Class 3 Summer Term 2021

Ancient Greeks:

Half Term 1: The Olympic Games

Half Term 2: The Legacy of the Greeks on Today's Society

MORLEY
PRIMARY SCHOOL

Curriculum Intent:

To foster children who are aware of the world and their position within it by knowing how lucky they are and how others are far less fortunate. To actively be able to look out for, support and show kindness and empathy towards others, so they become citizens of the world whose aim is the betterment of society. To know and to be proud of where they are from and to fluently use a wide range of appropriate vocabulary when discussing and writing across our wide curriculum.

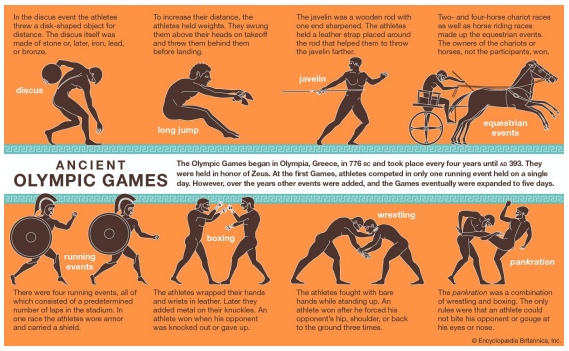
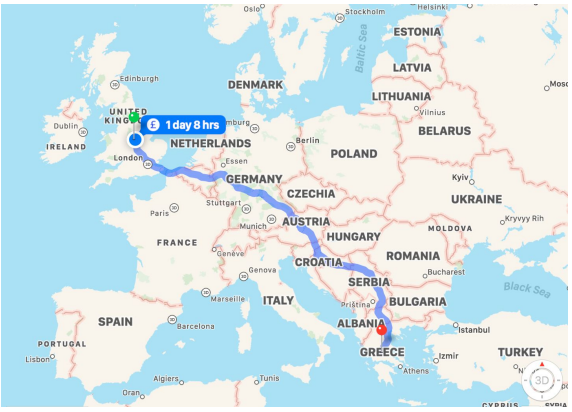
Children will compare the lives of children in England with that of Greece as a modern day geographical study – they will consider how Greece's geographical location makes the country a target for refugees from Syria and Libya and others over the Mediterranean Sea (this links learning to our Autumn Topic on Are We Looking After Our World). Children will appreciate how our modern society has developed thanks to the legacy of the Ancient Greeks including how a focus on the Olympic Games provides children with aspirations and inspirations for the future.

The Morley journey leading to this curriculum focus	
Class 1	Morley compared to a non-European city – children had experience of comparing Morley to a more diverse area. This becomes a tighter focus when comparing Morley/England to Rome in C2 and then to Greece in C3
Class 2	Children have studied a comparison between Rome and England and also learnt about Ancient Rome's civilisation (children will now move to Ancient Greeks which preceded Romans and further develop their knowledge)
Class 3	Children in Y6 will have learnt about government and democracy in the this is England topic. This Ancient Greek topic will provide children with a historical understanding of early democracy to build upon or prepare (y5) their work on government and democracy. During the Are We Looking After Our World and Journey Around the World curriculum foci children will have a clear understanding of key features of physical and human geography which children will apply to their Greek/England comparative study.
Subjects	**Areas Covered**
English/Books	Who Let the Gods Out – Maz Evans Greek Gods and Heroes by Sylvie Baussier and Almasty Myths and Legends Non-Fiction focus on the Olympics
Science	Y5 – Properties and Changes of Materials Y5 - Living and Growing
History	A study of Ancient Greek civilisation and its impact on Western society today. Focus on: Olympics, marathon, Gods, government and democracy, education, theatre, architecture, art, labyrinth, Athens and Sparta, Alexander the Great, Philosophers, Children in Ancient Greece, Trojans

	Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world
Geography	Greece of Today comparison with England *Understand geographical similarities and differences thorough the study of physical and human geography of a region of the UK and a region in a European Country.*
Art	Art Straws to create Greek temples *observation and imagination* Soap Sculptures based on Greek sculptures *Discuss and evaluate own work and that of sculptors*
D&T	Greek vases project *Plan and develop ideas* *Shape, form, model and join* *Observation or imagination*
Music	End of Year Performance Ukulele Music Express
Computing	Coding with Bloxels to create Ancient Greek themed computer game
RE	Gods and Belief in today's world and Ancient Greeks. What do religions say to us when life gets hard? (Christians, Muslims and non-religious (Humanists))
PHSE	Drug Awareness and Changes
Enrichment	Greek toga banquet Mini Morley Olympics

Key Knowledge: Half Term 1 - Ancient Greece - Olympic Games

What I should know at the start of the topic	• Location of Greece • Experience in comparing England with Rome • Understanding of what the Olympics are and a knowledge of some of the events found in the Olympics.
Significant People	• Nike • Zeus • Pheidippides • Arrichion of Phigalia • Milo of Croton • Usain Bolt • Linford Christie • Steve Redgrave • Chris Hoy - link to Derby velodrome • Jesse Owens - *In 1936 African American sprinter **Jesse Owens** amazed the **world** by breaking Olympic records and winning four gold medals in Berlin, the headquarters of Hitler's Nazi regime* • Michael Phelps
Derby	• Derby Velodrome • Huub sportswear designers of cycle gear for olympics • David Brailsford - British Cycling Coach from Derby • Adam Peaty - Breaststroke world champion - Derby trained.
Key Information	1700 BC - start of the Ancient Greek empire 776 BC - The first Olympic Games This sporting event was held every 4 years at Olympia. It was also a religious festival to honour the god Zeus. The 4 year period was known as the Olympiad 776BC - first Olympics Games A 'sacred truce' was sent out by messengers one month before the games so the fighting would stop and people could travel safely. Winners were given a wreath of leaves and a hero's welcome when they returned home. On the 3rd day of the games 100 oxen were sacrificed and burnt on the altar of Zeus. Married women were not allowed to attend the games. Running was the first event to be included. The toughest running race was the Hoplitodromos where runners competed wearing armour and carrying a shield. Other events were: the discus; javelin; long jump; wrestling and boxing; and horse and chariot racing.

Diagrams/Maps	   
Vocabulary Ninja 	wreath	***wreath*** *is an assortment of flowers, leaves, fruits, twigs, or various materials that is constructed to form a ring. Olive* ***wreaths*** *(crowns) were given to the winners of olympic games in* ***ancient Greece*** *and are associated with Hercules in Greek mythology.*
	chariot	In **ancient Greece**, one of the most gripping--and dangerous--athletic events for both horses and men was the **chariot race**, a sport that dates back at least to 700 BC. Spectators gathered to watch as horse teams pulled drivers in two-wheeled carts around a track with hairpin turns at each end.
	Pankration	*Ancient Martial Art which mixes wrestling and boxing. Traditional Greek sport appeared in ancient olympics*
	Spectators	*The games attracted a mass of spectators, who came to enjoy the atmosphere of the feast, to applaud their favourite athletes or to support* ***the underdogs****. The stadion of Olympia could contain about* ***45,000*** *spectators and that in Nemea about* ***40,000****. These were all men, for female spectators were not allowed.*
	Zeus	***Zeus*** *is the sky and thunder god in ancient Greek religion, who rules as king of the gods of Mount Olympus.*
	Nike	*Nike, in ancient Greek religion, the* ***goddess of victory****, daughter of the giant* ***Pallas****and of the infernal* ***River Styx***
	Equality	***Equality*** *is about ensuring that every individual has an equal opportunity to make the most of their lives and talents. …* ***Equality*** *recognises that historically certain groups of people with protected characteristics such as race,*

		disability, sex and sexual orientation have experienced discrimination
	Courage	the ability to do something that frightens one; bravery.

Key Knowledge: Half Term 2 - The Legacy of the Greeks in Today's Society

What I should know at the start of the topic	• I know about the Greek legacy of the Olympics • I know how to compare Derby to a European city or country • I know where Greece is located
Significant People	• Sophocles - *Influential playwright known for writing over 120 plays, mainly tragedies. Most famous plays include: Oedipus & Antigone.* • Aesop- *Former slave and storyteller famous for writing Aesop's Fables.* • Homer -*Legendary author famous for writing the Iliad & Odyssey.* • Pythagoras - *Philosopher & mathematician most known for his right angle proof.* • Archimedes - *Scientist & mathematician; famous for reportedly yelling 'Eureka!' after realizing the link between volume, density & displacement.* • Socrates - *Credited as the Father of Western philosophy. Known for dialogues over writing.* • Plato - *Philosopher and student of Socrates; best known for writing 'Republic'.* • Aristotle - *Philosopher and student of Plato; pulled together existing philosophies resulting in his ideas influencing Western civilization for centuries to come.* • Alexander the Great - *King of the ancient Greek kingdom of Macedonia; united and secured the whole of Greece and fought against the Persian Empire to the East. Died aged 32.*
-Derby	<u>Compare Derby with the Physical Geography of Greece:</u> • *Greece is one of the most mountainous countries in Europe. The northern mainland region is the most mountainous. The highest peak is Mt Olympus, which is 2,917m high.* • *-Greece also contains thousands of islands in the Aegan, Ionian and Mediterranean Seas. The largest island is Crete.* • *-Greece has a warm and sunny climate. The temperature averages around 33°C in summer and 14°C in winter.* • *-Rainfall is heaviest in the northern mountains. Some islands receive very little yearly rain.* • *-The longest river entirely in Greece is Haliakmon, which is about 185 miles long.* • *-There are many volcanoes. The most famous are those of Santorini, Kos, Milos and Nisyros.* • *-Lakes of a large size include Trichonis, Vegoritis and Volvi.* <u>Compare Derby with Greece:</u> • *Both countries are in Europe: the UK is in northern Europe & Greece in southern Europe.* • *Due to its more southerly position (closer to the Equator) Greece is warmer than the UK. On average, Athens is 10°C hotter than Derby.*

	• *Greece is smaller than the UK – 131,957 sq. km compared to 243,610sq km, whereas Derby is 2,625km2 and Athens is 2,929km2 - very similar in size but Athens population 16times larger* • *Significantly more people live in the UK – 66 million compared to 10.8 million in Greece.* • *Derby has a much smaller population than Athens: 259,693 compared to 3.1 million.* • *Greece has higher mountains than the UK. Mt. Olympus is 2.917m high. The highest in Derbyshire is Kinder Scout at 636m.* • *Greece is made up of many more islands than the UK. It has a much longer coastline.*
Key Information	**Approximate dates for the main Ancient Greek periods and key events:** ***(Ancient Greek civilizations can be traced back to the Minoan civilization around 2700 BCE)*** **Timeline not to scale.**  • **Government**: Greece first introduced idea of democracy and government • **Philosophy**: Some of history's greatest philosophers were Ancient Greeks including Plato, Aristotle, and Socrates. Today, philosophy students still study the writings and teachings of Greek philosophers. Much of western philosophy is based on the ideas of the Ancient Greeks. • **Theatre**: The Greeks invented the western drama where written work is performed by actors. Greek theater introduced the ideas of the comedy and the tragedy. Greek theater influenced art throughout Europe including plays such as those written by William Shakespeare. Today, we imitate the Greeks with Broadway plays, Television shows, and movies • **Architecture**: Greek architecture has been imitated (copied) throughout history. The Romans copied many of the Greek ideas into their buildings. Later, Renaissance architects tried to imitate the Greek style of architecture. Today, many government buildings are built in the Greek classical style including the U.S. Capitol Building and the U.S. Supreme Court Building in Washington, D.C. • **Science and Technology**: The Greeks made many developments in the areas of science and technology. They excelled in mathematics and we still use many of their theories and ideas today. Other areas of Greek technology included medicine (the Hippocratic Oath), astronomy, urban planning, and plumbing. • **Art**: Greek art heavily influenced western art throughout history. The Greeks are most known for their realistic sculpture which tried to capture the beauty and perfection in the subject. Roman art copied the Greeks, and the Romans often had Greeks create sculpture for them.

Diagrams/Maps

Selected Ancient Greek Gods		
1	Zeus	*Kind of the Gods, God of the Sky, Lightning and Thunder.*
2	Hades	*God the Dead and King of the Underworld*
3	Poseidon	*God of the Sea, Earthquakes & Storms.*
4	Hera	*Queen of the Gods; Goddess of Marriage.*
5	Apollo	*God of Music, Art, Knowledge & the Sun.*
6	Aphrodite	*Goddess of Love and Beauty.*
7	Hermes	*Messenger of the Gods, God of Trade & Travelers.*
8	Ares	*God of War.*
9	Athena	*Goddess of Wisdom, Courage and Strategy.*
10	Demeter	*Goddess of Agriculture and the Harvest.*



Vocabulary Ninja



Democracy	***Democracy*** *describes a form of government. The word comes from two Greek words that mean "rule by the people." In a* ***democracy*** *the people have a say in how the government is run. They do this by voting, though there are usually rules about who can vote.* ***Democracies*** *are different from dictatorships.*
Labyrinth	In Greek mythology, the Labyrinth (Greek: Λαβύρινθος, labýrinthos) was an elaborate, confusing structure designed and built by the legendary artificer Daedalus for King Minos

		of Crete at Knossos. Its function was to hold the Minotaur, the monster eventually killed by the hero Theseus.
	Acropolis	*Fortified city core located on a rocky outcrop above Athens.*
	Polytheistic	*Religious system where people believe in or worship more than one god.*
	Democracy	*A system of government where eligible people elect representatives.*
	Oligarchy	*A system of government where a small group of people control everything.*
	Mount Olympus	*The highest mountain in Greece and the mythological home of the Greek Gods, primarily twelve Olympian Gods.*
	Parthenon	*Temple dedicated to Athena located on the Athenian Acropolis.*
	Titans	*An older generation of Gods including Cronus & Rhea who were the children of earlier Gods and parents to the Olympian Gods (who later overthrew them).*
	City State	*A city that had its own government and rules the area around it e.g. Athens, Sparta, Corinth, Delphi & Thebes (Greek = Polis)*
	Tyrant	*The ruler of a Greek city-state like a king*