



Ancient Greece

Sticky Learning

New History Knowledge

- Know that democracy is a form of government in which the government is controlled to some extent by the people who live there; it usually requires that people vote to make important decisions
- Know that Athens was a city-state that for periods implemented the first example of a democracy (demos – people; cracy – rule); *however Athens's democracy was very limited as only adult men; this means that women, children and enslaved people were not permitted to vote*
- Know that Athenians valued art and architecture
- Know that Sparta was a city-state that was not a democracy; it was ruled by two kings at the same time supported by a few other people who made all of the important decisions
- Know that Spartans valued military strength
- Know that the Athenians watched plays and that they used these as a way to discuss the world and understand it; this included funny plays, called comedies, and plays about things going terribly wrong for a protagonist, called tragedies; all drama from plays to television programmes and films finds its origin in these plays
- Know that the ancient Egyptian civilisation ended when an ancient Greek ruler, Alexander the Great, conquered Egypt in 332 BCE
- Know that the conquests of Alexander the Great spread Greek ideas and culture across a wide area which influenced many peoples including the Roman Empire which conquered Greece in 31 BCE; the Roman Empire further spread Greek ideas and culture throughout what is now known as Europe, including to Britain

New History Skills

- Be able to create a timeline using an appropriate scale and plot events in chronological order
- Use dates and the names of time periods accurately in their historical enquiries
- Plan an historical enquiry by identifying the question/ theme, locating evidence and evaluating that evidence
- Make a hypothesis about an enquiry before beginning their research
- Be able to explain the positive and negative aspects of a piece of evidence they have located e.g. it is a first-hand account, but the person was biased
- Evaluate the contribution of different types of approach to historical enquiry e.g. archaeologist and historian
- Identify where information is someone's opinion based in their research rather than fact
- Be able to identify trends in changes that have occurred over time
- Be able to explain the significance of an event, a change or a person's contribution
- Present the outcomes of research in the most appropriate way based on the information and audience
- Organise information from an historical enquiry to be able to present their conclusion or point of view
- Summarise their findings about a period, person, theme or event

What will I learn by the end?

- Why do we know so much about ancient civilisations?
- What happened between Athens and Sparta?
- What was the daily life of an ancient Greek like?
- Where did the Olympics originate?
- Did their homes differ from ours?
- The importance of Greek Theatre
- Famous Philosophers
- Alexander the Great: who was he?

Understand concepts such as:

- Democracy, tyranny, oligarchy
- Exploration and encounters
- Old World/ New World
- Industrialisation, revolution
- Wealth, poverty
- Parliament, executive and legislature
- Tribe, sacrifice, reign
- State

Significant Figures and



Vocabulary

Acropolis – an ancient citadel (fortress) usually on a hill.

Assembly – a group of citizens who turned up to vote.

Citizens – an inhabitant of a town or city.

Democracy – a form of government where citizens have a say in how they are ruled.

Dictatorship – ruled by one person (a dictator) who has total power over a country.

Olympics – an athletic event held every 4 years.

Titans – the first Greek gods.

Myth – a traditional story explaining the history of people or a natural phenomenon.

Architecture – the art or practise of designing and constructing buildings.

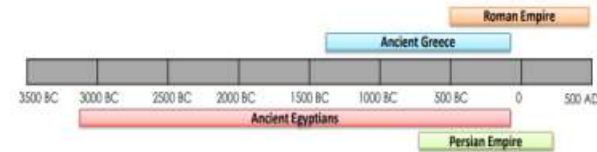
Doric, Ionic and Corinthian – types of architecture.



Philosophy – the study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality and existence.

Spartans – tough warriors living in the Greek city of Sparta.

Key Dates



Timeline	
2900 - 2000 BC	The Bronze Age when Early Aegean cultures start to emerge
2500 BC	The great Minoan civilisation
1200 BC	The Trojan War and the destruction of Troy
1050 - 750 BC	The Dark Ages of Greece
850 - 700 BC	Development of the first Greek Alphabet
776 BC	The First Olympic Games are staged
650 BC	The Rise of the Greek tyrants
600 BC	Greek Coin currency introduced
500 - 323 BC	The Greek Classical Period
490 BC	Greek/ Persian Wars led by Xerxes
333 BC	Alexander the Great defeats the Persians at Issus and is given Egypt by the Persian Satrap
86 BC	The Roman General Sulla captures Athens

