

**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 6– Spring Term – 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 **Kypselos** takes over the city-state of Corinth. When **Kypselos** dies, his son **Periander** 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.