

Cumwhinton School Curriculum - History Y3 SPR		
Year 3	NC Content	Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age Ancient Greece - a study of Greek Life and achievements and their influence on the western world. The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain

History

Abstract themes across history Historical Concepts Historical Methods Historical Perspectives

Mapping across the Year			
	AUTUMN	SPRING	SUMMMER
Abstract themes across history			The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain
Historical concepts		Ancient Greece - a study of Greek Life and achievements and their influence on the western world.	
Historical methods			
Historical Perspectives	Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age		

CONCEPTUAL SCHOOL AMBITION DRIVERS

	EYFS & KS1	LKS2	UKS2
AUT	Diversity	Fairness	Individuality
SPR	Truth	Change	Resilience
SUM	Responsibility	Equality	Sustainability

History - SPRING YEAR 3

INNOVATION - Change

Abstract themes across history Historical Concepts Historical Methods Historical Perspectives

How did the ancient Greeks change how we live?

	NC	CUMWHINTON CURRICULUM
Finding out (Facts & knowledge)	Ancient Greece - a study of Greek Life and achievements and their influence on the western world.	<p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z87tn39 - explore the introduction to Ancient Greece with children. Discover where and when the Ancient Greek civilisation existed and order events on to the whole class timeline and create their own.</p> <p><u>Why were the Greeks important?</u> About 2,500 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 called themselves Hellenes and their land was Hellas. The name 'Greeks' was given to the people of Greece later by the Romans. They 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. They sailed the sea to trade and find new lands. The Greeks took their ideas with them and they started a way of life that's similar to the one we have today. Around 480BC Greece entered a golden age which lasted for 200 years. The people built fantastic temples, made scientific discoveries, wrote plays and founded the first proper democracy. Historians call this Classical Greece. The Parthenon temple was built for the Greek goddess Athena. It sits on top of a hill called the Acropolis and looks out over the city of Athens. The final period of Greek history is known as the Hellenistic period. This lasted from 323BC to 30BC, when the Romans conquered Greece. The Romans didn't destroy Greek life. They respected the Greeks and copied many things about their culture, including their buildings, beliefs and clothes.</p> <p><u>Olympic Games</u> Explore the history of the first Olympic games. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z87tn39/articles/z36j7ty Children to create a poster to advertise the Olympic Games, using sports that were included in the historic events.</p> <p><u>What was it like to live in an ancient Greek family?</u> <u>Who were the ancient Greek gods and heroes?</u> The Greeks believed that gods and goddesses watched over them. These gods were a bit like humans, but they lived forever and were much more powerful. They felt human emotions, like love, anger and jealousy, and they did not always behave themselves. Every city in Greece had a 'patron' god or goddess. People believed patron gods protected them from harm. The Greeks thought the gods lived high above Mount Olympus, in a palace in the clouds. From here, they kept an eye on life below. From time to time, gods would interfere in what was going on. They could send storms if they were angry and decide who was victorious in wars. The Greeks built temples to their gods and goddesses. Some temples were small, while others were very grand and beautiful with amazing decorations. The most famous temple in Greece was the Parthenon in Athens. Inside stood a giant statue of Athena, the patron goddess of the city. When people needed help from the gods, they went to the temple to pray. They might go if they were feeling sick, going on a journey or worried about the harvest on the farm. To please the gods, people brought gifts of money, flowers, food and drink. They offered these gifts as sacrifices. Children to write a factfile about Zeus or Athena after learning about them.</p> <p><u>The ancient Greeks at war</u> Explain that ancient Greece was split up into small states who often squabbled. Learn about the 'hoplite' and label images of their armour.</p>

		<p><u>What do we know about ancient Greek culture?</u> Children to be taught about Greek culture, including festivals, architecture, sculptures and theatre. Make comparisons between ancient Greece and today. Children to write sentences using the headings 'theatre, pottery, festivals, architecture'.</p>
Using (Applying & analysing)		<p><u>How do we know about this period?</u> Explore sources of information. Artwork, buildings, pottery was often portrayed with images of the era.</p>
Concluding (Evaluating & summarising)		<p><u>How did the Greeks change the world?</u> https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z87tn39/articles/z8q8wmn#zht9kty1 - What did the Greeks do for us? Discuss democracy, the alphabet, maths, etc. Children to write a report with the title 'How did the Greeks change the world?'</p>