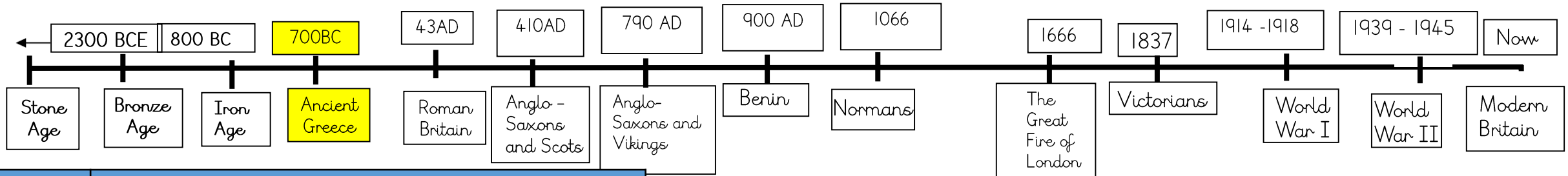




Year 4: Ancient Greece



Timeline of Key Events	
776 BCE	The first Olympic games were played.
650 BCE	The first tyrants come into power
600 BC	The first Greek coins were used
570 BC	Pythagoras was born. He will make great advances in science, maths and philosophy.
508 BCE	Democracy is introduced in Athens;
468 BCE	Sophocles begins to write plays for the theatre. Soon it will become a popular form of entertainment
432 BCE	The temple of Athena is completed on the Acropolis. Today this is the most famous surviving building of Ancient Greece
431 BCE	The wars between Sparta and Athens begin. The war lasts 27 years with Sparta eventually conquering Athens in 404 BCE
336 BCE	Alexander the Great becomes king
333 BCE	Alexander begins his conquest and defeats the Persians
332 BCE	Alexander conquers Egypt
323 BCE	Ancient Greek civilisation begins to decline and the Ancient Romans start to gain power
146 BCE	Rome defeats the Greeks at the Battle of Corinth making it part of the Roman Empire.



Acropolis



Apollo Temple at Delphi



Olympia

Previous Learning

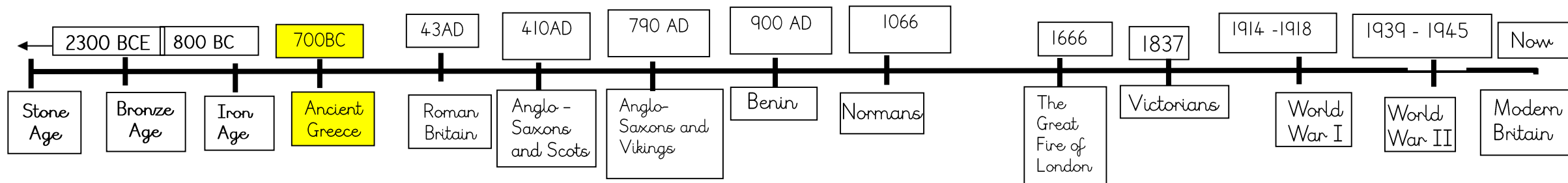
- Explore artefacts to explain findings
- Identify reasons and results for people's actions
- Evaluate a source's usefulness
- Use primary and secondary sources
- Ask and answer questions about the past
- Understand concepts such as significance, cause and consequence and similarity and difference
- From Stone Age to the Iron Age
- Overview of Ancient civilisations - Shang Dynasty, Ancient Sumer, Indus Valley, Ancient Egypt (All built on a river)
- Ancient Egypt

Possible Experience

- Workshops
- The British Museum
- The Science Museum
- Liverpool Museum



Year 4: Ancient Greece



Key Vocabulary	
democracy	The word describes a form of government. The word comes from two Greek words that mean "rule by the people." In this form of government, the people have a say in how the government is run. They do this by voting, though there are usually rules about who can vote. They are different from dictatorships.
Acropolis	Most Greek cities were built around a fortress on a hill. The highest part of that was named after this.
City-state	An independent city that had its own form of government, laws and rules. Ancient Greece had lots of these within the same country, meaning that laws in one place could be different from those of another.
Parthenon	The main temple of Athena, built on the Acropolis in Athens.

Key Vocabulary	
Olympics	A festival that was held every four years to honour the god Zeus.
Alphabet	The Greeks had their own language with their own symbols and meanings.
Phalanx	An effective military formation where ranks of soldiers with long spears would stand side-by-side, protecting the man next to them. Their long spears made it hard for the enemy to get close to them.
Mythology	A set of stories that often describe how things were created or of heroic deeds. It is often tied into a civilisation's religion and most of it is considered to be untrue.
Column	They invented 3 types of these to help support large buildings: Doric, Ionic and Corinthian. Each one had a slightly different decorative style to it.

Key Vocabulary	
Peninsula	A body of land surrounded by water on three sides. This would provide good defence and also offer means for trading and travelling.
Oracle	Someone who is believed to be able to speak with Gods and Goddesses, to translate what they say to humans.
Terraced	Relating to the farming methods as the soil was not always good for growing crops. Farmers would separate their land into flat sections to make it easier.

Key Concepts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democracy • Legacy and influence • Change and continuity • Civilisation • Empire