

Year 3-6 Duration: 8 weeks	Unit Title: Ancient Greece – What was life like in Ancient Greece? (Geography/History) Electricity (Science)	Driver Subject/s: History and Science
<p>Coherence – What previous learning will this unit connect to and build upon?</p> <p><u>History:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronology (time line) • Events beyond living memory that are significant to our world: Great Fire of London, Florence Nightingale, Neil Armstrong • Mythical creatures and myths and legends <p><u>Geography:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of islands, continents and oceans • Different climates such as those in Africa <p><u>Science:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyday materials • Why some materials are used for certain purposes because of their properties? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievements of Alexander the Great • The fall of the Ancient Greek empire and rise of the Roman empire • The impact of Ancient Greece on our modern world: theatre, Olympics, medicine, language, democracy, architecture, science, maths, philosophers <p><u>(Geography)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate Greece and surrounding countries on a map of Europe. • Understand why Modern Greece is a popular tourist destination due to its climate and physical geography. • Explain the features of a city state and reason for location <p>Electricity</p> <p><u>Science</u></p>	<p>Future learning – what ‘light touches’ for future learning will occur?</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Iron Age • Roman Empire • Vikings • Ancient Civilisations • Role of women throughout history <p><u>Geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquakes and volcanoes • Extreme Weather <p><u>Science</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sun, the moon and the stars, ancient Greek astronomy
<p>Knowledge – What will the children know by the end of the unit?</p> <p>Ancient Greece</p> <p><u>History</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient Greece was made up of a series of independent city-states • Ancient Greeks shared a similar culture, with common Gods, myths and the Olympic Games. • Athens was the birthplace of Democracy, meaning ‘rule by the people’. • The Olympic Games saw each of the independent city-states compete against each other at sports every four years. • Difference in lifestyles between Athens and Sparta • Around 490 BC, the Persians invaded Greece under the command of King Darius, beginning a long war between the two civilisations. • Two of the most famous events of the Persian Wars were the Battle of Marathon, where Phidippides ran 26 miles to inform Athens of a Greek victory, and the Battle of Thermopylae, where 300 Spartans defended a narrow coastal path until every last one of them died. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain ways that electricity is generated • Identify electrical appliance and the types of electricity they use. • Identify and test complete and incomplete circuits • Identify and sort materials into electrical conductors and insulators • Explain how a switch works and why they are needed • Explain the effects of differing volts in a circuit • Record and report on an investigation on electrical circuits • Understand how to be safe when using electricity • Explain the importance of major discoveries in electricity 	<p>Outcomes - What written, creative and technological outcomes will be expected by the end of the unit?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map to show the location of Greece and its surrounding countries • Ask questions and find out answers about the Ancient Greek era • Place events on a timeline using dates • Model of a famous Ancient Greek building • Creation of Ancient Greek style pot or plate from clay. • Comparison of life in Athens vs life in Sparta and evaluation of preferred place to live • Poster presentation on legacy of Ancient Greece and its impact on our world today: theatre, Olympics, medicine, language, democracy, architecture, science, maths, philosophers • Creation of electrical circuits • Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram • Report on an electrical circuit investigation

Key Vocabulary: Science

atom- the smallest component of an element
attract- exert a force on
battery- a device that produces electricity
charge- the quantity of unbalanced electricity in a body
circuit- an electrical device providing a path for current to flow
closed circuit- a complete electrical circuit around which current flows or a signal circulates
conduct- transmit or serve as the medium for transmission
conductivity- the property of transmitting heat, electricity, or sound
conductor- a device designed to transmit electricity or heat
current- a flow of electricity through a conductor
electric field- a field of force surrounding a charged particle
electricity- a physical phenomenon that can produce light, heat and power
electron- an elementary particle with negative charge
force- influence that results in motion, stress, etc. when applied
insulator- a material with little electrical or thermal conductivity
ion- a particle that is electrically charged positive or negative
metal- a chemical element or alloy that is usually a shiny solid
negative charge- the state of having a surplus of electrons
neutral- having no net electric charge
nucleus- the positively charged dense center of an atom
open circuit- an incomplete electrical circuit in which no current flows
positive charge- the state of having a deficiency of electrons
proton- a stable particle with positive charge
series circuit- a circuit having its parts connected serially
static electricity- electricity produced by friction
switch- device for making or breaking the connections in a circuit
volt- a unit for measuring the force of an electric current
voltage- difference in electrical charge between points in a circuit

Key Vocabulary: Geography

climate- the weather in some location averaged over a period of time
continent- one of the large landmasses of the earth
physical geography - the study of physical features of the earth's surface

Key Vocabulary: History

acropolis- the citadel in ancient Greek towns
Aegean - of or relating to or bordering the Aegean Sea
Aesop - Greek author of fables (circa 620-560 BC)
agora- the marketplace in ancient Greece
amphora- an ancient jar with two handles and a narrow neck
aristocracy- a privileged class holding hereditary titles
Aristotle- one of the greatest of the ancient Athenian philosophers

assembly- a group of persons gathered together for a common purpose
Athens- the capital and largest city of Greece; named after Athena
citizen- a native or naturalized member of a state
city-state- a state consisting of a sovereign city
classical- characteristic of the ancient Greek and Roman cultures
colony- a geographical area controlled by a distant country
column- a tall vertical cylindrical structure standing upright
comedy- light and humorous drama with a happy ending
democracy- a political system in which power lies in a body of citizens
drama- the literary genre of works intended for the theater
epic- a long narrative poem telling of a hero's deeds
fable- a short moral story
Homer- ancient Greek epic poet who is believed to have written the Iliad and the Odyssey (circa 850 BC)
isthmus- a narrow strip of land connecting two larger land areas
javelin- a spear thrown as a weapon or in competitive field events
monarchy- autocracy governed by a ruler who usually inherits authority
mythology- the body of stories associated with a culture or institution
Olympics- the modern revival of the ancient games held once every 4 years in a selected country
Olympus- a mountain peak in northeast Greece near the Aegean coast
oracle- an authoritative person who divines the future
oration- an instance of formal speaking
orator- a person who delivers a speech
peninsula- a large mass of land projecting into a body of water
Pericles- Athenian statesman whose leadership contributed to Athens' political and cultural supremacy in Greece; he ordered the construction of the Parthenon (died in 429 BC)
phalanx- a body of troops in close array
philosophy- the rational investigation of existence and knowledge
Plato- ancient Athenian philosopher
polytheism- belief in multiple gods
slavery- the practice of owning people as property
Socrates- ancient Athenian philosopher; teacher of Plato and Xenophon
Sparta- an ancient Greek city famous for military prowess
symposium- a meeting for the public discussion of some topic
temple- a place of worship
tragedy- drama exciting terror or pity
tyrant- in ancient Greece, a ruler who had illegally seized power

Global Learning and Citizenship – including significant people and places.

Alexander the Great
Ancient Civilisations in Europe

Link to school values and curriculum intent –

Electricity

- eco-awareness, awareness of usage and resources used to generate electricity

Ancient Greece

- democracy and fairness in our school lives, and country
- International perspective of ancient civilisations in the same continent as ourselves

Opportunities for visitors, trips or outdoor learning

- Supply teacher within the school is from Greece
- Visiting amphitheatres in the UK
- Visiting wind farms, power stations etc

Supporting texts –

How to train your dragon by Cressida Cowell

Dragonology: The Complete Book of Dragons by Douglas Carrel and Wayne Anderson

Atticus the storyteller's 100 Greek Myths by Lucy Coats

Mathematical Development –

Time lines – number lines/negative numbers
Use of keys
Pythagoras

