

What is the legacy of the Ancient Greeks?



Hidden Figure - Aspasia

Aspasia was a highly regarded philosopher in Ancient Greece - arguably one of the most influential women of her time. She was educated and trained in the art of conversation and entertainment.



Key vocabulary

acropolis	A large rocky area above Athens containing important buildings.
Agora	A busy central area where people came together to trade - similar to a marketplace.
amphitheatre	An outdoor theatre with seats around the outside.
city state	A part of Ancient Greece that was independently run with its own government.
democracy	Ruled by the people.
helot	A Spartan worker owned by the state (slaves).
Olympics	A series of athletic competitions among representatives of city states within Ancient Greece.
Parthenon	A temple in Athens, on the Acropolis, built for the goddess Athena.

Key historical concepts

- Significance
- Change and continuity
- Similarities and differences



Key learning

- Ancient Greece was made up of a series of 'city states' - cities which were run independently of each other. They were ruled differently and had different ways of life.
- Ancient Athens (the capital of Ancient Greece) was a busy, bustling city with lots of markets and theatres. The people of Athens were interested in philosophy, theatre and politics.
- Life for women in Ancient Greece was very different than life for men. Women were not educated as well as men and were not allowed to vote!
- The Battle of Marathon was fought in 490BC between Athens and the Persians. Athens won, starting the Golden Age of Athens.
- Democracy started in Athens during the 6th century. This meant that citizens could vote on important decisions.
- The olympics were first held in Olympia to honour the Greek god, Zeus.
- In 146 BC, Greece fell under the rule of Rome after losing the Battle of Corinthians.

Timeline

900 BC	Ancient Greek civilisation began.
776 BC	The first Olympics are held in Athens to honour the Greek God Zeus.
Around 600 BC	Athenian democracy is developed.
490 BC	The Battle of Marathon is fought and won by the Athenians in one of the first Persian invasions of Greece.
480 BC	The "Golden Age" of Ancient Greece begins.
431 BC	The Peloponnesian war between Athens and Sparta begins.
146 BC	Rome conquers the Corinthians at the Battle of Corinth and Greece falls under the rule of the Roman Empire.



Ethics

Is democracy today better than during Ancient Greece?



Big Ideas - Our Learning Journey

Reception
Legacy - Nursery Rhymes
Society - Memory Box, important buildings

Year 1/2
Legacy - Great Fire of London, Wright Brothers, Toys, Titanic
Society - Seaside, Great Fire of London, Toys
Democracy - Space race

Year 3/4
Legacy - Romans, Ancient Greece, Anglo Saxons
Society - Stone Age to Iron Age, Vikings
Democracy - Ancient Greece

Year 5/6
Legacy - Islam, Tudors
Society - Benin, Tudors, Islam, Victorians, Salisbury and WWI
Democracy - Propaganda

