Greece had great thinkers called philosophers
- Children will know that, in Athens, Greek styles of art, architecture, philosophy and theatre were developed - these helped shaped our modern society along with science, language and maths.
- Children will know that one of the favourite forms of entertainment for the Ancient Greeks was the theatre. It began as part of a festival to the Greek god Dionysus, but eventually became a major part of the Greek culture.
- Children will know that the Ancient Greek society lasted for approximately 700 years before it began to decline and was eventually conquered by the Roman Empire
- Children will know that Greece was divided into city states called a Polis and each Polis had their own way of life and laws.
- Children will know that religion was important to the Ancient Greeks and that they worshipped many gods

### Historical Skills:

#### Historical Enquiry

- Children will construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation about significant events in Ancient Greece and how they have influenced life today

#### Using Sources as evidence

- Children will Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.
- Child can comment with increasing confidence on the value of a range of different types of source for enquiries. Children will use sources which include the internet, pictures from KSH and books to answer historical questions about the Ancient Greeks

### Constructing the Past

- Children will establish a clear narrative within the period of the Ancient Greek.
- Children can provide an overview of the most significant societies and events covered during this period and how they influenced life today

### Sequencing the Past

- Children can sequence, with growing independence, the key events and developments of the Ancient Greek civilisation.

### Vocabulary

civilisation	A human society with its own social organisation and culture.
society	People in general, thought of as a large organized group.
Athenians	The citizens of Athens which was the birthplace of democracy and the heart of the Ancient Greek civilisation.
Spartans	Spartans believed that strict discipline and a tough upbringing was the secret to making the best soldiers.
democracy	A fair political system where all adults vote for an elected government. This government then make decisions on how to run the country.
mythology	A group of myths, especially all the myths from a particular country, religion, or culture.
architecture	The art of planning, designing and constructing buildings.
archaeologist	Someone who studies the past by exploring old remains.
empire	A number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country.
polis	An ancient Greek city-state.
polytheists	The worship of or belief in more than one god.
Olympics	The ancient Olympic games were originally a festival or celebration of and for Zeus.
Odysseus	A legendary hero in Greek mythology who was King of the island Ithaca. He fought in the Trojan war and invented the Trojan horse. After the war, his journey home took ten years with many challenges along the way.
mythology	A group of myths, especially all the myths from a particular country, religion, or culture.