

History

Ancient Greece Year 3

Remember when

- Stone Age
- Ancient Maya

Sticky knowledge

- The Ancient Greeks lived between 76BC to 146AD.
- The Greeks invented democracy.
- The Greeks believed in many Gods and held many festivals in honour of them.
- Alexander the Great ruled the world's largest empire. He never lost a battle.
- The Athenians joined forces to battle against invading Persia called the Battle of Marathon.
- The Ancient Greek civilization ended because they were invaded by the Romans.
- The Ancient Greeks invented the theatre, athletics and were famous for their architecture.

Key vocabulary

Aristocracy	democracy
Continuity	Olympics
Court	Plague
Monarchy	Truce
Gods /	Zeus
Goddesses	Loincloth
Myths and legends	Apollo
Philosophy	Temple
Athenians	Empire
Spartans	Festivals

National curriculum

- To study Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world

Timeline specification

To be used within research/fact gathering.

- * Period of history
- * Passing of time
- * AD/BC
- * Plot given dates

Dates and key words

Enquiry questions

- What caused ...?
- How much did people's lives change ...?
- Was it for better or worse? Explain.
- How does ... compare to now?
- Why did... have such an impact?

Sources of information

visit	maps
visitors	oral testimonies
artefacts	diaries
museums	autobiographies
photographs	songs
documentation	tools
real life accounts	speeches
newspapers	paintings
letters	clothing

	Title/Focus	Lesson outline
Lesson 1	<p>LO: To understand who the Ancient Greeks were and when they lived</p> <p>Sticky Knowledge: The Ancient Greeks lived between 76BC to 146AD.</p>	<p>When did the Ancient Greeks live? Place on timeline to compare to Stone Age/Ancient Maya/Modern day.</p> <p>Learning about who the Greeks were and where they lived. Finding and labelling Greece on a map. Discuss climate in Greece – How does it compare to UK/South America/Mountains? Using pictures to write sentences about life in Ancient Greece.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food - Clothing - Homes - Jobs (link to next week – Hierarchy) <p>SEN: label Greece on a map (adult support) and then annotate the pictures of life in Ancient Greece.</p> <p>GD: use the pictures as clues to explain life in Ancient Greece and compare it to how we live now.</p>
Lesson 2	<p>LO: To understand the hierarchy of Greek society and the invention of democracy</p> <p>Sticky Knowledge: The Ancient Greeks invented democracy.</p>	<p>Greek hierarchy. Put the people in order from who they think will be the most to the least important. Use research to check the order in their society.</p> <p>How do we know? Use primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>SEN: use key words to describe each role. Use the key words to draw a picture of the most and least important.</p> <p>GD: explain each role and if they agree or not with the hierarchy and explain why.</p> <p>Discuss democracy and how it was introduced by the Ancient Greeks. Children vote for their peers to determine which role each child will play in the class hierarchy. Role play.</p> <p>Make links to Maya</p>
Lesson 3	<p>LO: To know what the Ancient Greeks believed in.</p>	<p>Who do the ancient Greeks believe in? Chn learn how much their beliefs in Gods affect their daily lives.</p> <p>How do we know? Use primary and secondary sources.</p>

	<p>Sticky Knowledge: The Greeks believed in many Gods and had festivals to honor them.</p>	<p>Complete fact files about the different Greek Gods.</p> <p>ARE: Compare to the Maya GD: Compare to Ancient Maya and Hindu Gods.</p>
Lesson 4	<p>LO: To understand how the Ancient Greeks were effective in battle</p> <p>Sticky Knowledge: Alexander the Great ruled the world's largest empire- he never lost a battle. The Athenians joined forces to battle against Persia called the Battle of Marathon.</p>	<p>Who was Alexander the Great? Why was he known as the Great? Greek battles: Discuss different city states and battles between them (Sparta/Athens) What was the Battle of Marathon? What happened? What was the Trojan War? What happened?</p> <p>Answer questions on stickers in books: fact hunt (questions are answered throughout)</p> <p>How do battles end? How do you know who wins? Battle reenactment: KS2 field (bean bags/soft balls, cardboard shields, javelins)</p> <p>Trojan horse: Discuss how the Trojan War was won when the Greeks tricked the Trojans into letting them enter the city. (Possible homework activity)</p>
Lesson 5	<p>LO: To know how the Ancient Greek Civilisation ended</p> <p>Sticky Knowledge: The Ancient Greek civilization ended because they were invaded by the Romans.</p>	<p>Learn about how the Greeks came to an end due to war. Draw a story map to explain how the Greeks came to an end due to war with the Romans. SEN: order to events into chronological order and annotate with key words. GD: explain the other contributing factors to the end of the Greeks.</p> <p>At what point was the Greek civilisation most powerful? When were they the least powerful?</p>
Lesson 6	<p>LO: To understand the legacy of the Ancient Greeks</p> <p>Sticky Knowledge: The Ancient Greeks invented the theatre, athletics and were famous for their architecture.</p>	<p>Discuss pictures/artefacts. What are they? What are they used for? What do they have in common? (Mixed) What is still around today that was influenced by the Greeks? Olympics? Theatre? Myths? Architecture? Art? Education? (CC link: PE – sequence builds to Year 3 Olympic games) Discuss how the Ancient Greeks invented theatre. Compare how theatre has changed from single person monologues.</p> <p>SEN: Sort the pictures according to whether they apply to Ancient Greece, modern day or both. GD: Why are the Ancient Greeks still remembered today? Think about which factors have been most influential on our daily lives.</p>
Working towards		<p>End of unit assessment Working at Age related expectations</p>
		Working at a greater depth