

# History

## Ancient Greece Year 3

### Remember when

- Stone Age
- Ancient Egypt

### 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

Hierarchy	Battle of
Ancient	marathon
Era	Mythically
Century	Trojan war
Period	Spartans
Chronology	
Democracy	
City state	
Olympics	
Civilization	
Architecture	
Alexander	
the Great	

### 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
<b>Lesson 1</b>	<p>LO: To understand who the Ancient Greeks were and when they lived</p> <p><b>Sticky Knowledge:</b> The Ancient Greeks lived between 76BC to 146AD.</p>	<p>When did the Ancient Greeks live? Place on timeline to compare to Stone Age/Modern day. Ancient Egypt.</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? Using pictures to write sentences about life in Ancient Greece.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food</li> <li>- Clothing</li> <li>- Homes</li> <li>- Jobs (link to next week – Hierarchy)</li> </ul> <p>SEN: label Greece on a map (adult support) and then annotate the pictures of life in Ancient Greece.</p> <p>EXS: use the pictures as clues to explain life in Ancient Greece and compare it to how we live now.</p> <p>GDS Challenge- How does _____ compare to now?</p>
<b>Lesson 2</b>	<p>LO: To understand the hierarchy of Greek society and the invention of democracy</p> <p><b>Sticky Knowledge:</b> 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.</p> <p>Discuss roles in order as a class. Children to feedback what order they think.</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>EXS: explain each role.</p> <p>GDS: As above. Do they agree with top bottom? 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>

<b>Lesson 3</b>	<p>LO: To know what the Ancient Greeks believed in.</p> <p><b>Sticky Knowledge:</b> The Greeks believed in many Gods and had festivals to honor them.</p>	<p>Who do the ancient Greeks believe in? Chn learn how much their beliefs in Gods affect their daily lives. How do we know? Discuss key facts about different Gods.</p> <p>Complete fact files about the different Greek Gods.</p> <p>GD: Compare to the Ancient Egypt.</p>	
<b>Lesson 4</b>	<p>LO: To understand how the Ancient Greeks were effective in battle</p> <p><b>Sticky Knowledge:</b> 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?</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>	
<b>Lesson 5</b>	<p>LO: To know how the Ancient Greek Civilisation ended</p> <p><b>Sticky Knowledge:</b> 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>	
<b>Lesson 6</b>	<p>LO: To understand the legacy of the Ancient Greeks</p> <p><b>Sticky Knowledge:</b> The Ancient Greeks invented the theatre, athletics and were famous for their architecture.</p>	<p>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. EXS: Why are the Ancient Greeks still remembered today? GD- As EXS and think about which factors have been most influential on our daily lives.</p>	
Working towards		<b>End of unit assessment</b> Working at Age related expectations	Working at a greater depth