



Ancient Greece



Timeline

776 BC	750 BC	508 BC	490 BC—479 BC	440s BC	432 BC	431 BC—404 BC	323 BC	146 BC	1896 AD
The first Olympic games.	Homer writes Iliad and the Odyssey.	Democracy is introduced in Athens by Cleisthenes.	The Persian Wars. Athens & Sparta defend against invasion. Battle of Marathon.	Greek theatre thrives in Athens. Many famous plays written.	The Parthenon in Athens is finished.	The Peloponnesian War between Sparta and Athens.	Alexander the Great dies. Ancient Greek civilization begins decline.	Romans conquer Greece. End of the Greek empire.	Modern Olympic games begin.

Vocabulary

Artefact	An ornament, tool, or other object that is made by a human being, especially one that is historically or culturally interesting.
BC and AD	Before Christ and Anno Domini.
Chronology	The arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence.
Citizen	Member of a country or state who has a right to live there.
City state	A city and the land it controls around it.
Civilisation	A human society with its own social organisation and culture.
Conflict	A serious disagreement or argument that often lasts a long time.
Democracy	Type of government in which the people make decisions by voting.
Marathon	A town in Ancient Greece, now used to mean a distance race based on Pheidippides.
Myth	A story told by people in ancient times that often tries to explain natural events.
Temple	A place where gods and goddesses are worshipped.

People and Places

Athens	Capital and largest city of Greece named after Athena, its patron goddess.
Sparta	A warrior city state in Ancient Greece that was a rival of Athens.
Marathon	A town in Ancient Greece in which the Battle of Marathon took place in 490 BC.
Olympia	The first Olympics took place in Olympia. It was an Ancient Greek sanctuary dedicated to the worship of Zeus.
Mount Olympus	A mountain peak in Ancient Greece believed to be home to the Olympian gods.
Aesop	Aesop was an Ancient Greek storyteller who was a slave. He is thought to have gained his freedom through writing his fables.
Homer	Homer was a poet who wrote the epic poems the Iliad and the Odyssey.
Phidias	Phidias was a Greek sculptor who designed and oversaw the building of the Parthenon. He built a statue of the god Zeus.
Pericles	Pericles is often called the greatest leader of ancient Athens. He was elected at least 20 times. Helped shape democracy and led the building of the Acropolis.
Pheidippides	Pheidippides is said to have run from Marathon to Athens to deliver news of a victory against the Persians at the Battle of Marathon.

National Curriculum	Key Enquiry Questions	Key Substantive Concepts	Building On From
A study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world.	Who were the Ancient Greeks? How did Ancient Greek life impact upon us today?	Army, battle, civilisation, conflict, democracy, empire, invade, power, religion, rights, rules/law, slavery, settlement, trade.	KS1 History Skills and Curriculum.

Enquiry Question	Key Knowledge	Historical Lens / Key Concepts	Possible Sources	Key Vocabulary
<p>1. Who were the Ancient Greeks? When and where did they live?</p>	<p>Know what BC and AD mean and how Ancient Greece links to other civilisations. Understand how long ago it was. The Ancient Greeks had a huge impact on life today (will explore later in the unit). There were many different periods in Greek History. 800BC to 600AD (Archaic and Classical period) Our focus: 1200BC—146BC.</p> <p>Know the Ancient Greeks came from Ancient Greece which was made up of city states.</p>	<p>Chronological understanding - Develop an increasingly secure chronological knowledge of local, British and world history, using dates. Put events, places and people on a timeline (matching dates). Understand more complex terms e.g. BC/AD.</p> <p>Historical Significance - Identify historically significant people and events from a period of history and what they did/happened.</p> <p>Historical Interpretations -Understand that different versions of the past may exist.</p>	<p>A large timeline covering the chronological framework for KS2 history.</p> <p>Map of Ancient Greece.</p>	<p>BC and AD, chronology, timeline</p> <p>Civilisation, trade, settlement, city state.</p>
<p>How do historians know out about Ancient Greece?</p> <p>2. What can we learn about the ancient Greeks from pottery?</p> <p>3. What can artefacts and ruins reveal about life in ancient Greece?</p>	<p>Know what primary sources of evidence and archaeologists are. Know how we can use artefacts to learn about the past.</p> <p>The Greeks invented the theatre.</p> <p>Ancient Greece was famous for its architecture. They built grand temples with huge stone columns- a style that has been copied by many architects.</p>	<p>Historical evidence - Identify different sources that have given them information about the period they are studying.</p> <p>Identify if a piece of evidence is first-hand or someone’s view.</p> <p>Identify details in pictures and artefacts.</p> <p>Use evidence from a source to answer a question or support and answer.</p> <p>Historical Interpretations -Understand that different versions of the past may exist.</p>	<p>Photographs of Ancient Greek pottery , theatre mask and ruins from the National Archive.</p> <p>Amphora picture—British Museum.</p>	<p>Archaeologist, artefact, primary source of evidence.</p> <p>Theatre, architecture, column.</p>
<p>What did we gain from the Ancient Greeks?</p> <p>4. How has Greek influenced the English language?</p> <p>5. How did ancient Greek Theatre influence theatre today?</p> <p>6 and 7. How did the ancient Greeks influence sport today?</p>	<p>Know that the Greeks played a large role in our: language, theatre, Sport/ Olympics.</p> <p>We can use primary and secondary sources to learn about the past.</p> <p>Greeks were the first to use a true alphabet.</p> <p>Word alphabet derives from the first two letters of the Greek alphabet ‘alpha’ and ‘beta’.</p> <p>More than 150,000 words of English are derived from Greek words.</p> <p>The ancient Greeks invented theatre. Ancient Greek theatre had a huge impact and influence on theatre today.</p> <p>The Olympic games started in Greece in 776BC (first recorded) and the first modern Olympic games was reintroduced in 1896.</p>	<p>Continuity and change—Can identify between and within periods: -Things that stayed the same -Things that changed</p> <p>Cause and consequence—Comment on the importance of cause and effects for some key events.</p> <p>Historical evidence—Use evidence from a source to answer a question or support and answer.</p> <p>Identify details in pictures and artefacts.</p> <p>Historical Significance - Identify historically significant people and events from a period of history and what they did/happened.</p> <p>Begin to identify why what they did (or what happened) was important and how it changed things for people.</p>	<p>Language: Axe, votive, helmet and stela. British Museum. Copies of the Greek alphabet with the names of the letters and how they are pronounced. Sheets containing examples of Ancient Greek prefixes and suffixes</p> <p>Photographs and plans of Ancient Greek archaeological sites such as theatres</p> <p>Pictures of vases and ancient Greek masks.</p> <p>Pictorial sources of the ancient Olympic Games.</p>	<p>Primary source, secondary source, alphabet, theatre, orchestra, chorus, tragedy, comedy, vote, Olympics, Olympia, festival, temple.</p>

Enquiry Question	Key Knowledge	Historical Lens / Key Concepts	Possible Sources	Key Vocabulary
8 and 9. Did the Greeks invent democracy/ government? How is it similar/ different to democracy today? Who was Pericles and how was Ancient Greece ruled?	Understand what a democracy is and the differences between Athens and Sparta. Ancient Greeks had a huge impact on life today. The Ancient Greeks introduced the idea of democracy. The first democracy in the world was in Athens.	Cause and consequence —Comment on the importance of cause and effects for some key events.	Information about life in Athens and Sparta e.g. BBC Schools Primary History website (Ancient Greece) or the British Museum website for Ancient Greece.	Diplomacy, ruler, democracy, citizen , Athens, Sparta, city state, army, conflict, debate .
10. What happened in the Battle of Marathon and what was the impact on others?	Reinforce understanding about city states. Learn about Greek invasions in relation to the Persian empire. Athens defeated the Persian army in the Battle of Marathon. Our word ‘marathon’ comes from when Pheidippides is said to have run 26 miles from Marathon to Athens to	Cause and consequence —Comment on the importance of cause and effects for some key events. Historical Significance - Identify historically significant events from a period of history and what happened.	Map of Ancient Greece.	Athens, Sparta, Marathon, city state, army, invade, empire, conflict, victory .
11. What was daily life like for Ancient Greeks?	Know what clothing, food, education was like. Know how life was different based on gender and social class. Enslavement was central to life in ancient Greece. A secondary source is information that is written by someone who did not experience the time or event first-hand.	Similarities and differences — Identify (by including some examples) how life was different for different people in the past.	Photographs of Ancient Greek pottery and statues. Secondary sources: Internet, non-fiction books. Videos.	Citizen, slave , chiton, peplos, tunic, taxes .
12. What were the religious beliefs of the Ancient Greeks?	Know who the different Olympian gods were and what the Greeks believed about them. Know different myths related to the gods. Religion was very important to the ancient Greeks. They believed in many different gods and goddesses. Temples were built in their honour.	Historical Interpretations -Understand that different versions of the past may exist.	Photographs of Ancient Greek archaeological sites - temples. Secondary sources: Internet, non-fiction books. Video.	Olympia, Mount Olympus, religion, temple , names of the gods.
13. Who were the Ancient Greeks? How did Ancient Greek life impact upon us today?		All of the above. Quiz/final response to the overarching enquiry questions.		



Possible Texts	Possible Maths / English Links	Possible Enrichment
King Midas, Theseus and the Minotaur, Perseus and Medusa, The Trojan War, 12 Labours of Heracles. (Reading lessons) The Iliad and the Odyssey - Marcia Williams The Iliad—Gillian Cross The Orchard Book of Greek Myths—Geraldine McCaughrean.	English: Greek myths—Medusa, Theseus and the Minotaur. What are they and how are they important? Speaking and listening—debate, discussion over Athens vs Sparta and Battle of Marathon. Origins of letters and words. Cyclops/mythical beast warnings - also linked to ICT.	Visit to the Collection Museum in Lincoln: Dig/Learning from Artefacts/Drama linked to the Greek invasions. (Or School visit—The Specialists) Year 3 Museum—Extended Homework Project. Museum afternoon: Acting as museum curators with their artefacts for visitors.