

WHO WERE THE ANCIENT GREEKS?

LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

TO LEARN ABOUT GREECE AND TO PLACE THE ANCIENT GREEK CIVILISATION ON A TIMELINE.

WHAT DO YOU
ALREADY KNOW
ABOUT ANCIENT
GREECE?

DISCUSS YOUR IDEAS
WITH A PARTNER.



WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BC AND AD?

BC

"BEFORE CHRIST"

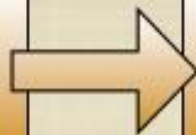
EVERYTHING THAT
HAPPENED BEFORE JESUS
WAS BORN IS KNOWN AS
THE TIME PERIOD 'BC'.
WHICH WAS FURTHER
BACK IN HISTORY: 10 BC OR
100BC?

AD

"ANNO DOMINI"

THIS MEANS 'THE YEAR OF
OUR LORD' AND REFERS TO
EVERYTHING AFTER JESUS'
BIRTH. FOR EXAMPLE AD 10
MEANS 10 YEARS AFTER
JESUS WAS BORN.

3000 BC Ancient Egyptian civilisation starts



2000 BC First settlers arrive in mainland Greece



146 BC Romans conquer Greece



800 BC Greece separates into city states



AD 410 Anglo Saxons in Britain



AD 790 Viking Age



AD 1485 Tudor dynasty



AD 1066 Norman Conquest



AD 1837 Victorian Britain



AD 1914-1945 First World War

BACK

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DO YOU
KNOW
WHERE
GREECE IS?



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GREECE IS A COUNTRY IN THE SOUTH EAST OF EUROPE. IT IS MADE UP OF MAINLAND GREECE AS WELL AS AROUND 2,000 SMALLER ISLANDS. BECAUSE IT IS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, IT HAS WARM SUNNY SUMMERS AND MILD WINTERS.

MANY AREAS OF GREECE ARE QUITE MOUNTAINOUS BUT IT IS THE BEACHES THAT KEEP TOURISTS COMING BACK TO THE AREA. IN TOTAL, THERE ARE 13,676KM OF COASTLINE IN GREECE.



BACK

NEXT

IN ANCIENT TIMES,
GREECE WAS NOT A
UNIFIED COUNTRY. IT
HAD NO CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT. INSTEAD,
THE COUNTRY WAS SPLIT
UP INTO CITY STATES
CALLED 'POLIS'. EACH
POLIS HAD ITS OWN
GOVERNMENT AND LAWS,
ALTHOUGH EVERYONE IN
GREECE SPOKE THE SAME
LANGUAGE AND HAD THE
SAME BELIEFS.



HOW EASY DO YOU THINK IT
WOULD HAVE BEEN FOR THE
SEPARATE POLIS TO COMMUNICATE
WITH EACH OTHER?

Task 1 and 2

You are going to create a fact file on Greece. Choose two-three topics to research and then write about. You can use some of the headings below or coming up with your own ideas. Decide how you will present your information

Ideas:

- Rivers
- Mountains
- Cities
- Population
- Currency
- Language
- Weather
- Attractions etc



Country Fact Sheet



Capital City:

Population:

Terrain:

Climate:

Natural Resources:

Type of Government:

Bordering Countries:

Map:

Flag:

Holidays and Traditions:

Famous people:

Famous landmarks:

Foods:

Task 3 and 4: Daily Life in Ancient Greece

Many objects from ancient Greece have survived for thousands of years, buried under the ground. Archaeologists excavate and study these artefacts to see what they can tell us about the time period they were from.

ANCIENT GREEK POTTERY HAS BEEN THE MOST USEFUL IN REVEALING WHAT EVERYDAY LIFE WAS LIKE.

WHY DO YOU THINK THIS IS?

Think, pair, then share your ideas.



Many of the pottery pieces were decorated with scenes from everyday life. Through studying the pictures, historians can determine what life was like in ancient Greece.



WHAT CAN YOU **INFER** FROM THE SCENES ON THESE VASES?

Any artefact or document that tells us about the past is called a **source** of information.

A **primary source** is an original artefact or document from the time.

A **secondary source** is something that is created later by someone that did not experience the time or event first-hand.



IS THE POTTERY ON THE PREVIOUS PAGE A **PRIMARY** OR **SECONDARY** SOURCE?

CAN YOU THINK OF ANY OTHER **EXAMPLES** OF THESE TWO TYPES OF SOURCES?

LOOK AT THE SOURCES BELOW – WHICH DO YOU THINK ARE **PRIMARY** SOURCES, AND WHICH ARE **SECONDARY** SOURCES?

LETTERS

PAINTINGS

WEBSITES

DIARIES

POTTERY

SCULPTURES

TOOLS

PHOTOGRAPHS

MUSIC

TEXTBOOKS

DOCUMENTARIES

ARTICLES

Discuss your reasoning as a class.



BACK

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NEXT

PRIMARY SOURCES

LETTERS

SCULPTURES

DIARIES

MUSIC

TOOLS

PHOTOGRAPHS

POTTERY

PAINTINGS

SECONDARY SOURCES

WEBSITES

TEXTBOOKS

DOCUMENTARIES

ARTICLES



WHICH OF THE **PRIMARY SOURCES** LISTED HERE MIGHT WE FIND FOR ANCIENT GREECE? WHICH WILL WE NOT FIND? WHY? DISCUSS YOUR ANSWERS.

DO YOU KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT ANY OF THESE CATEGORIES?

CLOTHES



MEN AND WOMEN



LEISURE



SCHOOL



HOMES



FOOD



Task 3 and Task 4

- Thinking about the following categories: **Clothes, Men and Women, Leisure, School, Homes and Food.**
- Choose a category to do some research about it. If you have time, you can do more than one category.
- For task 3, do your research from a variety of resources which you can find on your own or there are some ideas on the Topic Plan.
- For task 4, think about how you are going to present your information. Are you going to make a booklet? A powerpoint presentation? A news report? Or any other ideas that you might have. Make sure you share your work through the class emails, it would be great to see what you have come up with.

Task 5: Athens vs Sparta

DO YOU KNOW
WHAT A CITY
STATE IS?





IN ANCIENT GREECE, THERE WASN'T ONE GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY. DIFFERENT AREAS WERE SPLIT INTO CITY STATES KNOWN AS 'POLIS'.

TWO OF THE MOST POWERFUL CITY STATES WERE

ATHENS

AND

SPARTA.

WHAT DO YOU THINK THEY HAD IN COMMON? WHAT DO YOU THINK THEIR DIFFERENCES WERE?

ATHENS

ATHENS WAS THE LARGEST CITY STATE IN ANCIENT GREECE. IT WAS ALSO THE RICHEST. IT WAS NEAR TO THE SEA AND SO WAS ABLE TO TRADE EASILY USING ITS OWN FLEET OF SHIPS.



ATHENS RELIED ON SLAVE LABOUR. SLAVES DID ALL THE MANUAL LABOUR AND HARD WORK. HOWEVER, SOME SLAVES WERE EDUCATED AND HAD JOBS LIKE TEACHERS AND NURSES.

BACK

NEXT

BECAUSE ATHENS HAD SLAVES TO DO ALL THE HARD WORK, CITIZENS (FREE MEN) HAD MORE TIME FOR OTHER THINGS. THERE WAS A BIG EMPHASIS ON READING, WRITING AND ART, AS WELL AS LEISURE PURSUITS LIKE FESTIVALS, COMPETITIONS AND PLAYS. BOYS WENT TO SCHOOL, WHILE GIRLS WERE TAUGHT AT HOME.



ATHENS WAS THE FIRST GOVERNMENT TO HAVE A DEMOCRACY. MALE CITIZENS WERE ABLE TO VOTE FOR THEIR LEADERS INSTEAD OF HAVING A KING OR TYRANT RULER. FREE MEN WERE ABLE TO GO TO THE ASSEMBLY AND HAVE THEIR SAY ON HOW THINGS SHOULD BE RUN.

SPARTA

SPARTA WAS A VERY DIFFERENT CITY STATE TO ATHENS. SPARTA WAS SITUATED INLAND AND DIDN'T HAVE A COAST. IT WAS RULED BY TWO KINGS. EARLY IN THE 6TH CENTURY SPARTA HAD BEEN ATTACKED BY OTHER CITIES. THE SPARTANS DECIDED THEY DIDN'T WANT TO BE VULNERABLE ANY MORE SO THEY BEGAN TO FOCUS ON BUILDING A STRONG ARMY.



EVERYONE IN SPARTA WAS TRAINED TO BE FIT AND OBEDIENT. IF YOUNG CHILDREN AND BABIES WERE THOUGHT TO BE WEAK OR SICK THEY WERE DROPPED OFF A CLIFF. SPARTA DID NOT TRADE. THEY TOOK WHAT THEY NEEDED FROM THEIR NEIGHBOURS AND FORCED THEM TO BE SLAVES.

BACK

NEXT



SPARTA WAS DIFFERENT FROM OTHER ANCIENT GREEK POLIS BECAUSE WOMEN WERE INCLUDED IN THE TRAINING AND WERE ALLOWED TO TAKE PART JUST LIKE THE MEN. WOMEN WERE GIVEN MUCH MORE FREEDOM IN SPARTA THAN IN ANY OTHER CITY STATE.

BECAUSE SO MUCH OF THEIR TIME WAS SPENT ON TRAINING TO BECOME SOLDIERS, LITTLE VALUE WAS PLACED ON EDUCATION. THE SPARTANS LEFT US NO WRITTEN RECORDS OF THEMSELVES. ART AND MUSIC WERE OUT OF PLACE IN SPARTA WHERE THE STRICT LIFESTYLE CAUSED FEAR AMONGST MANY OF ITS NEIGHBOURS.



BACK

NEXT

Athens

Vs

Sparta

Athens' Government ruled as a democracy. They were first ever to rule in this way.

The city was built below the acropolis which stood on a high hill above Athens.

Sparta was a city strictly ruled by the king. He made all the decisions in Sparta.

Sparta is surrounded by mountains which made it very difficult for it to be invaded.

Boys in Athens

Athens was a creative state.

They believed in good education for boys.

Boys could join the army or navy if they wanted to.

Vs

Boys in Sparta

Sparta was a city focused on obedience and war. The people did not have any luxuries.

Boys did not have to work or be educated as they trained to be warriors from an early age.

Boys had to join the Spartan army.

Girls in Athens

Vs

Girls in Sparta

Girls were not seen as important in Athens.

Girls could be taught at home only if they had rich parents.

Girls were not allowed to take part in war, business or education.

Girls grew up to be mothers of warriors.

Although they were not allowed to fight, girls took part in training because fit women produced fit babies.

Education in Athens

Boys were in education
from 6-20 years.

Books were very
expensive so boys had to
memorise everything.

They learnt how to play
the lyre and about the
poet Homer.

Vs

Education in Sparta

Boys and girls went to
school at 6 years.

The boys were trained
to be warriors with
brutal training and
harsh conditions.

Girls were taught
wrestling, gymnastics
and combat skills.

Watch this
video...

- <http://www.schooltube.com/video/f8836a3434a31a97579b/HORRIBLE-HISTORIES-Wife-Swap-Spartans-and-Athenians>



Task 5: Diary Entry

Imagine that you are someone from Athens or Sparta. You could be a man, woman, boy or girl.

You now need to write a diary entry imagining what your day was like. Use the powerpoint and video to help you add ideas to your writing.

Remember, a diary entry is written in the past tense and first person.

Try to be as creative as you can.

