

Links to prior learning
History – Ancient Egyptians, Romans Yr3 civilisation and empire

Year 5 – The Ancient Greeks

Key concepts in history which run through all topics: parliament, civilisation, empire, peasantry

Links to other subjects
Geography – Greece
English – Greek myths

Subject Specific Vocabulary

civilisation	Societies achieve an advanced stage of development and organisation
peasantry	smallholders and agricultural labourers of low social status
empire	A group of nations, states or peoples ruled over by an emperor, empress or other powerful sovereign.
Athens	Athens was the largest and most influential of the Greek city states.
Sparta	An ancient Greek city located in southern Greece. The Spartans were pioneers of military training.
philosophy	A way of thinking about the world, the universe and society.
democracy	Citizens were allowed to make their own decisions.
olympics	A sporting event to impress Zeus which still exists today.
hoplites	Citizen soldiers of Ancient Greek city states who were armed with shields and spears.
Zeus	Zeus is the god of sky and thunder who rules as King of the Gods of Mount Olympus.

Key people, facts and sticky knowledge

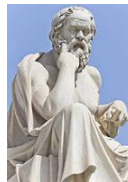
Ancient Greece was divided into city states with **Athens** and **Sparta** being the most powerful.

Primary sources in the form of pots and architecture tell us about Greek life. The **Acropolis of Athens** is an ancient **citadel** located on a rocky outcrop above the city of Athens and contains the remains of several ancient buildings of great architectural and historic significance, the most famous being the **Parthenon**.

The geographical features of Greece enabled it to become powerful and thus its **empire** grew. The Ancient Greeks were able to **trade** because they were connected to many countries and surrounded by seas.

Gods and Goddesses were important to the Ancient Greeks and many festivals were held to honour them.

By the end of this period of learning, pupils should be able to describe civilisation in Ancient Greece and explain how the Ancient Greeks influenced the modern world through clothing, warfare, democracy, language, philosophy, sport, architecture and theatre. They should develop their understanding of peasantry.



Ancient Greek artefacts:



Historical Timeline

Bronze Age (2500BC – 800BC) Ancient Egypt (3100BC – 332BC) Stone Age (8700BC – 2000BC)	Bronze Age (2500BC – 800BC) Mayans (800BC) Ancient Greece (2900BC – 336BC) Ancient Egypt (3100BC – 332BC)	Roman Britain (27BC – 476AD) Celts (275BC – 43AD) Iron Age (800BC – 332BC) Mayans (800BC – 250AD) Ancient Greece (2900BC – 336BC) Ancient Egypt (3100BC – 332BC)	0AD	Vikings (700 -1100AD) Anglo Saxons (410 – 793AD) Roman Britain (27BC – 476AD)	Moon landing 1969 WW2 (1939 – 1945) WW1 (1914 – 1918) The Victorians (1837 – 1903) Industrial Revolution Tudors (1485 – 1603) Great Fire of London 1666
3000BC	2000BC	1000BC	0AD	1000 AD	2000 AD