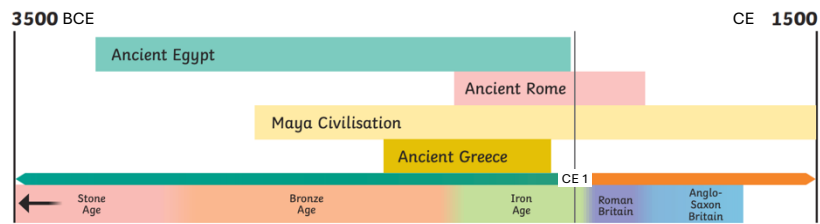


Key vocabulary

civilisation	a large group of people living together in an organised way, sharing common customs, laws and often a language
democracy	a form of government where the people choose who is in power
myth	a traditional or legendary story not based in fact
oligarchy	where a small group of people control a place

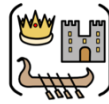
Timeline



Greek Gods	
Name	Key fact
1. Zeus	King of the Gods, God of the sky, Lightning God
2. Hades	God of the Dead and King of the Underworld
3. Poseidon	God of the Sea, Earthquakes and Storms
4. Hera	Queen of the Gods, God of Marriage
5. Apollo	God of Music, Art, Knowledge and the Sun/
6. Aphrodite	Goddess of Love and Beauty
7. Hermes	Messenger of the Gods
8. Ares	God of War

Skills - We are historians

1. Question the reliability of sources	
2. Sequence important dates on a timeline using a dated scale.	
3. Compare to other civilisations.	
4. Describe the influence on modern life.	



Year 5 Term 5

What was life like in Ancient Greece? How do the Ancient Greeks still influence life today?






Key knowledge:

1. Ancient Greece had no central government. People lived in city-states ('polis'). Each polis had their own form of government, usually a monarchy, oligarchy, or democracy and they were often at war with each other. The largest city states were **Athens and Sparta**.

Athens	Sparta
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most famous city state • Capital of Greece today • Cultural capital of Ancient Greece • Had the first democracy. Only men born in Athens were allowed to vote 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governed by an oligarchy • Known for its warriors • Boys trained for military from age 7 • Spartan women taught to fight

2. **Greek mythology:** Religion was polytheistic - they worshipped many gods and goddesses and had myths about them which were often a way of explaining an aspect of nature, such as earthquakes or the changing of the seasons. There were twelve Olympian gods/goddesses that lived on Mount Olympus.

3. Daily life

 Homes	Built around a courtyard, which was the centre of activity. Around the courtyard were the rooms of the house, including work rooms and bedrooms.
 Food	The Ancient Greeks mostly ate breads, dipped in wine, with cheeses, fish, olives and vegetables. Meat was only eaten on special, rare occasions such as festivals.
 Clothing	Greek women wore long tunics and a cloak draped from their shoulders. Young men wore short tunics. Many people walked around barefoot and wore wide-brimmed hats in hot weather, to shade their faces from the sun.

4. The Olympics festival was created to honour the god Zeus and was held every four years in the city of Olympia. The first games were in 776 BCE.
5. Our alphabet is based on the ancient Greek alphabet. Many prefixes and suffixes in the English language come from ancient Greek words. 'History' means enquiry in Greek.
6. Ancient Greece is famous for its mathematicians and philosophers including Pythagoras who developed Pythagorean Theorem which is still used today to find the side of a right-angled triangle.
7. The Romans conquered Athens in 146 BCE and Greece became part of the Roman empire.