

Holmer C of E Academy

Topic: Ancient Greece and influence on wider world

Year:5

Strand: Ancient Civilisations and influence on world

What should I already know?

- ~ Greece is a country in Europe.
- ~ Europe is one of the continents of the world
- ~ The Ancient Greeks were an ancient civilisations that influenced the rest of the world
- ~ People who lived in the past influence the way we live today.

Historical skills and enquiry

C ~Uses timelines to relate different periods studied

KU ~Identifies changes and links within and across the time periods studied.

HE~ uses sources to find out about daily life

KU ~Highlight similarities and differences within and across periods studied

KU~ Identifies some cultural and religious practices in Ancient Greek by learning about they way they worshipped and thought - philosophers

HE ~Explore how life today has been influenced by the Ancient Greeks

HE—Compare and contrast what the city-states of Athens and Sparta were like

What will I find out by the end of the unit?

People have been living in Greece for over 40,000 years. The earliest settlers mostly lived a simple hunter-gatherer or farming lifestyle. This is similar to Prehistoric Britain. About 2,500 years ago Greece was one of the most important places in the **ancient** world. The Greeks were great thinkers, warriors, writers, actors, athletes, artists, architects and politicians. The Greeks called themselves Hellenes and their land was Hellas. They sailed the sea to trade and find new lands. The Greeks took their ideas with them and they started a way of life that's similar to the one we have today. The people built fantastic **temples**, made scientific discoveries, wrote plays and founded the first proper **democracy**. Historians call this Classical Greece. There was never one country called 'ancient Greece'. Instead, Greece was divided up into small **city-states**, like **Athens**, Sparta, Corinth and Olympia. Each city-state ruled itself. They had their own governments, laws and army. Someone living in Sparta would call themselves Spartan first, and Greek second. Famously, the city-states didn't get on very well and often fought each another. However, sometimes they joined together to fight against a bigger enemy, like the Persian Empire. Only a very powerful ruler could control all Greece. One man did in the 300s BC. He was Alexander the Great, from Macedonia. Alexander led his army to conquer an empire that stretched as far as Afghanistan and India.

Vocabulary

Ancient	Very old. Belonging to a period of time in the past that no longer exists
Athens	A powerful city state
City-state	City states were cities that made the rules for the city and land around it
Civilisation	A group of people who have their own beliefs, ways of communicating and urban development
democracy	A system of government where the people get to vote to make decisions
offerings	Objects that were given to keep the gods happy often flowers or food
Olympics	A sporting event held every 4 years
Philosophers	someone who studies or writes about the meaning of life: Pythagoras, Socrates, Hippocrates, Plato, Aristotle and Archimedes.
sources	a place, person, or thing from which something originates or can be obtained
temple	The place where Ancient Greeks went to pray
Zeus	The king of the gods

Key figures:

Hippocrates

Ancient Greek amphora showing the Ancient Olympic sport of pankration.



Zeus' temple



Ancient Greece

