

History: Ancient Greece

Year 5 Spring 1

Key Dates

776BC – The first Olympics Games were held in honour of Zeus.

508BC – Male citizens were given the chance to vote in what became the first democracy.

460BC – Hippocrates was born – he is known today as the father of modern medicine.

336BC – Alexander the Great became ruler of Greece.

146BC – Romans conquered Corinthians and Greece fell under the rule of the Roman Empire.

600AD – End of the Ancient Greek civilisation.



Key Vocabulary

Culture: the customs, arts, social institutions, and achievements of a particular nation, people, or other social group.

Democracy: a system of government in which people vote for an elected representative.

Aristocracy: the highest class in society.

Architecture: buildings built in a place or time.

Alphabet: a set of letters or symbols in a fixed order.

Philosopher: a person who comments on how the world works.

Represent: appointed to act or speak for (someone), especially in an official capacity.

City State: individual kingdoms or areas in Ancient Greece – Athens and Sparta are the most famous.

Government: a group of people with the authority to govern a country or state.

Olympics: an event that took place every 4 years between the city states to honour the god Zeus.

Key Facts

- The phrase to ostracise someone means to leave somebody out and was originally used in Ancient Greece when the people would vote to have someone they didn't like banned from the town or city for 5 or 10 years.
- The Ancient Greeks are famous for their philosophers and are seen as the creators of many of our ways of doing things today, from voting to the alphabet.
- There were approximately 100 city states in Ancient Greece, the most famous of which were Sparta, Troy and Athens.

Website Links

https://kids.kiddle.co/Ancient_Greece

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z87tn39/articles/zxytpv4>

Enquiry Questions

Who were the Ancient Greeks?
What do artefacts tell us about Ancient Greece?
What was life like in Ancient Greece and how do we know?
How were the Ancient Greeks governed and are there any similarities with how we are governed today?
What are the most important achievements of the Ancient Greeks?

Historical Skills

Draw and use timelines with different time periods outlined which show different information, developments such as periods of history, when famous people lived, etc.
Compare the legacy of empires studied.
Use evidence such as a source or artefact to give an explanation.

Why don't you...

Build a model of your favourite piece of Ancient Greek architecture?
Create a model artefact from Ancient Greece, such as a shield, vase, helmet or plate?
Research a lesser known Greek god and present to your family?

Historical Concepts

Empire

We want our pupils to develop an understanding of the chronology of empires and how they have influenced and affected the world as we know it today. Through a study of the impact and legacy of different empires, our pupils will gain an understanding of the term, grounded in chronological understanding and knowledge.

Civilisation

Understanding how a civilisation develops through culture, government, writing and artefacts will allow pupils' connections to be grounded in knowledge, skills and a chronological understanding of the historical periods they have studied.