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| **Topic: Greeks** | | | | | **Strand: Civilization** | | | | |
| **What should I already know?** | | **What will I find out by the end of the unit?** | | | **Vocabulary** | | | | |
| Greece is a country in the continent of Europe.  The climate of Greece is slightly different to that of the UK Human and physical geographical features of Greece.  Information about the Egyptian civilisation.  The Romans invaded Britain.  The chronology of British history. | | Greece was divided into city-states (polis) that each had their own laws and way of life, but that all spoke  the same language.  Two of the most well-known city states are Athens and Sparta.  In Athens, Greek styles of art, architecture, philosophy and theatre  were developed - these helped shaped  our modern society along with science, language and maths.  Athens had a democratic government –  this means that the people who lived  there made decisions by voting, like we  do in Britain.  In Sparta, life was very different; all that was important was being able to defend Sparta in battle.  The first Olympic games were held in 776 in the city-state Olympia.  Religion was very important in ancient Greece. They were polytheists -  they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives, such as a god of the sea and a goddess of wisdom. Temples were built in their honour and they featured heavily in the stories of Greek mythology.  A polis consisted of an urban centre,  often fortified and with a sacred centre  built on a natural acropolis (citadel) or  harbour. | | | **Acropolis:** the citadel of an ancient Greek city  **Archaeologist**: someone who studies the past by exploring old remains  **Architecture**: the art of planning, designing and constructing buildings  **Chronology**: the order of events in time  **Circa**: Latin meaning ‘around’. c. 800 BC means around 800 BC.  **Citadel**: a strong building in or near a city, where people could shelter for safety  **Civilisation**: a human society with its own social organisation and culture.  **Climate**: the general weather conditions that are typical of a place  **Continent**: a very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.  **Culture**: activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation  **Deity**: a god or goddess  **Democracy**: a fair political system where all adults vote for an elected government. This government then makes decisions on how to run the country.  **Empire**: a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country  **Fertile**: rich in nutrients to support the growth of many plants  **Invasion**: to try and take over a place by force  **Merchant**: a person who buys or sells goods in large quantities  **Military**: relating to or belonging to the army  **Mythology**: a group of myths, especially all the myths from a particular country, religion, or culture  **Philosophy**: the study or creation of theories about basic things such as the nature of existence, knowledge, and thought, or about how people should live  **Polis**: an ancient Greek city-state  **Polytheists**: the worship of or belief in more than one god  **Seafaring**: working as a sailor or travelling regularly on the sea  **Society**: people in general, thought of as a large organized group  **Trade**: the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services  **Urban**: belonging to, or relating to, a town or city  **warfare**: the activity of fighting a war | | | | |
| **Historical Skills and Enquiry** | |
| Examine Greek artefacts (such as vases) and use these to make inferences about the past.  Describe how Greek artefacts and ruins tell us about their culture, military, and religious beliefs.  Describe how the Greek society has had an impact on modern society.  Discuss the notion of democracy - compare the democratic process of ancient Greece with that of modern Britain.  Examine the timeline of the Greek civilisation and consider where there was rapid change and where there was very little change. Explain why this may the case.  Compare what was happening in the Greek civilisation with what was happening in Britain at the same time.  Place the chronology of key events of the Greek civilisation on a time line with a chronology of the history of Britain. Where are the overlaps?  Describe the ideas, beliefs and attitudes of all groups of people in the Greek civilisation. | |
| **Timeline** |  | | **Transport** | * What different types of transport where there? * How did large Greek armies get transported? | | **Food** | * What was a Greek feast like? * What was different between rich & poor? | **Women** | * How were Greek women treated differently? |