



Groovy Greeks!

Year 5 Topic – Autumn 1

History in Year 5

Autumn 1 – Groovy Greeks!



In Year 5 children move on from learning about the earliest civilisations to learning about the achievements of **Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world**. By continuing to move through Ancient history in chronological order, children develop an understanding of how different sections of history fit together and where everything fits on a timeline. We have chosen to teach Ancient Greece in Year 5 in order to dig a little deeper into the way our golden threads of trade, travel/migration and government were developed in Greek Society. This also enables us to promote the British values of law and democracy through the eyes of an ancient society.

Children start the topic by looking at historical maps of Greece compared to modern maps to understand how the country has changed over time. They look at the location of the country and discuss why this helped develop the importance and success of Greek society.

Children will learn about migration throughout Ancient Greece and how, although one country, there were many different city states with their own rulers and laws. Migration is an important theme to the children and our communities as so many of our families are first or second generation migrants and we feel it is important for them to understand migration, and the reasons for it through history. Next children will look at trade in ancient Greece and the importance of travel and transport in order to establish trade links outside of Greek society.

Children will learn about the main achievements of Alexander the Great and how he came to rule Greece and unite all the city states. By comparing and analysing what they believe the most important achievements of Alexander the Great were, children develop their skill of communicating their understanding of history.

Finally children will look at Government and the rise of democracy in Ancient Greece and how it compares to modern democracy in Great Britain, this links directly to our British values that run through all areas of our curriculum.

Key learning in the unit is demonstrated through the use of a quiz at the beginning and end of the unit, looking at the key facts we want children to take with them in their long term memory.

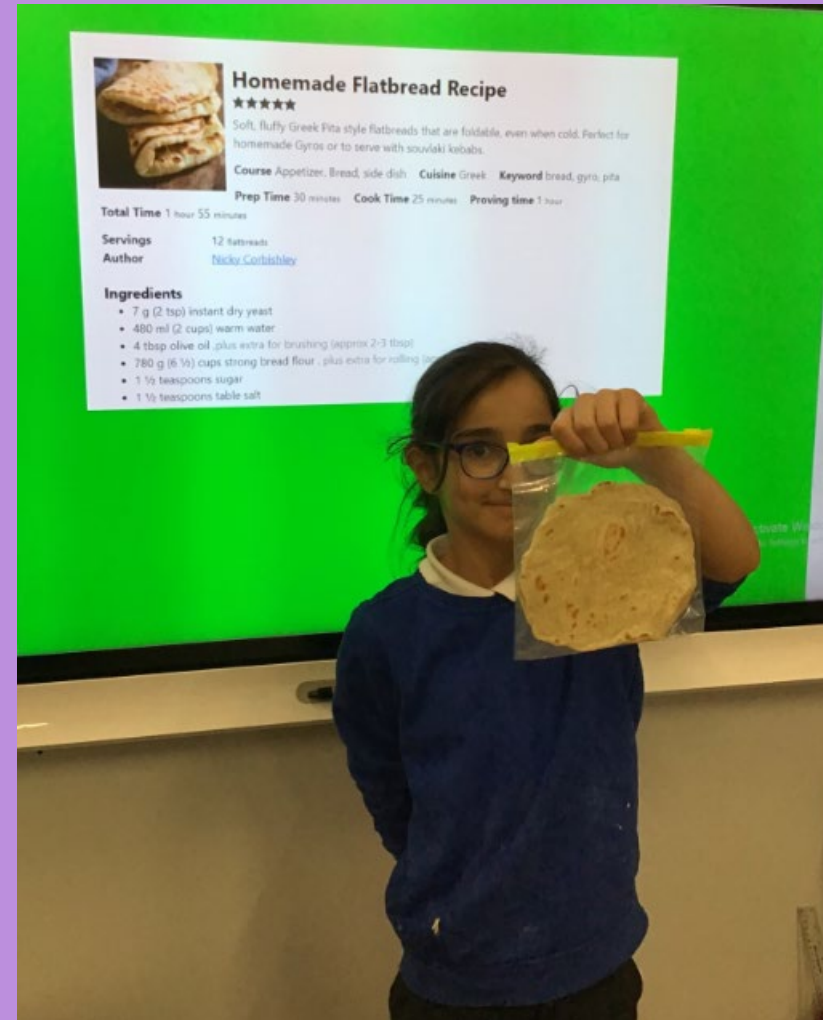


In Year 5 children learn:

- About the achievements of Ancient Greece and the Roman Empire with particular emphasis on our golden threads of trade, travel/migration and government
- To compare different sources available to study different periods of time.
- To use dates to order different events on a timeline
- To make comparisons between aspects of periods of history and the present day and give some reasons for some important historical events
- To evaluate the usefulness of a variety of sources
- To present findings and communicate knowledge and understanding in different ways



Children made healthy Greek salads and Flatbreads





Ancient Greece. It traded things like olives, wine, Pottery and more. They were popular for trading. Even Alexander the Great traded India.

This was pottery that Greeks traded



Trade in Ancient Greece

They traded cheese that was used when they ate meals. It was made from milk.

When they traded in return they got grains, spices, wood and papyrus.

Wine was traded by the Ancient Greeks. It was used as medicine for doctors to make you feel numb.

Monday 2nd October 2023

To understand some of the achievements of Alexander the Great.



In my opinion Alexander the Great's greatest achievement was he united with Greek + which he so fulfilled his father's dream. Another one was never lost a war even after all the horrible punishments.

Monday 23rd October 2023

To demonstrate my learning of Ancient Greece

Explore what we have learnt about Ancient Greece and its impact on Ancient Greece as a civilisation.

In history we learnt about Ancient Greece, we learnt about its land and cities. Each city-state had their own ruler, but the only time they worked together was the Persian War. The Persians wanted to attack Athens, they had war at sea instead of Athens because it was closer. A man named Phidippides asked Sparta for help but they said no then when he came back he had to go to Athens but when he came, he died! Ancient Greece did small trading and traded like olives, pottery and more. Their democracy was only for men and did it every four years. They wrote "Yes or No" on rocks and wood for which Government they wanted.



Monday 7th October 2023

To understand how different city states united at times of conflict.

The Battle of Marathon



In 490 BC the Persian Empire was very big. King Darius wanted to expand his empire and invade Athens. The Persian Army sailed to Marathon because they could reach Athens. The Athenian army was cut off.

Help!



The Pheidippides ran 240 km in 2 days straight. He ran to ask Sparta for help but they said "No". Then he ran to Athens to warn them but when he reached Athens, he died!

Let Battle commence!



The Athenian army tried to wait for Spartan army. They had to fight alone. King Darius would put his strongest members for the war.

Surprise!



The Persians were shocked at the strategy the Athenians used. The remaining Persians ran away to their ships.

In the end...



The Persian soldiers lost over 6000 soldiers compared to only 12 Athenians! Pheidippides ran 26 miles to tell Athens their victory. When he said those words, he died! The end.



A few of the carefully selected texts we use to support our historical learning in reading and writing lessons

