Knowledge Overview: The Substantive and Disciplinary knowledge that our pupils will learn in each History unit

Golden Thread – Democracy & Power

History Unit: What is the legacy of the ancient Greeks?	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	Lesson 6
Lesson Content	**Who were the Greeks and when did they live?**	**Who lived on Mount Olympus?**	**How was Ancient Greece governed?**	**Did the Ancient Greeks give us democracy?**	**How do Greek philosophers influence us today?**	**What is the legacy of the ancient Greeks?**
Substantive Knowledge	**To know how geography influenced life in Ancient Greece.**	**To understand what the Greek gods reveal about life in Ancient Greece.**	**To know how to compare life in Athens and Sparta.**	**To know how Athenian democracy has influenced modern democracy.**	**To know the significance and legacy of Ancient Greek philosophy.**	**To know the legacies of the ancient Greeks.**
Disciplinary Knowledge and Historical Enquiry	Describe the geographical features of Greece including it being surrounded by water on three sides, mountainous regions with narrow valleys and has many small islands. Explain that Ancient Greece developed independent city-states due to the mountainous areas with narrow valleys and numerous islands which separated communities but that many islands by accessible by boat. Identify ways the ancient Greeks were unified as city-states because the city-states competed in the Olympic Games, they all spoke Greek, they believed in the same gods and were divided into city-states because they had their own government, army, laws and fought against each other.	Explain that Greek mythology is a collection of stories about gods, heroes and monsters which helped to explain the world and the actions of the gods. Use primary sources including images of statues, pottery and written myths and secondary sources including the opinions of historians and videos to identify the Greek gods Zeus, Poseidon, Hades, Aphrodite, Apollo, Ares, Artemis, Athena, Demeter, Dionysus, Hera, Hermes and Hephaestus. Explain what different Ancient Greek gods were responsible for including Zeus – the king of the gods and god of the sky and thunder, Poseidon – god of the sea, Hades – god of the underworld, Aphrodite – god of love and beauty, Apollo – god of music, healing and prophecy, Ares – god of war, Artemis – goddess of hunting, the moon and wild animals, Athena – goddess of wisdom and war, Demeter – goddess of agriculture, Dionysus – god of grapes, wine and theatre, Hera – queen of the gods and goddess of marriage and family, Hermes – god of travel, athletes and speed and messenger of the gods and Hephaestus – god of fire and blacksmiths. Evaluate and make conclusions about what mattered in Ancient Greece such as worshipping the gods with offerings and building temples and statues and held festivals and sporting events to honour them.	Identify how geography influenced life in Athens and Sparta because both were surrounded by mountains which provided a natural defence and rivers but Athens had access to the sea which allowed trade but also brought danger whilst Sparta did not. Identify similarities and differences between Athens and Sparta such as Sparta had more usable farmland, Athens had an Acropolis (fortress) at the highest point with countryside around it, Athens had a democracy whilst Sparta had an oligarchy, girls in Sparta were educated and shown more respect whilst girls in Athens were trained to take care of a home and be mothers, boys in Athens went to school before training for the army whilst boys in Sparta went straight into army training age seven Discuss and justify a viewpoint using evidence relating to Athens and Sparta based on which city-state was the best place to live whilst taking into consideration whether they were a free man, a woman, a girl and a boy.	Explain that democracy in Athens involved citizens voting on laws. Describe how decisions were made in Athens using a direct form of democracy consisting of three parts - the assembly, the council and the court. The assembly made the laws, the council ran the city and the courts administered justice. and who could take part. Men were selected to serve on the council for twelve months using a lottery system and all male citizens over twenty years of age could vote on laws in the assembly. Identify the difference between direct democracy used in Athens and representative democracy used in modern day Britain including representative democracy includes all citizens over eighteen years of age, people vote for members of Parliament to make laws for them, citizens do not votes on each other's laws and Parliament discusses and passes the laws whilst direct democracy only allowed male citizens over the age of twenty to vote on laws, citizen could speak before voting and decisions were made in an assembly. Compare democracy in Athens and modern Britain and identify the similarities including the use of voting, the use of public debates before discussions, the concept that citizens should have their say and freedom of speech and the differences such as more citizens are now allowed to vote, women are now allowed to vote, democracy now includes more people	Explain that philosophy is the study of fundamental questions about human existence such as whether humans are good or bad. Describe the contributions of the Ancient Greek philosophers Aristotle who taught biology, astronomy and physics and influence modern science by using observations and evidence, Plato who taught philosophy, law, reasoning, maths and science and considered ethics, Pythagoras who was the founder of the first mathematical formula and Socrates who developed the Socratic method, a form of inquiry between teacher and student that is used in modern day education. Identify examples of their ideas in modern times such as Pythagoras' mathematical formulas, Aristotle's approach to science involving observing and evidencing and Socrates's questioning approach between students and teachers such as modern day use of KAGAN partners and 'My Turn Your Turn.'	Identify key legacies of the ancient Greeks including art and buildings inspired by the gods, democracy and the system of voting for laws, ethics and the idea of questioning and discussing, language, mathematical formulae, the Olympic Games, philosophy, Explain how these legacies influence life today such as the ancient Greek concept of democracy has influenced the modern democratic governments used in many countries in present day, the concept of ethics continues to influence discussions about laws, behaviour and fairness, the mathematical formulae developed by Pythagoras have influenced modern mathematics, engineering and science, the Olympic Games continue to take place every four years as a tradition of international competition, words derived from ancient Greek continued to be used such as autography, biology and tripod, philosophy still influences education and ways of thinking in present day. Discuss which legacy is the most significant taking into consideration how it has impacted on present day such as language, mathematical formulae, the Olympic Games, democracy or philosophy.

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Golden Thread – Democracy & Power

Key Vocabulary and communication development opportunities	Aegean Sea Archaic Period Dark Ages Golden Period Greece Hellenistic Period Ionian Sea Mediterranean Sea Minoan Civilisation Mycenaean Period	Aphrodite Apollo Ares Artemis Athena Demeter Dionysus Hephaestus Hera Hermes Mount Olympus Poseidon Zeus	assembly Athens citizen city-state democracy differences government landlocked location lyre oligarchy similarities Sparta	assembly boule constitutional monarchy democracy direct democracy politics representative democracy	Aristotle ethics formula logic philosophy Plato Pythagoras Socrates Socratic method	legacy achievement impact alphabetum Ancient Olympics
	Group and partner discussion when describing the features of Greece.	Group and partner discussion when explaining the importance of gods to the ancient Greeks.	Group and partner discussion when explaining how city-states developed and which they would prefer to live in.	Group and partner discussion when making comparisons between democracy in Athens and modern Britain.	Group and partner discussion when explaining what philosophy is and the significance of ancient Greek philosophers.	Group and partner discussion when deciding on the most significant legacies and explaining their reasoning.
Prior Knowledge	**What prior knowledge will help the pupils to be successful in this unit?** In Year 2 the children studied 'What is a monarch?' in which they learnt about the monarchy and rulers of Britain. In Year 3/4 children studied 'How hard was it to invade and settle in Britain?' in which they developed their understanding of invasion, settlements, identifying changes and exploring artefacts and making inference.					

History - What is the legacy of the ancient Greek civilisation?

Golden Thread/Key Concept – Democracy and Power

achievement	A significant accomplishment or contribution that had a lasting impact.
assembly	A democratic organisation in Ancient Athens where all men could vote on laws.
Athens	The largest and one of the most influential city-states in ancient Greece.
citizen*	A person who belongs to a country and has certain rights and responsibilities.
city-state	A city or town that, with the surrounding countryside, is an independent state.
Classical Golden Period	The period from 480 BC to 323 BC in which the Greeks built temples, created democracy and made scientific discoveries.
democracy*	A government elected by the citizens.
direct democracy	A system of government in Ancient Greece which gave all men the right to vote.
legacy*	Past events or actions which have had a lasting impact.
oligarchy	A system of government in Ancient Greece in which only a few people held power.
philosophy	Thinking carefully and asking big questions about human life.
Sparta	One of the most powerful city-states in Ancient Greece, known for its fierce army.
Zeus	In Greek mythology, the god of the sky and the supreme ruler of the Olympian gods.



Athenian democracy was one of the first in the world. It was a direct democracy in which the citizens themselves voted for laws in the assembly. Modern Britain has a representative democracy where people elect a representative (Member of Parliament) to make decisions on their behalf. Citizens over 18 can vote in Britain; however, in ancient Athens, only adult males born in Athens could vote.



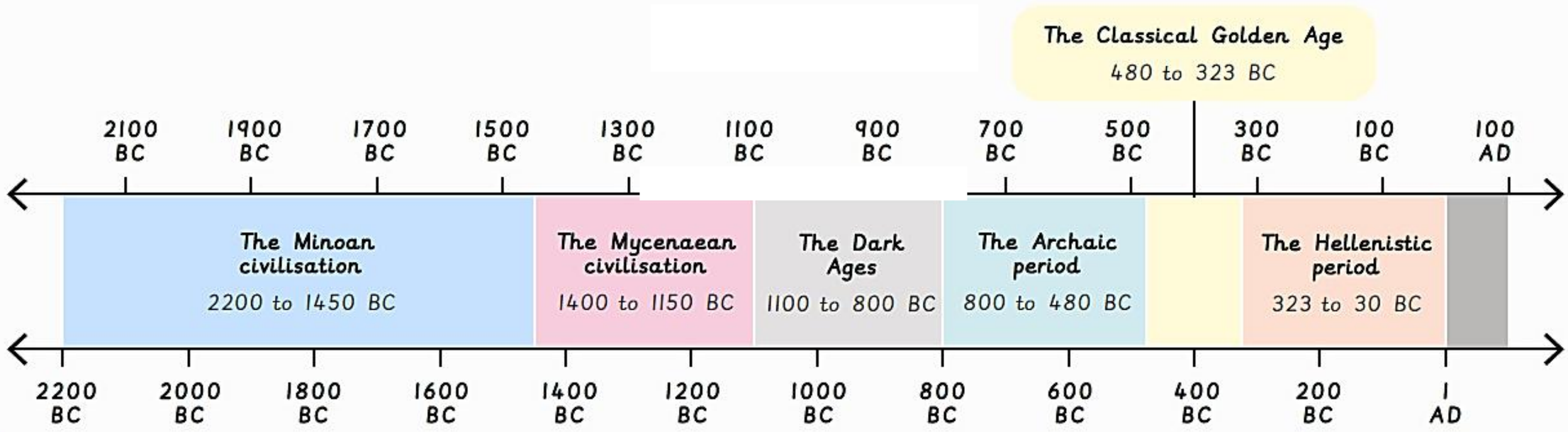
The ancient Greeks believed 12 gods and goddesses lived on Mount Olympus. The Greeks prayed to them at home and in temples and ran sporting events and festivals in their honour.

*key vocabulary

History - What is the legacy of the ancient Greek civilisation?

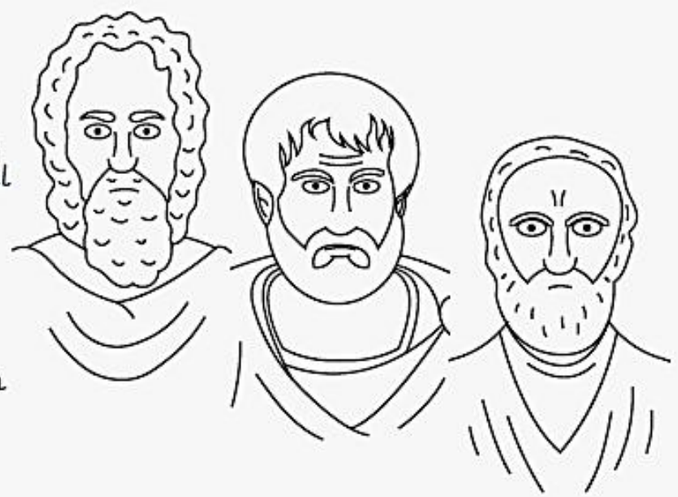
Golden Thread/Key Concept – Democracy and Power

Timeline of Ancient Greece



Philosophy

Philosophy (meaning 'love of wisdom') was developed by the ancient Greeks. Famous philosophers such as Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle still influence our thinking today: Pythagoras created the first maths formula, Socrates encouraged questioning to challenge ideas. Plato's ideas on ethics are still debated today, and Aristotle laid the foundations for modern science.



The English language



Many words originated from Greek, especially words related to science, philosophy, sport, politics and learning. For example: biology, logic, athlete, democracy, school.