

Key Objective and rationale:

The children have studied different civilizations from around the world. This will build on their prior knowledge of the rise and fall of different empires. They will utilise the skills taught throughout their history learning and develop their understanding of the historical concepts.

Important things I will know, understand and do:

- 1 – Place Ancient Greece in a timeline comparison with other civilisations?
- 2 – Understand the believe system of Ancient Greece.
- 3 – Analyse the different forms of government inspired by Ancient Greece.
- 4 – Analyse the effect of Greek philosophers on today's society.
- 5 – Analyse how we are still influenced by Ancient Greece over 2,00 years later.


Important people and events I will learn about:

Gods and goddesses



The ancient Greeks believed 12 gods and goddesses lived on Mount Olympus. The Greeks prayed to them, at home and in temples and ran sporting events and festivals in their honour. They believed that if something went wrong, the gods were unhappy with them. The characters, images and abilities of the Greek gods and goddesses have influenced modern-day movies, animations, books, comics and video games.

Democracy



Athenian democracy was one of the first in the world. It was a direct democracy in which the citizens themselves voted for laws in the assembly. Modern Britain has a representative democracy where people elect a representative (Member of Parliament) to make decisions on their behalf. Citizens over 18 can vote in Britain; however, in ancient Athens, only adult males born in Athens could vote.

Philosophy



Philosophy (meaning 'love of wisdom') was developed by the ancient Greeks. Famous philosophers such as Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle still influence our thinking today: Pythagoras created the first maths formula, Socrates developed the Socratic method used to discuss ideas, Plato's ideas on ethics are still debated today, and Aristotle laid the foundations for modern science.

The English language

A B X Δ

E H Γ I

K Λ M N

Ω O Φ Π

Ψ P Σ T

Θ Y Ε Z

Many words in the English language (such as character, comedy, democracy, dinosaur, drama, planet, geography, and technology) originated from Greek. The Greek alphabet (alphabetum) contributed ten letters to the English language. Moreover, the word alphabet comes from the Greek letters alpha and beta.

Disciplinary concepts

Cause and consequence
Historical interpretations
Change and continuity
Similarities and differences
Historical significance
Sources of evidence











Historical enquiry

Posing historical questions
Gathering, organising and evaluating evidence
Evaluating and drawing conclusions
Communicating findings

Substantive concepts

Power
Beliefs
Civilisation
Trade
Achievements and follies of mankind

Important vocabulary I will learn and use (Core)

Achievement	Something reached through hard work and effort.	
Assembly	A democratic organization in ancient Athens where all men could vote on laws.	
Athens	The largest and one of the most influential city-states in ancient Greece.	
City-state	A city or town that, with the surrounding countryside, is an independent state.	
Classical golden period	The period from 480 BC/BCE to 323 BC/BCE in which the Greeks built temples, created democracy and made scientific discoveries	
Direct democracy	A system of government in ancient Greece which gave all men the right to vote.	
Philosophy	The 'love of wisdom' in which people think and ask basic questions about human life.	
Oligarchy	A system of government in ancient Greece in which only a few people held power.	
Sparta	One of the most powerful city-states in ancient Greece, known for its fierce army.	
Zeus	In Greek mythology, the god of the sky and supreme ruler of the Olympian gods.	

Timeline of ancient Greece

