



Year 5 | History | Summer 1 | Ancient Greeks



Key Learning

- Ancient Greece was made up of separate city states, including Athens, Sparta and Corinth.
- City states sometimes fought each other but joined together against common enemies.
- King Philip II of Macedonia united Ancient Greece.
- Alexander the Great expanded the Greek Empire by conquering other lands.
- The Romans later took control of parts of the Greek Empire.
- Enslaved people were used to make goods and complete work in Ancient Greece.
- The first Olympic Games were held in Ancient Greece in 776 BC.
- Sparta was famous for its strong army and warrior training.
- In Sparta, boys trained to be soldiers and girls were taught academics and fighting skills.
- Democracy began in Athens around 508 BC.
- Ancient Greeks valued discussion, debate and sharing opinions.
- Many stories about Spartans today are based on myths and are not always accurate.

Vocabulary

Democracy – A way of governing where people have a say in how the country is run.

Observation – Looking carefully at something to notice details or changes.

Athens – An ancient Greek city-state known for democracy and learning.

Sparta – An ancient Greek city-state famous for its strong army and soldiers.

Myth – A traditional story, often involving gods or heroes, used to explain beliefs or events.

Theatre – A place where plays and performances are shown to an audience.

Architecture – The art and design of buildings.

Philosopher – A person who thinks deeply about life, knowledge and the world.

Timeline

3500 BC

AD 1500

