

**What should I already know?**

- Identify Greece on a map.
- Identify and locate countries around Greece on a map.
- Roman Empire and the significance it had on Britain
- Use a range of sources to prove hypotheses.

**Skills**

- Recognise that some events, people and changes are judged as more significant than others.
- Describe the impact of historical events and changes.
- Analyse links and contrasts within and across different periods of time including short-term and long-term time scales.
- Use dates and a wide range of historical terms when sequencing events and periods of time.
- Develop chronologically secure knowledge of the events and periods of time studied.
- Demonstrate knowledge of Ancient Greece including greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world.

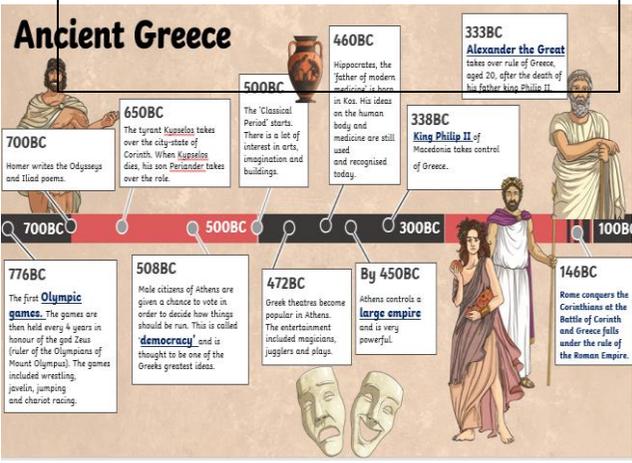
**Year 5– Spring Term 2 – Ancient Greeks (History)**  
**Intention: In History, I will learn...**

**Knowledge**

- Athens were the first state to have democracy in 508BC.
- In 776BC - the first Olympic Games were held.
- The Olympic games were very different to today's Olympics. Only men were allowed to take part in the events.
- The Games were held in honour of the king of the gods, Zeus and they were part of a very important religious festival.
- Married women were barred from the Olympics.
- Winners of the Olympics were awarded crown of sacred olive branches.
- Alexander the great father was Phillip II. His father was a successful leader and passed in 336BC when Alexander was 20.
- Alexander the great had prodigious military skills he learnt from a young age. He also studied everything from biology to poetry with the philosopher Aristotle.
- Archimedes (287-212 BC) is the most famous Greek scientists. He discovered you can use water to work out the volume of things.

**Vocabulary**

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Acropolis</b>      | <b>An acropolis is a fortified citadel within a larger city. It is usually located on top of a hill and at the centre of the city</b> |
| <b>Assembly</b>       | <b>In Athens the Assembly consisted of the group of citizens who showed up to vote</b>  |
| <b>Democracy</b>      | <b>A form of government where citizens have a say in how they are ruled including choosing their leaders and deciding on laws</b>     |
| <b>Oligarchy</b>      | <b>A type of government where the power is held by a few people</b>   |
| <b>Olympics</b>       | <b>An athletic event held by the Ancient Greeks every four years</b>  |
| <b>Titans</b>         | <b>The Titans were the first Greek gods</b>   |
| <b>Tyrant</b>         | <b>The ruler of a Greek city-state like a king</b>  |
| <b>The Boule</b>      | <b>A group of 500 men who served for one year - they decided what issues to take to the ekklesia</b>                                  |
| <b>The Dikasteria</b> | <b>A group of 500 jurors who dealt with crimes.</b>   |



**Ancient Greece**

**700BC**  
Homer writes the *Odyssey* and *Iliad* poems.

**650BC**  
The tyrant **Kroisos** takes over the city-state of **Corinth**. When **Kroisos** dies, his son **Periandros** takes over the role.

**500BC**  
The 'Classical Period' starts. There is a lot of interest in arts, imagination and buildings.

**460BC**  
**Hippocrates**, the 'father of modern medicine' is born in **Kos**. His ideas on the human body and medicine are still used and recognised today.

**338BC**  
**King Phillip II** of **Macedonia** takes control of Greece.

**333BC**  
**Alexander the Great** takes over rule of Greece, aged 20, after the death of his father **King Phillip II**.

**By 450BC**  
Athens controls a **large empire** and is very powerful.

**472BC**  
Greek theatres become popular in Athens. The entertainment included magicians, jugglers and plays.

**508BC**  
Male citizens of Athens are given a chance to vote in order to decide how things should be run. This is called **'democracy'** and is thought to be one of the Greeks greatest ideas.

**776BC**  
The first **Olympic games**. The games are then held every 4 years in honour of the god **Zeus** (ruler of the Olympians of Mount Olympus). The games included wrestling, javelin, jumping and chariot racing.

**146BC**  
**Rome** conquers the **Corinthians** at the **Battle of Corinth** and Greece falls under the rule of the **Roman Empire**.