

Year 5	Subject: History	Unit Title: Ground-breaking Greeks	<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div>Charnock Hall Primary Academy</div><div>A L.E.A.D. Academy</div></div>	
<div>Knowledge statements:</div> <div>I can study Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world (Ancient Greece).</div> <div>I can order and summarise key events during this historical period using timelines.</div> <div>I can compare what life was like in Ancient Greek to life today.</div> <div>I can identify key gods and goddesses in the Ancient Greek Culture.</div> <div>I can explain the key characteristics of the Athenians and the Spartans.</div> <div>I can explain how the Olympics began and how it has influences modern day Olympics.</div>			<div>We are Historians:</div> <div><div></div><div>We can put historical events in chronological order.</div><div>We can use common words and phrases to speak about the past.</div><div>We can talk about significant historical people.</div></div>	
<div>Timeline:</div> <div><div><div><div><div><div><div></div><div>700 BC</div><div>Homer writes the 'Odyssey' and the 'Iliad' poems around this date.</div></div><div><div>650 BC</div><div>Around this date, the tyrant, Kypselos, takes over the city state of Corinth.</div></div><div><div>500 BC</div><div>The Classical period starts around this date. There is a lot of interest in the arts, imagination and buildings.</div></div><div><div>460 BC</div><div>Hippocrates 'Father of Medicine' is born in Kos. His ideas on the human body and medicine are still used and recognised today.</div></div><div><div>336 BC</div><div>Alexander the Great takes over the rule of Greece, aged 20, after the death of his father, King Philip II.</div></div><div><div>338 BC</div><div>King Philip II takes control of Greece.</div></div><div><div>700BC</div><div>700BC</div><div>500BC</div><div>300BC</div><div>100BC</div></div><div><div><div><div><div><div></div><div>776 BC</div><div>The first recorded Olympic Games are held. The only event at this first Games is a foot race but other events are added as time goes on. Events include chariot racing, boxing and other running events. The Games are held every four years at Olympia as part of a festival to honour the ancient Greek god, Zeus.</div></div><div><div>508 BC</div><div>Male citizens of Athens are given a chance to vote in order to decide how things should be run. This is called democracy and is thought to be one of the Greeks' greatest ideas.</div></div><div><div>472 BC</div><div>Greek theatre becomes popular in Athens.</div></div><div><div>432 BC</div><div>The Parthenon, a magnificent temple in Athens, is completed. It houses a huge statue of Athena, the goddess of the city.</div></div><div><div>146 BC</div><div>The Romans conquer the Corinthians at the Battle of Corinth and Greece falls under the rule of the Roman Empire.</div></div></div><div><div><div><div><div></div><div>700 BC</div><div>Homer writes the 'Odyssey' and the 'Iliad' poems around this date.</div></div><div><div>650 BC</div><div>Around this date, the tyrant, Kypselos, takes over the city state of Corinth.</div></div><div><div>500 BC</div><div>The Classical period starts around this date. There is a lot of interest in the arts, imagination and buildings.</div></div><div><div>460 BC</div><div>Hippocrates 'Father of Medicine' is born in Kos. 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He developed a method to help people to calculate the longest side of a right-angled triangle.</div><div>Cleisthenes (c570–c508 BC) was a political leader in Athens. He developed the first democratic system.</div><div>Pericles (c495–429 BC) was a political leader in Athens. He ordered the construction of the Acropolis and Parthenon.</div><div>Socrates (c470–c399 BC) was a great philosopher. He used questions to help people to examine their knowledge and beliefs.</div><div>Hippocrates (c460–c375 BC) was a doctor. He carried out medical research and became known as the 'father of medicine'.</div><div>Plato (c427–c347 BC) was a philosopher and student of Socrates. He founded the first university in Athens.</div><div>Alexander the Great (356–323 BC) was a military leader. He expanded Greece's territory to create the ancient world's largest empire.</div></div> <div><div><div><div><div></div><div>Italy</div></div><div><div></div><div>Tyrrhenian Sea</div></div><div><div></div><div>Mediterranean Sea</div></div><div><div></div><div>Greece</div></div><div><div></div><div>Turkey</div></div><div><div></div><div>Bulgaria</div></div><div><div></div><div>Albania</div></div><div><div></div><div>North Macedonia</div></div><div><div></div><div>Montenegro</div></div><div><div></div><div>Kosovo</div></div><div><div></div><div>Athens</div></div><div><div></div><div>Sparta</div></div><div><div></div><div>Crete</div></div><div><div></div><div>ancient Greece</div></div></div></div></div>