

Year 3/4 History

Groundbreaking Greeks



Curriculum Threads
– Our big ideas



Diversity



Identity



Sustainability



Community

Vocabulary

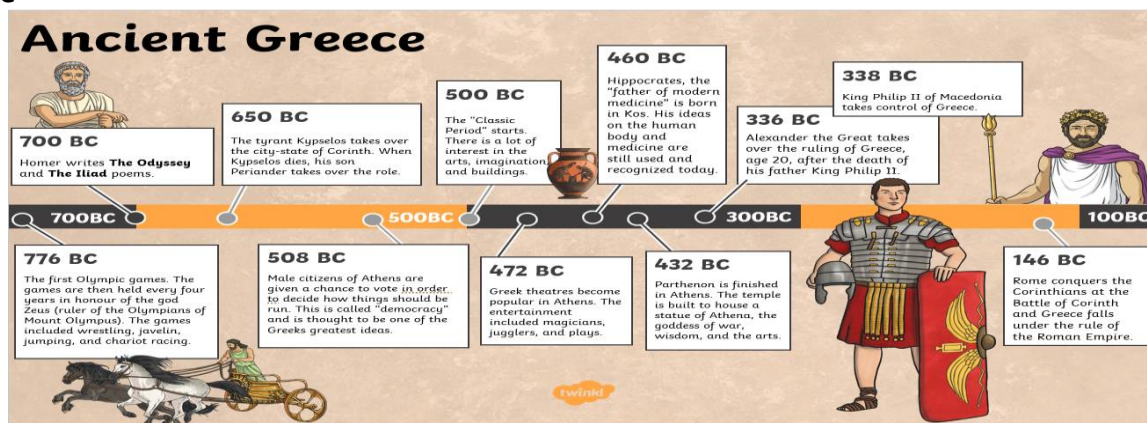
Democracy	Where everyone gets a say in how their country or community is run, usually by voting.	Greek: Combining "demos" (people) and "kratos" (power or rule), essentially meaning "rule by the people".
Military	A large, organised group of people who protect their country from danger, like enemies.	Latin: <i>militaris</i> , meaning "of soldiers or war," derived from <i>miles</i> ("soldier").
Artefacts	Something made by people a long time ago that we can find today.	Latin: combining <i>ars</i> (skill, craft) and <i>factum</i> (something made).
Legacy	Something special and lasting you leave behind for others.	Latin: <i>legatus</i> (ambassador, envoy) and <i>legare</i> (to delegate, bequeath).
Civilisations	A large group of people who share certain advanced ways of living and working.	Latin: civis (citizen) and civitas (city). Civilis - relating to a citizen, civic, pertaining to public life.
Influence	Having the power to change how someone thinks or acts.	Latin: <i>influere</i> (to flow in).

Sticky and Key Knowledge

1. How the chronology of the Ancient Greeks fits with other civilisations.	To understand that the Ancient Greek period (c.1200 BCE to 146 BCE) happened during the same period as the Iron Age in Britain (roughly 800 BCE to 43 CE)
2. How sources can tell us about lives in the past.	Sources of information such as artefacts, photos and books help to answer simple questions about the past.
3. Similarities and differences between the Athenians and the Spartans.	Athens and Sparta were powerful Greek city-states with unique characteristics, differing greatly in their political systems, values, and approaches to life. Athens was a democracy, whereas Sparta was a military state.
4. What democracy is and the significance to our everyday life.	Democracy means that people have a say in how they are governed. For example, citizens participate in decision-making processes. It gives us a voice, allowing us to vote in elections, engage in public discussions, or holding elected officials accountable. Children have a voice about matters in school, the community, and the wider world.
5. Similarities and differences between Ancient Greek and Iron Age homes, in Britain.	Similarities: Ancient Greek homes and Iron Age British homes both used natural materials such as mud and wood for construction and featured a central living space. Differences: The layout and purposes of the homes. Greek homes often centred around a courtyard and included specialised rooms, while Iron Age homes were typically simple, single-room roundhouses within fortified settlements.

6. The lasting legacies of Ancient Greek architecture, pottery and carving.	Ancient Greek architecture, pottery, and carving continues to influence art, design, and culture today. Their architectural styles (e.g. columns) are still seen in buildings worldwide. Their pottery (e.g. scenes from myths and daily life) provide valuable insights into their culture. Their carved marble statues, often brightly painted are admired for its skill, realism and artistry
7. The importance of the Greek gods.	Ancient Greek gods and goddesses were believed to control all aspects of life and the world around them. The Greeks built temples, offered sacrifices, and held festivals to honour them.
8. Origins of the Olympic games and how they differ to modern-day Olympics.	The ancient games were a religious festival held in Olympia to honour Zeus. Only Greek men competed as no women were allowed to participate or even watch. The modern Olympics are a secular event open to athletes from all nations, including women.
9. Achievements of the Ancient Greeks and their lasting legacies.	Lasting legacies of the Ancient Greeks include democracy, philosophy, mathematics, science, art, and architecture. Their inventions and ideas continue to influence the modern world in areas like government, education, and culture.

Timeline



Key Images

