

# Ancient Greece | History | Years 5 & 6 | Spring Term 2021-22

## Timeline



## Important People



## Vocabulary

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 2200 BC to 1450 BC  | The Minoan Civilisation  |
| 1600 BC to 1100 BC  | Mycenaean Civilisation   |
| 1100 BC to 800 BC   | The Dark Age   |
| 776 BC              | The first Olympic games are held.  |
| c. 508 BC           | Democracy begins in Athens.  |
| c. 500 BC to 300 BC | The 'Golden Age' of Ancient Greece (also known as the 'Classical Period'). |
| 492 BC to 490 BC    | First Persian invasion of Ancient Greece.                                  |
| 480 BC to 479 BC    | Second Persian invasion of Ancient Greece.                                 |
| 431 BC to 404 BC    | Peloponnesian War between Athens and Sparta.                               |
| 336 BC              | Alexander the Great takes control of Greece.                               |
| 334 BC to 323 BC    | Conquests of Alexander the Great.  |
| 146 BC              | Greece falls under the Roman Empire.                                       |

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Pericles            | Statesman, orator and general of Athens in Ancient Greece.                         |
| Solon               | Ruler in Athens who laid the foundations for democracy in 594 BC to 593 BC.        |
| Alexander the Great | King of Macedonia (the most powerful Greek state) who conquered the Persian empire |
| King Darius I       | Leader of the Persian Empire   |
| King Xerxes         | Son of King Darius I who led the second Persian invasion of Ancient Greece.        |

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Empire        | An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch, an oligarchy or sovereign state. |
| Invasion      | Entering a domain by armed force   |
| Democracy     | A fair political system where all adults vote for an elected government.                                   |
| Tyranny       | One ruler seizes power with strength and force.  |
| Archaeologist | A person who finds and studies objects from the past to learn about how people used to live                |

## Key Concept – Athenian Democracy



Democracy started in Athens in Ancient Greece; the foundations for democracy were laid by the Solonian Constitution in 594 BC. The Ancient Greek system is very important as it helped to shape many systems of democracy around the world today.

The three main systems of democracy in Athens were: the Dikasteria, the Boule and the Ekklesia.

Not all people could take part in Athenian democracy: only 'citizens' were included (men who had completed their military training) therefore women, slaves and the poor were excluded.

## Interesting Facts



|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | Different parts of Ancient Greece were made up of different city states including: Athens, Sparta, Corinth and Olympia. Although they often fought, they came together when faced with an external threat, such as Persia.                                       |
| 3 | The Olympics started in Ancient Greece and it was a huge event. The different states were often at war but there was always peace during the games as it was a religious event to honour Zeus (who was king of the gods).  |
| 4 | The Ancient Greeks were pantheists, meaning they believe in many gods and goddesses. They believed the twelve most powerful gods lived at the top of Mount Olympus; however, some very important gods, such as Hades, God of the Underworld, did not live there. |

## Lesson Progression

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | How was Ancient Greece organised? How did their location influence their societal structure?  |
| 2 | Why do we know so much about Ancient Greece? What do artefacts, monuments and buildings tell us about the Ancient Greeks?             |
| 3 | What was the Golden Age of Greece? Why is this deemed to be their 'Golden Age'?   |
| 4 | What was Athenian democracy? How did it lay the foundations for democracy today? How does democracy compare to other systems of rule? |
| 5 | Who won the Peloponnesian wars? What impact did this have on the Ancient Greek empire?  |
| 6 | Why was Alexander so great?   |
| 7 | What were the greatest achievements of the Ancient Greeks? What is their lasting legacy?  |

## Whole School Big Ideas

Investigate and interpret  
the past

Build an overview of  
world history

Understand chronology

Communicate  
historically

## Develop an understanding over time of Key Themes



Main events



Conflict



Society



Location



Beliefs  
Culture and  
pastimes



Artefacts