

Timeline									
3000 B.C.	1200 B.C.	776 B.C.	770 B.C.	750 B. C.	600 B.C.	500 B.C.	431 B.C.	334 B.C.	146 B.C.
Minoan Civilization begins on Crete	The Trojan Wars	First Olympic Games	First Greek alphabet created	Greeks set sail to set up colonies	First Greek coins are used	Democracy used in Athens	The Peloponnesian Wars began	Alexander the Great conquers	Greece becomes part of the Roman Empire

### What I should already know

- I know that people lived differently in the past
- I know that legends and myths were told through the ages
- I know that historical events shape our lives today.
- I know that we understand the past through artefacts and writings

### Key Vocabulary

<b>ancient</b>	Something from a very long time ago.
<b>civilisation</b>	In this context, the word 'civilisation' is used to describe a human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.
<b>city states</b>	Small areas that ancient Greece was divided into, each with their own governments, laws and army.
<b>empire</b>	A group of countries or states that is ruled by one ruler or country.
<b>legacies</b>	Things that live on after someone dies or after a civilisation or event ends.
<b>democracy</b>	<b>Democracy</b> is a system where the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way it is run.

### Knowledge

**Ancient** Greece is important historically because many things in culture today, especially in modern Europe, have been influenced by the ideas of the **ancient** Greek **civilisation**. The sculptures, architecture, philosophy, arts, politics and the scientific and mathematical ideas of **ancient** Greece are just some of the things that have had a significant impact on culture today. These things can be referred to as 'legacies' of **ancient** Greece.

**Ancient** Greece was not a country. It was made up of **city states**. There were often battles between these **city states** but sometimes they would join together against a common enemy. Important **city states** of **ancient** Greece included Athens, Corinth and Sparta.

Around 508 BC, **democracy** was introduced to **ancient** Athens. Listening to the opinions of other people and debating issues was an important part of this system. After debating issues, the **ancient** Athenians would vote. At that time, the only people allowed to take part in **democracy** were adult males who were citizens of Athens.

The Trojan War is a very famous **ancient** Greek myth. Many people believe that it is a myth but that there is some historical truth behind it. The Trojan War (which is believed to have lasted for ten years) was between the Greek and the Trojan Armies. In the story, the Greeks pretended to surrender, leaving a gift of a giant horse for the Trojans. The gift was brought inside the city walls. In the night, Greek soldiers hiding inside the horse let the Greek army inside Troy's walls and the city was destroyed. Many poems were written about the Trojan War during the **ancient** Greek period. The most famous poems were written by a poet called Homer.

The first recorded Games was in 776 BC, in Olympia. The event was part of a festival to honour the Greek god, Zeus. Women were not allowed to compete in the Olympics. This was because **ancient** Greek women were not treated as equals to men and had fewer freedoms. Events included boxing, wrestling, running and chariot racing. Some of the evidence about the Games comes from paintings discovered on pottery.

Hoplites were the soldiers of ancient Greece. They developed battle strategies that helped them to overcome their enemies and defend their **civilisation**.

### What I will know by the end of this unit

- I can locate *Greece* on a map and know which continent it is in.
- I will know about the art in **Ancient** Greece and how valuable the **legacy** is to our knowledge of their lives today.
- I will know about the origin of **democracy**
- I will know about the climate, food and terrain of *Greece* and why it is a popular holiday destination.
- I will know about the *Greek Gods* and how important the myths were to the *Greek civilisation*
- I can compare **ancient** and modern *Greece* and the differences between the two

