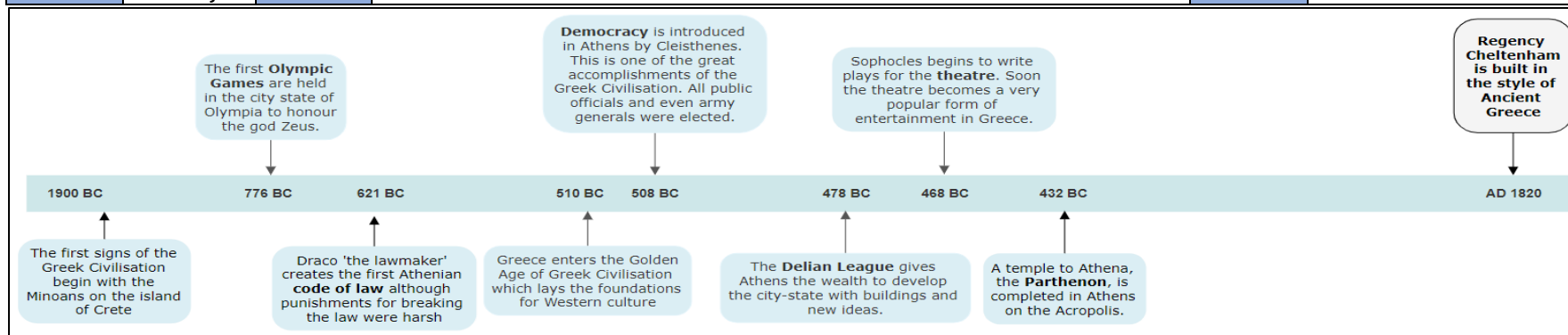




<b>Subject</b>	History	<b>Theme</b>	A Study of Greek Life, Achievements and Influence on the World	<b>Term</b>	5
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### What should I already know?

**CIVILISATION**  
The earliest civilisations, such as Ancient Egypt, occurred outside of Europe at the same time as the prehistoric era of British history. Both the Ancient Egyptian and Roman Civilisations showed their advances through developed technology and writing.

**POWER**  
In the Iron Age, England was not a united country but made up of tribes. Some of these tribes came together to increase their power in fighting against the Roman invasion. England became part of the Roman Empire of many countries which had an Emperor, such as Claudius or Hadrian, who had the most power.

**SOCIETY**  
Romans settled in Gloucestershire and we still have artefacts and archaeological evidence of this to this day. These clues tell us about how they lived and that people living in Britain have not always been equal or held rights - such as the presence of slaves working the hypocaust.

### What knowledge should I know by the end of the unit?

**“How did the way the Ancient Greeks lived change the way we live now?”**  
I will be able to answer this enquiry by explaining how the earliest European civilisation was in Greece yet this did not exist as one country like today. Instead, it was made of city-states with their own societies. However, the city-states chose to form the Delian League to increase their collective power against threats from outside of Greece. This union created wealth for Athens and we can still see evidence to this day of the resulting expensive buildings from this time. Later, this also influenced the design of Cheltenham with buildings created in the same style to convey a message of civilisation and power too.  
Our modern democracy has its origins in Ancient Athens although not all adults were granted this privilege. Other features of our modern lawful society can be traced back to Ancient Greece where Draco introduced a system of law. Popular entertainment today such as theatre plays and sporting events are similar to those introduced by the Ancient Greeks.

### What historical enquiry and skills will I have done by the end of the unit?

I will complete enquiries which explore the pertinent historical questions of:  
**Cause** – *Do we get our power from the Ancient Greeks? Where did Athens get its power and influence from?*  
**Significance** – *If Draco’s laws were harsh, why do some historians think he was good?*  
**Similarities & Differences** – *What did the first European civilisation look like? What did the Ancient Greeks do for fun? Why do some parts of Cheltenham look like Ancient Greece?*  
I will develop **chronological awareness** by recognising the Ancient Greek civilisation as occurring towards the end of the Ancient Egyptians and continuing to the start of the Roman Civilisation. I will **note trends** and influences as a result of this overlap. Further trends will be seen through the influence and **legacy** on modern Cheltenham. I will **understand the work of historians** by explaining how they use both primary and secondary sources.  
I will **weigh evidence** through consideration of why historians might argue for or against Draco leaving a positive legacy on subsequent western societies.

### Vocabulary

<b>Acropolis</b>	Most Greek cities were built around a fortress on a hill.
<b>Polis</b>	Greece was made up of city states, each with its own rules.
<b>Parthenon</b>	The main temple of Athena built on the Acropolis in Athens.
<b>Olympics</b>	A festival held every four years to honour the god Zeus.
<b>Citizen</b>	A person who had certain rights and responsibilities in Ancient Greece, unlike slaves.
<b>Column</b>	Decorative pillars in one of three styles invented to support large buildings.
<b>Civilisation</b>	A society of people with language, culture and writing.
<b>Hippodrome</b>	A stadium for horse racing and chariot racing.
<b>Democracy</b>	A word created from two Greek words that mean ‘rule by the people’. A form of government in which the people have a say in how it is run.