

Olympia Year 5

The focus of this topic is
History



Words I need to know and use:

History	Everything that has happened in the past to people or things, or a telling of these events.
Acropolis	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.
Architecture	The art or science of designing buildings.
Democracy	A form of government where citizens have a say in how they are ruled including choosing their leaders and deciding on laws.
Legacy	Something left behind from earlier events.
Olympics	An athletic event held by the Ancient Greeks every four years.
Philosophy	The study of knowledge, thinking and ideas.
Politics	The science of running a country.

Key figures

Socrates	Socrates is a forerunner in classical Greek philosophy and has been credited as one of the most influential founders of Western philosophy.
Homer	Homer was the composer of the Iliad and Odyssey, arguably two of the greatest poems ever written.
Archimedes	Archimedes was the famous Greek mathematician who is said to have run down the streets of Syracuse naked yelling "Eureka! Eureka!" because he had just discovered the principle of buoyancy while taking a bath.

Key knowledge: *The 'Big Ideas' in History are: chronology, impact & innovation*

key Question: What was the legacy of the Greek culture?

(Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally / or globally)

Who were the Greeks? (chronology)

How do we know so much about Ancient Greeks today?

What can statues, poems and stories tell us about Greek

life? What impact did the Ancient Greeks have on society?

(innovation/impact) What innovations did they leave behind?

(innovation/impact)

Understand that we can investigate Ancient Greece through what has been left behind. (impact)

Know that Athens and Sparta were two city-states that each had a government.

Understand how Greek soldiers were successful in combat. (impact)

Understand the importance of religion to the Ancient Greeks.

Know that the Olympic Games began over 2700 years ago in Olympia, Greece. (impact)

Understand that democracy originated in Ancient Greece.

(innovation, impact) **BRITISH VALUES**

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Timeline	
2000 BC	The Bronze Age when Early Aegean cultures start to emerge
2500 BC	The great Minoan civilisation
1200 BC	The Trojan War and the destruction of Troy
1050 - 750 BC	The Dark Ages of Greece
850 - 700 BC	Development of the first Greek Alphabet
776 BC	The First Olympic Games are staged
650 BC	The Rise of the Greek tyrants
600 BC	Greek Coin currency introduced
500 – 323 BC	The Greek Classical Period
490 BC	Greek/ Persian Wars led by Xerxes
333 BC	Alexander the Great defeats the Persians at Issus and is given Egypt by the Persian Satrap
86BC	The Roman General Sulla captures Athens



The Legacy of Ancient Greece

The legacy of ancient Greece has played an important role in developing modern civilizations. Ancient Greek culture spread rapidly throughout the Mediterranean region and numerous ideas were copied by the ancient Romans.

Government

One of the most important items of the legacy of ancient Greece was the development of democracy.

This type of government allowed citizens to vote for new laws and their leaders.

Today, almost every government in the world uses some form of democracy allowing citizens to freely choose for themselves which laws or leaders will guide their community.

Sports

The ancient Greeks were fierce competitors. They enjoyed numerous competitions against each other. In 776 B.C. they invented the Olympic Games. City-states like Athens and Sparta would send a team of athletes to compete in a variety of events like wrestling, javelin throwing, running, and horseback riding. Even during time of war city-states would stop fighting to participate in the Olympic Games.

Fun facts!

Marathons came from Ancient Greek times!

About one third of the Ancient Greeks were slaves.

They worshipped many Gods and Goddesses.

12 of the Gods and Goddesses lived on Mount Olympus.

Greeks called themselves 'Hellenes'.