Ancient Greece

Timeline

800 BC	750 – 780 BC	508 BC	338 BC	336 BC	146 BC	800 BC
Ancient Greek written history begins.	The first Olympic Games was held in honour of Zeus.	Athens introduces the system of voting we call democracy.	King Philip II takes control of Greece.	Alexander the Great takes control of Greece.	Greece becomes part of the Roman empire.	Ancient Greek written history begins.

Key Vocabulary

Legacy	Something that is handed down from one period of time to another.
Empire	Empires are formed when a country takes over and rules other countries.
BC AD	Before Christ. Anno Domini
Enslavement	The action of making someone a slave.
Chronology	The order in which things happened.
Primary source	First-hand account. Direct evidence of a time.
Secondary source	Documents, texts, images etc from someone's interpretations.
Ancient	Belonging to the very distant past that is no longer in existence.
Democracy	A political system in which the people on issues affecting the country.
Civilisation	A group of people with their own languages and way of life.

Sticky Knowledge

Where in the world is Greece?

-Who were the Ancient Greeks?

Chronology – timeline. Ancient Greece in relation to previous topics studied.
Greek life and achievements
Key events in Ancient Greek history; first Olympics, Homer, Parthenon, Greece falls under Roman Empire.
- What was Daily life like for the Ancient Greeks?
Explore how enslavement was central to Ancient Greek life.
Food, homes, clothes, children.
Ancient Greek life and its influence on the Western world.
Share research findings and pose historical questions.
-What is democracy?
Explore differences between life in ancient Athens and Sparta.
Early democracy in Athens.
Take part in a debate.
-What are the similarities and differences between the Ancient Greek Olympics and modern day Olympics?
What I know about modern day Olympics.
Look at secondary sources of evidence (pots, artwork).
Make comparisons between modern day and Ancient Greek Olympics.
-How did Alexander the Great grow his empire?
Understand the terms 'empire', 'culture' and 'legacy'.
Who benefitted and who suffered due to the growth of A.G's empire.
-What was Greek culture like?
Theatre, architecture, pottery, festivals.

Ancient Greek life

Greek people and their daily life.

Greek food.

Greek homes.

Europe - Italy

Interesting Facts

There are 7 continents in the world.	Europe is the second smallest continent.	In 79AD Mount Vesuvius erupted and destroyed the city of Pompeii.	The Vatican city (in Italy) is the smallest country in the world.	The north of Italy is richer than the south.	Mount Vesuvius is a stratovolcano.	Mount Vesuvius is an active volcano.

Key Vocabulary

Peninsula	Land surrounded by mainly water
border	A real or artificial line that divides counties or land.
Physical feature	Natural features such as seas, rivers, mountains.
Human feature	Man made features such as houses, roads, bridges.
Central uplands	Lower altitude, heavily wooded area of land.
Alpine mountains	An area of land containing mountains.
Western uplands	Marsh land, lakes and fjords.
Northern European plain	Land with low elevation and many rivers.

Sticky Knowledge

Where is Europe in the world?

Countries within Europe.

European land, peninsulas, islands and boarders.

What are the physical features of Europe?

Four main landforms; Western uplands, Northern European plain, Central uplands and Alpine mountains.

Population density in Europe.

Human geography of Europe.

European capital cities.

What is Italy famous for?

Locate Italy on a map.

Bordering countries.

Landmarks.

Capital city, language, famous people, food.

Map skills – direction and location.

Use 4 and 8 point compass points to locate places.

Use number co-ordinates to locate features on a map.

Where is Mount Vesuvius and what is it famous for?

What is an active volcano?

What happens when a volcano erupts?

Why do some people want to live near a volcano?

Maps

Countries in Europe.

Italy, the divide between the north and the south.

Four- - figure grid reference maps.

Yorkshire Invaders

Timeline

793 AD	866 AD	871 AD	900 AD	954 AD	1042 AD	1066 AD
Norwegian Vikings begin to raid the coasts of the British Isles. First Viking raid in England on Lindisfarne	The Vikings capture the city of York.	Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex.	The Vikings rule over Scotland	The last Viking King of York, Eric Bloodaxe, is forced out.	Viking reign in England ends. King Edward the Confessor became king.	William of Normandy (who is also descended from the Danish Vikings) invades England and becomes William the Conqueror.

Key Vocabulary

Warriors	A brave or experienced soldier or fighter.
Traders	A person who buys or sells goods in exchange for currency.
Raiders	Someone who attacks an enemy in their territory.
Invade	To entre a place in large numbers and intrude.
Conquer	To take control of a place or people.
Slave	A person who is forced to work for and obey others.
Monks	A member of a religious community, typically living under vows of poverty.

Sticky Knowledge

Where did the Vikings come from?
Scandinavia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark. When did they first raid England

Who were the Vikings?
warriors, raiders, trader, farmers, skilled crafts people.

When did the Vikings come to Britain?
Viking raid on Lindisfarne.
Evidence of the raid.
What Lindisfarne looked like then and now.
Views of the monks about the raid.
Views of the Vikings about the raid.

Who is Edward the Confessor?
Biography about the King.
How he became king and what happened after his death.

Where is Yorkshire?
Look at the regions and counties within England.
Physical and human features Yorkshire.
The use of land in Yorkshire and how it has changed over time.

Viking life

Lindisfarne monastery.

Edward the Confessor, king

Of England 1042AD - 1066 AD

Yorkshire counties.