

Year 6 - History- The Ancient Greeks

What we should know

- Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources
- Continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge .
- Consistently answer and ask historically valid questions about similarity and difference
- Address and devise historically valid questions.
- Develop the use of historical terms

What we are going to learn (LOs)

- To know the location and time period of Ancient Greece, and draw comparisons with other civilisations and present day.
- To compare the lives led by the Spartans and the Athenians.
- To understand the importance of the Olympic Games to the Ancient Greeks and to make a valid comparison with the modern Games.
- To understand the importance of religion and the gods to the Ancient Greek people
- To utilise evidence to know and understand the importance of warfare in Ancient Greece.
- To communicate my knowledge and understanding of the legacy of the Greeks.

Key vocabulary

ancient	Something from a very long time ago.
civilisation	A human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.
city states	Small areas that ancient Greece was divided into, each with their own governments, laws and army.
empire	A group of countries or states that are ruled by one ruler or country.
legacies	Things that exist after someone dies or after a civilisation or event ends.
democracy	A system where the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way it is run.
myth	A story from ancient times about something that happened long ago that some people believed to be true.

Key Skills

Chronology Can you put events chronologically on a timeline?	Historical enquiry Can you reach your own conclusion by looking at a source?
Historical concepts Can you give reasons for a historical event?	Historical perspective Can you explain why empires began to decline?

Ancient Greek City States

Ancient Greece was not a country. It was made up of **city states**. There were often battles between these **city states** but sometimes they would join together to defend themselves from a common enemy. Important **city states** of **ancient** Greece included Athens, Corinth and Sparta.

The Olympics

The Olympics were first held in **ancient** Greece in 776 BC. This is one of the **legacies** of **ancient** Greece.



Events included boxing, wrestling, running and chariot racing.

Women were not allowed to compete in the Olympics. This was because **ancient** Greek women were not treated as equals to men and had fewer freedoms.

The idea for the marathon also originates from this time.

Ancient Greek images



The Parthenon, Athens



Ancient Greek Pottery



The Erechtheion, Athens



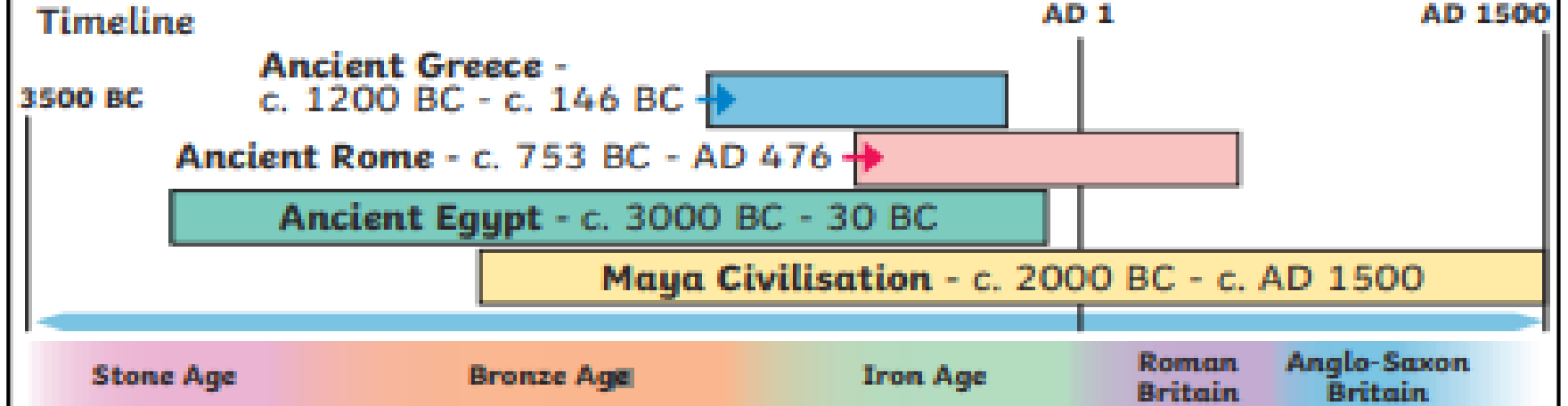
Ancient Greek Jewellery

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Ancient Greek Statues



Ancient Greece on a timeline



Historical vocabulary

primary source	Information and objects that come from the time being studied.
secondary source	Interpretations of information and objects which are produced after the time being studied.

Democracy

Ancient Athens is where **democracy** began in around 508 BC. Listening to the opinions of other people and debating issues was an important part of this system. After debating issues, the **ancient Athenians** would vote. At that time, the only people allowed to take part in **democracy** were adult males who were citizens of Athens. The **legacy** of **democracy** still exists today in many parts of the world.

Enslaved people in Ancient Greece

There were many enslaved people in **ancient Greece**. They made many objects and goods to be sold.

Many **ancient Greek pots** that survive today would have been made by enslaved people.



In the 300s BC, a Greek ruler named Alexander the Great started to seize control of many areas, including the city-states, creating an empire. The Greek empire fell to the Romans in 146 BC although Greek culture continued to influence societies.