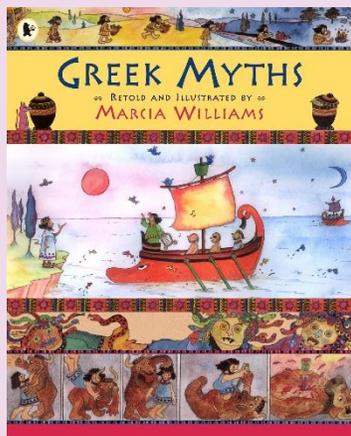


Year 3 History Spring 2 – Why were the Ancient Greeks ruled by their



gods?



Previous Learning

KS1 : Victorians
Y3: Stone Age

English

Narrative including speech and description
Non – Chronological report – Ancient Greeks

Maths

Statistics
Measurement: length and perimeter
Number: Fractions

Science

British Science week (Growth)

Art

Sketches from Greek mythology

DT

Constructing Greek columns

PE

Tennis and badminton

Music

Drumming

RE - Christianity

Why do Christians call the day Jesus died

‘Good Friday’?

PSHE

Health choices and habits; expressing feelings
Managing setbacks

ICT

Desktop publishing

French

Colours and countries

History Vocabulary

Spartans, Athenians, Olympics, Warrior, Zeus, Apollo, democracy, temple,

Geography vocabulary

Aegean sea, physical and human features

Maths Vocabulary

Pounds (£)
Pence (p)
Convert
Total
Difference
change
Length
Height
Width
Perimeter
Distance

Key Knowledge

Geography

Where is Greece located?

In Europe, surrounded by the Aegean sea.

History

Who were the Ancient Greeks?

From the 12th century (1200 BC) the Greeks were thinkers, warriors, writers, athletes, artists and politicians.

How was Ancient Greece ruled?

There were many different states which were ruled by different people in different ways.

Why did Sparta and Athens disagree?

They fought for 27 years over the way they ruled the states. Athenians valued education and Sparta was a warrior state.

Who were the Greek Gods?

There were many Gods who were believed to live in a palace in the clouds. Examples are Zeus, Poseidon and Hera.

How did the Olympics begin?

The Ancient Greeks loved sport so created the games to compete and honour Zeus (King of the Gods).

How did the Ancient Greeks change the world?

We still use Greek ideas in maths, science, art, writing, politics and sport.

Year 3 History Spring – Why were the Ancient Greeks ruled by their gods?

Ancient Greece

700 BC
Homer writes **The Odyssey** and **The Iliad** poems.

650 BC
The tyrant **Kypselos** takes over the city-state of Corinth. When **Kypselos** dies, his son **Periander** takes over the role.

500 BC
The "Classic Period" starts. There is a lot of interest in the arts, imagination and buildings.

460 BC
Hippocrates, the "father of modern medicine" is born in Kos. His ideas on the human body and medicine are still used and recognized today.

338 BC
King Philip II of Macedonia takes control of Greece.

336 BC
Alexander the Great takes over rule of Greece, age 20, after the death of his father King Philip II.

776 BC
The first Olympic games. The games are then held every four years in honor of the god Zeus (ruler of the Olympians of Mount Olympus). The games included wrestling, javelin, jumping, and chariot racing.

508 BC
Male citizens of Athens are given a chance to vote in order to decide how things should be run. This is called "democracy" and is thought to be one of the Greeks greatest ideas.

472 BC
Greek **theaters** become popular in Athens. The entertainment included magicians, jugglers, and plays.

432 BC
Parthenon is finished in Athens. The temple is built to house a statue of Athena, the goddess of war, wisdom, and the arts.

146 BC
Rome conquers the Corinthians at the Battle of Corinth and Greece falls under the rule of the Roman Empire.



Topic Fridge words

| Subject Specific Vocabulary History | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Athenians | It is the birth place of democracy and the heart of the Ancient Greek civilisation. |
| Spartans | The Spartans believed that strict discipline and a tough upbringing was the secret to making the best soldiers. |
| Olympics | The ancient Olympic Games were originally a festival, or celebration of Zeus. |
| warrior | A brave and experienced soldier. |
| Zeus | The supreme god of the Olympians, Zeus was the father of Perseus and Heracles. |
| Apollo | Apollo was the god of music, truth and prophecy. |
| democracy | A system where citizens are involved in how a country (or state) is run. |
| temple | A building devoted to the worship of a god or gods. |
| Subject Specific Vocabulary Geography | |
| Aegean Sea | An expanse of water located between Europe and North Africa. |
| physical features | Land features that occur naturally. Examples include mountains, rivers and volcanoes. |
| human features | Land features that have been built by humans. Examples include roads, buildings and bridges. |