

What should I already know?

In my learning so far, I have:

- made comparisons between different types of homes, making connections from my learning in KS1,
- studied the first civilisation in Britain, as well as the Ancient Egyptians, The Roman Empire and Bolton in the Industrial Revolution and when these begun and ended,
- learned of the significant events in these civilisations including the transition between the Stone Age, the Bronze Age and Iron Age and the Roman Empire, the power of its Army and the fall of the Western Roman empire and the effect that the Industrial revolution had on Bolton.
- discovered significant people during these periods: Tutankhamen and his father, Julius Caesar and Boudicca, Samuel Crompton and Lord Leverhulme.
- explored legacies that are alive today from these periods such as food, clothing, farming, trade, religion, art and culture and beliefs.

Greek Gods

Religion was important to the ancient Greeks because they believed it would make their lives better while they were living. They believed that there was a god for every aspect of their lives.

A Spartan Warriors Helmet



Sport

The Greeks believed that a healthy boy was very important. **Men and boys practiced sports every day.** Greece is the home country of the **Olympic games**. The Olympic games are held every four years. The first recorded Ancient Olympic games were in 776 BC.

Sparta

Sparta is famous for its **armies and battles**. Sparta was surrounded by mountains which protected it from invaders. Spartan men were well known for being **brave and fierce**, and they spent their whole lives training and fighting.

Athens

Athens was the most important city state of ancient Greece. It was the **largest and most powerful** Greek state. Democracy started in Athens.

Homes

Men and women lived in different parts of the house. Most houses were built from **stone and clay**. The houses were planned around a courtyard.






Transport

Ancient Greeks used **ships, wagons and walking** as transport methods. Wagons were an expensive mode of transport as they required animals.



Ancient Greece

800 BC - 600 AD

Democracy	Citizen	Ostracised	Equality	Aristocrat	Corruption	City-State
Is a form of government. In a democracy the people have a say in how the government is run. They do this by voting.	An adult male born in Athens, unlike today where a citizen is anyone who lives in that area.	To be banned from a city by a vote for a period of 5 or 10 years.	When each person is seen as equal in the eyes of the law.	A form of government ruled by 'the best' citizens.	Illegal, bad, or dishonest behaviour, especially by people in positions of power	An area of land ruled by the city in the middle. Each city-state had their own rules.
						

Key Concepts

