

## Questions (over 7 lessons)

Who were the Ancient Greeks and when did they rule?

What beliefs did the Ancient Greeks hold?

City-states: what was the difference between Athens and Sparta?

What was democracy like in Athens?

Why was the theatre important to the Ancient Greeks?

Why were the Olympic games invented by the Ancient Greeks?

## Sources Cusp Curriculum Curriculum visions

## Key Vocabulary

Tier 2	Tier 3
Democracy	City-state
Honour	Tyrant
Phenomenal	Sanctuary
Deteriorated	Tactical
Armoured	Valiantly
Oppressive	Unified

Y5 Ancient Greece - a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world

## Big ideas/Substantive Concepts

### Civilisation

A large group of people who follow similar laws, religion and rules.

Great civilisations have cities, architecture, laws, culture and art.

### Power

The power to advance technology, religion and the arts.

The power over and between city states.

Power to build The Parthenon, great theatres and the Lighthouse at Alexandria.

Power struggle: Athens vs Sparta.

Alexander the Great – unified power.

War with the Persians.

### Democracy

A form of government voted for by the people.

Although some citizens of Athens could vote, it wasn't a true democracy.

Sparta wasn't ruled tyrannically – it had rules, and they were brutal!

### Knowledge

The formulation and advanced use of knowledge by great thinkers.

Mathematical theories, science and astronomy were forged by great thinkers, including: Pericles Socrates Archimedes  
Great designers and engineers built phenomenal buildings.

Making connections to prior learning

Year 3 - Stone age to the Iron Age  
Introduce Rome and the impact on Britain

Year 4- Britain's settlement by Anglo- Saxons and Scots  
Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggles  
Ancient Egyptians

Year 4 Geography- Latitude and Longitude

## Disciplinary Knowledge- thinking as a historian

Chronology	Cause and consequence	Change and continuity	Similarity and difference	Evidence	Significance
<p>Name the three periods that you studied about Ancient Greece.</p> <p>When were those three periods in time?</p> <p>What was happening in Ancient Britain at the same time as the Classical Period in Ancient Greece?</p> <p>Use a timeline – what else was happening in the world during these three Ancient Greek periods?</p>	<p>What led to the rise of the Ancient Greek civilisation? Why were they so powerful?</p> <p>What legacy did the Ancient Greeks leave? True or false? The Olympic games today are very similar to those in ancient times.</p>	<p>How did the early form of democracy in Ancient Greece lead to laws and rules today?</p> <p>What significant changes happened in Ancient Greece between 800 BC and 500 BC?</p> <p>Were there any things that remained constant through the Ancient Greece civilisation?</p>	<p>Think about Greek city-states. What was similar and what was different between them?</p> <p>Compare the Ancient Greek beliefs with the Roman beliefs. What do you think was similar and what was different?</p>	<p>Antiquity describes the ancient past, including the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans.</p> <p>What evidence explains how the people in the Greeks lived?</p> <p>How do we know?</p>	<p>What was significant about the rise of democracy in Athens?</p> <p>How has that influenced the way western countries choose their leaders?</p> <p>Ancient Greece had phenomenal thinkers – who do you remember and why?</p>