

Timeline of Events



Sticky Knowledge

The main physical geographic features of Ancient Greece are mountains, islands, and the sea. The mountains of Ancient Greece separated people geographically and coastlines and bays became an important part of Greek life, allowing lots of islands to be used as links to other neighbouring countries. Ancient Greece was divided into many city states due to the land-form isolating each city. Due to Greece's geographical barriers, each state was able to become proud and independent, creating their own forms of government.

Life for women in the Golden Age of Greece showed a lack of equality. Women had few rights in comparison to male citizens. Unable to vote, own land, or inherit, a woman's place was in the home and her purpose in life was the rearing of children.

Athens and Sparta were the most powerful city states during the Ancient Greece era. During Athens conflict with Persia, a much greater empire, Athens was able to conquer their enemy during the Battle of Marathon.

The Parthenon is a temple that dominates the hill of the Acropolis at Athens. It was built in the mid-5th century BCE and dedicated to the Greek goddess Athena Parthenos. The statesman, Pericles, is credited with ordering the design and construction of the Parthenon.

The Olympics were created in honour of ancient Greece's most famous god: Zeus, king of the gods. The ancient Olympic Games began in the year 776 BC, when Koroibos, a cook from the nearby city of Elis, won the stadium race, a foot race, 600 feet long.

Many legacies were left behind by the Ancient Greeks. Gods and Goddesses, legends such as Pheidippides, the great 'marathon runner', The Olympics, architecture and new technologies.

HISTORY : YEAR 6



Prior & Future Learning

Prior: Golden Age is a period in a field of endeavour when great tasks were accomplished. Can children make links to The Golden Age Early Islamic Civilisation: to show an understanding of how a civilisation develops and what it entails.

Future: To continue to recognise that history has many themes – cultural, economic, military, political, religious and social.

Legacies *The ancient Greeks left a long standing mark on the modern world by developing new government systems called democracy, architecture, sports, art, theatre, philosophy, science, mathematics, and by inventing new technologies.*

Key Vocabulary

Golden Age: Pericles was the leader of Athens during this successful time in Greece's history (5th and 4th Centuries B.C).

Landform: a feature on the Earth's surface that is part of the terrain such as mountains, bays, coastlines and plateaus.

Climate: The climate in Ancient Greece generally featured hot summers and mild winters.

Excavation: Most important excavations are the result of a prepared plan: their purpose is to locate buried evidence about an archaeological site.

Primary source: an artefact, document, diary, manuscript, autobiography, recording, or any other source of information that was created at the time.

Myths and legends: A legend contains some facts and becomes exaggerated to the point that real people or events take on a "larger than life" quality. In contrast, a myth isn't based on fact, but is symbolic storytelling that was never based on fact.

Marathon: The name Marathon comes from the legend of Pheidippides, a Greek messenger who ran 22 miles with the news of victory over Persia. He ran from Marathon to Athens.

Persia: The first people to establish regular routes of communication between three continents—Africa, Asia and Europe. They built new roads and developed a postal service.

Parthenon: a temple in the middle of the Acropolis in Athens.

Democracy: means 'rule by the people'. It comes from the Greek words Demos, which means people.

Pericles: an ancient Greek statesman of Athens.

Olympics: The first known Olympics were held in the summer of 776 B.C. at Olympia, in Greece, where people went to worship their gods.

