

### National Curriculum programme of study:

#### Pupils should be taught:

- significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; achievements and follies of mankind, explore a study of Greek life, achievements and the influence of Greek civilisation on the western world.

### 'Sticky' Knowledge

- Greece is a country in Europe and has borders with Albania, Bulgaria, North Macedonia and Turkey.
- Greece has over 1000 islands. The largest of these is Crete.
- In 776 BC the first recorded Olympic Games are held.
- In 336 BC Alexander the Great took over the rule of Greece, aged 20.
- In democracy citizens might be directly involved in making decisions or they have voted for representatives who make those decisions.
- Socrates encouraged the Ancient Greeks to think about morality and how society should work.
- Spartan women were taught reading and writing and skills to protect themselves in battle.
- Women in Athens were taught skills they would need to run a home such as cooking and weaving.



### Key Vocabulary

Athens	the largest and one of the most influential city-states in Ancient Greece
Classical Golden Period	the period from 480 BC to 323 BC in which the Greeks built temples, created democracy and made significant scientific discoveries
Democracy	a government elected by the citizens
Legacy	past events or actions that have had a lasting impact
Oligarchy	a system of government in Ancient Greece in which only a few people held power
Philosophy	the 'love of wisdom' in which people think and ask basic questions about human life
Sparta	one of the most powerful city-states in Ancient Greece, known for its fierce army
Zeus	in Greek mythology, the god of the sky and the supreme ruler of the Olympian gods

### Prior Knowledge

Children have learned about Ancient Egyptians in Year 3 and Roman Empire in Year 4.

### Future Learning:

In Year 6, children will learn about a non-European civilisation (Ancient Maya)

