

Ancient Greece

Year 4

Enquiry Question

What were the greatest achievements of
Ancient Greeks?

Theme: Society and Community

Concepts (taught over the unit):



a complex society that has developed advanced systems of government, culture, and technology



Trade

the action of buying and selling goods and services



Settlement

a place where people have settled to live



Empire

a group of nations ruled by one ruler or government



Monarchy

a form of government where the leader, like a king or queen, inherits the throne and holds the position for life or until they choose to abdicate

Ancient Greece

Year 4 - Ancient Greece

	civilisations	A society characterised by its advanced development and organisation.
	ceramics	Pottery vessels primarily to store, transport and drink liquids.
	excavate	The exposure, recording and recovery of buried remains.
	Crete	The centre of Europe's first advanced civilisation, the Minoas.
	trade	The exchange of goods and services between different areas.

	city-state	A self-governing community, typically centred around a city and its surrounding countryside.
	outnumbered	A situation where one group (soldiers, people) is larger in number than another.
	invasion	To enter a place, by force, with an army, with the goal of taking control.
	empire	The domain ruled by an emperor or empress.
	retreat	The act of an army withdrawing from combat.
	complex	Something that is difficult to understand or analyse due to having many interconnecting parts or factors.
	export	The act of sending goods or services from one country to another.
	bronze	A hard, yellowish alloy, or mixture of metals.
	import	Bringing goods or services into a country from another country.
	oligarchy	A form of government in Ancient Greece, where power rested with a small group of wealthy and influential individuals.
	victorious	Triumphing over an adversary.

Vocabulary

	revolt	A rebellion against an established authority.
	unified	The process of bringing separate political entities together to form a single, unified nation or empire.
	militaristic	An aggressive military policy.
	policy	A plan of government.
	tyrant	A ruler, who exercises power without legal restraints; someone who has seized power illegally.

Ancient Greece

I Now Know...

INK

1

- Located in southeast Europe
- There is evidence of the Ancient Greeks in the Palaeolithic era
- They used spears to catch animals
- They wore animal skins as clothing

INK

2

- Early Greece was inhabited by a group of people called Minoans
- They were described as an advanced civilisation
- They built huge palaces that linked to towns and villages by roads

INK

3

- The Minoans imported materials not available in Crete (tin and copper) and used them to make objects to export
- They also exported ceramics, timber, lamps and stone vessels
- They traded items for money

INK

4

Athens V Sparta

Athens

- Had a powerful navy
- Focused more on arts and trade than war
- Only men were educated and trained to fight
- Had a form of democracy

Sparta

- Had an oligarchic government
- Focused on developing a warrior culture
- Men and women were trained

INK

5

Persian Invasion

The two city-states (Athens and Sparta) joined forces to fight back against the invading Persians, who were eventually defeated and left Greece.

INK

6

Once the Persians left, Athens and Sparta formed an alliance. Until the Peloponnesian War, where they fought one another and Sparta came out victorious.



INK

7

King Philip II invaded and took control of several Greek settlements: Throcian, Athens, Thebes, Corinth. He then unified the southern Greek city-states.
359BCE – 338BCE



INK

8

King Alexander was significant because he conquered much more land and took control of the Achaemenid Persian Empire.

Ancient Greece

c. 700 BC

Homer writes the 'Odyssey' and the 'Iliad' poems around this date.

c. 650 BC

Around this date, the tyrant, Kypselos, takes over the city state of Corinth.

c. 500 BC

The Classical period starts around this date. There is a lot of interest in the arts, imagination and buildings.

c. 460 BC

Hippocrates 'Father of Medicine' is born in Kos. His ideas on the human body and medicine are still used and recognised today.

338 BC

King Philip II takes control of Greece.

336 BC

Alexander the Great takes over the rule of Greece, aged 20, after the death of his father, King Philip II.

776 BC

The first recorded Olympic Games are held. The only event at this first Games is a foot race but other events are added as time goes on. Events include chariot racing, boxing and other running events. The Games are held every four years at Olympia as part of a festival to honour the ancient Greek god, Zeus.

c. 508 BC

Male citizens of Athens are given a chance to vote in order to decide how things should be run. This is called democracy and is thought to be one of the Greeks' greatest ideas.

c. 472 BC

Greek theatre becomes popular in Athens. 472 BC is thought to be the date when the oldest-known Greek play, 'The Persians', was performed.

432 BC

The Parthenon, a magnificent temple in Athens, is completed. It houses a huge statue of Athena, the goddess of the city.

146 BC

The Romans conquer the Corinthians at the Battle of Corinth and Greece falls under the rule of the Roman Empire.



Previous Learning	Future Learning
<u>KS1</u> -Chronology -Similarities and differences -Cause and consequence -Handling historical facts <u>Year 3</u> -The beginning of an ancient civilisation -Comparing BCE timelines in Europe and Britain -The importance of trade in establishing a kingdom	<u>Year 5</u> -Cause and consequence -Comparing civilisations and cultures <u>Year 6</u> -Characteristics features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children -Describing social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society

Ancient Greece

Lesson 1

What can excavations tell us about early Greece?



Chronology



Evidence and interpretation

can locate Ancient Greece on a timeline

can identify artefacts and say what time period they came from

can use my interpretation of evidence to give my views

Lesson 2

What was life like in early Greece?



Evidence and interpretation

can name the people who lived in early Greece

can explain how we know what life was like in early Greece

can infer what life was like by exploring artefacts

Lesson 3

How did the Minoans trade in early Greece?



Evidence and interpretation

can explain what trade is and why it is important

can give examples of what was traded in early Greece

can use my interpretation of evidence to explain how trade affected life in early Greece

Lesson 4

What was life like in Athens and Sparta?



Similarity and difference

can explain how life was different in Athens to life today

can explain how life was different in Sparta to life today

can find similarities and differences between life in Athens and life in Sparta

Learning Objectives

Lesson 5

How did the city-states overcome the Persian invasion?



Cause and consequence

I can explain what the Achaemenid Empire was

I can explain the consequences of the Battle of Marathon

I can explain the cause of the Battle of Thermopylae

Lesson 6

What was life like in the city-states after the Persians retreated?



Historical significance

I can explain how the relationship between Athens and Sparta changed when the Persians left

I can explain what happened after the Battle of Thermopylae

I can say why the Peloponnesian was significant for Athens

Lesson 7

How did King Philip II grow the Macedon Empire?



Chronology

I can say when King Philip II became ruler

I can name the areas King Philip II invaded

I can say when he invaded

Lesson 8

Who was Alexander the Great and what made him a significant leader?



Historical significance



Chronology

I can order King Alexander the Great's successes

I can explain the changes that happened after King Alexander became leader

I can say what made King Alexander a significant leader

What were the greatest achievements of Ancient Greeks?

Use all you have learned to answer the Enquiry Question. You can present this however you like: a non-chronological report, an essay, a speech or even a letter.