



Subject: History	Sequence: Ancient Greeks	Enquiry Question: How did the Ancient Greeks change our world?	
What I should already know	Sticky Knowledge (What I should know at the end of this sequence)	Important Dates	Key Vocabulary
<p>Features and legacy of the Ancient Civilisations of Rome and the Shang Dynasty</p> <p>Chronology of some World History and UK History</p> <p>Sources of Evidence and how these are used to interpret the past</p> <p>Use sources of information to form testable hypotheses about the past.</p> <p>Seek out and analyse a wide range of evidence in order to justify claims about the past.</p> <p>Show an awareness of the concept of propaganda and how historians must understand the social context of evidence studied.</p> <p>Understand that no single source of evidence gives the full answer to questions about the past.</p>	<p><b>What was Ancient Greece and where was it?</b></p> <p>Ancient Greece was made up of city states and was not a country. Important City States include Athens, Corinth and Sparta. Locate these places on a map of the world.</p> <p><b>How did the Ancient Greeks live?</b></p> <p>The Ancient Greeks lived in highly organized cities. One of the biggest cities was Athens.</p> <p><b>Craftsmen and Artisans</b></p> <p>The Ancient Greeks made many beautiful sculptures, paintings, mosaics, pottery and jewellery and these artefacts help us to understand daily Greek life today.</p> <p><b>The Olympics</b></p> <p>The Ancient Greeks created the Olympics which were held every four years to honour Zeus. The Ancient Greeks admired physical beauty and athletic ability.</p> <p><b>Legacy</b></p> <p>The Ancient Athenians created democracy. Greek architecture not only helps us to understand the past but has often influenced modern architecture in the Western World. The Ancient Greeks loved storytelling and their myths and legends help us to understand the past and influence our writing today.</p>	<p><b>1600BCE – 1100BCE</b> Beginning of the Mycenaean Period</p> <p><b>1250 BCE</b> The Trojan War</p> <p><b>776 BCE</b> Introduction of the Olympic Games</p> <p><b>146 BCE</b> Invasion of the Romans</p>	<p><b>Democratic</b> everyone has equal rights and is involved in making decisions</p> <p><b>Culture</b> the way that people live (food, clothing, language and beliefs)</p>
		<p><b>Deepening Questions</b></p>	<p><b>Myth</b> a traditional, ancient story which is fictional, often written to explain a natural occurrence</p> <p><b>Legend</b> a story or group of stories that have been handed down from a long time ago</p>
		<p>Do you agree – the Trojan War was a myth not a historical event. Include a testable hypothesis in your analysis.</p>	<p><b>Literature</b> written work, especially with artistic value</p>
		<p>Do you agree – All historical sources are a type of propaganda?</p>	<p><b>Legacy</b> something that exists after someone dies or after a civilisation or event ends</p>
		<p>Find evidence that Greek architecture is still popular today.</p> <p>Compare the Ancient Greeks with the Shang Dynasty. What similarities and what differences can you find?</p>	

Our Lenses:

