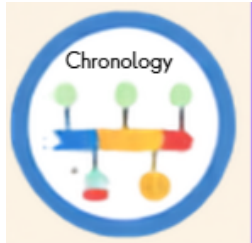




Year 5

Ancient Greece



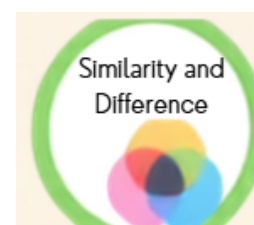
- Name the three periods that you studied about Ancient Greece.
- When were those three periods in time? What was happening in Ancient Britain at the same time as the Classical Period in Ancient Greece?
- Use a timeline – what else was happening in the world during these three Ancient Greek periods?



- What led to the rise of the Ancient Greek civilisation?
- Why were they so powerful?
- What legacy did the Ancient Greeks leave?
- True or false? The Olympic games today are very similar to those in ancient times.



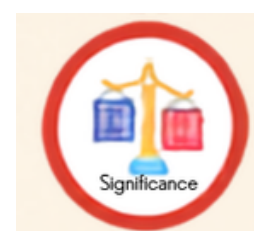
- Antiquity describes the ancient past, including the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans.
- What evidence explains how the people of Ancient Greece lived?
- How do we know?



- Think about Greek citystates. What was similar and what was different between them?
- Compare the Ancient Greek beliefs with the Roman beliefs. What do you think was similar and what was different?



- How did the early form of democracy in Ancient Greece lead to laws and rules today?
- What significant changes happened in Ancient Greece between 800 BC and 500 BC?
- Were there any things that remained constant through the Ancient Greece civilisation?



- What was significant about the rise of democracy in Athens?
- How has that influenced the way western countries choose their leaders?
- Ancient Greece had phenomenal thinkers – who do you remember and why?

Civilisation

Power

Democracy

Knowledge

Misconceptions

Not True

- Ancient Greece was one country.
- Pheidippides ran 26 miles to share the news that the Athenians had won the Battle of Marathon.
- The Olympic torch was invented by the Ancient Greeks.
- The marathon was an event at the Olympics in Ancient Greece.
- Sparta were the best at war.
- Athens was fully democratic, like the UK.

True

- Ancient Greece was made up of many islands, people and territories. It was the culture that unified them.
- According to the Greek historian, Herodotus, Pheidippides left two days before the Battle of Marathon and ran to the Spartans to ask for their help. He would have run about 150 miles there, and then ran back to the battle!
- It was the 1936 Olympics that the torch was first seen.
- The marathon was first included in the 1896 Olympics.
- Overtime, the Athenians were equal to the Sparta with a very powerful navy and many wars won.
- Although laws were voted on in Athens, the only citizens who were allowed to vote were men, making it unequal for women. The culture of Athens supported slavery.

Big Questions

- Who were the Ancient Greeks and when did they rule?
- What beliefs did the Ancient Greeks hold?
- City-states: what was the difference between Athens and Sparta?
- What was democracy like in Athens?
- Why was the theatre important to the Ancient Greeks?
- Why were the Olympic games invented by the Ancient Greeks?

Vocabulary

army, city-state, conflict, democracy, empire, enemy, military, belief, navy, rights, ruler, settlement, slave, society, trade, voyage and war

Previous Learning:

Year 3 Changes between Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

Year 3 Rome and its impact on Britain.

Year 4 Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots.

Year 4 Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggles.

Year 4 Ancient Egyptians.

