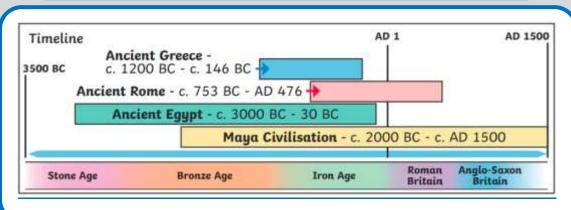
Communication Critical-Thinking Creativity Creativity				
Горіс: History	Term: Spring 1	Year: Ur	nit 4 D	ouration: 4 weeks
on We	loes the Ancient Greek Empire have stern society?'	Our Key Vocabulary: Word/ phrase		Meaning
The Powerful Knowledge we will take away from this Learning Enquiry (what will be learning):		Legacy	Things that exist after someone dies or after a civilisation or event ends.	
 Greek civilisation lasted from 1200BC to 146BC. The Ancient Greek empire was formed by Alexander the Great in 		Civilisation	A human society with well-developed rules and government.	
 336BC. The Battle of Thermopylae was in 480BC, where the Persians invaded Greece. Greece only had a small Spartan army compared to the Persian army, which resulted in the Persian army claiming 		City States	Small areas that ancient Greece was divided into, each with their own governments, laws and army.	
		Empire	A group of countries of states that are ruled by one ruler or country.	
victory.		Era	A period of time.	
 I can identify the effects and influence of Greek achievements on the Western world, such as: Entertainment (through theatres) Democracy and a fair trial (in Athens) Mathematics (Archimedes, Pythagoras & Euclid) Sports (Olympics and Marathons) I can compare Ancient Greece to other ancient civilisations that I have previously learned about and understand similarities and differences. I can use sources to understand bias opinions and interpretations. I can use sources of evidence to debate about the greatest impact of the Ancient Greeks on today. 		Chronology	Chronology is the study of time. It includes putting events in the correct order in which they happened.	
		Bias	an opinion that does not let one be fair (prejudice)	
		Democracy	A system where citizens of a country or state are involved with the way it is run.	
		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.	
		Myth	A story from ancient times about something that happened long ago, that some people believed to be true.	

What I already know: Previously, Year 5s have learned about the The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the kingdom of England, and also looked at whether the Vikings had an empire or not. Year 5s have also learned about The Roman Empire - how it was built, and similarities and difference between Viking/Romans.

Year 6s have previously learned about the British Empire and countries that fought for Britain in WW1. Year 6s have also explored the Ancient Egyptian Empire (which was around 3100 BCE) and their achievements.





Democracy:

Ancient Athens is where democracy began in around 508 BC. Listening to the opinions of other people and debating issues was an important part of this system. After debating issues, the ancient Athenians would vote. At that time, the only people allowed to take part in democracy were adult males who were citizens of Athens. The legacy of democracy still exists today in many parts of the world.

The Olympics:

The Olympics were first held in ancient Greece in 776 BC. This is one of the legacies of ancient Greece. Events included boxing, wrestling, running, and chariot racing. 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. The idea for the marathon also originates from this time.

What was life like in Ancient Greece?

- Ancient Greece had a warm, dry climate.
- Most people lived by farming, fishing, and trade. Others were soldiers, scientists, and artists.
- Cities had beautiful temples with stone columns, statues, and openair theatres where people sat to watch plays.
- Most people lived in villages or in the countryside.
- Ancient Greek homes were built around a courtyard or garden.
- At night, Greeks slept on beds stuffed with wool, feathers, or dry grass.
- Many people walked barefoot. Greek men and women wore tunics.