

### Topic Intent

Pupils will learn about the history of Ancient Greece.

They will compare and contrast Ancient Greece to Modern day Greece. They will also discuss and explore life in Ancient Greece looking at democracy and civilisations and evaluate how this ancient civilisation has contributed to the modern world.



### Key Skills

- I can ask historically valid questions.
- I can describe how Greek artefacts and ruins tell us about their culture, military and religious beliefs.
- I can describe how the Greek society has had an impact on modern society.
- I can discuss the notion of democracy – compare democratic process of Ancient Greece with that of Modern Britain.
- I can explore Greek civilisation and explore the beliefs, ideas and attitudes of all groups of people.
- I share and present my work in different ways. I try to organise my answers well and give reasons for my ideas
- I can select, organise and use relevant information in my work

### Key Dates

776 BC	The first Olympic games was held
750 BC	The Early Greek culture thrives. Homer writes 'The Iliad' and 'The Odyssey'
570 BC	Pythagoras is born. He made major breakthroughs in science and maths.
508 BC	Democracy begins in Athens, giving greater power to the people.
450 BC	Athens becomes a powerful city and controls the <b>empire</b> .
432 BC	The <b>Parthenon</b> , the most famous building in Athens, is completed.
336 BC	Alexander the Great is King and helps the Greek empire expand further.
146 BC	Rome conquers Greece, making it part of the Roman Empire.

### Key Knowledge

Acropolis	An acropolis is a fortified citadel within a larger city. It is usually located on top of a hill and at the centre of the city
Assembly	In Athens the Assembly consisted of the group of citizens who showed up to vote
Democracy	A form of government where citizens have a say in how they are ruled including choosing their leaders and deciding on laws
Oligarchy	A type of government where the power is held by a few people

### Key People

Socrates	Classical philosopher, famous for his wisdom and knowledge
Alexander the Great	Famous for being made General of Greece
Aristotle	A famous <u>Greek philosopher</u> and polymath, he gained all his knowledge and wisdom under the mentorship of Plato and later on tutored the likes of Alexander the Great.

### Key Vocabulary

acropolis	the <b>citadel</b> of an ancient Greek city
archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
architecture	the art of planning, designing and constructing buildings
citadel	a strong building in or near a city, where people could shelter for safety
civilisation	a human <b>society</b> with its own social organisation and <b>culture</b> .
climate	the general weather conditions that are typical of it.
continent	a very large area of land that consists of many <b>countries</b> . Europe is a <b>continent</b> .
culture	activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation
deities	a god or goddess
democracy	a fair political system where all adults vote for an elected government. This government then makes decisions on how to run the country.
human features	features of land that have been impacted by human activity
empire	a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country
fertile	rich in nutrients to support the growth of many plants
merchant	a person who buys or sells goods in large quantities
mythology	a group of myths, especially all the myths from a particular country, religion, or <b>culture</b> .
philosophy	the study or creation of theories about basic things such as the nature of existence, knowledge, and thought, or about how people should live
physical features	natural features of land

### For Further Information

- <https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/topics/z87tn39>
- [http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primaryhistory/ancient\\_greeks/greek\\_world/teachers\\_resources.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primaryhistory/ancient_greeks/greek_world/teachers_resources.shtml)