



Year 3
Ancient Greece



Vocabulary you will use:

Word	Definition
Acropolis	A fortified part of an ancient Greek city, typically built on a hill.
Agora	A public open space used for assemblies and markets.
Democracy	A system of government where citizens exercise power by voting.
Mythology	Member of the lowest order of the British nobility (Lord).
Philosopher	A person engaged or learned in philosophy, especially as an academic discipline.

Overview

Ancient Greece was made up of city-states, each with its own government and way of life. Athens was known for its democracy, while Sparta was famous for its military strength. The Greeks believed in many gods and goddesses who lived on Mount Olympus. They made significant contributions to art, philosophy, science, and politics that still influence us today. Ancient Greece was a civilization known for its advancements in art, philosophy, and democracy. The city of Athens was particularly famous for its contributions to these fields. The Greeks believed in many gods and goddesses who lived on Mount Olympus. They made significant contributions that still influence us today.

National Curriculum: Ancient Greece: Learning about Greek civilization, including democracy, mythology, and significant historical figures. Understand historical concepts: Such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference, and significance. historical trends.

Artefacts

Artefact 1 – Clay Plate

Found in an Athenian tomb, this plate depicts scenes from daily life. It shows people participating in various activities such as farming, trading, and religious ceremonies. This artifact helps us understand what life was like for ordinary Athenians.



Artefact 2 – Amphora

Amphoras were used for storing oil or wine. This particular amphora is decorated with scenes from Greek mythology. It shows Hercules fighting the Nemean lion as one of his twelve labours. Such artifacts give us insight into Greek myths and their importance to ancient Greek culture.



Key Dates:

776 BC: First Olympic Games

750 BC: Homer writes *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*

508 BC: Democracy begins in Athens

490 BC: Battle of Marathon

480 BC: Battle of Thermopylae

432 BC: Parthenon completed



Article 1: Learning About Pottery

The ancient Greeks were renowned for their beautiful pottery, which was used for storing food and water. These pots were often decorated with scenes from mythology or everyday life, providing insight into Greek culture and daily activities.

Article 2: Taking Part in the Olympics

The first Olympic Games were held in Olympia to honor Zeus. Only men could compete in events such as running, wrestling, and chariot racing. Winners received olive wreaths as prizes, symbolizing their victory and honor.