

History Year 5/6 Cycle A Spring 1– Ancient Greeks

Key Vocabulary:

Generic: period, era, decade, century, BC (before Christ), AD (Anno Domini), significant, evidence, source, primary source, secondary source, reliable, artefact, archaeologist, community, compare, legacy.

Topic specific:

Ancient: Belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence.

Legacy: What someone/something is remembered for.

Influence:/influential: Having an affect on a person or thing.

Civilisation: When a society reaches a deep level of organisation.

Democracy: A way of governing where all citizens have a say in who leads.

Myths and Legends: A traditional story from the past.

Religious: A word describing people who have deep spiritual values.

Significant: important.

Battle: A fight between two groups of people or armies.



Key Learning/activities

Stage 1: H1 Understand Chronology

-Children put some key events from the Ancient Greek period on a time line using specific dates (see dates in key facts box).

-Children use dates and terms accurately in describing events.

-Children describe the main influences Ancient Greek society has had on our society.

Stage 2:H2 Build an overview of world history

-Children give a broad overview of life in Ancient Greek times, including the differences between men women, children and slaves at this time.

-Children find similarities and differences between the Ancient Greek time period and other times studied.

Stage 3: H3 Investigate and interpret the past

-Children use sources of evidence to deduce information about the past (pots, jewelry, carvings, sculpture and ancient buildings-perhaps viewed on google maps). (This stage can also be taught/referred to during the visitor coming into school and bringing artefacts in).

-Children select suitable sources of evidence, giving reasons for choices.

-Children seek out and analyse a wide range of evidence in order to justify claims about the past.

-Children show an understanding of the reliability of sources (primary and secondary).

-Children understand that no single source of evidence gives the full answer to questions about the past.

Stage 4: H4 Communicate historically

-Children write a non-chronological report about aspect/s of Ancient Greek life (religion, democracy and the Olympics) using the key words they have learnt during this topic and organizing their thoughts in a logical manner.

Must happen:

-Visitors from North Lincolnshire Museum to bring in artefacts for children to look at, discuss and analyse?

-Share Ancient Greek stories- myths and legends with the children.

Key Facts

-The start of The Ancient Greek period 700BC—146BC Greeks defeated by the Romans at the Battle of Corinth.

-776BC– first Olympic games held.

431-404BC– The Peloponnesian War– Athens was defeated by Sparta.

-The Ancient Greeks are one of the most influential civilisations in history.

-Some things the Ancient Greeks influenced are our political system, the English language, The Olympics.

-The Ancient Greeks believed in Gods and Goddesses and invented stories about them to help explain natural phenomenon, some of which are still remembered today.

-Ancient Greece was divided into different city states and conflict between them was frequent: Sparta and Athens are the most well-remembered city states.

-Men, women, children and slaves were treated very differently and had different roles in society: only men could vote, they needed permission from the man of the house if they wanted to leave the home and men were considered citizens while women and children were not.

Useful Resources/Links

See shared area, Chris C , Topic box, Plan Bee