

**Key questions:**

* **When did Ancient Greece take place in history?**
* **What can we learn about the Greeks based on their buildings and artefacts?**
* **Can I research gods and goddesses to teach others about**

**Ancient Greeks religious beliefs?**

* **What comparisons can be made between Ancient Greek education**

**and modern day?**

* **What comparisons can be made between Ancient Greek**

**governments and modern day?**

* **Can I show the legacy of Ancient Greece by showing how they are still relevant in present day?**

Year 4 Topic: What is the legacy of the Ancient Greeks?

**This topic will link to our Legacy driver as we find out how the Ancient Greeks were a real foundation in Western civilisation. Many things from Ancient Greek times still have an effect on our lives today.**



**Vocabulary**

• **Acropolis:** an ancient citadel usually on a hill

• **Comedy, satire, tragedy:** types of theatre plays

• **Corinthian, Doric and Ionic:** types of architecture

• **Democracy:** ruled by the people

• **Dictatorship:** ruled by one person

• **Hellenistic:** the period of history dominated by Macedonia, of which the most famous ruler was Alexander the Great

• **Hoplite:** the main type of soldier who fought on foot in Ancient Greece

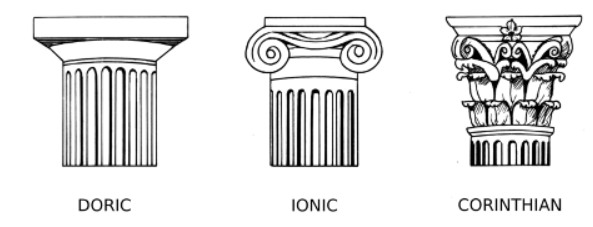
• **Olympic Games:** a games event that brings people from different city states together in peace for sports

• **Pankration:** a vicious sport played in Ancient Greece

• **Spartans:** tough warriors living in Greek city of Sparta

• **Triremes:** a Greek warship

• **Tyrants:** people who seized control of a place and ruled as they wished



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| **Key Facts and Dates** | |
| 3000-1400 BC | The Minoan Period – an early part of Ancient Greece |
| 1184 BC | The Trojan War |
| 776BC | The first Olympic Games |
| 490 BC | The Battle of Marathon |
| 8 BC to 800AD | The span of Ancient Greek times |
|  | Ancient Greece consisted of many key states – the most important were Athens and Sparta. Athens is often contrasted with Sparta – Athens was more a pioneer of democracy, with Sparta being much  more militaristic. Their democracy was not identical to ours today – for example, women were excluded, as were foreigners and slaves. Many Greeks were fairly poor and some places, including Athens, had large slave societies. |