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| **What I already know** |
| * Greece is a country in the continent of Europe.
* The climate of Greece is slightly different to that of the UK.
* Human and physical geographical features of Greece.
* Information about the Egyptian civilisation.
* The Romans invaded Britain.
* The chronology of British history.
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| **What will I know by the end of the topic?**  |
| * Greece was divided into city states (polis) that each had their own laws and way of life, but that all spoke the same language. Two of the most well-known city states are Athens and Sparta.
* In Athens, Greek styles of art, architecture, philosophy and theatre were developed - these helped shaped our modern society along with science, language and maths.
* Athens had a democratic government – this means that the people who lived there made decisions by voting, like we do in Britain.
* In Sparta, life was very different; all that was important was being able to defend Sparta in battle.
* The first Olympic games were held in 776 in the city-state Olympia.
* Religion was very important in ancient Greece. They were polytheists - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives, such as a god of the sea and a goddess of wisdom. Temples were built in their honour and they featured heavily in the stories of Greek mythology.
* A polis consisted of an urban centre, often fortified and with a sacred centre built on a natural acropolis (citadel) or harbour.
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| **Vocabulary**  |
| acropolis  | the citadel of an ancient Greek city  |
| archaeologist  | someone who studies the past by exploring old remains  |
| architecture  | the art of planning, designing and constructing buildings  |
| chronology  | the order of events in time  |
| circa  | Latin meaning ‘around’. c. 800 BC means around 800 BC.  |
| citadel  | a strong building in or near a city, where people could shelter for safety  |
| civilisation  | a human society with its own social organisation and culture.  |
| climate  | the general weather conditions that are typical of a place  |
| continent  | a very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.  |
| culture  | activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation  |
| deity  | a god or goddess  |
| democracy  | a fair political system where all adults vote for an elected government. This government then makes decisions on how to run the country.  |
| empire  | a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country  |
| fertile  | rich in nutrients to support the growth of many plants  |
| invasion  | to try and take over a place by force  |
| merchant  | a person who buys or sells goods in large quantities  |
| military  | relating to or belonging to the army  |
| mythology  | a group of myths, especially all the myths from a particular country, religion, or culture.  |
| philosophy  | the study or creation of theories about basic things such as the nature of existence, knowledge, and thought, or about how people should live  |
| polis  | an ancient Greek city-state  |
| polytheists  | the worship of or belief in more than one god  |
| seafaring  | working as a sailor or travelling regularly on the sea  |
| society  | people in general, thought of as a large organized group  |
| trade  | the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services  |
| urban  | belonging to, or relating to, a town or city  |
| warfare  | the activity of fighting a war  |

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|  **Alderley Edge Community Primary School - History**  |
| **Topic: How Can We Know So Much About The Ancient Greeks?** | **Year: 4**  |  **Strand: Civilisation** |

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| **Historical enquiry skills I will develop** |
| * Examine Greek artefacts (such as vases) and use these to make inferences about the past.
* Describe how Greek artefacts and ruins tell us about their culture, military, and religious beliefs.
* Describe how the Greek society has had an impact on modern society.
* Discuss the notion of democracy - compare the democratic process of ancient Greece with that of modern Britain.
* Examine the timeline of the Greek civilisation and consider where there was rapid change and where there was very little change. Explain why this may the case.
* Compare what was happening in the Greek civilisation with what was happening in Britain at the same time.
* Place the chronology of key events of the Greek civilisation on a time line with a chronology of the history of Britain. Where are the overlaps?
* Describe the ideas, beliefs and attitudes of all groups of people in the Greek civilisation.
* Compare the expansion of the Greek empire with that of the British Empire under Queen Victoria
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| **Diagrams**  |
| Greece is made up of the mainland and many islands. * Its position by the sea meant that the Greeks were a **seafaring** people.
* City-states (**polis**) were created and **trade** happened between each of the cities.
* Greece is a warm country, but winds from the Mediterranean, and rains from the north, kept temperatures liveable and created **fertile** farming conditions.
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