



What I should already know:

Y4 History (The Romans in Britain); Y3 Anglo Saxons- Invaders and Settlers.

Key Knowledge and skills

Know how the Greek alphabet and language influenced us.

Explore what we know about Ancient Greek culture e.g theatre

Know what the Greeks believed. E.g religion polytheists - they believed in different gods and goddesses make links to prior learning with Romans. Know that temples were built in their honour and they featured heavily in the stories of Greek mythology.

To know how Greek architecture has influenced our buildings today. Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian

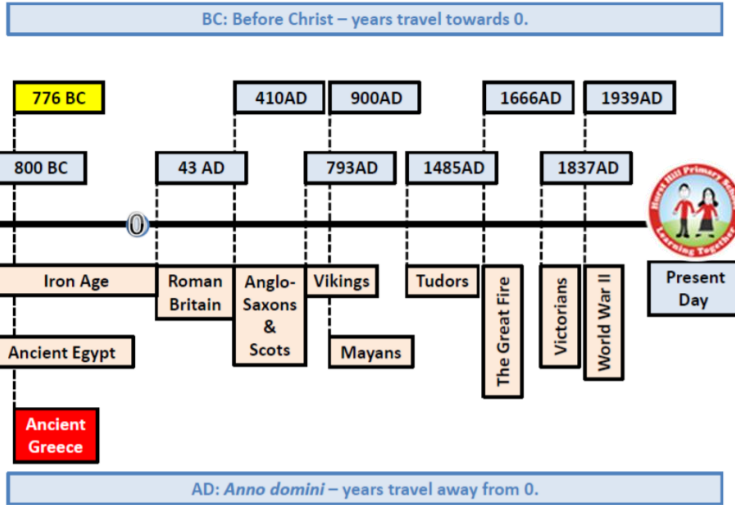
Explore and know how the Greeks have impacted on our democracy and legal systems today. Ekklesia, boule and dikasteria

Know what the Greek scholars discovered and developed, and why are they still remembered today. Pythagoras found ways to measure and describe shapes that we still use in maths today. Aristotle studied plants, animals and rocks. Socrates focused on how people should behave rather than on the world. He said that happiness came from leading a moral life rather than material possessions

Know what impact the Greeks had on sport. The games began in 776BC in Olympia. It is believed that the games were a religious event to honour Zeus, who was the king of the Gods

Timeline of Events

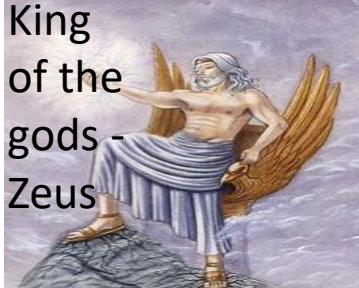
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|--------------|--|
| 776BC | The first Olympics was held in Olympia to honour the king of the gods Zeus. |
| 621BC | The Ekklesia is formed by Athenian citizens to make laws and decisions. |
| 600BC | The boule is formed to support the decision making of the Ekklesia. |
| 508BC | The dikasteria courts are formed to help pass sentences on crimes committed. |
| 447BC | Building work begins on the Parthenon in Athens. It is finally completed in 432BC. |
| 250BC | Archimedes invention the Archimedean screw is used for the first time. |



| | Vocabulary |
|--------------|--|
| Acropolis | A fortified building within a city. It is usually located on top of a hill in the centre of the city. |
| Jurors | Men who were randomly selected every day to try criminals in the dikasteria (popular courts). |
| Architecture | The art of designing and creating buildings. Greek architecture made use of a lot of mathematics. |
| Myths | A story often describing the adventures of beings with more than human powers. The study of myths is called mythology. |
| Athenians | The citizens (people who lived in Athens) who invented democracy. |
| Olympics | An athletic event held by the Ancient Greeks every four years. |
| Consequence | The results or effects of someone's or something's actions. |
| Philosophy | A way of thinking about the world, the universe, and different parts of society. |
| Democracy | A system of government in which people choose their rulers by voting for them in elections. |
| Polytheism | A belief in many gods – people who practise polytheism are called polytheists. |
| Etymology | The study of the history and meaning of words in a language. |
| Temple | A building devoted to the worship of one or more gods or goddesses |

GREEK ALPHABET

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Α Alpha (ah-fah) | Γ Gamma (gah-mah) | Ν Nu (new) | Τ Tau (taw) |
| Β Beta (bay-fah) | Η Eta (ay-fah) | Ο Omicron (oh-mee-oh-ahn) | Υ Upsilon (up-si-ahn) |
| Χ Chi (khee) | Ι Iota (eye-oh-fah) | Ρ Rho (roh) | Ω Omega (oh-may-gah) |
| Δ Delta (del-tah) | Κ Kappa (cap-pah) | Θ Theta (thay-fah) | Ξ Xi (zee) |
| Ε Epsilon (ep-si-ahn) | Λ Lambda (lamb-dah) | Φ Phi (fee) | Ψ Psi (sigh) |
| Φ Phi (fee) | Μ Mu (mew) | Σ Sigma (sig-mah) | Ζ Zeta (zay-fah) |



Key Questions

- How did the Greeks impact on law and democracy?
- How did the Greeks influence sport?
- What did the Greeks believe in?
- How did their architecture influence building today?
- Did you notice any similarities between the Romans and the Greeks?

ANCIENT GREECE

now > press > play

Ancient Greece