

**Curriculum Drivers:** Discovery and Inspiration

**Enrichment:** Ancient Greek Day

**GARP/GASP:** Did Ancient Greece have a true democracy?

**Subject:** History

**Cross-curricular links:** English - Myths and legends, DT, Art

### Learning Journey

L.O: To know who the Ancient Greeks were and what period of time their civilisation flourished

L.O: To understand how Ancient Greek myths related to everyday life

L.O: To understand three ways Ancient Greece was ruled

L.O: To use primary and secondary sources to find out key facts about significant scholars and philosophers

L.O: To compare and contrast two city states and understand how they contributed to the end of the civilisation

L.O: To be able to compare the Ancient Greek Olympic Games to Modern Olympic Games

L.O: To understand the significance of Ancient Greek trading

L.O: To plot the significant events of Ancient Greece on a timeline

L.O: To understand how life in Ancient Greece has impacted on our life today

## Core Knowledge and Key Visuals

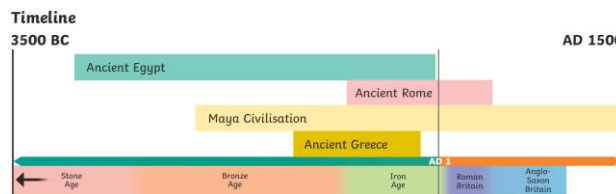
About 2,500 years ago, Greece was one of the most important places in the ancient world. The Ancient Greeks were a civilisation that thrived from the 9th Century BCE to the 6th Century CE. Ancient Greece was not a country - it was made up of city states. Each of these small cities had its own way of being ruled: some cities had a monarchy with kings, others had an oligarchy where a few powerful people made decisions, and some, like Athens, had a democracy where citizens voted on laws and leaders.

There were often battles between these city states but sometimes they would join together to defend themselves from a common enemy. Important city states of ancient Greece included Athens, Corinth and Sparta.

The ancient Greeks believed in many different gods and goddesses. Each god/goddess represented a certain aspect of humanity and each was responsible for certain parts of life too. Greek myths were also a huge part of the religion in Ancient Greece and offer a glimpse into the lives of the ancient people who told them.



The ancient Greeks introduced the Olympics in 776 BC in Olympia as a religious festival to honour the god Zeus, with athletes competing in various sports like running, wrestling, and discus. Today, the Olympics still bring athletes from around the world to compete in similar events, continuing the tradition of celebrating human strength and skill.



Key scholars and philosophers of Ancient Greece include: Pythagoras, Socrates, Hippocrates, Aristotle and Archimedes.

Trade was extremely important to the ancient Greeks and they traded with countries overseas. Traded produce often included: olive oil, wine, pottery, metal work (exported). Grains and pork (imported).

### Disciplinary Concepts

- Chronology
- Knowledge and Understanding
- Historical Enquiry
- Historical Interpretation
- Organisation and Communication

### Substantive Concepts

- Hierarchy
- Monarchy
- Trade
- Culture
- Settlements
- Significant people and events

### Vocabulary

**Government:** The group of people who make and enforce the laws of a country or community.

**City-States:** Independent cities that have their own governments and operate like small countries.

**Chronological Order:** Arranging events in the order they happened, from earliest to latest.

**Time Period:** A specific length of time in history, like a decade (10 years) or century (100 years).

**Civilisation:** A complex society with cities, a government, and usually a writing system.

**Monarchy:** A system of government where a king or queen rules.

**Scholar:** A person who studies and has a lot of knowledge in a particular subject

**Philosopher:** A person who thinks deeply about questions of life, knowledge, and existence.

**Primary Sources:** Original materials from a specific time, like letters, photos, or artefacts.

**Secondary Sources:** Works that analyse or interpret primary sources, like textbooks or articles.

**Empire:** A group of countries or regions controlled by one powerful ruler or

**Oligarchy:** A system of government where a small group of people have control.

**Sparta:** A powerful city-state in ancient Greece, known for its military strength.

**Athens:** A powerful city-state in ancient Greece, known for its culture and democracy.

**Olympics:** Ancient Greek athletic competitions held every four years to honour the god Zeus.

**Myth:** A traditional story, often involving gods and heroes, that explains natural events or cultural practices.