History Year 4 - Autumn 2

Ancient Greece

Learning enquiry question:

How did the Ancient Greeks change the world?

Even after 3000 years, which Ancient Greek ideas do we still use?

- The alphabet
- Greek ideas in Maths, Science and Art
- Hundreds of our words come from the Greek language
- Government and British Values - democracy
- Their love of sport inspired the modern day Olympics
- Ancient Greek thinkers made big discoveries

Spartan Soldiers—top facts!

1) The Spartans believed in strict discipline.
2) Boys trained for 23-years to become a soldier.
3) Spartan soldiers wore red cloaks, so bloodstains wouldn't show up.





City States

- Ancient Greece was divided into city states (polis)
- They all spoke the same language.
- Some city states were in different countries!
- They had their own laws and way of life.
- Two of the most well-known city states are Athens and Sparta



The Olympic Games

The Olympics originated in Ancient Greece. Back then, things were very different! The Olympics were held to celebrate Zeus, women were not allowed to complete, married women could not watch, the athletes completed naked and they used to have chariot races!

776 BC	508 BC	500 BC	472 BC	460 BC	432 BC	338 BC	338 BC	146 BC
The first Olympic games are held.	Male citizens of Athens are given the change to vote.	The 'Classical Period' begins.	Greek theatres become popular in Athens.	Hippocrates (known as the father of modern medicine) is born in Kos.	The Parthenon is finished in Athens.	King Philip II of Macedonia takes control of Greece.	Alexander the Great takes over the rule of Greece.	Greece falls under the rule of the Roman Empire.

What do you know about these Greek Gods and Goddesses?





Vocabulary:

Archaeology– is the study of things that people made, used, and left behind.

Artefact– an object made by a human

BC–Before Christ

AD– Annno Domini 'In the year of the lord'

Empire– an group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch

Invasion– an act or instance of invading by an enemy or hostile army.

Ancient civilisation– is a complex human society, usually made up of different cities.

Conquest–the act or process of conquer-ing

Causation– is influence by which one event contributes to the production of another event

Continuity– something occurring in a steady and ongoing basis

Democracy– a government that is run by the people