



St Lawrence C of E (Aided) Junior School: History – Y5 Autumn 1

<p>Ancient Greeks</p>	<p>Substantive Concepts <i>(Main concepts running through history curriculum)</i></p>	<p>Civilisation Government Society Belief Monarchy Trade</p>	<p>Empire Law Power Communication War Hierarchy</p>	<p>Disciplinary knowledge <i>(Knowledge of how historians investigate the past)</i></p>	<p>Sources and evidence Historical interpretations Cause and consequence</p>	<p>Change and Continuity Similarity and difference Historical significance</p>
<p>Prior learning (Memory Moment)</p>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key features of the Roman Empire (Year 4 – Roman Empire) • Understanding of the Ancient Egyptian civilisation and how it compared to Stone and Bronze Age Britain (Year 4 – Ancient Egypt) • Key pagan beliefs from Ancient Egypt and Ancient Rome (Year 4 – Ancient Egypt, Year 4 – Roman Empire) • Key features of society in Bronze Age and Iron Age Britain (Year 3 – Stone Age to Iron Age) 						
<p>Declarative Knowledge (know)</p>		<p>Procedural Knowledge (able to)</p>			<p>Assessments and Records (inc. mind-maps and extended writing)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand that the Romans were influenced by the Ancient Greeks • Understand how our knowledge of the Ancient Greeks is constructed from a range of sources • Understand how the influence of the geography of Greece led to the development of city-states; know key city-states and contrast Athens with Sparta • Understand the importance of Greek scientists and philosophers and their lasting impact on the modern world • Know the key features of Ancient Greek armies and the legacy role of Alexander the Great in expanding the Greek Empire • Understand the importance of the Greek gods; contrast religious ideas with other civilisations, including modern-day • Understand the influence of Ancient Greek life and achievements on the Western world regarding: Democracy, Philosophers, Language, Science and technology, Architecture, Arts and Culture, Olympics 		<p>Identify similarities and differences between world history and that of Britain.</p> <p>Place events in chronological order</p> <p>Identify relevant evidence from primary and secondary sources and use it to draw conclusions</p> <p>Create historically valid questions about similarities and differences.</p> <p>Explain the impact of achievements of Ancient Greece on the world in the past and today.</p> <p>Consider the role of invasion and empire in the development of civilisations</p>			<p>Name 3 key sources of information about Ancient Greece and place the Ancient Greek period on a timeline</p> <p>Describe 3 geographical features of Greece and their impact on its history</p> <p>Describe 4 features of Athenian/Spartan society and compare to modern day</p> <p>Name three Ancient Greek philosophers and describe the impact of their ideas</p> <p>Describe the key features of Greek armies and why Alexander the Great was important</p> <p>Describe 4 key Greek Gods and compare them to their Roman equivalent (this is taught through English)</p> <p>Describe 3 things modern society can trace back to the Ancient Greeks</p>	
<p>Links (across history and across the general curriculum)</p>						
		<p>English: Greek myths and legends; Who Let the Gods Out?</p>			<p>Art: Greek coil pots (might go to Year 4)</p>	<p>RE: compare other polytheistic religion with Christianity</p>
<p>Vocabulary/Terms</p>	<p>democracy, philosophy, government, conquer, civilisation, culture, democracy, military, Europe, ancient</p>					
<p>Next Steps</p>	<p>The invasion of Celtic Britain by Romans, Anglo-Saxons and Vikings and the emergence of England as a unified nation.</p>					

History – Y5 Autumn 1 – Ancient Greeks

Key Vocabulary

ancient	From the very distant past and before the end of the Roman Empire in 410AD
city-state	A large city and the surrounding area. Ancient Greece consisted of several city-states such as Athens and Sparta.
civilisation	A human society with its own social organisation and culture
democracy	A government where citizens have a say in how they are ruled including choosing their leaders and deciding on laws.
empire	A group of nations or peoples under one ruler or government.
government	The group of people who make laws and take decisions on behalf of all the people.
culture	A system of government where one family or a small group of wealthy people control everything.
philosophy	A way of thinking about the world, the universe, and society.
conquer	A leader who will invade and rule over other countries

Core Knowledge:

- ✓ **The ancient Greeks lived about 4,000 years ago. Ancient Greece was made up of many city-states**
- ✓ **Alexander the Great was a famous military commander whose conquests helped to spread Greek influence far and wide.**
- ✓ **Democracy was established by the Greeks and spread throughout the world**
- ✓ **The ancient Greeks left an important legacy in areas such as art, architecture, politics, science and sport.**
- ✓ **War was a big part of life in Ancient Greece. The armies were made up of foot soldiers called hoplites.**
- ✓ **The Olympic originated in Ancient Greece but is different from the modern Olympics**
- ✓ **Understand historical sources and distinguish between myths and facts.**

Key Facts

Democracy	Democracy started in ancient Greece, especially in Athens in the 5th century BC. Free men over 18 could vote on laws and policies. They gathered in assemblies and were chosen by lot to be part of councils and juries. Women, slaves, and non-citizens couldn't vote.
Alexander the Great	Alexander the Great was a Macedonian king (356–323 BC) who created one of the largest empires in history by conquering lands from Greece to India. Despite dying at 32, his conquests left a lasting impact on world history.
Culture and Religion	Ancient Greeks were polytheistic and believed in many different gods and goddesses who ruled different aspects of their lives.



Key Events

- 3000 BC: The Minoan Civilisation on Crete
- 1200 BC: The Trojan Wars
- 776 BC: First Olympic Games
- 770 BC: Greek alphabet created
- 505 BC: Athens introduces democracy
- 499-449 BC: Persian Wars (Battle of Marathon)
- 431-404 BC: Peloponnesian Wars between Sparta and Athens
- 338 BC: Alexander the Great expands the Greek Empire and conquers Egypt
- 146 BC: Greece is taken over by the Roman Empire

