Year 4

Ancient Greece

KEY VOCABULARY AND SPELLINGS

Acropolis – an ancient citadel (fortress) usually on a hill.

Architecture – the art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.

Assembly – a group of citizens who turned up to vote.

Athenians – people living in the Greek city state of Athens who valued art, education and culture and lived in a democracy.

Citizen – an inhabitant of a town or city.

Democracy – a form of government where citizens have a say in how they are ruled.

Dictatorship – ruled by one person (a dictator) who has total power over a country.

Doric, Ionic and Corinthian – types of architecture.

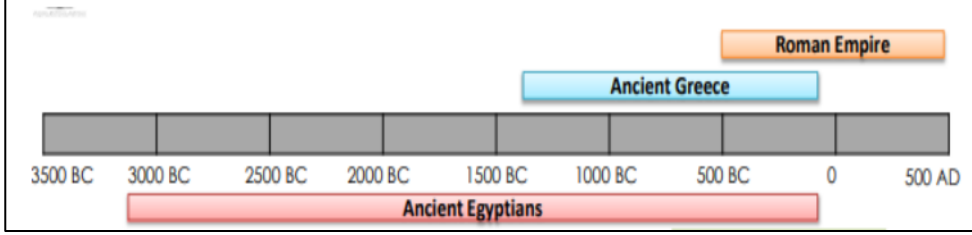
Myth – a traditional story explaining the history of people or a natural phenomenon.

Olympics – an athletic event held every 4 years.

Philosophy – the study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality and existence.

Spartans – people living in the Greek city state of Sparta who valued strength and military skill and were ruled by a select few.

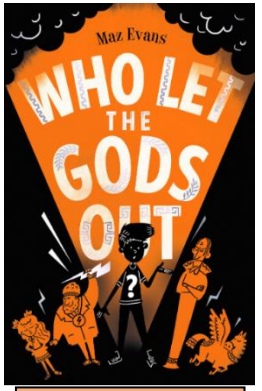
CHRONOLOGY



About 2500 years ago, Greece was one of the most important places in the ancient world. The Greeks were great **thinkers, warriors, writers, actors, athletes, artists, architects and politicians.**

The Greeks lived in **mainland Greece** and the **Greek islands** but also in colonies scattered around the **Mediterranean Sea**.

There were Greeks in **Italy, Sicily, Turkey, North Africa** and as far west as **France**.



Guided Reading text:

Who Let The Gods Out? by Maz Evans.

KEY LEARNING

- **To explore aspects of Greek life** including daily routines, politics, religion, war and battles and the Olympics.
- **To identify the differences between city states**, particularly Athens and Sparta.
- - **To discover more about the Greek way of life** through artefacts, sources, art, architecture and literature.
- **To explore the achievements of the Greeks** and their influence on the Western World.