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| **What I already know** |
| * 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. * Information about the Egyptian civilisation. * The Romans invaded Britain. * The chronology of British history. |

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| **What will I know by the end of the topic?** |
| * Greece was divided into city states (polis) that each had their own laws and way of life, but that all spoke the same language. Two of the most well-known city states are Athens and Sparta. * In Athens, Greek styles of art, architecture, philosophy and theatre were developed - these helped shaped our modern society along with science, language and maths. * Athens had a democratic government – this means that the people who lived there made decisions by voting, like we do in Britain. * In Sparta, life was very different; all that was important was being able to defend Sparta in battle. * The first Olympic games were held in 776 in the city-state Olympia. * Religion was very important in ancient Greece. They were polytheists - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives, such as a god of the sea and a goddess of wisdom. Temples were built in their honour and they featured heavily in the stories of Greek mythology. * A polis consisted of an urban centre, often fortified and with a sacred centre built on a natural acropolis (citadel) or harbour. |

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| **Vocabulary** | |
| acropolis | the citadel of an ancient Greek city |
| archaeologist | someone who studies the past by exploring old remains |
| architecture | the art of planning, designing and constructing buildings |
| chronology | the order of events in time |
| circa | Latin meaning ‘around’. c. 800 BC means around 800 BC. |
| citadel | a strong building in or near a city, where people could shelter for safety |
| civilisation | a human society with its own social organisation and culture. |
| climate | the general weather conditions that are typical of a place |
| continent | a very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent. |
| culture | activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation |
| deity | a god or goddess |
| democracy | a fair political system where all adults vote for an elected government. This government then makes decisions on how to run the country. |
| empire | a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country |
| fertile | rich in nutrients to support the growth of many plants |
| invasion | to try and take over a place by force |
| merchant | a person who buys or sells goods in large quantities |
| military | relating to or belonging to the army |
| mythology | a group of myths, especially all the myths from a particular country, religion, or culture. |
| philosophy | the study or creation of theories about basic things such as the nature of existence, knowledge, and thought, or about how people should live |
| polis | an ancient Greek city-state |
| polytheists | the worship of or belief in more than one god |
| seafaring | working as a sailor or travelling regularly on the sea |
| society | people in general, thought of as a large organized group |
| trade | the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services |
| urban | belonging to, or relating to, a town or city |
| warfare | the activity of fighting a war |

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| **Alderley Edge Community Primary School - History** | | |
| **Topic: How Can We Know So Much About The Ancient Greeks?** | **Year: 4** | **Strand: Civilisation** |

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| **Historical enquiry skills I will develop** |
| * Examine Greek artefacts (such as vases) and use these to make inferences about the past. * Describe how Greek artefacts and ruins tell us about their culture, military, and religious beliefs. * Describe how the Greek society has had an impact on modern society. * Discuss the notion of democracy - compare the democratic process of ancient Greece with that of modern Britain. * Examine the timeline of the Greek civilisation and consider where there was rapid change and where there was very little change. Explain why this may the case. * Compare what was happening in the Greek civilisation with what was happening in Britain at the same time. * Place the chronology of key events of the Greek civilisation on a time line with a chronology of the history of Britain. Where are the overlaps? * Describe the ideas, beliefs and attitudes of all groups of people in the Greek civilisation. * Compare the expansion of the Greek empire with that of the British Empire under Queen Victoria |

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| **Diagrams** |
| Greece is made up of the mainland and many islands.   * Its position by the sea meant that the Greeks were a **seafaring** people. * City-states (**polis**) were created and **trade** happened between each of the cities. * Greece is a warm country, but winds from the Mediterranean, and rains from the north, kept temperatures liveable and created **fertile** farming conditions. |



