



Kindness

Positivity

Respect

<u>SUBJECT MEDIUM TERM PLANNING</u>		
Year Group: 5	TERM: Autumn 1	Topic: Ancient Greece
<p>National Curriculum:</p> <p>Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world</p> <p>the legacy of Greek or Roman culture (art, architecture or literature) on later periods in British history, including the present day</p>		
<p>Context: (why is this unit being taught? How is it building up pupils' knowledge and understanding over time? Are there meaningful links to other areas of the curriculum?)</p>	<p>Concepts: Civilisation – a group of people who share advanced ways of living, which become a legacy for future generations. Power – the idea of legacy and influence that has stood the test of time and is still so relevant in modern times, i.e. democracy.</p> <p>Disciplinary knowledge: Significance Similarities and differences</p>	<p>Vocabulary: Architecture, democracy, legacy, civilization, myth, government, influence, philosophy, city state, Hippocratic oath, Olympics</p>
<p>Prior Knowledge: (What specifically have pupils learned that is relevant to this unit that they are building upon?)</p>	<p>Future Knowledge: (What specifically will pupils learn in the future that is relevant to this unit?)</p>	

End points /by the end of this unit pupils will.. (NB Crucial/sticky knowledge is highlighted):

Children can explain what the main legacies are from the Ancient Greeks.

Children will be able to recognise this architecture when they see it and know it is a legacy from the Ancient Greeks.

Children know that we live within a democracy and understand how that is different to a dictatorship.

Know some of the beliefs of the Ancient Greeks and the importance of m

Learning Objective	Teaching Input/ Activities	Key Questions	Resources
<p>1 Use historical documents and outside visitors to collect evidence about the past.</p>	<p>Initial assessment: what have we learnt about civilisations? What does it mean to be part of a civilisation? How do we see the legacy of the Romans today?</p> <p>Introduction to Greeks Children are separated into 5 different groups. Groups to conduct their own research before feeding back and teaching the rest of the class about what they have learned.</p> <p>Group 1 – Modern day Greece (Where is Greece, capital, currency, language etc)</p> <p>Group 2 – Greek culture (dance, music, religion, weddings)</p> <p>Group 3 – Ancient Greece (what years did it cover? What came before/after? What legacy did they leave behind?)</p> <p>Group 4 – Famous Greeks (research 3 famous Ancient Greeks)</p> <p>Group 5 – Sparta (Who were Spartans? How did they fit into Ancient Greece?)</p> <p>Children to take notes on the research.</p>	<p>Where is Greece? What years did Ancient Greece span? What is important culturally to modern Greeks? What legacy did the Ancient Greeks leave behind? Who were Spartans? Name a famous Ancient Greek and explain what they are famous for?</p>	

	<p>History Van visit to kick start the topic.</p> <p>The main activities of the day are as follows:</p> <p>Greek writing/ Greek toys/ Dressing up in chitons/ Learning about Sophocles/ Hippocrates/ Pamphile/Archimedes</p>		
<p>2</p> <p>To know how the Greeks have influenced our lives in modern day Britain – architecture.</p>	<p>What did we learn about legacy in our introduction to Greece? The Greek left a legacy in many areas and one of these is through their architecture – look at several examples of how Greek architecture is reflected in new buildings today. Look at the Parthenon and other examples of Ancient Greek temples to understand its influence. Why is this type of architecture still so popular today – what does it represent?</p> <p>Greek temples lesson – discuss the different types of temple. Focus on the Greek architecture and keywords.</p> <p>Symmetry sheet to focus children’s attention to detail.</p>	<p>Where can you see architecture like this in Sheffield?</p>	
<p>3</p> <p>Describe how historical events studied affect/influence life today.</p> <p>Understanding how a democracy works and why this may be important.</p> <p>To know how the Greeks are the authors of modern democracy.</p>	<p>How were the other societies/civilisations that we have studied governed or ruled? Remind children about a pharaoh in Egypt and monarch in Victorian times. The word monarchy comes from the Greek root words monos (which means “one”) and arkhein (which means “rule”). Sparta is most famous for its system of two kings! Although not absolute monarchs, they did hold great power during times of war. We are going to learn</p>	<p>What is a democracy? When is a democracy formed? What happens should people complain about a ruler? What links can be drawn from democracy in Ancient Greece and democracy today?</p>	

	<p>about how the Ancient Greeks were governed and what this means for us today.</p> <p>Remind children about the legacies we have covered so far – architecture. They left another legacy – democracy.</p> <p>Discuss who can be involved with voting during a democracy. Discuss reasons ‘for’ and ‘against’ women and children not being allowed to vote.</p> <p>Discuss and compare the similarities and differences for voting in ancient Greece and in the UK today.</p> <p>What links can be drawn from democracy in Ancient Greece and democracy today?</p> <p>Map out in the world today where there are democratic voters and dictatorship.</p>		
<p>4</p> <p>Describe how historical events studied affect/influence life today - sport.</p> <p>To know how the Olympic games began and how they have evolved over time to become the games we have today.</p>	<p>Discuss the Olympics and the legacy the Olympics has left for us today. Create an A3 poster about how the ancient Greeks influenced our modern day Olympics. Think about what legacy was left behind from the ancient Greeks.</p> <p>Posters to be completed and <u>some</u> children will present their posters to the class.</p>		
<p>5</p> <p>(Possibly consider moving this to come after the lesson on Greek temples for sequence of learning?)</p> <p>To understand the importance of the Greek gods to Ancient Greek culture.</p>	<p>Link back to the lesson on Greek architecture and temples – who did the Greeks worship in these temples? Like other civilisations, The ancient Greeks had a particular set of beliefs that helped them to understand themselves and the world around them.</p>		

<p>To explore the various gods and goddesses and to know what each one is responsible for.</p> <p>To know some ways that Ancient Greek culture influences modern culture.</p>	<p>Explore the various gods/goddesses and their own personalities.</p> <p>Choose between making an A3 representation of Mount Olympus or creating Top Trump cards.</p> <p>Finish by looking at the influence of Greek gods and story telling today – children’s books like Percy Jackson. Myths and the gods have shaped art and literature for thousands of years.</p>		
<p>6</p> <p>To understand the importance of myths to Ancient Greek culture.</p> <p>To understand the legacy and relevance of Greek myths today.</p> <p>To know the story of Perseus and The Minotaur.</p>	<p>Linking back to the lesson on the Greeks gods, begin by looking at how important myths were to the shaping of Greek culture. Mythology was important to the lives of ancient Greeks because the stories explained the creation of the world and human beings.</p> <p>Minotaur – Recap myths. Can you remember the myth about Medusa? Then introduce the minotaur. Words to describe the minotaur? What might happen in this myth?</p> <p>Read the Minotaur story to the children.</p> <p>Mask making – link to legacy of theatre and comedy/tragedies?</p>		

Other legacies -

Throughout the centuries, Ancient Greece witnessed a wide variety of governments and systems of rule. This happened because the people of Ancient Greece were never settled on what the answer should be to the fundamental question, "who should rule and how?"

Unable to settle on an answer to the question, governments in the Greek world took on diverse forms. Across different Greek city-states and over several centuries, power was expressed in different forms of rule. Even in the same city, such as Athens, the type of government could change quickly.

The four most common systems of Ancient Greek Government were:

- Democracy - rule by the citizens of a city.
- Monarchy - rule by an individual who had inherited power.
- Oligarchy - rule by a select group of powerful or wealthy individuals.
- Tyranny - rule by an individual who had seized power by force.

Fortunately, historians can learn a lot about the different governments of Ancient Greece, because it was common for Greek scribes to write down the history of their city. For example, it is possible to piece together a complete history of the city of Athens from over 150 surviving political speeches and 20 000 inscriptions.