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| **Goonhavern Primary School- History** |
| **TOPIC: The Greeks****DQ: What legacy have the Greeks left for us?** | **YEAR: 5** | **STRAND: a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils’ chronological knowledge beyond 1066; the legacy of Greek culture (art, architecture or literature) on later periods in British history, including the present day** |

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| **What should I know already?** | **What will I know by the end of the unit?** |
| * 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
* The Romans invaded Britain
* The **chronology** of British history
 | **Democracy** |  The Athenians invented democracy, a system that allows citizens to vote on important matters. In the 6th century BC, Cleisthenes helped to introduce a new political structure of demokratia or ‘rule by the people’. It was one of the earliest examples of democracy in history and is one of Ancient Greece’s most lasting legacies. Government officials were elected by the citizens. However women, children and slaves could not vote. The Assembly was made up of 60000 male citizens and made the laws of the land. The Council was made up of 500 citizens who made up laws for the Assembly to consider. |
| **Education** | In Sparta, reading and writing was unimportant; boys learnt to be good fighters.  In Athens, citizens had to be educated to take part in voting in The Assembly. Schools were not free so only the wealthy could afford to go. Greek girls were not allowed to go to school. Athenian boys started school at 7 and stayed until they were about 14. They learned reading, writing and maths in the mornings and went to wrestling school in the afternoons. Children wrote on wooden boards covered with layers of wax. They used a wooden pen called a stylus. Boys were educated to become good citizens. Girls were educated in housekeeping |
| **Architecture**  | The influence of Ancient Greek architecture and design can be seen everywhere in modern life, particularly in the Western world. Libraries, banks, museums and public buildings, sporting arenas, town squares and places of worship all share some of the traits of Ancient Greek buildings. The best known feature, the Greek column (a large cylindrical post) comes in three styles: Doric, Ionic and Corinthian. The Parhenon, in Athens, is a temple to the goddess Athena and one of the most significant pieces of architecture from ancient times. Built on a hill called the Acropolis between 447 and 432 BC, the Parthenon was a symbol of the power and wealth of Athens. It has influenced architects, designers and artists to this day. The temple was filled with sculptures, statues, carvings and friezes which tell stories from Greek mythology |
| **Olympic Games** | This sporting event was held every 4 years at Olympia. It was also a religious festival to honour the god Zeus. The 4 year period was known as the Olympiad 776BC - first Olympics Games A ‘sacred truce’ was sent out by messengers one month before the games so the fighting would stop and people could travel safely. Winners were given a wreath of leaves and a hero’s welcome when they returned homeOn the 3rd day of the games 100 oxen were sacrificed and burnt on the altar of Zeus. Married women were not allowed to attend the games. Running was the first event to be included. The toughest running race was the Hoplitodromos where runners competed wearing armour and carrying a shield. Other events were: the discus; javelin; long jump; wrestling and boxing; and horse and chariot racing. |
| **School Values** |
| **Five Ways to Wellbeing** |

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| **Vocabulary**  |
| Acropolis | An ancient citadel (fortress) usually built on a hill |
| Architecture | The art or practise of designing and constructing buildings |
| 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 |
| Doric, Ionic and Corinthian | Types of architecture  |
| Myth | A traditional story explaining the history of people or a natural phenomenon |
| Olympics | An athletic event held every four years |
| Philosophy | The study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality and existence |
| Spartans | Tough warriors living in the Greek city of Sparta |
| Titans | The first Greek gods |

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| **Image/diagram that helps me to articulate my knowledge/understanding**  | **Investigate!** |
|  | The Ancient Greeks were one of the most influential civilisations in history. Their legacy can be seen everywhere today, particularly in Western Europe. The English language has many words that come from Ancient Greek and our political system was first seen in the Ancient Greek city of Athens. Ancient Greece was made up of separate city-states and conflict between them was frequent. At times, these individual city-states came together to fight a common enemy, as they did when fighting the Persian army from the north. Although the Romans eventually conquered the Greeks, Greek culture and language spread far and wide. The army commander Alexander the Great and famous Roman thinkers were all influenced by this great civilisation. |
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