

## History: What is the legacy of the ancient Greeks? (Greek achievements including crime and punishment)

### Y5 autumn term

#### National Curriculum subject content:

- ✓ Understand how our historical knowledge is created from a range of sources.
- ✓ Note connections, contrasts and trends over time.
- ✓ Combine overview and depth studies.
- ✓ Devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity, difference, and significance.
- ✓ Construct informed responses involving selection and organisation of historical information.

#### National Curriculum theme:

- ✓ Continue to develop chronology to secure knowledge of history.
- ✓ Note connections, contrasts and trends over time.
- ✓ Develop the appropriate use of historical terms.
- ✓ Understand how knowledge of the past is constructed.



The Acropolis of Athens

#### Key Vocabulary:

acropolis	A fortress within a city, usually on a hill. The Acropolis in Athens is the most famous one.
assembly	A group of citizens who turned up to vote.
citadel	A strong building in a city where people could shelter for safety.
citizens	An inhabitant of a town or city.
democracy	A fair political system where people vote for an elected government. The government then makes decisions on how to run the country.
Doric, Ionic and Corinthian	Types of architecture.
Legacy	Things and ideas passed down from one generation to another.
Marathon	A race in which people run 26 miles (42km). It has its origins in ancient Greece.
mythology	A group of myths from a particular culture or country.
Olympics	An athletic event held every four years.
philosophy	The study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, existence and reality.
Parthenon	A temple on the Athenian Acropolis that was dedicated to the goddess Athena (goddess of wisdom and war).
polis	An ancient Greek city state.
polytheists	The worship of, or belief in, one god.
seafaring	Working as a sailor or travelling regularly on the sea.
society	People in general, thought of as a large organised group.
Temple	A building devoted to the worship of gods.
trade	Buying, selling or exchanging goods or services.
urban	Belonging to, or relating to, a town or city.
Greek vase	Receptacles that the ancient Greeks used. They used ceramic vessels in every aspect of their daily lives: for storage, carrying, mixing, serving, and drinking, and as cosmetic and perfume containers.
warfare	The activity of fighting a war.
Zeus	The king of the gods. Zeus is considered the ruler, protector, and father of all gods and humans. Zeus is often depicted as an older man with a beard and is represented by symbols such as the lightning bolt and the eagle.

#### Sequence of Learning:

#### Objectives (key knowledge):

## History: What is the legacy of the ancient Greeks? (Greek achievements including crime and punishment)

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<p><b>Objective 1</b> To place the ancient Greek civilisation on a time line. To learn that the Greeks are considered influential to modern society (philosophy, art, science, maths, theatre and language).</p>	<p><b>Objective 2</b> To learn about Greek life from artefacts. To learn that Greek vases are important to us today because they tell us about ancient Greek life because of the pictures drawn on them.</p>	<p><b>Objective 3</b> To learn that the Greeks invented democracy. (People were allowed to vote on the decisions made by government, but only adult male Athenian citizens who had completed their military training had the right to vote.)</p>	<p><b>Objective 4</b> To learn that the Olympic games were invented by the ancient Greeks. To learn that the Olympics were created in honour of Zeus, king of the gods.</p>	<p><b>Objective 5</b> To learn that Draco produced the first set of written laws in ancient Greece around 620 B.C.E. (Draconian Law is best described as a tooth for a tooth or an eye for an eye.)</p>	<p><b>Objective 6</b> To learn that Greek scientists found out about the solar system. (Focus on Aristotle.)</p>
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#### Key events timeline

776 BC: the first Olympic games took place.	750 BC: early Greek culture was thriving; Homer wrote the Iliad and the Odyssey.	620 BC: Draco produced the first set of written laws.	570 BC: Pythagoras born; he made major breakthroughs in maths and science.	508 BC: democracy begins in Athens, giving greater power to the people.	432 BC: The Parthenon, the most famous building in Athens, is completed.	336: Alexander the Great is King and helps the Greek empire expand further.	146 BC: Rome conquers Greece and makes Greece part of the Roman empire.
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#### Ancient Greece key facts

<b>What was life like?</b>	Men had a much better life than women. Only men were involved in government and were permitted to take part in the Olympic games. Women were expected to look after the home, makes clothes and have children.
<b>What did the ancient Greeks achieve?</b>	The ancient Greeks invented democratic government, democracy, the Olympic games, and practised early medicine.
<b>How has ancient Greek life influenced life today?</b>	Ancient Greece is the “birthplace of western civilisation”. Ancient Greece produced many political ideas, art, architecture, culture, science, philosophy and literature that influence our lives today.
<b>What was Greek society like?</b>	Greece was divided into states (polis). Each polis had its own laws and way of life but all spoke the same language. A polis consisted of an urban centre, In Athens, styles of art, theatre, architecture and philosophy were developed. They helped to shape our modern society along with science, language and maths. Athens had a democratic government; people made decisions by voting. Religion was important in ancient Greece. They were polytheists – they believed in different gods and goddesses which were in charge of different parts of their lives. The Greek gods featured heavily in the stories of Greek mythology.
<b>Key people</b>	Alexander the Great: one of the greatest military commanders; Aristotle: the earliest natural historian; Plato: philosopher who thought about what makes us human; Socrates: a wise philosopher who asked questions such as, “what is friendship?”. Draco, the first recorded legislator of Athens in ancient Greece.
<b>Greek gods</b>	Athena, Poseidon, Hermes, Zeus, Aphrodite, Hera.