

History Year 6 Summer 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.

Philosophical

astronomy

Interpreting Evidence

7. Ancient Greek at war.

TWAL: about fighting in ancient Greece.

To choose the most relevant sources of evidence.

We will learn that the states within Greece were always squabbling and often went to war. Sparta and Athens fought a long war, called the Peloponnesian War from 431 to 404 BC. Only when their biggest enemy, the Persians made threats to invade did the Greeks fight on the same side. The Spartan side were strong due to fighting being ingrained within their upbringing and culture. We will look at different sources to understand war during this period.

Significance

8. Who was Alexander the Great and why was he significant?

TWAL: who Alexander the Great was.

Suggest to what degree Alexander the Great was significant.

We will learn that Alexander the Great ruled all of Greece in 300sBC. He was a king of the Ancient Greek kingdom of Macedonia. By 30, he had created one of the largest empires in history! He was known as a military genius who led by example but he believed he was indestructible. He only ruled for a short time of just over ten years but in that time, he was able to establish a huge empire that spanned several subcontinents. We will have a debate about to what extent he was significant.

Interpreting Evidence

9. Art and Entertainment

TWAL: about art and entertainment during ancient Greece.

To use evidence to draw conclusions about art and entertainment in ancient Greece.

We will learn that Greeks enjoyed a variety of activities, such as building, festivals and watching plays- they were essential in the creation of theatre. They wrote incredible stories through drama, theatre and dance. They also enjoyed pottery, which has made their red and black pottery very famous. The Greeks had big festivals with music, dancing and feasting in honour of their gods. They were also great at making statues too, carving lifelike marble sculptures and decorating them with paint.

Words we will know! Significant, Zeus, regression, evolution, subcontinents, Spartan, extent.

Significance

4. What did they discover?

TWAL: that ancient Greeks discovered lots of ideas we still use today.

To give reasons why some events, people or development are seen as more significant than others.

We will learn that the ancient Greeks were the first philosophical thinkers. They posed questions such as 'What does it mean to be a good person' and 'what is the nature of truth?' They were also the inventors of items we still use today, such as the alarm clock, maps, umbrellas and western theatre. They discovered a lot about astrology too, such as the fact the planet orbits the sun, the size of the moon and the circumference of the earth. They also founded the Olympics, a competition that is just as popular today! We will discuss which discoveries are more significant than others. using evidence.

Change and Continuity

5. Olympics compare ancient and modern

TWAL: about the Olympics in Ancient Greece.

Identify the extent, variations/ patterns of change.

We will learn that the Olympic games began over 2,700 years ago. Every four years around 50,000 people came from all over the Greek world to watch and take part. The ancient games were also a religious festival, held in honour of Zeus, the king of the gods. Winners were seen as being touched by the gods. The entire games were dedicated to Zeus. Only men, boys and unmarried girls were allowed to attend. They still included running, long jump, horse racing, wrestling and boxing. Olympic games have been celebrated for over a millennium and serve as the inspiration for the modern competition.

Similarity and Difference, Chronology

6. How did they change the world?

TWAL: how the Ancient Greeks changed the world.

To Identify whether change involves progress, regression, evolution or leads to little real change (continuity).

We will learn that even after 3,000 years, we're still using ancient Greek ideas in maths, science, art and literacy. Alexander the Great spread the Greek way of living over surrounding areas. We still use the Greek idea of democracy today but women now get to vote too. The Greeks influenced our current love of sports and often watched races in big, open-air stadiums. Hippocrates was famous for his ideas about medicine that led to the basics of medicine that we currently use today. We will decide whether their change has led to progress, regression, evolution or little change.