

# Ancient Greece

A study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world

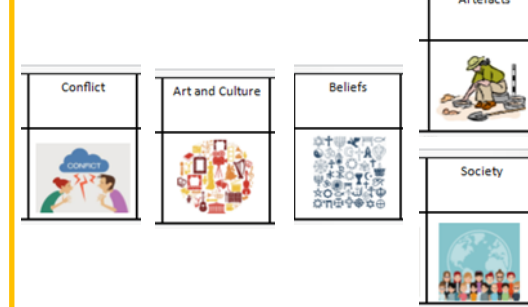
**Chronological knowledge**—Know that there is a definitive, chronological order for Florence Nightingale, WW1, Montgolfier brothers, first moon landing, Stone Age. To know the similarities and differences between these periods

**Range and Depth of Historical Knowledge**—Know that there are reasons for and results of people’s actions in the past (and can make comparisons to life today)

**Historical interpretation**— Know that there are different accounts of history. To know that evidence is facts and/ or information which can be proved

**Historical Enquiry**  
Know that a wide range of sources are used to effectively learn about the past.

## Key categories and concepts



- Wonder**
- Enjoyment
- Love of Language
- Belonging**
- Empathy
- Courage
- Kindness

## Previous learning

Year 2—the continents  
Last term—Volcano Vesuvius

## Making comparisons

Ancient Greek fights and WW1 soldiers

## Key information

Ancient Greece was split into City States which were individually ruled, first by powerful Kings, but later became democracies

Ancient Greek men were businessmen, athletes, soldiers, philosophers, priests and farmers.

Only men could be citizens. Women could not be seen in public, they stayed at home to cook, make clothes and look after the children.

Only boys went to school. The Greeks invented an alphabet similar to ours.

Slavery played an important part in Greek civilization.

The Greeks had many Gods who they believed ruled their day to day lives

## Key Vocabulary

<b>ancient</b>	Something from a very long time ago.
<b>civilisation</b>	In this context, the word ‘ <b>civilisation</b> ’ is used to describe a human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.
<b>citizen</b>	A person who is a member of a particular country.
<b>culture</b>	The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.
<b>empire</b>	A group of countries or states that is ruled by one ruler or country.
<b>legacies</b>	Things that live on after someone dies or after a <b>civilisation</b> or event ends.
<b>democracy</b>	<b>Democracy</b> is a system where the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way it is run.
<b>law</b>	A system of rules which a particular country or community recognises as regulating the actions of its citizens.
<b>justice</b>	The quality of being fair and reasonable.

## Influences on the Western World

