

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality history education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to ask perceptive questions, think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments and develop perspective and judgement, to provide an understanding of chronology, knowledge of significant individuals and events. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about history.

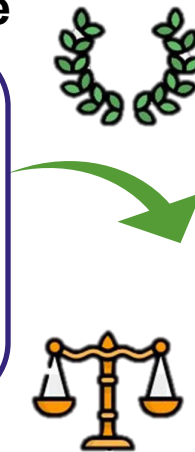
Ancient Greek Empire

Spring 2

Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 3 (Ancient Egyptian Empire)

Throughout history, countries have wanted to control lands beyond their borders. This practice is called imperialism, and the lands that they control are called an empire. Countries build empires mainly to get power or wealth.



Key Vocabulary:

- Acropolis
- myth
- philosopher
- city-state
- Alexander the Great
- Homer
- Hippocrates

New Knowledge:

- Ancient Greece refers to the period between 800BC-500BC (Which overlap in time with the Ancient Egyptians).
- The Ancient Greece empire spread over Europe as far as France in the East. The Greek Empire was most powerful between 2000 BC and 146 BC.
- The Greek Gods and Egyptian Gods both worshiped more than one God; both civilisations had God's representing different concepts. Greek Gods were based on culture – love, marriage etc
- Ancient Greece was made up of many city states, which frequently fought with each other.
- The Ancient Greeks introduced a different alphabet to the Egyptians
- It was believed in Ancient Greek times that when things needed to be decided in the mystical world, the 12 main Gods would gather at Mount Olympus.
- Alexander the Great gained a strong and united Greece when he became King. He used his military genius to then win battle after battle, conquering eastern Europe and Egypt..
- They introduced democracy and made decision by majority votes.
- The Greeks were the founders of the modern-day Olympic Games.



Where does it fit in?

