


<p><u>Year 3 Knowledge Mat</u></p> <p>What can historians learn from the sources from Ancient Greece?</p> <p>Evidential thinking</p> <p>Substantive concepts</p> <p>Democracy, law, citizens, assembly, war, power, empire, ruler, allies, slavery, monuments, temple, architecture, sculptures, literature, philosophy, gods, goddess,</p>	<div><div><h3>Ancient Greece</h3><h4>Core vocabulary</h4><div><div><h4>Chapter 1</h4><p>democracy</p><p>citizens</p><p>voted</p><p>assembly</p><p>Pericles</p></div><div><p>surrendered</p><p>enslaved</p></div></div><div><div><h4>Chapter 2</h4><p>Golden Age</p><p>declared war</p><p>Peloponnesian War</p><p>starve</p><p>plague</p><p>allies</p></div><div><h4>Chapter 3</h4><p>Parthenon</p><p>architecture</p><p>architects</p><p>inspired</p><p>columns</p><p>scrolls</p><p>frieze</p><p>sculptures</p><p>pediment</p></div></div><div><div><h4>Chapter 4</h4><p>spectators</p><p>chorus</p><p>masks</p><p>playwrights</p><p>Sophocles</p><p>tragedy</p><p>comedy</p><p>satire</p><p>gestures</p><p>literature</p><p>Homer</p></div><div><p>sailors</p><p>mast</p><p>nymph</p><p>disguised</p><p>revealed</p></div><div><h4>Chapter 6</h4><p>philosophy</p><p>wisdom</p><p>philosophers</p><p>Socrates</p><p>Plato</p><p>Academy</p></div></div><div></div></div></div>									
<p><u>Medium term plan</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Athens tries something different.</li><li>The Peloponnesian War.</li><li>The Parthenon.</li><li>Greek literature.</li><li>The Odyssey.</li><li>The Greeks loved philosophy.</li></ol>	<div><p>What I should already know...</p><p>Evidential thinking - How do we know about the Indus Valley civilisation?</p><table><tr><th colspan="3">Sticky knowledge</th></tr><tr><td>What does <b>democracy</b> mean? The people have the power. The power to make laws.</td><td>Sparta <b>declared war</b> on Athens! We call this the <b>Peloponnesian War</b>.</td><td>When a building is being planned, this is called <b>architecture</b>.</td></tr><tr><td>The <b>Golden Age</b> of Athens lasted for 50 years.  The epic of Odysseus is called the <b>Odyssey</b>.  Philosophers loved <b>wisdom</b>. Philosophers loved asking questions.</td><td>The temple in Athens on top of the acropolis was called the <b>Parthenon</b>. The Persians destroyed the first <b>Parthenon</b>. The <b>Parthenon</b> was dedicated to the goddess Athena.</td><td>The ancient Greeks loved to hear stories. We call stories <b>literature</b>. The ancient Greeks loved reading <b>literature</b>. The ancient Greeks loved writing <b>literature</b>. But even more, the ancient Greeks loved to <u>watch</u> <b>literature</b>!</td></tr></table></div>	Sticky knowledge			What does <b>democracy</b> mean? The people have the power. The power to make laws.	Sparta <b>declared war</b> on Athens! We call this the <b>Peloponnesian War</b> .	When a building is being planned, this is called <b>architecture</b> .	The <b>Golden Age</b> of Athens lasted for 50 years.  The epic of Odysseus is called the <b>Odyssey</b> .  Philosophers loved <b>wisdom</b> . Philosophers loved asking questions.	The temple in Athens on top of the acropolis was called the <b>Parthenon</b> . The Persians destroyed the first <b>Parthenon</b> . The <b>Parthenon</b> was dedicated to the goddess Athena.	The ancient Greeks loved to hear stories. We call stories <b>literature</b> . The ancient Greeks loved reading <b>literature</b> . The ancient Greeks loved writing <b>literature</b> . But even more, the ancient Greeks loved to <u>watch</u> <b>literature</b> !
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<p><u>Synoptic task</u></p> <p>How can historians learn about the ancient Greeks’ love of stories?</p> <p><u>National curriculum link</u></p> <p>Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world.</p>										