

Topic: A Study of Greek Life

Phase: KS2

Strand: Ancient Greece

We are MANOR! As Historians we will ...

Manners

Share ideas, celebrate good work, value others' contributions, or discussions and debates.

Aspiration

Learn about aspirational people such as Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. We will learn their significance and how their teachings and beliefs impact on our lives today.

Nurture

Recognise about mutual respect and how to acknowledge the feelings of others from the past. Learn how Ancient Greeks cared for others in their society.

Open-Mindedness

Learn about the world around us, the people, lifestyles, cuisines, stories about different cultures, civilisations and time periods, see the world through sources of evidence and become independent thinkers.

Resilience

Understand how to make connections with the past and challenge ourselves to be persistent and learn more through research investigations which stimulate and motivate us.

Ancient Greece

Greece's position next to the sea (there are over 1400 islands) meant Ancient Greeks were a seafaring people. Trade between the islands led to the creation of 'city-states' (polis). Each city-state was ruled by a powerful city, led by a ruler or (later) government. Greece is a warm country, but winds from the Mediterranean, and rains from the north, kept temperatures livable and created fertile farming conditions.



Over 3000 years later we are still using Ancient Greek ideas in maths, science and art. Our alphabet is based on the Greek one and in the dictionary you'll find hundreds of words that come from the Greek language. The Greeks' development of democracy is still our main form of government today. They also invented the theatre and the Olympic Games which we still enjoy today. Alexander the Great (the King of Macedonia) led his army all over Greece, Persia, Egypt and even parts of India and spread the ideas of the Greeks. When he died the Romans continued to spread their ideas to more countries, including Britain.


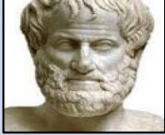








What should I already know?

- How to place events on a time line and how timelines can be divided into BC and AD.
- How to use evidence to ask questions about the past.
- How to use evidence to describe features (houses, settlements, beliefs etc) of ancient civilisations or empires (Mayan, Egyptians, Romans)
- Suggest reasons for why there are differences between periods of time.
- Identify and understand the differences between fact and opinion
- Understand the difference between primary and secondary sources and use the evidence to ask and answer questions about the past.

At the end of the unit, I will be able to:

- Use key timelines to demonstrate changes and development of Ancient Greece's influence on the western world and the world today.
- Describe how some changes impact both on subsequent periods, and, in the long term, on today's society.
- Choose reliable sources of factual evidence to describe aspects of Greek life
- Question reliability of source material and can give reasons why something is or is not reliable
- Present information in an organised and clearly structured way and in the most effective/appropriate manner

Places, People and Daily Life in Ancient Greece

The Acropolis		The Acropolis of Athens is the best known acropolis in Greece – an acropolis is a settlement built on high ground. It was built during the rules of Pericles, a golden age for Athens, as a monument to the city's greatness.	Where? Athens	Key Fact: The Acropolis is on a flat-topped rock that rises 150m above sea level	Aristotle		Aristotle was a philosopher and scientist. At the age of 17, he travelled to Athens to attend Plato's university. He began to dissect animals to learn more about their anatomy.	When? Aristotle was born around 384BC	Key Fact: Aristotle was the private tutor of Alexander the Great!
The Parthenon		The Parthenon is a temple in the middle of the Acropolis in Athens. It was a temple to Athena, the goddess of wisdom, and originally had a statue to her. It has now stood for nearly 2,500 years, a superb architectural achievement!	Where? Athens	Key Fact: The building used 22,000 tonnes of marble!	Alexander the Great		Alexander the Great gained a strong and united Greece when he became King. He used his military genius to then win battle after battle, conquering eastern Europe and Egypt.	When? 356-323BC	Key Fact: He died aged only 32. He accomplished a lot in his short life!
Mount Olympus		Mount Olympus is the highest mountain in Greece. It was believed in Ancient Greek times that when things needed to be decided in the mystical world, the 12 main Gods would gather at Mount Olympus, and that many lived there.	Where? 50 miles southwest of Thessaloniki	Key Fact: Mount Olympus rises to 2,918m	Clothes		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. Chitins came in many sizes and colours.	How? Chitins were generally made out of a thin wool material	Key Fact: The rich could afford linen and silk chitins.
Socrates		Socrates was a famous philosopher, who taught others to question things. This led to his downfall, as he questioned the Gods and was arrested for influencing the young.	When? Socrates was born around 470BC	Key Fact: Socrates died when he drank poison in prison.	Greek Homes		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.	How? Homes were made of sun-dried bricks.	Key Fact: Most houses had an 'andron' – a room just for men.
Plato		Plato, a philosopher, was a student of Socrates. After Socrates' death, Plato founded the first university, called the Academy. He believed a philosopher's job was to seek the truth.	When? Plato was born around 428BC	Key Fact: Plato was one of the first to argue that women should receive the same education as men.	Childhood		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.	How? Sometimes, children also studied music.	Key Fact: Children were considered adults at only 13!

Vocabulary	
BC	Used to show the date is before the year 0. This is counted backwards so 200 BC is before 100 BC
AD	To show the date is after the year 0. this is counted forwards, so AD 100 is before AD 200.
Greece	A country in the Mediterranean
Democracy	A form of government where citizens have a say in how they are ruled including choosing their leaders and deciding rules.
Assembly	In Athens the Assembly consisted of the group of citizens who showed up to vote
Oligarchy	A type of government where the power is held by a few people
Tyrant	The ruler of a Greek city-state like a king
Titans	The Titans were the first Greek gods

Ancient Greece Quiz		
Use the Knowledge Organiser to answer these questions.		
Question		Answer
1	How many islands make up the country of Greece?	
2	What did the Ancient Greek invent?	
3	Name the best know acropolis in Greece.	
4	Who founded the first university?	
5	Name the tunic that Ancient Greeks used to wear.	

Ancient Greece Timeline

776 BC – The first Olympic games take place in honour of Greece	600 BC – The first Greek coins are used to buy and sell goods	570 BC – Pythagoras is born. He made major breakthroughs in science and maths	508 BC– Democracy begins in Athens, giving greater power to the people	432 BC – The Parthenon, the most famous building in Athens, is completed	400-300 BC – Socrates, Plato and Aristotle live, advancing learning	336 BC– Alexander the Great is King and completes many conquests	146 BC – Rome conquers Greece, making it a part of the Roman Empire.
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