

Year
5

Ancient Greece

Achievements
in the past and
their impact
on our lives

Key learning

Compare Sparta and Athens to describe the daily life in Ancient Greece.

Understand democracy in Ancient Greece and how that has impacted our lives.

Research and describe Sport and the Arts in Ancient Greece.

Understand what inventions were created in Ancient Greece.

Research and describe the beliefs of the Ancient Greeks.

Describe the end of the Greek Civilisation and the role of Alexander the Great.

Key Places



Athens: Largest and most influential of the Greek city-states (founded 3000BC)

Sparta: Prominent city-state in Ancient Greece (founded 1000BC)

Mount Olympus: Home of the gods in Greek mythology.

The Parthenon: Important Greek temple built in Athens in honour of the Goddess Athena. Finished building in 432BC.

Key Vocabulary

Agora: central meeting place

Assembly: group of citizens who show up to vote in Athens

City-state: independent city with its own laws and way of life.

Constitution: A set of rules that guides a state or country.

Culture: beliefs, customs, arts etc., of a particular society.

Democracy: system of government, where people get to vote for representatives of their area.

Myth: a traditional story explaining the early history of a people or a natural or social phenomenon. Typically involving supernatural beings or events.

Oligarchy: type of government where the power is held by a few people.

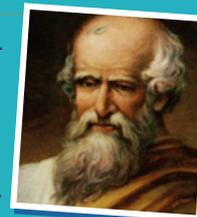
Olympics: sporting event held every four years at the sacred site of Olympia in honour of Zeus.

Polytheists: believe in more than one god

Key People

Alexander the Great: King of the Ancient Greek kingdom of Macedon. Born in Pella in 356BC and succeeded his father Philip II to the throne at the age of 20 (336BC).

Archimedes: Born 287BC. Considered one of the great mathematicians and scientists in history. He made many discoveries both in maths and physics.



Cleisthenes: Born 570BC. Called the Father of Athenian Democracy, Helped to reform the constitution so the democracy could work for all.

Hippocrates: Born 460BC. Scientist of medicine. Doctors still take the Hippocratic Oath today.

Zeus: God of the sky, lightning and thunder in Ancient Greek religion and legends. Ruler of all the gods on Mount Olympus.

Key Knowledge

Greece was divided into city states (polis) but that all spoke the same language.

Athens had a democratic government – this means that the people who lived there made decisions by voting, like we do in Britain. First vote 507BC.

In Sparta, life was very different; all that was important was being able to defend Sparta in battle.

The first Olympic games were held in 776BC in the city-state Olympia.

Religion was very important. They believed in different gods and goddesses (polytheists) that were in charge of different parts of their lives, such as a god of the sea and a goddess of wisdom. Temples were built in their honour and they featured heavily in the stories of Greek mythology.

Ancient Greek myths are still read today. Famous Greek heroes included: Heracles, Perseus and Theseus. Famous mythical beasts included: Cerberus (a three-headed dog which guarded the underworld) and The Minotaur (half bull and half man).

Ancient Greeks invented the idea of written drama performed by actors in theatres.