

PENTECOST TERM 2
HISTORY – Year 5 - Medium Term Planning – ANCIENT GREECE

<u>LESSON 1</u>	<u>LESSON 2</u>	<u>LESSON 3</u>
Chronological Understanding Knowledge and Interpretation of History LEARNING INTENTION: To know that there were different periods during the Ancient Greek timeline. To know that Athens in the Classical Period was a democratic city state. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe social, cultural or religious beliefs of a past society. Aim: Gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry'.	Knowledge and Interpretation of History LEARNING INTENTION: To know that there were similarities and differences between the city states of Sparta and Athens. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe social, cultural or religious beliefs of a past society. Aim: Gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry'.	Historical Enquiry LEARNING INTENTION: To know that artefacts tell us what life was like in Ancient Greece. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make informed choices and analyse more than one source of evidence in order to justify claims about the past in a written response. Aim: Know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires; characteristic features of past non-European societies; achievements and follies of mankind.
Key Vocabulary: Athens, city state, democracy, Classical period, innovations, advancements, parliament, civilisation	Key Vocabulary: city state, Sparta, oligarchy, governed, government, invasion	Key Vocabulary: artefacts, primary source, secondary source, evidence, sculpture, pottery, theatre, temples, architecture
Recap & retrieval	Recap & retrieval <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Athens became the most important city in ancient Greece, and the world's first democracy. 	Recap & retrieval <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Athens became the most important city in ancient Greece, and the world's first democracy.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A city state included a city and the surrounding farmland and villages.
<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The word democracy means “rule by the people”, meaning each of us has a say in how our country is run. Athens became the most important city in ancient Greece, and the world’s first democracy. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democracy means that people vote in elections for people in different political parties. Elections take place all over the country and we vote for someone in these parties to represent us in parliament. The Classical period ran from 500–323 BC (177 years). This is known as the golden age of Ancient Greece because many discoveries and advancements were made. It began after the Persian Wars and lasted until the death of Alexander the Great. Hippocrates, who is known as the father of medicine, discovered that diseases have causes and treatments. Plato founded one of the world’s first universities and dramas were performed in the world’s first theatres. 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A city state included a city and the surrounding farmland and villages. Athens was the most powerful city state, with a democracy, judicial system and a powerful navy. Sparta was a warrior society. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sparta was ruled by an Oligarchy, whose main enemy was Athens. City states were independent and isolated from each other by mountains and the sea, but shared a common language and religion However, they were governed differently, had their own cultures and were often at war with each other. It was also a centre for arts and education. The Dark Age ran from 1100–c800 BC (300 years) During this time, many Greek cities were destroyed or abandoned. Spartan boys left home at seven years old and trained for 23 years to become soldiers. Spartan girls also trained to be strong, so that they could have healthy children who would grow up to be mighty warriors. 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary sources of evidence were made in the period of time studied. Secondary sources were created after the time, and use information gathered from other sources to give a picture of the period. Many Ancient Greek artefacts were decorated with scenes of everyday life providing evidence about how the ancient Greeks lived. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary sources include artefacts, written evidence, buildings and art. Secondary sources include information books, historical reports and reconstructions. Some sources are more reliable than others and may contain bias because of who, when and why they were created. Art can provide information on the skills and materials available at the time and show what was important to the ancient Greeks. Many pieces of pottery and sculptures have survived, often showing people and gods. Friezes and pediments on temples show great battles and mythological scenes.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While these innovations were happening in Greece, Alexander the Great expanded the empire into Persia, Asia Minor, Egypt, Afghanistan and India. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Art can provide reliable evidence about ancient Greece. However, many forms of Greek art, such as paintings and frescoes, have not survived and some art may flatter the people depicted rather than showing what they actually looked like. The Greeks were skilled and impressive architects and builders. Many of their temples, open air theatres and public buildings are still standing today. These buildings provide evidence about the pastimes and daily lives of the ancient Greeks.
Diversity Links:	Diversity Links:	Diversity Links: <u>Aspasia: Female Intellectual and Political Advisor</u> Aspasia is, therefore, a fascinating and rare example of an ancient Greek woman whose wit and intelligence enabled her to rise to a position unparalleled in Greek society. Aspasia was one of the most powerful women to have lived in 5th-century ancient Greece. Born in Miletus, an ancient Greek city on the western coast of Asia Minor, she came to Athens at a young age https://www.thecollector.com/fascinating-ancient-greek-women/

PENTECOST TERM 2

HISTORY – Year 5 - Medium Term Planning – ANCIENT GREECE

<u>LESSON 4</u>	<u>LESSON 5</u>	<u>LESSON 6</u>
<p>Knowledge and Interpretation of History</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that Ancient Greeks celebrated many achievements but were influenced by other ancient civilisations.</p> <p>Disciplinary Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make links between significant events in history and discuss the influence they have had on our lives today. <p>Aim: Know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires; characteristic features of past non-European societies; achievements and follies of mankind.</p>	<p>Historical Enquiry</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that Ancient Greece traded with countries from around the world.</p> <p>Disciplinary Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devise historically valid questions about historical periods. <p>Aim: Understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses.</p>	<p>Knowledge and Interpretation of History</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that Ancient Greece left a legacy on the world.</p> <p>Disciplinary Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make links between significant events in history and discuss the influence they have had on our lives today. <p>Aim: Understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses.</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary: influence, achievements, impact, learning, scholar</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: trade, civilisation, wealth, influence</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: achievements, influence, impact, legacy</p>

<p>Recap & retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Athens became the most important city in ancient Greece, and the world's first democracy. A city state included a city and the surrounding farmland and villages. Many Ancient Greek artefacts were decorated with scenes of everyday life providing evidence about how the Ancient Greeks lived. 	<p>Recap & retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Athens became the most important city in ancient Greece, and the world's first democracy. A city state included a city and the surrounding farmland and villages. Many Ancient Greek artefacts were decorated with scenes of everyday life providing evidence about how the Ancient Greeks lived. Greeks developed the processes of maths, their own language and alphabet. 	<p>Recap & retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Athens became the most important city in ancient Greece, and the world's first democracy. A city state included a city and the surrounding farmland and villages. Many Ancient Greek artefacts were decorated with scenes of everyday life providing evidence about how the Ancient Greeks lived. Greeks developed the processes of maths, their own language and alphabet. Trade made the Ancient Greeks very wealthy but also introduced their way of life to many new places.
<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greeks developed the processes of maths, their own language and alphabet. Egyptians had been around long before the Greeks. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greek explorer Pytheas travelled to Britain, first written mention of the word 'Britain' thought to be Phoenician for 'Land of Tin'. Traces of British tin have been found in the Mediterranean near Israel. Alexandria in Egypt was the 'place of learning in the Ancient world. Lots of Greeks, Romans, Arabic and Persian scholars all went there. Lots of inventions and discoveries were made there such as water clocks, steam-powered engines and a water organ. 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade made the Ancient Greeks very wealthy but also introduced their way of life to many new places. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient Greece is often called 'the birthplace of Western civilisation'. Greece's rocky and mountainous interior and its many islands ensured that the Ancient Greeks were a seafaring people as well as farmers. Its position in the eastern Mediterranean meant they were perfectly positioned to trade with much of Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. Their ideas on science, art and philosophy were much admired with the Romans adopting Greek architecture and religion. 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The achievements and influences of the ancient Greeks on the wider world include the English alphabet and language; democracy, sport and the Olympic Games; the subjects of mathematics, science, philosophy, art, architecture and theatre. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hippocrates was born 460 BC, on the island of Kos. Hippocrates was a doctor who studied anatomy, surgery, fractures and serious illnesses. He realised that disease and symptoms had a logical cause and taught others how to care for patients. His Hippocratic Oath is still followed by some doctors today.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Four thousand years on in the twenty-first century, the Ancient Greeks are still remembered for being the first to establish democracy and for founding the Olympic Games.• The Olympic Games began in 776 BC and were the greatest sporting events of their time, as well as a religious festival for Zeus.• Competitors came from all over Greece, and warfare ceased during the games to allow safe travel.• Athletes trained to compete in a variety of events and had to adhere to strict rules.• Many of these aspects can be seen in the modern Olympics, where the motto 'excellence, respect and friendship' reflects the skill of the athletes, their respect for rules and friendship between nations.• Ancient Greek mathematicians made many discoveries, especially about geometry. Many, including Thales, Pythagoras and Archimedes, created theorems that are still studied and used today.• The ancient Greeks created the first theatres; created realistic sculptures, which influenced the art of later civilisations and continue to inspire artists today.• Greek architecture has been admired and copied worldwide, even to the present day. |
|--|--|---|

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient Greek literature is extensive and varied, from poetry to myths and fables. The characters and plots are timeless and have influenced the literature of many later civilisations. • The word philosopher means ‘lover of wisdom’, and ideas from ancient Greek philosophers are still studied today. Socrates was a Greek philosopher who said that happiness came from leading a moral life. • Plato explored the meaning of justice. Aristotle’s most famous idea was ‘everything in moderation’. Leucippus and Democritus believed that the world was made of tiny particles. • Thousands of years later, scientists discovered atoms and proved that their thinking was right.
--	--	---

Assessment

Cumulative quiz. Retrieval practice.