



Topic: Ancient Greeks

Year 6

Summer

What should 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.

What will I know by the end of this unit?

- I can locate Ancient Greece in time and place and identify it's 'Golden Age'.
 - I can explore evidence regarding an Ancient Myth.
 - I can explain the main features of Ancient Athenian society
 - I can draw inferences from evidence.
 - I can use different sources to find out what life was like for women in Ancient Greece.
 - I can explore how democracy worked in Ancient Greece.
- I can explore the Ancient Greek's legacy.

Greek Geography

- 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.



Important Facts

- 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.



Vocabulary

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
Athens	the capital city of Greece.
Athenian	relating to ancient or modern Athens or its people.
Marathon	ancient town on the plain of Marathon.
vote	voting is a process by which a group of people can decide things fairly when they do not all agree.
architecture	the science of the design of structures or buildings
campaign	a series of planned movements carried out by armed forces.
hobnail	a short heavy-headed nail used to reinforce the soles of boots.
Parthenon	the temple on the Acropolis in Athens built in the 5th century BC.
legacy	anything handed down from the past

Key Knowledge/Diagrams

