

Year 6

Ancient Greece

How have the Ancient Greeks impacted on our lives today?

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Assessment question: How have the ancient Greeks impacted on our lives today?

Key questions: Where is this period placed on the class global timeline? What were the key characteristics of life in Ancient Greece? What can we learn about Ancient Greece culture and religion from their myths? What facts can we glean from Greek myths? How did the creation of democracy impact on modern day? What was the Ancient Greeks greatest achievement? Why is it so difficult to know about Ancient Greece? How did Ancient Greece compare to Ancient Rome, Ancient Egypt and others? What is the most significant art from this period and how is this important to find out more about this period?

Key vocabulary

Acropolis	An ancient Greek settlement often built on elevated ground
Alexander the Great	The leader of the Greek empire for 13 years
Aristotle	a very famous philosopher and scientist
Archaeology	the study of things that people made, used, and left behind
Athens	The largest and most powerful city-state
City-state	Ancient Greece was composed of city-states that acted independently of each other
Civilisation	the society, culture, and way of life of a particular area.
Democracy	When decisions are made by the majority of its people
Empire	Many countries that are ruled by one leader
Government	The system used for being in charge of a country
Olympics	A series of athletic challenges that takes place every 4 years
Parthenon	An important Greek temple (religious building) in Athens
Plato	one of the greatest classical Greek philosophers who taught Aristotle



776BC	750BC	570BC	508BC
The first Olympic Games takes place	Early Greek culture thrives Homer writes The Iliad and The Odyssey.	Pythagoras is born He makes major breakthroughs in science and maths	Democracy begins in Athens , giving greater power to the people

450BC	432BC	336BC	146BC
Athens becomes a powerful city and controls an empire	The Parthenon , the most famous building in Athens, is completed	Alexander the Great is king and helps the Greek Empire expand further	Rome conquers Greece, making it part of the Roman Empire