

William Barnes Primary School	Subject: History / Geography
Unit: Ancient Greece	Year 5

What should I already know?	
<p>Greece is a country in the continent of Europe.</p> <p>The climate a country describes its weather and how that changes with the Seasons.</p> <p>Ancient Egypt – Structures including the Sphinx, Pyramids and the Valley of the Kings, mummification, religion and daily life</p> <p>Romans – originating in Italy, the Romans created an Empire around the mediterranean and across Europe, conquering many countries. In England they fought the Celts invading in AD43, won and left in a 410AD. Their arrival changed architecture, language, laws, the calendar, number systems roads and place names.</p> <p>The Vikings came from Scandinavia and raided Anglo Saxon England in long ships. The first raids were on Lindisfarne in 793AD. In 875AD a large Viking army attacked Wareham in Dorset. At the time Alfred the Great was King of Wessex and England was divided into several smaller countries including Mercia and Northumbria. Eventually, Vikings were assimilated into England living in an area called Danelaw.</p> <p>The Vikings and Anglo Saxons shared many customs but had different beliefs and values – the Vikings believed in Valhala and that it was best to die fighting bravely in battle. The Anglo Saxons were Christians. Eventually the Vikings took on Christianity as their religion.</p>	
Geographical Learning (Physical and Human)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greece is bordered by Turkey, Bulgaria, Macedonia and Albana • Greece has over 2000 islands of which 227 are inhabited • Greece is surrounded by the Ionian, Aegean and the Mediterranean seas and the Sea of Crete • The locations of Athens, Mount Olympus and Pelion • Greek Food including that hummus is a dip made from chick peas, garlic and lemon juice, that Moussaka is a hot dish made from potatoes and aubergines, that Baclava is a sweet pastry made from nuts, dried fruits and sugar, that a Greek salad contains Feta cheese, tomatoes and olive oil • Greece is a popular tourist destination because of the sandy beaches and hot Summers. 	
Historical Learning	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient Greece began about 2000 BC in Crete and lasted until the Romans invaded in 146 BC • The Greek Civilisation spread throughout the Mediterranean region and Northern Africa • There are six time periods - Cretan, Mycenaean, Dark Ages, Archaic (Olympic Games), Classical (Athens and Sparta, Acropolis) and Hellenistic (Alexander the Great and Roman invasion) 	
Religion	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ancient Greeks had a polytheistic belief system. The main Greek Gods are below. Animals were sacrificed at festivals to gain the Gods favour. Most homes had a shrine to a particular God, and towns and cities had their own special God. Oracles could communicate with the Gods to tell the future. Large temples such as the Parthenon in Athens were built to honour the Gods (Athena). • Explanations for natural phenomena such as the seasons and bad weather came from oral story telling which has now become the Ancient Greek Legends and Myths. • The Twelve labours of Heracles are the giant mountain lion, the hydra, the stag with golden antlers, the wild boar, cleaning the stables, Man eating Birds, mad bull of Crete, wild horses, the jewelled belt of the Queen of the Amazons, the giant oxen, Cerberus, the apples of the Hesperdes. 	
<p>Zeus was the king of the Greek gods, who lived on the Mount Olympus. He was also the god of the sky and the god of thunder. He was married to the goddess Hera and his symbol was the lightning bolt. Zeus was believed to be able to control the weather, creating huge storms. It was thought that he could change people into animals as punishment. His two brothers were Hades and Poseidon.</p>	<p>Hades (brother of Zeus and Poseidon) was the God of the Underworld. He was normally depicted as having a pitchfork and his three-headed dog, Cerberus. He rode a chariot pulled by black horses. The Underworld was where dead people went in Greek Mythology. Hades originally wasn't happy about this, until Zeus reminded him that it meant that all people would eventually be his subjects!</p>

<p>Poseidon (brother of Zeus and Hades) was the God of the sea, earthquakes, and horses. Along with his brothers, he was one of the three most powerful gods. As god of the ocean, he was especially important to sailors and fisherman. He was usually pictured with a trident, curly hair, and a beard. It was thought that Poseidon could create sea storms to ruin ships, or clear weather to help them along.</p>	<p>As the wife of Zeus, Hera was considered as the queen of Mount Olympus. She was most often considered to be the goddess of women, marriage and childbirth. She was normally pictured wearing long flowing robes and a crown, and holding a scepter. The women of ancient Greece prayed to Hera during childbirth, and to aid them through their marriages. As wife of Zeus, she also had power over the skies.</p>
<p>Apollo was the Greek God of music, poetry, light, prophecy and medicine. He was often pictured as a handsome athletic youth with curly hair. Items associated with him are his bow and arrow and his lyre. It was believed that he could see into the future, and heal people. As a punishment, he could bring people illness and disease.</p>	<p>Aphrodite was the Greek God of love and beauty. She was famous for being the most beautiful of all of the Goddesses. She was often shown as being a beautiful young woman with an apple, scallop shell, dove or swan. It was said that Aphrodite had a belt, which made people fall in love with the wearer. Fighting couples would look to Aphrodite to help them fall in love again.</p>
<p>Athens and Sparta</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient Greece was organised into many city states who constantly fought each other. During the Classical period Athens and Sparta took part in the Peloponnesian wars. • In Ancient Greece countries were ruled in three different ways – Democracy, Monarchy and Oligarchy. • In the Minoan period, Crete was ruled by a monarch King Minos. Athens was a democracy in the classical period and Sparta was an oligarchy. • During the Classical period Athens was a coastal city state renowned for its art, philosophers (Aristotle, Socrates and Plato), scientists (Pythagorus and Archimedes) and Doctors (Hippocrates) and its architecture, as well as its navy who sailed in triremes. In contrast, Sparta was a military city state surrounded by mountains where all children were trained to be warriors from a young age. • The centre of Ancient Athens is the Acropolis which contained the temple of Athena called the Parthenon. Beneath the Acropolis was the agora a meeting place for merchants to sell their goods. • The Battle of Marathon occurred in 490 BC and was between the Persian army and Athens. A messenger was sent to Sparta to ask for help. He ran 26 miles but died after delivering his message. There are many accounts of the events of Marathon but historians are not sure exactly what happened. 	
<p>Everyday Life</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary historical evidence is from the time in which the events took place. Secondary evidence is created later. • Archaeologists gain much of their knowledge about the past from artefacts and Greek pottery in particular • Sport was hugely important to the Ancient Greeks, events took place in stadiums and culminated in the Olympic Games and included events such as the Pentathlon and a form of wrestling to the death called Pankration • Ancient Greek diet was a combination of fish, cereals, fruit, eggs and vegetables. Meat was reserved for festivals. Men ate first whilst women served unless they could eat in separate rooms. • Houses had several rooms and were built around a central courtyard from sun dried mud bricks. There were separate rooms for men and women called androns and gynaeciums respectively. 	
<p>The Olympic Games</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Olympics took place in honour of Zeus and happened every four years beginning in 776 BC. • 20000 men attended the games which were held over five days and began with the sacrifice of 120 cattle. Women had their own games in honour of Hera, Zeus's wife. • Events included discus, long jump, wrestling (pankration), marching in full armour and chariot racing in the gymnasium and the hippodrome. Judges, priests and marshalls oversaw the games. 	
<p>Ancient Greece - Legacy</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greek alphabet is the basis of many modern languages and many Greek words such as gymnasium and democracy are still used today. • The Olympic Games has taken place every four years since 1896 • Modern architecture is heavily influenced by Ancient Greece in its classical features such as columns.
What should I know by the end of the unit?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The geography of modern and Ancient Greece • The names of the 6 periods of the Ancient Greek timeline • The six main Greek Gods • The twelve labours of Heracles • The city states of Athens and Sparta, what life was like for their citizens and how they were ruled. • About democracy, oligarchy and monarchy • Six philosophers and scholars Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Hippocrates and Archimedes • The difference between primary and secondary sources and some details about everyday life in Ancient Greece • About the legacy of Ancient Greece including the Olympic Games
Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turkey, Bulgaria, Macedonia and Albania • Ionian, Aegean, Mediterranean and sea of Crete • Hummus, Moussaka, Baclava • Cretan, Mycenaean, Dark ages, Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic • Parthenon, Acropolis and Agora • Athens and Sparta, city states, triremes (sailing ships) • Polytheistic – Zeus, Poseidon, Hades, Hera, Apollo, Aphrodite • Democracy, oligarchy, monarchy • Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Hippocrates and Archimedes • Pentathlon, pankration, discus, hippodrome, gymnasium, alphabet • Labyrinth, the Underworld

Additional Learning activities or experiences	
Dance based around the legends of Theseus and the Minotaur and Icarus	Designing and making Greek labyrinths Making Greek hummus and improving the recipe using different ingredients