

<b>Y5 – Ancient Greeks</b>	
<b>Links made with other subjects</b>	English, Geography, Art, Science
<b>The BIG Question</b>	Should we thank the Ancient Greeks? How did the Greeks change life in Britain?
<b>The BIG Outcome</b>	A non-chronological report about Greece's main contributions to modern day life
<b>History objectives</b> (link to NC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world</li> <li>• To develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of World History</li> <li>• Note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms</li> <li>• Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources</li> <li>• Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information</li> </ul>
<b>Prior knowledge</b> What prior knowledge is needed for children to be successful in this unit?	<i>Children already know:</i> Y3 – Egyptians (Successful Empire and technology) Y4 – Romans (Successful Empire and technology)
<b>Future learning</b> Consider the conceptual knowledge within a subject that pupils need for future learning not just the recall of facts but the importance of concepts	This unit gives prior knowledge to: Y5 – Anglo Saxons Y5 – Science – Space Y6 – Vikings Y6 - Mayans
<b>Historical strands</b>	<p><u>Historical enquiry/ skills</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ask and answer question about the topic</li> <li>• Use a range of sources to find out about the past</li> <li>• Consider why and how different sources are useful</li> <li>• Use artefacts, pictures, stories, visits, online sources, photographs, written accounts</li> <li>• Question the reliability of sources</li> <li>• Primary and secondary sources</li> </ul> <p><u>Continuity, change, cause and effect</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyse the change</li> <li>• Discuss why this caused further change</li> <li>• Devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference and significance</li> </ul> <p><u>Governance/ Rulership</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Democracy</li> <li>• Importance of Gods and how Greeks worshiped and honoured them</li> </ul> <p><u>Chronology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sequence important dates on a timeline using a dated scale, grouping events to different periods of time.</li> </ul>
<b>Vocabulary/ Glossary</b>	Greek, civilisation, democracy, government, Athens, Sparta, vote, Olympics, gods, goddesses, myths, alphabet, geometry,

## History Scheme of Work

<p><b>Knowledge</b> (see italics for knowledge to remember)</p>	<p>The knowledge that children will learn and remember:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Use a timeline to understand where Ancient Greeks fit in and start to make comparisons between the Greeks and the Egyptians</i></li> <li>2. <b>Democracy</b>- <i>Ancient Greece had no central government. People lived in city-states, known as 'polis'. Each city-state had a main city which ruled the areas surrounding it. Each city-state was completely independent from the others, with their own form of government, usually a monarchy, oligarchy or democracy. City-states were often at war with each other, and often teamed up against a common enemy. There were as many as 1000 city-states in ancient Greece. Some were very small but some, like Athens and Sparta, were very large and powerful.</i></li> <li>3. <i>Athens – Athens is the most famous city-state, and it is the capital of Greece today. In ancient times, Athens was the capital of culture – great thinkers, mathematicians, scientists and actors lived there. They were also a democracy (like we have in Britain today), meaning the citizens decided among themselves how to govern the city-state. The final decision would be whatever the majority of people wanted.</i></li> <li>4. <i>Sparta – Sparta was governed through an oligarchy, which meant that a small group of people were in charge. These people were in charge of the military, and being physically fit and a good soldier was the most important thing for Spartan men. Women in Sparta were also taught how to fight and keep fit, and they wanted to have sons who would grow to be good soldiers. Boys were taken from their families when they were just seven years old and trained for a life in the military. Because of this, Spartan warriors were the best in Greece, but it was not a city of culture like Athens or Corinth.</i></li> <li>5. <i>Compare to democracy in Britain today - Ancient Athens only allowed a very small group of men resident in Athens the vote. Women and foreigners were excluded. In the UK there are too many people to ask and too many decisions to take, therefore representatives are elected to make decisions.</i></li> <li>6. <b>Olympics</b> - <i>The ancient Greeks had a polytheistic religion. This means that they believed in lots of different gods and goddesses. It was essential to the ancient Greeks to keep the gods happy. Happy gods were helpful and generous, whereas unhappy gods were vengeful and would punish them. The ancient Greeks had many stories, or myths, about the gods. Often these tales were a way of explaining an aspect of nature, such as earthquakes or the changing of the seasons. The most important Greek gods were the twelve Olympian gods. The Olympian gods and goddesses lived on Mount Olympus, argued amongst themselves, and met in a council to discuss and decide things together.</i></li> <li>7. <i>The Olympics was a festival created to honour the god Zeus, held in the city of Olympia. Sport was also an important pastime for the Greeks. Every four years, the Olympic Games were held in Olympia. After the first Olympic Games in 776 BC, more and more events were added to the usual running race. In later years, wrestling, chariot racing and boxing were popular events.</i></li> <li>8. <b>Greek inventions</b> - <i>Our alphabet is based on the ancient Greek alphabet. Many of the prefixes and suffixes in the English language come from ancient Greek words. 'History' means enquiry in Greek. Children to recognise similarities and differences between the Greek alphabet and modern day.</i></li> <li>9. <i>The word "mathematics" comes from the Greek word "mathema" which means "subject of instruction." The Greeks were fascinated with numbers and how they applied to the real world. Unlike most earlier civilizations, they studied mathematics for its own sake and developed complex mathematical theories and proofs. One of the first Greek mathematicians was Thales. Thales studied geometry and discovered theories about circles, lines, angles, and triangles. Another Greek named Pythagoras also studied geometry. He discovered the Pythagorean Theorem which is still used today to find the sides of a right triangle.</i></li> </ol>
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## History Scheme of Work

	<p>10. The Greeks applied their skills in math to help describe the stars and the planets. They theorized that the Earth may orbit the Sun and came up with a fairly accurate estimate for the circumference of the Earth. They even developed a device for calculating the movements of the planets which is sometimes considered the first computer.</p> <p>11. <i>Greece eventually became a part of the Roman Empire.</i> The Romans conquered Athens in 146 BC</p>
<p><b>SEND expectations</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Use a timeline to understand where Ancient Greeks fit in and start to make comparisons between the Greeks and the Egyptians.</i></li> <li>2. <b>Democracy-</b> <i>Ancient Greece had no central government.</i> There were as many as 1000 city-states in ancient Greece. Some were very small but some, like Athens and Sparta, were very large and powerful. Athens - <i>democracy (like we have in Britain today), meaning the citizens decided among themselves how to govern the city-state.</i> Sparta - <i>governed through an oligarchy, which meant that a small group of people were in charge.</i></li> <li>3. <b>Olympics</b> - <i>The ancient Greeks had a polytheistic religion. This means that they believed in lots of different gods and goddesses. The Olympics was a festival created to honour the god Zeus, held in the city of Olympia. Sport was also an important pastime for the Greeks. Every four years, the Olympic Games were held in Olympia.</i></li> <li>4. <b>Greek inventions</b> - <i>Our alphabet is based on the ancient Greek alphabet.</i></li> <li>5. <i>Greece eventually became a part of the Roman Empire.</i> The Romans conquered Athens in 146 BC.</li> </ol>