

History Year 6 Spring Term

Prior Learning: Understanding of Ancient Egyptian civilisation. Understanding of the chronology of the Stone Age to the Iron Age in Britain.

Theme: Ancient Greeks

We will study Ancient Greek life, their achievements and their influence on the western world.

Democracy

Oligarchy

Words we will know!

Civilisation

States

Settlements

Government

Conquered

Citizenship

Chronology

1. When and where was Ancient Greece?

TWAL: when the Ancient Greeks lived

To use timelines to place periods and cultural movements from around the world.

We will use time periods we have studied to locate ancient Greece on a timeline, focusing on the ancient civilisations we have learned about in previous years. We will discuss the passage of time using AD/BC which is sometimes referred to as BCE (before common era) and that this civilization also went through a 'golden age' and a 'dark age' similar to the Early Islamic Civilisation. We will learn that Greece wasn't a country in the way we think of it today, but a series of city states.

Interpreting Evidence

2. What was daily life like?

TWAL: what daily life was like for ancient Greeks

To summarise the evidence and organise notes into a format that can be shared with others.

We will look at ways of life for different people who lived in the city states. We will learn that jobs included farming, fishing and trading. We will learn that one in four people who lived in Greece/Athens were enslaved. Slaves often worked for the state, fought in the army or completed tasks which were crucial to the running of the city.

Interpreting Evidence

3. What was daily life like for families and children

TWAL: about Ancient Greek homes and settlements

To summarise the evidence and organise notes into a format that can be shared with others.

We will use a range of sources to discover what Greek homes were like. We will use the sources to help us to consider what life would have been like for children, including what toys they played with. We will learn that men and women often ate separately and people ate with their hands meaning food was cut into smaller pieces in the kitchen first. We will learn that only rich people could eat meat regularly.

Interpreting Evidence

4. What were the beliefs of Ancient Greeks?

TWAL: what beliefs were held by the Ancient Greeks.

To use evidence to draw conclusions about beliefs.

We will learn that the Greeks believed in many different gods and that Zeus was this King of the Gods. We will make comparisons between their belief systems and that of other ancient civilisations we have studied. We will learn that the Greeks built temples so that they could pray to different gods. These temples were sometimes small and sometimes large and intricately decorated. A famous example of a temple was the pantheon.

Significance

5. What is democracy and why is it significant to the Athens?

TWAL: what democracy means.

To suggest how significant democracy is to Athens.

We will learn that democracy is the idea that the citizens of a country should take an active role in the government of their country through elected representatives. Democracy in ancient Greece served as one of the first forms of self-rule government in the ancient world. The system and ideas employed by the ancient Greeks had profound influences on how democracy developed. The word democracy comes from two Greek words that mean people (demos) and rule (kratos). We will look at the differences between Athenian democracy and modern day democracy.

Similarity and Difference

6. Life in Sparta

TWAL: to know about life in Sparta.

To understand the connections between regional and national history.

We will learn that Sparta was an Oligarchy city-state in ancient Greece. Spartan society was separated into social classes and conquered people were not given political rights of citizenship. Two kings from two different families ruled Sparta, ensuring that when one king ventured out, the other could continue to rule. Military activity was essential to Sparta- At the age of seven, boys left home to begin training at a military academy. Girls in Sparta also received some form of education as well as how to fight, to give birth to strong children. Women had more independence than Athenian women. We will look at how this is different to Athens.