What we already know:	Year 4 History: Ancient Greece	What's next?
The Celtic Tribes in Britain were trading with Romans. The Celts were known as masters in Bronze and Iron. Britain was known as a wealthy land. The Ancient Egyptians were excellent traders and built stone pyramids.		The Roman invasion in Britain. Roman rule in Britain and the Roman Empire. Conflict between Celts and Romans – Boudica's rebellion

Eras

Timeline

Prehistoric	Pre-History BCE/BC			1 CE/AD	Modern History			Present
Dinosaurs Extinct	Stone Age 100,000 – 4,000 BC	Bronze Age 2,500 – 650 BC	Iron Age 650 BC – 43 AD	Roman Britain 43AD – 410AD		Stuarts Era Restoration	Victorian Era	2023
	Ancient Egyptians 3000 BCE – 50 BCE							
		Ancient Greece 1200 BCE – 146 BCE						

Key Events

65,000,000 BCE No humans on Earth	800,000 BCE Used stones tools, Nomadic	2,100 BCE Metal was used for the first time	750 BCE – 43 CE Large, organised tribes Used Iron for tools			1666 Great Fire of London	1799 Mary Anning 1820 Florence Nightingale	Year 4	
Early settlers in southern Europe	500 BCE Start of the Roman Civilisation	55 54 BCE Caesar failed to invade UK	43 CE Claudius Invaded Britain	60 CE Boudica's husband died	117 CE Hadrian became Emperor	410 CE Roman's leave Britain	Roman Empire collapses		
	3500 BCE Early settlers settle in the Nile area.	c3100 The first recorded use of hieroglyphics.	C2700 BCE Building the first stone pyramids	C2600 BCE The Great Pyramid of Giza built		300 AD Last use of hieroglyphic writing.		1922CE Howard Cater discovers the tomb of Tutankhamun	
	776 BC The first Olympic games	700 BC Homer writes The Odyssey and The Iliad.	508 BC Male Athenians given the right to vote. "Democracy"	500 BC The Classic period begins	432 BC Parthenon finished	336 BC Alexander the Great rules	146 BC Rome conquers at the Battle of Corinth		

Story of Ancient Greece	Society and Government	Economy and Trade	Beliefs
• People had been living in Greece for many thousands of years (in a similar way to the Stone Age in Britain) before Greek society developed. • The 'Ancient Greeks' that we study lived from 800BCE to 146BCE. • The Ancient Greeks preceded the Romans – many aspects of Roman culture were shaped by the Ancient Greeks. • The myths associated with the Ancient Greek gods are still well known and the names of the gods are often used by modern companies to market themselves – Hermes Parcel Delivery; Nike; Amazon. • The modern Olympic Games were inspired by the original Olympics of the Ancient Greeks. • The UK is democratic, as are most countries in Europe and America. • Greeks valued education and learning and many of the things that they discovered or invented are still important today: Aristotle – Science; Hippocrates – Medicine; Herodotus – History; Pythagoras – Maths; Astronomy.	• Ancient Greece was a series of city states each with its own king, cultures and way of life. • They would often fight each other but would unite when threatened by another nation. • The two city states we know most about are Athens and Sparta. Life in the two city-states was very different. • The Greeks invented democracy which was very different from the way monarchies ruled in most countries. • Laws began to get set by a council of educated men who voted. 	• Like Scandinavia (but for different reasons) Greece was a difficult land to grow crops on so the Greeks formed colonies around the Mediterranean to grow food. • Greeks traded all over Africa, Europe and Asia – they were famous for their grapes, wine, pottery and olives. • Today tourism is a major part of the Greek economy – the ancient monuments are one of the key attractions. 	• Belief in the gods was one of the things that united the Ancient Greeks. • The Greek gods and the Roman gods are very similar – an example of how the Greeks influenced the Romans. • Greeks believed that the gods controlled all aspects of life and they worked hard to please them. Many of the Greek's most impressive buildings were temples to the gods – some have survived to this day and can be visited in cities like Athens. • The Olympic Games were very important to all Greeks and were first held to honour the gods who were believed to live at Mount Olympus.  **Zeus**  

Vocabulary – Ancient Greeks

Tier One

Education Laws God Goddess Guilty War King Tourism

Tier Two

Ancient	Belonging to the distant past that is no longer in existence.
Myth	A traditional story, about people or events in early history – often based on truth but may include made up or supernatural beings or events.
United	Working together
City State	An independent city which shas control over the political, economic, and cultural life in its territory (the land that belongs to it)
Vote	To show your own opinion on something happening.
Philosophy	The study of knowledge, what is real and how things exist.
Astronomy	The study of everything in the universe that's beyond Earth's atmosphere, including the Sun, Moon, planets, stars, galaxies, comets, and black holes.
Polytheist	Believing in and worshipping more than one God.
Democracy	A system of Government, where all people can vote and be elected to make decisions on events and laws.
Philosopher	Someone who studies Philosophy
Olympics	A series of athletic events that originated during the Ancient Greece era.

Tier Three

Archons	Hippocrates	Descendants
Aristotle	Herodotus	Democratic
Alexandria	Pythagoras	