

History – Who Let the Gods Out?! (Ancient Greece)

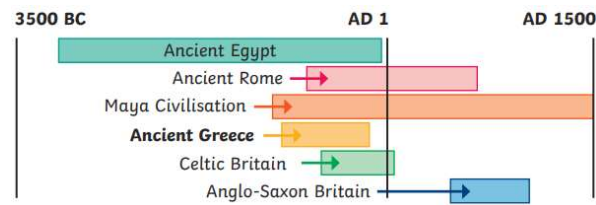
Year 3

Key Vocabulary

BCE	Before Common Era shows that a date is before the year 0. This is counted backwards.	civilisation	describe a human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.	Democracy	A system where the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way it is run.
CE	Used to show that a date is after the year 0.	Empire	A group of countries or states that is ruled by one ruler or country	City States	Small areas that ancient Greece was divided into, each with their own governments, laws and army.

Key Knowledge

Time Line



Food



The Ancient Greeks bread dipped cheeses, fish, olives and vegetables. Meat was eaten on rare occasions. Watered down wine was the main drink.

Homes

Ancient Greek homes were built around a courtyard.



Gods and Goddesses

The ancient Greeks believed in many different gods and goddesses.

- Zeus: the king of all the god's, weather, and law.
- Hera: the queen of the gods
- Ares: God of war.



Where is Greece?



Childhood

At age seven, the child could start school, learning maths, reading, and writing.

Clothes



The Ancient Greeks wore a tunic called a 'chiton' – worn by both men and women.

The Olympic Games

- The first Games was in 776 BC
- Festival to honour the Greek god, Zeus.
- Women were not allowed to compete in the Olympics.
- Events included boxing, wrestling, running and chariot racing.



Learning Opportunities (including homework challenge)

- Design and make a Greek Vase
- Make a model of the Parthenon
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Challenge

What was happening in Britain during this period of time?

Previous Learning

- I understand that Ancient Greece is another ancient civilisation and I understand when this took place in relation to Ancient Egypt and the Stone Age in Britain

Next Steps

- I understand significant historical periods that followed ancient civilisations, in particular the Roman Empire

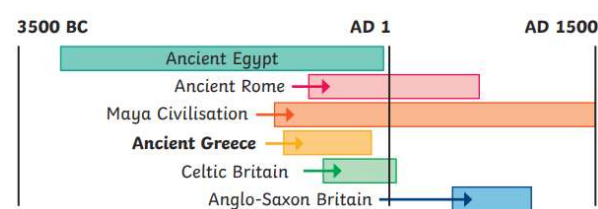
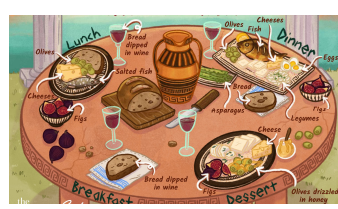
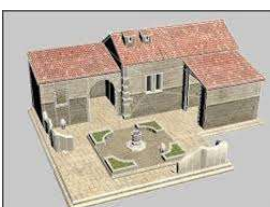
History – Who Let the Gods Out?! (Ancient Greece)




Year 4

Key Vocabulary

BCE	Before Common Era shows that a date is before the year 0. This is counted backwards.	civilisation	describe a human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.	Democracy	A system where the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way it is run.
CE	Used to show that a date is after the year 0.	Empire	A group of countries or states that is ruled by one ruler or country	City States	Small areas that ancient Greece was divided into, each with their own governments, laws and army.

Key Knowledge

<p>Time Line</p>  <p>3500 BC AD 1 AD 1500</p> <p>Ancient Egypt (3500 BC - 300 BC)</p> <p>Ancient Rome (753 BC - 476 AD)</p> <p>Maya Civilisation (c. 2000 BC - 16th century AD)</p> <p>Ancient Greece (c. 800 BC - 323 BC)</p> <p>Celtic Britain (c. 400 BC - 43 AD)</p> <p>Anglo-Saxon Britain (c. 43 AD - 11th century AD)</p>	<p>Food</p>  <p>The Ancient Greeks mostly ate bread dipped in wine, cheeses, fish, olives, and vegetables. Meat was eaten on rare occasions. Watered down wine was the main drink.</p>	<p>Homes</p> <p>Ancient Greek homes were built around a courtyard, which was the centre of activity. Around the courtyard were the rooms of the house.</p> 	<p>Gods and Goddesses</p> <p>The ancient Greeks believed in many different gods and goddesses. Each god/goddess represented a certain aspect of humanity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zeus: the king of all the god's, weather, and law. - Hera: the queen of the gods - Poseidon: god of the sea. - Ares: God of war.
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<p>Where is Greece?</p> 	<p>Childhood</p> <p>At age seven, the child could start school, learning maths, reading, and writing.</p>	<p>Clothes</p>  <p>The Ancient Greeks wore a tunic called a 'chiton' – worn by both men and women. Chitons came in many sizes and colours.</p>	<p>The Olympic Games</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first recorded Games was in 776 BC, in Olympia. • The event was part of a festival to honour the Greek god, Zeus. • Women were not allowed to compete in the Olympics. • Events included boxing, wrestling, running and chariot racing.
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<p>Learning Opportunities (including homework challenge)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and make a Greek Vase • Make a model of the Parthenon • 	<p>Challenge</p> <p>What was happening in Britain during this period of time?</p>
<p>Previous Learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I understand that Ancient Greece is another ancient civilisation and I understand when this took place in relation to Ancient Egypt and the Stone Age in Britain 	<p>Next Steps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I understand significant historical periods that followed ancient civilisations, in particular the Roman Empire

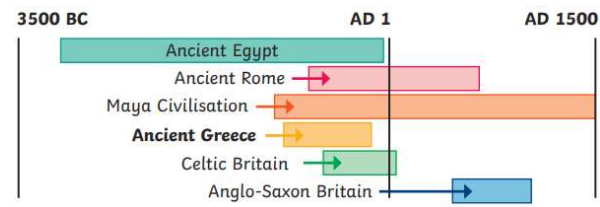





History – Who Let the Gods Out?! (Ancient Greece)

Year 5

Key Vocabulary

BCE	Before Common Era shows that a date is before the year 0. This is counted backwards.	civilisation	describe a human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.	Democracy	A system where the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way it is run.
CE	Used to show that a date is after the year 0.	Empire	A group of countries or states that is ruled by one ruler or country	City States	Small areas that ancient Greece was divided into, each with their own governments, laws and army.
Legacy	Things that live on after someone dies or after a civilisation or event ends.	Primary Source	Information and objects that come from the time being studied	Secondary Source	Interpretations of information and objects which are produced after the time being studied.

Key Knowledge

<p>Time Line</p> 	<p>Food</p>  <p>The Ancient Greeks mostly ate bread dipped in wine, cheeses, fish, olives, and vegetables. Meat was eaten on rare occasions, such as festivals. Watered down wine was the main drink.</p>	<p>Homes</p>  <p>Ancient Greek homes were built around a courtyard, which was the centre of activity. Around the courtyard were the rooms of the house, including work rooms and bedrooms</p>	<p>Gods and Goddesses</p> <p>The ancient Greeks believed in many different gods and goddesses. Each god/goddess represented a certain aspect of humanity and each was responsible for certain parts of life too.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zeus: the king of all the god's, weather, and law. - Hera: the queen of the gods - Poseidon: god of the sea. - Ares: God of war. - Artemis: goddess of hunting and animals. - Athena: goddess of wisdom and defence.
<p>Where is Greece?</p> 	<p>Childhood</p> <p>When a child was born, a father could decide whether to keep or abandon the child. At age seven, the child could start school, learning maths, reading, and writing.</p>	<p>Clothes</p>  <p>The Ancient Greeks wore a tunic called a 'chiton' – worn by both men and women. These were fastened together at different places and a belt was also normally worn at the waist. Chitons came in many sizes and colours.</p>	<p>The Olympic Games</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first recorded Games was in 776 BC, in Olympia. • The event was part of a festival to honour the Greek god, Zeus. • Women were not allowed to compete in the Olympics. This was because ancient Greek women were not treated as equals to men and had fewer freedoms. • Events included boxing, wrestling, running and chariot racing.

Learning Opportunities (including homework challenge)

- Design and make a Greek Vase
- Make a model of the Parthenon

Challenge

What was happening in Britain during this period of time?

Previous Learning

- I understand that Ancient Greece is another ancient civilisation and I understand when this took place in relation to Ancient Egypt and the Stone Age in Britain

Next Steps

- I understand significant historical periods that followed ancient civilisations, in particular the Roman Empire