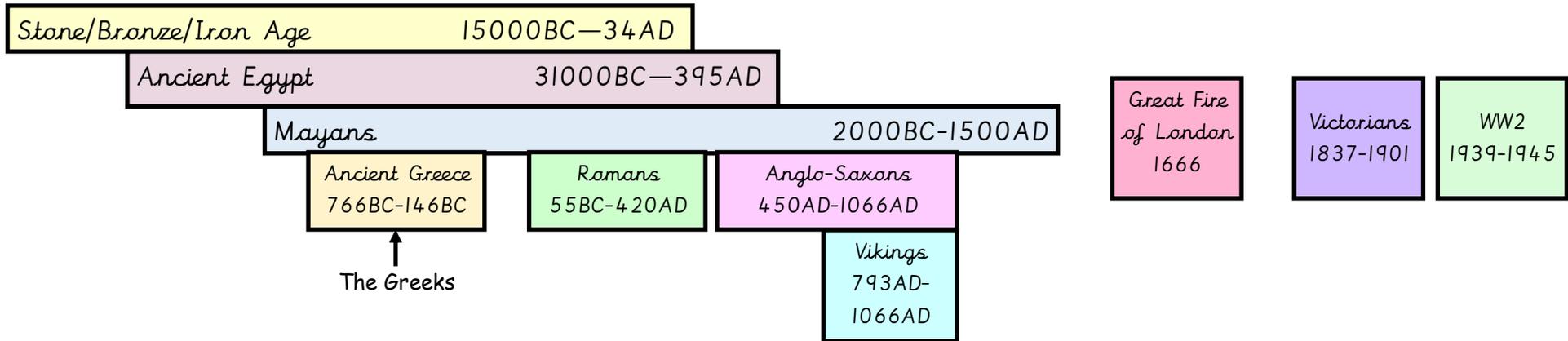


Year 4: The Greeks

Timeline

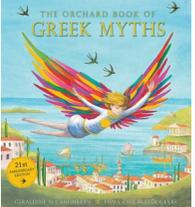


What do we already know?

In Year 3, we learned:

- Learn how things changed in the Stone, Bronze and Iron Age.
- Place of Egyptian Civilisation on a timeline.
- About important Pharaohs and their roles in Ancient Egypt.
- Why the pyramids were built and what they were used for.
- The importance of the Nile on Egyptians.
- About life after death through mummification.

Famous Person	Famous Place	Text Driver
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<p>Athena God of Wisdom and War</p> 	<p>Athens</p> 	<p>Greek Myths</p> 
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History Skills

Chronology:	Explore duration and timing and locations on map.
Significance	The impact of Greek life on us today. Achievements and influence today from mathematics, philosophy, politics, just give and theatre to religion, medicine and the Olympics.
Historical enquiry:	Construct simple reasoned arguments about aspects of events, periods and civilisations studied.

Key Facts

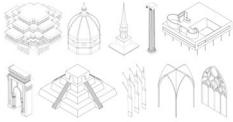
This means before Christ (Jesus).

Ancient Greece saw advances in technology, poetry and art.

Many Greeks were poor and life was hard.

The most famous temple in Greece is the Parthenon in Athens, which is dedicated to the Goddess Athena.

Greece was made up of smaller states and they often went to war with each other or with foreign enemies.

The Greeks Vocabulary		
Key Word	Image	Definition
Ancient		Belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence. (adj)
Democracy		A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.
Philosophy		The study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality, and existence, especially when considered as an academic discipline.
Athens		Athens is a prominent city in Greece (modern day capital).
Olympics		Relating to ancient Olympia or the Olympic Games.
Civilisation		The stage of human social and cultural development.
Acropolis		A citadel or fortified part of an ancient Greek city, typically one built on a hill.
Parthenon		The Parthenon is a former temple on the Athenian Acropolis, Greece, that was dedicated to the goddess Athena during the fifth century BC.
Architecture		The art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.
Invasion		An instance of invading a country or region with an armed force.
Society		People living together in a more or less ordered community.

The Greeks Key Questions
Main question: Why is Greece often referred to as the birth place of Western civilisation?
Why were the Olympic Games first held?
What is the importance of oral story telling to the Greeks?
How did the Greeks influence scientific and mathematical beliefs?
What did democracy look like in ancient Greece?
Who were the Ancient Greek Gods and how did they influence daily life?
What were the features of Greek architecture and are any used today?
Why is Greece often referred to as the birth place of Western civilisation?

The Greeks Timeline
776 BC- First Olympic Games take place.
750 BC- Greek culture thrives. Homer writes the Iliad and the Odyssey.
570 BC- Pythagoras was born (he made major breakthroughs in Science and Maths).
508 BC- Democracy begins in Athens giving greater power to the people.
450 BC- Athens becomes a powerful city and controls an empire.
432 BC- The Parthenon, the most famous building in Athens, was built.
146 BC- Romans conquered Greece making it part of the Roman Empire.

I will know at the end of the project...
1. I will be able to talk about the Greek timeline.
2. I will have found out about different gods and goddesses and their significance to Greek life then and now.
3. I will understand how democracy worked in ancient Greece.
4. I will understand the impact and significance of the Olympic Games in both ancient Greece and the modern world.
5. I will understand the legacy of the Ancient Greece by looking at their influence on today's society.