



Year 4

Ancient Greece

Golden Threads: Power, Design, Invasion



Stone Age



Iron Age



Ancient Egypt



Ancient Greece



Romans



Anglo Saxons



Vikings



Mayans



World War II

Retrieval/ Can I still recall...?

- Chronology is putting events in date order.
- What the difference is between primary and secondary sources.
- The Stone Age and Bronze Age was when humans used tools from stone and then metals (bronze).
- The Iron Age lasted from 800 BC till the Roman invasion (AD 43) - this was when people used tools made from iron.
- The Ancient Egyptians were a civilization ruled by pharaohs from 3100 BC - 30 BC.

Key Questions



1. What were homes like?
2. What were their buildings like and what were they used for?
3. How did people and goods travel?
4. How did people treat each other?
5. How were people punished?
6. How did people make big decisions?
7. How did they communicate?
8. What were the Olympics? Why were they held?
9. What was the Trojan war?



Key Figures

Alexandra the Great	Military commander. Never defeated.
Archimedes	Great mathematician and scientist.
Pythagoras	A scientist and philosopher.

Enquiry questions?


- Myth, fact, legend: Did the Trojan Horse exist?
- What is the lasting legacy of Ancient Greece?
- Why did the Olympic games matter so much to the Ancient Greeks?
- How did the Ancient Gods impact our lives today?

Key Texts

- King Midas
- The twelve labors of Heracles
- Theseus and the Minotaur
- Jason and the Golden Fleece
- Odyssey

2500 BC	1200 BC	776 BC	508 BC	500-323 BC	336 BC	146 BC
The great Minoan civilization.	The Trojan War and the destruction of Troy.	The First Olympic Games are staged.	Male citizens of Athens are given a chance to vote in order to decide how things should be run. This is called "democracy".	The Greek classical period 460 BC Hippocrates, the "father of modern medicine" is born in Kos.	Alexander the Great takes over rule of Greece, age 20, after the death of his father King Philip II.	Rome conquers the Corinthians at the Battle of Corinth and Greece falls under the rule of the Roman Empire.

Vital Vocabulary

	<i>Etymology</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Acropolis	Greek, from <i>akron</i> 'summit' + <i>polis</i> 'city'.	An acropolis is a fortified citadel within a larger city. It is usually located on top of a hill and at the centre of the city.
Amphitheatre	late Middle English: via Latin from Greek <i>amphitheatron</i> , from <i>amphi</i> 'on both sides' + <i>theatron</i>	An open-air venue used for entertainment, performances, and sports.
Assembly	Middle English: from Old French <i>assemblee</i> , feminine past participle of <i>assembler</i>	In Athens the Assembly consisted of the group of citizens who showed up to vote.
Monarchy	late Middle English: from Old French <i>monarchie</i> , via late Latin from Greek <i>monarkhia</i> 'the rule of one'.	a form of government with a monarch (king/queen) at the head.
Oligarchy	late 15th century: from Greek <i>oligarkhia</i> , from <i>oligoi</i> 'few' and <i>arkhein</i> 'to rule'.	a small group of people having control of a country or organization.
Tyranny	late Middle English: from Old French <i>tyrannie</i> , from late Latin <i>tyrannia</i> , from Latin <i>tyrannus</i>	rule by one who has absolute power without legal right.
Democracy	late 16th century: from French <i>démocratie</i> , via late Latin from Greek <i>dēmokratia</i> , from <i>dēmos</i> 'the people' + <i>-kratia</i> 'power, rule'.	A form of government where citizens have a say in how they are ruled including choosing their leaders and deciding on laws.
Myth	mid 19th century: from modern Latin <i>mythus</i> , via late Latin from Greek <i>muthos</i> .	A well-known story, which was made up in the past to explain natural events.
Olympics	late 16th century: via Latin from Greek <i>Olympikos</i> 'of Olympus or Olympia'.	An athletic event held by the Ancient Greeks every four years.
Parthenon		An important Greek temple built in Athens in honour of the Goddess Athena.
Philosophy	Middle English: from Old French <i>philosophie</i> , via Latin from Greek <i>philosophia</i> 'love of wisdom'.	The study of the basic ideas about knowledge, right and wrong, reasoning and the value of things.
Trojan Horse	Troy: Middle English: from Latin <i>Troianus</i> , from <i>Troia</i> 'Troy'.	A hollow wooden statue of a horse in which the Greeks are said to have concealed themselves in order to enter Troy (in Greek mythology).