

History

- ◇ The Ancient Greek timeline stems from in 776 BCE to 146 BCE.
- ◇ The first Olympic games were held in 776 BCE in Olympia and the Olympic torch is still lit here each year, using mirrors and the sun.
- ◇ Ancient Greece was split into numerous city states which were independent and very different from one another. Two famous city states were Athens and Sparta.
- ◇ Early democracy was developed in ancient Athens, but only men who were citizens of Athens could vote. Sparta was a soldier state as they valued strength and ability in battle over education, democracy and philosophy—unlike Athens.
- ◇ Alexander the Great was a king of the ancient Greek kingdom of Macedon. He began his rule in 336 BCE at the age of 20, and by the age of 30, he had created one of the largest empires in History—stretching from Greece to North-western India.



Geography

Greece is a small country located in East Europe. It has many islands, as well as an area that is connected to mainland Europe. The capital city of modern Greece is Athens.

Greece mostly relies upon tourism for its wealth, as well as the export of olive oil and wine.



Key Vocabulary

(Building upon previous year group's vocabulary)

- ◇ Democracy - A system where the people of a country elect their government by free vote and have freedom of speech.
- ◇ Social Hierarchy - A system of ranking and categorising people based upon their status or gender.
- ◇ Culture - This refers to the ideas, customs and arts of a particular society.
- ◇ City State - A city that, with its surrounding territory, forms an independent state with its own ruling system or government.
- ◇ Alliances - A group of people, organisations or countries working together for a similar aim.
- ◇ Mythology - A group of stories from long ago which use the same characters and ideas to explain natural events and religious beliefs.
- ◇ Tourism— Tourism relates to people traveling for fun. It includes activities such as sight-seeing, sports events, entertainment and experiencing new foods.
- ◇ Economy - The way in which goods and services are made, sold, and used in a country to generate money.

Music

Traditional Greek music often features a Bouzouki which is a guitar like instrument. In films and television, different instruments are used to enhance story. For example, drums can be used to create tension.



THE GROOVY GREEKS

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Design and Technology

The Greeks were great inventors and reflectors who would test different materials to make sure they were suitable for their purpose. Toys from ancient Greece had moving parts and often represented gods, goddesses and creatures from ancient mythology.

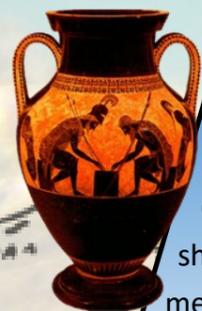
Children will be investigating by testing prototypes, and developing their problem solving skills when creating their own Greek inspired toy. Children will accurately measure, cut and assemble their follower, cams and axels in order to create a working design (which may have been adjusted from the original). Children will select different shaped cams based upon their understanding of the movement that each cam will create, making their toy fit for the purpose.



Art and Design

Greek pottery is known for its distinctive shapes and often being decorated with geometric designs or figures from Greek mythology. Depending on the design and colouring of the pottery, historians can make an assumption of the age of the pot.

Children will be observing images, and using a range of sketching skills to recreate pottery designs from ancient Greece.



Key Values/PSHRE

Honesty - Through our self evaluation (within our D.T. moving toys and in our extended writing in English), and when sharing our ideas when analysing key historical sources.

Wisdom - Developing our research skills and increasing our knowledge through focussing upon: democracy, class system, mythology, and Greek philosophers.

Through our understanding of the PSHRE curriculum, and our growing knowledge of the Greeks, the children will be exploring relationships, influence and prejudice. These will be investigated through social hierarchy, democracy and discrimination.

