

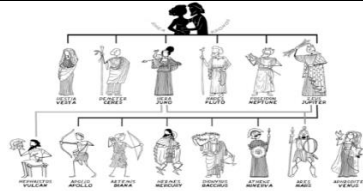


What we already know: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> European country names and capitals – Greece and Athens Climate and vegetation of Southern Europe – the types of food grown in the region (olives, tomatoes etc) Romans, Egyptians, Ancient Greece were some of the first civilizations of the world. 	<div> <div>Year 5 History Ancient Greece:</div> <div>Their achievements and their influence on the western world.</div> </div>	What's next? Who were the Ancient Greeks? How were the cultures of Sparta and Athens different? What did the Ancient Greeks believe? How the Ancient Greeks beliefs affected the way they lived their life? How is Ancient Greece linked to the Olympic Games? What were Greek myths and how do they link to our world today? Did the Greeks invent government? Did the Greeks change the way we think? Did the Greeks inform our knowledge of the world? Who was Alexander the Great?
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Timeline (Not to scale)															
Ancient History – Ancient Greece								1 CE		Modern History Britain					
Early Greek	Late Bronze Period or The Heroic Age	Dark ages of Greece	The Archaic Period	The classical Period	Hellenistic Period	Late Hellenistic			Roman Britain			Victorian Era	1900	2023/2024	
8000 BCE	(1600-1100)	(1100-700)	800-480 BCE	480-323 BCE - (some transition time)	300-30 BCE - The Hellenistic Period and Late Hellenistic or Greco-Roman (146-30BCE)						1451 Columbus Slavery	1799 Mary Anning 1820 Florence Nightingale	WWI WW2	Yr5	

Story of Britain	Society and Government	Economy and Trade	Beliefs	Vocab																														
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Ancient Greeks preceded the Romans – many aspects of Roman culture were shaped by the Ancient Greeks.The myths associated with the Ancient Greek gods are still well known and the names of the gods are often used by modern companies to market themselves – Hermes Parcel Delivery; Nike; Amazon.The modern Olympic Games were inspired by the original Olympics of the Ancient Greeks.The UK is democratic, as are most countries in Europe and America.Greeks valued education and learning and many of the things that they discovered or invented are still important today:Aristotle – Science; Hippocrates – Medicine; Herodotus – History; Pythagoras – Maths; Astronomy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ancient Greece was a series of city states e.g. Athens, Sparta, Corinth and OlympiaEach city state had its own king with their own cultures and ways of life.  <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Ancient Greeks unite when threatened by another nation.The two city states we know most about are Athens and Sparta. Life in the two city-states was very different.The Greeks invented democracy which was very different from the way monarchies ruled in most countries. Laws began to get set by a council of educated men who voted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Greeks traded all over Africa, Europe and Asia – they were famous for their grapes, wine, pottery and olives.Their trading linked to other parts of the world, and they began to expand around the Mediterranean because the geography of Greece makes it difficult to grow enough food for people to live on.Today tourism is a major part of the Greek economy – the ancient monuments are one of the key attractions. 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none">The ancient Greeks believed there were many gods and goddesses, they were polytheist.The Olympic Games were very important to all Greeks and were first held to honour the gods who were believed to live at Mount Olympus.The Greek gods and the Roman gods are very similar – an example of how the Greeks influenced the Romans.Greeks believed that the gods controlled all aspects of life and they worked hard to please them. Many of the Greek's most impressive buildings were temples to the gods – some have survived to this day and can be visited in cities like Athens.	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Tier One</th></tr><tr><td>Greece</td><td>War</td></tr><tr><td>Europe</td><td>Gods</td></tr><tr><td>Trade</td><td>Empire</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="2">Tier Two</th></tr><tr><td>Period of Time</td><td>The length of time during which an activity occurs or a condition remains.</td></tr><tr><td>City State</td><td>also known as polis, were the separate communities of ancient Greece.</td></tr><tr><td>Myth</td><td>a traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people contains supernatural beings or events.</td></tr><tr><td>Military</td><td>a heavily armed, highly organized force primarily intended for warfare.</td></tr><tr><td>Democr acy</td><td>A system of government by the whole population, typically through elected representatives.</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="2">Tier Three</th></tr><tr><td>Acropolis</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Polytheistic</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Philosopher</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Astronomy</td><td></td></tr></table>	Tier One		Greece	War	Europe	Gods	Trade	Empire	Tier Two		Period of Time	The length of time during which an activity occurs or a condition remains.	City State	also known as polis, were the separate communities of ancient Greece.	Myth	a traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people contains supernatural beings or events.	Military	a heavily armed, highly organized force primarily intended for warfare.	Democr acy	A system of government by the whole population, typically through elected representatives.	Tier Three		Acropolis		Polytheistic		Philosopher		Astronomy	
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