

Year Group	5	Area of Study	Ancient Greek
Key NC Reference and Objectives	<b>To address and sometimes devise historically valid questions</b> <b>To construct informed responses by selecting and organising relevant historical information</b> <b>To understand that different versions of the past may exist, giving some reasons for this</b> <b>To recognise that there can be more than one cause for events.</b> 5.3i To use a range of sources to find about the life and achievements of the Ancient Greeks 5.3ii To know what life was like for the people of Ancient Greece 5.3iii To know about the key events and achievements of the ancient Greeks 5.3iv To understand the legacy and impact on the world of the Ancient Greeks. 5.3v To know a selection of Greek myths and legends		
Possible Enquiry Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- There is more to the ancient Greeks than the Olympics: agree or disagree?</li><li>- How can we find out about the civilisation of Ancient Greece?</li><li>- Can we thank the Ancient Greeks for anything in our lives today?</li><li>- Which is the most important legacy of the Ancient Greeks?</li><li>- What can we learn from Greek myths and legends?</li></ul>		
Key Concepts	<b>Substantive</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Order</b>	
	<b>Legacy- impact on western world</b> <b>Government</b> <b>Democracy</b>	Continuity and Change Similarities and differences Significance Historical Interpretation	
Key Vocabulary	<b>Tyrant:</b> A cruel and all powerful ruler who often seized power. <b>Hoplite:</b> Greek footsoldier <b>Trireme:</b> Greek warship <b>Myth:</b> A traditional Story <b>Acropolis:</b> the citadel of an ancient Greek city <b>Archaeologist:</b> someone who studies the past by exploring old remains or objects <b>Architecture:</b> the style in which it is designed and constructed. <b>Citadel:</b> a strong building in or near a city, where people could shelter for safety <b>Civilisation:</b> a human society with its own social organisation and culture. <b>Climate:</b> the general weather conditions that are typical of it. <b>Continent:</b> a very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent. <b>Culture:</b> activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation <b>Deities:</b> gods or goddesses Government: the group of people responsible for running the country <b>Democracy:</b> <i>From the greek words demos- people and Kratos- rule</i> - a fair political system where all adults vote for an elected government. <b>Chitons:</b> loose tunics that were draped and pinned around shoulders	<b>Human geography:</b> features of land that have been impacted by human activity <b>Physical geography:</b> natural features of land <b>Empire:</b> a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country <b>Fertile:</b> soil rich in nutrients that help many plants to grow. <b>Merchant:</b> a person who buys or sells goods in large quantities <b>Mythology:</b> a group of myths, especially all the myths from a particular country, religion, or culture <b>Philosophy:</b> the study or creation of theories about basic things such as the nature of existence, knowledge, and thought, or about how people should live <b>Polis:</b> an ancient Greek city-state <b>Polytheists:</b> the worship of or belief in more than one god <b>Seafaring:</b> working as a sailor or travelling regularly on the sea <b>Society:</b> people in general, thought of as a large organized group <b>Trade:</b> the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services <b>Urban:</b> belonging to, or relating to, a town or city <b>Warfare:</b> the activity of fighting a war <b>Doric, Ionic and Corinthian:</b> Types of columns used in Greek buildings.	
Core Substantive Knowledge	<b><u>Important dates:</u></b> <b>Ancient Greece is defined by three distinct periods known as the Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Archaic Period (800 B.C.E. thru 480 B.C.E.)</i></li><li>• <i>Classical Period (480 B.C.E. thru 323 B.C.E.)</i></li><li>• <i>Hellenistic Period (323 B.C.E. thru 146 B.C.E.)</i></li></ul> 1250 BCE: The Trojan War 776 B.C.E. – The first Olympic Games were played to honor the Greek god Zeus in Olympia. 750 B.C.E. – Two epic poems were written by Homer. The Iliad and Odyssey are considered the most famous items of Greek literature during this time. 750 BCE: The Greek alphabet was invented 700 BCE: Greece is divided up into city states 650 B.C.E. – The Greek Tyrants under Cypselus the Tyrant of Corinth began to rule. 600 B.C.E. – Coins were struck to be used for currency in Ancient Greece		

508 B.C.E. – A new government system called Democracy along with a constitution is introduced in Athens by Cleisthenes also known as the Father of Athenian Democracy.  
 500-336 BCE: The Classical Period  
 490 BCE: The Battle of Marathon  
 480 BCE The Battle of Thermopylae  
 447BCE work began on building the Parthenon.  
 431-404BCE The Peloponnesian Wars between Athens and Sparta  
 404 B.C.E. – Sparta conquers Athens ending the 27 years of the Peloponnesian Wars.  
 338 BCE Philip II of Macedonia unites Greece and declares war on the Persians  
 336 BCE Alexander becomes king and builds a vast empire  
 332 B.C.E. – Alexander the Great defeats Egypt and constructs a new capital city in Egypt named Alexandria.  
 323 BCE Alexander dies  
 146 BCE: Greece was conquered by the Romans  
 79AD: Pompeii Volcanic eruption

#### Important people:

- Alexander the Great- legendary king of Macedonia and a brilliant General- he never lost a battle.
- Pericles- A general and politician elected into office between 443 and 429 BCE
- Socrates, Plato and Aristotle: The three great Greek Philosophers
- Eratosthenes: Famous Greek Mathematician and astronomy
- Archimedes: Famous Mathematician and inventor
- Pythagoras: a mathematician famous for his theory linked to triangles.
- Pheidippides: Greek Messenger who ran 25 miles from Marathon to Athens to deliver the message that the Greeks had won the battle- This inspired the modern day marathon.

#### Who were the Ancient Greeks?

- Greece is a country in Europe, but people have been living in that area for a very long time. The people who were living there thousands of years ago are called the Ancient Greeks. The Ancient Greek Empire was very large, and included the modern European countries of Turkey and Bulgaria.
- The Greeks called themselves **Hellenes** and their land was **Hellas**. The name 'Greeks' was given to the people of Greece later by the Romans.

#### Ancient City States and democracy

- Ancient Greece was divided up into several city-states that were self governed. Many were isolated because they were in mountainous regions.
- The two most powerful cities were Sparta and Athens. Athens was a democracy and Sparta was ruled by the military. They were often at war.
- An interesting fact: The city states were often at war, but a truce would be called before the Olympics, so everyone could travel to Olympia safely
- In Athens, Greek styles of art, architecture, philosophy and theatre were developed.
- The Greek word for city-state is '**polis**'.
- If you wanted to find out everything that was happening in your city-state in Ancient Greece, the place to go was the **agora**. This was the marketplace, where people sold things, so everyone went there to buy food or meet friends.
- The first democracy was in 508BC in Athens. They would go to the Assembly (Pnyx) and debate issues – there had to be 6000 people to hold a debate.

#### Culture, society and way of life: theatre, school life/education, Greek words, amazing minds and inventions and the Olympics!

- The Greeks had many different kinds of **pots** that they used for different things: carrying water in from a fountain in town, keeping perfume in, storing make-up, keeping and cooling wine, drinking, cooking and storing food. The Greeks liked **painting pictures on their pots**, and sometimes they'd make pictures of what the pot would be used for. For instance, on little pots that children would use, there might be pictures of toys.
- Greek families were often small. Boys were seen as more important than girls. This was different to the Egyptians.
- Greek **homes** had many different rooms, all built around a courtyard in the middle. Men and women kept to different parts of the house – men had their own dining room where they'd invite their friends, and women had a room in the back of the house where they'd work on spinning and weaving or meet their own friends.

- Many Greeks wore **chitons**, which were loose tunics that were draped and pinned around shoulders. Sometimes they had belts around them too. Women's tunics were longer than the ones that men wore.
- Our **alphabet** was developed using some of the alphabet that the Ancient Greeks used. In fact, the first two letters in the Greek alphabet were 'alpha' and 'beta', which is where we get the word 'alphabet' from!
- Some of the **words** we say in English have parts of Greek words in them, such as television, hygiene, atmosphere and character. We get the word 'policeman' from 'polis' – it means 'man of the city'.
- **Slaves** were very common in Greek society, and only very poor families wouldn't have had slaves. Slaves may have once lived in a region that was conquered by Greece, such as Persia. Sometimes unwanted babies would be left in a public place for someone to take and raise as a slave.
- **Education** was important to the Greeks, and children were taught a variety of things. Boys went to school and learned Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. Everyone learned how to play a musical instrument, such as the lyre (a kind of small harp) or the double aulos (a pair of pipes with holes like a recorder). Boys learned how to be good athletes (wrestling and running) but in Sparta girls exercised as well – everyone had to be fit and ready to defend Sparta. Richer girls had tutors at home.
- The **first Olympic games were held in 776** in the city-state Olympia, and then every four years after that in honour of the god Zeus. Some of the events are the same as you'll see in the modern Olympic Games, such as throwing the javelin and wrestling, but some were different – like chariot racing. Winners would get a crown of olive branches instead of a gold medal. The modern Olympics started in 1896. The lighting of the torch is inspired of the lighting of the flame at the altar of Zeus.
- The Greeks used different kinds of **columns** in the stone buildings they made – Doric, Ionic and Corinthian.
- Some important Greek buildings now ruins: The Parthenon and The Acropolis
- The Ancient Greeks were the first to have **theatres**, where people would put on plays. They could be funny (comedies) or sad (tragedies). The actors wore masks to show emotions of the characters.

#### **Warfare: The story of the Trojan War- why we remember it even today.**

- Ancient Greek foot soldiers were called Hoplites and they would form a phalanx formation in battle. It was between four and eight rows deep. They wore armour and were armed with shields, spears and a short sword.
- Spartans (soldiers from Sparta) were known to be good fighters.
- Athens had a powerful fleet of warships called triremes, powered by oarsmen and a sail. They had a battering ram at the front.

#### **What did the Greeks believe?: Religion and Greek Gods (Deities)**

- Religion was very important in Ancient Greece. The Greeks believed that everything in life was controlled by a god or goddess – so, if the crops didn't grow very well one year, they thought it was because the goddess of the harvest (Demeter) wasn't happy.
- The gods and goddesses looked like humans, but they lived forever. They believed that Gods were in charge of different parts of their lives, such as a god of the sea and a goddess of wisdom. Temples were built in their honour. The Parthenon, is a famous temple and was built for the Goddess Athena.
- Priests were in charge of the temples and letting everyone know what the gods were trying to tell them.
- The Greeks would also hold festivals for the gods, and sporting events like the Olympics. The Olympics was in honour of the God Zeus.
- The Greeks told many stories about things that the gods did – this is called mythology. Some of the most famous myths were theseus and the Minotaur, Perseus and Medusa, The 12 Labours of Hercules, Icarus and Daedalus, Pandora's Box and King Midas and the Golden Touch.
- There were **12 main gods and goddesses, and they all lived on Mount Olympus** – the highest mountain in Greece. (See table below)
- In addition to gods, the Greeks believed in mythical creatures such as centaurs (half human, half horse) and Cyclopes (monsters with only one eye). These would often show up in mythology too.
- The Greeks also believed that after people died, they went to the Underworld (like the [Ancient Egyptians](#)). The underworld was ruled by the god Hades, and to get there the god Hermes helped people cross the River Styx.
- The **king of all the gods was Zeus**, who was in charge of the weather.
- The Gods were immortal but had feelings like humans did, so the Greeks believed they would argue, fight, fall in love, be jealous, sad or angry.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Greeks wanted to make the Gods and Goddesses happy with them- they made sacrifices to the gods and made offerings of food and drink outside the temple.</li> <li>Ancient Greeks believed that everything should have <b>balance, order and harmony</b></li> </ul>
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Order Knowledge</b>	<p><b>Knowledge of Enquiry skills:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uses documents, printed sources, the internet, databases, pictures, photos, music, artefacts, historic buildings and visits to collect information about the past.</li> <li>Recognise primary and secondary sources</li> <li>Asks a range of questions about the past.</li> <li>Chooses reliable sources of evidence to answer questions. Select relevant sections of information</li> <li>Realises that there is often not a single answer to historical questions.</li> <li>Use evidence to build up a picture of a past event</li> </ol> <p><b>Chronology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uses timelines to place and sequence local, national and international events.</li> <li>Identifies changes within and across historical periods.</li> </ul> <p><b>Compare and contrast:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comparison: Knowledge of how Life in Modern Greece compares to life in Ancient Greece</li> <li><i>Knowledge of how life in Ancient Rome, Ancient Egypt and Life in Ancient Greece (Once cycle established) are different and what is the same</i></li> </ul>
<b>Possible Activities to consider</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of BBC bitesize site to research different aspects of Greek Civilisation</li> <li>Comparison between modern day Greek and Ancient Greece- way of life and Olympics.</li> <li>Myths storytelling linking to reading and writing</li> <li>Greek Myth or Greek God Fact files</li> <li>Write as a Greek hoplite in battle against the Persians</li> <li>Map work linked to Where in the world and also key city states and geographical features</li> <li>As a fabulous finish create a Greek Museum</li> <li>Art: Greek God or mythical creature masks (Papier mache etc)</li> <li>Roleplay of the assembly debates, followed by writing debate texts</li> <li>Writing from different view points as a Spartan or a citizen of Athena</li> <li>Investigate the history of the Olympics Games and plan an ancient Olympics event</li> <li>Investigate root words, prefixes and suffixes that we get from Greek words chron path, auto ism ist ize- collect as many words as possible.</li> </ul>
<b>Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Written pieces in response to enquiry question linked to legacy</li> <li>Low Stakes testing/quizzing and retrieval opportunities</li> <li>Formative assessment against objectives taught and particularly linked to use of a range of sources, using written outcomes and responses in lessons.</li> </ul>
<b>Links</b>	<p> <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z87tn39">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z87tn39</a>  <a href="https://greece.mrdonn.org/">https://greece.mrdonn.org/</a>  <a href="http://besthistorysites.net/ancient-biblical-history/greece/">http://besthistorysites.net/ancient-biblical-history/greece/</a>  <a href="http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/Greece.html">http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/Greece.html</a>  <a href="https://www.historyforkids.net/ancient-greece.html">https://www.historyforkids.net/ancient-greece.html</a> </p>

### The 12 Olympian gods and goddesses

- Zeus – king of the gods, and god of the sky; his main weapon was thunderbolts
- Hera – wife of Zeus and queen of the gods, and also the goddess of marriage and family
- Hades – brother of Zeus and Poseidon, and god of the Underworld
- Hermes – son of Zeus and messenger of the gods; he'd help deliver people to the River Styx in the Underworld
- Demeter – goddess of agriculture and the seasons
- Poseidon – brother of Zeus and Hades, and god of the sea
- Athena – daughter of Zeus, goddess of wisdom, and patron god of Athens
- Ares – son of Zeus and god of war
- Apollo – twin brother of Artemis, son of Zeus and god of the sun and music
- Artemis – twin sister of Apollo, daughter of Zeus and goddess of hunting and animals
- Aphrodite – daughter of Zeus and goddess of love and beauty
- Dionysus – son of Zeus, god of wine and celebrations, and patron god of the theatre



