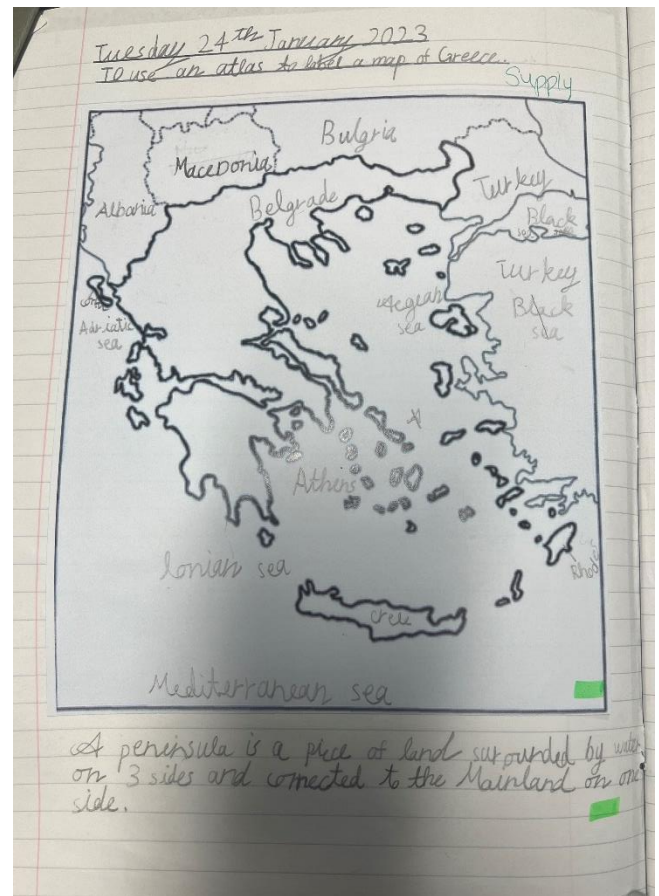
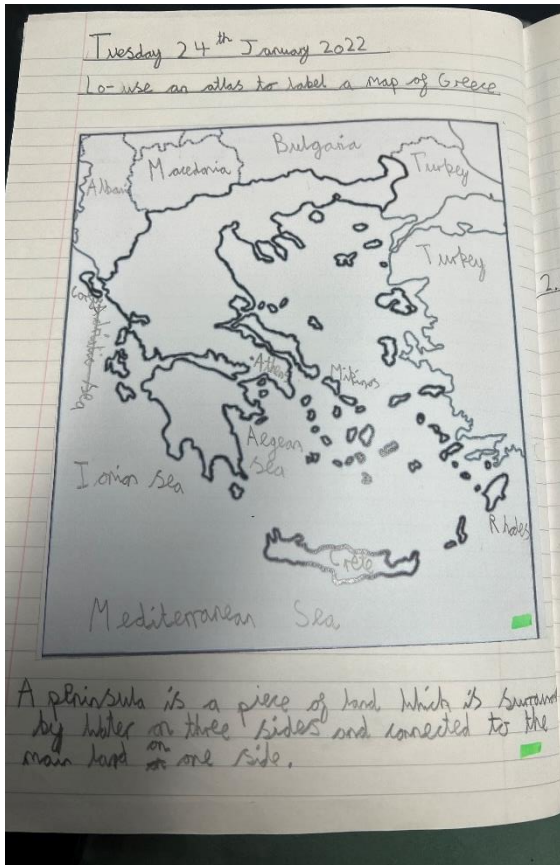
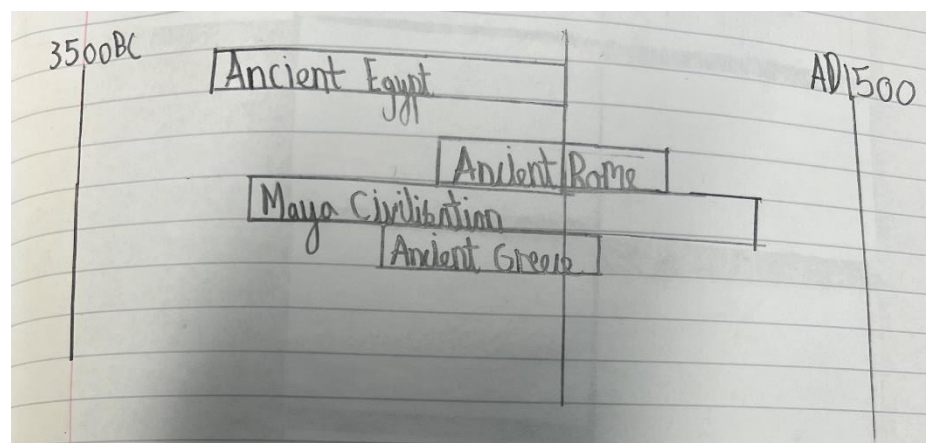


How did the Ancient Greeks impact today's modern world?

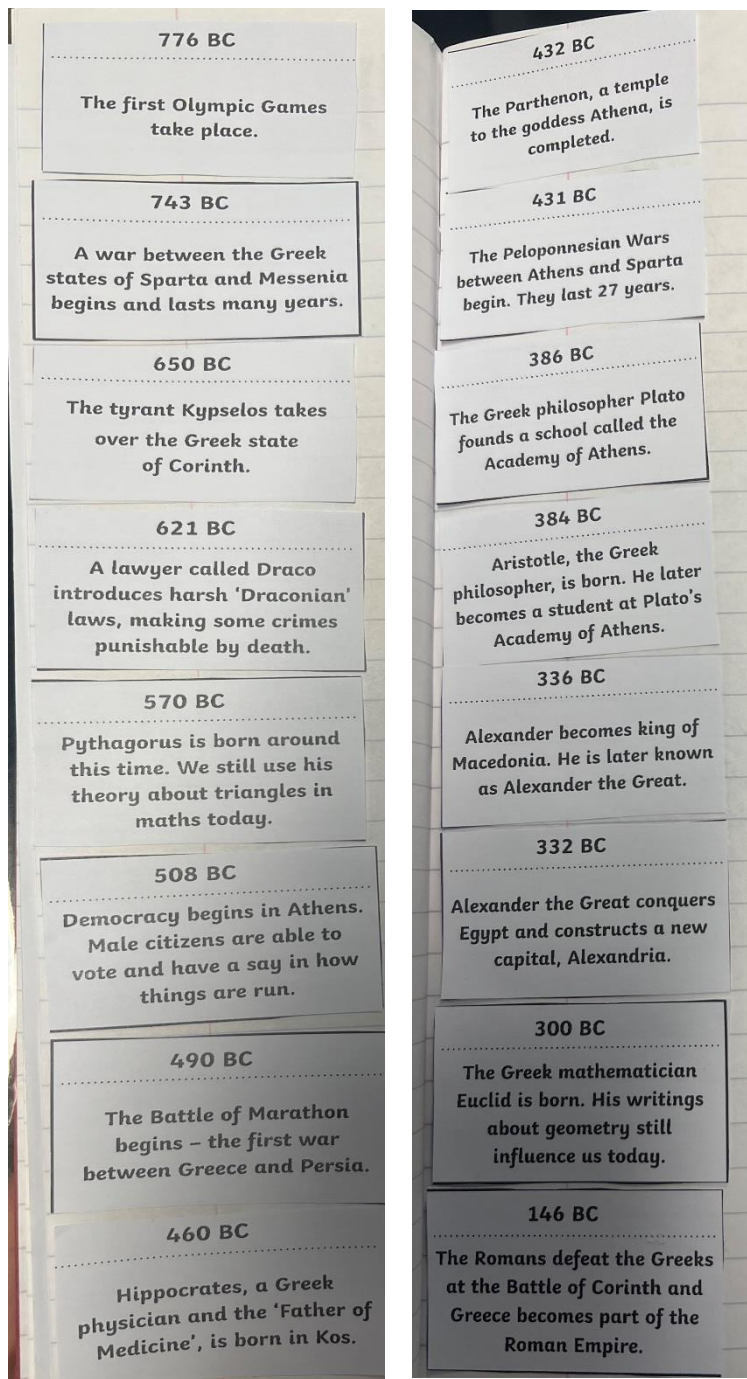
Last half term, in Geography we found out all about where Greece is on an atlas and were able to see the surrounding countries. We also looked at some of the Greek islands.



After the holidays, we moved onto making a timeline. We began by looking at what periods of time overlap with Ancient Greeks. We found out that the Mayan, Egyptian and Roman periods occurred at the same time as the



Ancient Greeks. Then we made a timeline of some of Greece's key events.



Then, we looked at Greek daily life. We found that men were very powerful and were often farmers or soldiers. However, women weren't allowed to leave the house without the husband's permission. We researched more into the role of women and slaves by listening to audio clips and watching videos.



In Ancient Greece, men had to go out to work. They could go out and fight as soldiers, however mostly farmers. Men were in charge of the family and the home and they had a lot of power in Greece. Men and women were separated.



In Ancient Greece, women had to stay in the house doing chores they had to ask to their husbands for permission. But women weren't allowed to eat on the same table as everyone else. But they were allowed to eat together on a special occasion.



Young boys enjoyed playing a game called knucklebones. They were expected to become soldiers but worked as sailors, farmers, fishermen, or craftsmen. Boys went to school at the age of 7, but only if they were rich as school costs a lot of money. Usually, young girls would get married between 13 and 16. Their husbands would be chosen by their father and would sometimes be in their 30s. Girls were not allowed to go to school and instead they learned how to do housework, cooking, cleaning or weaving by their mother.

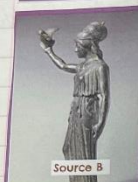


Slaves had to take care of the children and take them to school or the gymnasium. They were allowed to leave the house to go run errands and go shopping. Slaves do not see their families they would tidy the house, cook and look after children.

We looked at pottery and how often the Greeks depicted their beliefs as part of the designs. For example, a lot of Greek gods and goddesses were found on pottery. We analysed different sources to identify the Greek gods and goddesses, before looking at the 12 Olympian Gods.



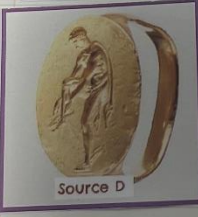
Apollo I think that this is Apollo because it looks like he is carrying an instrument and he is the god of music.



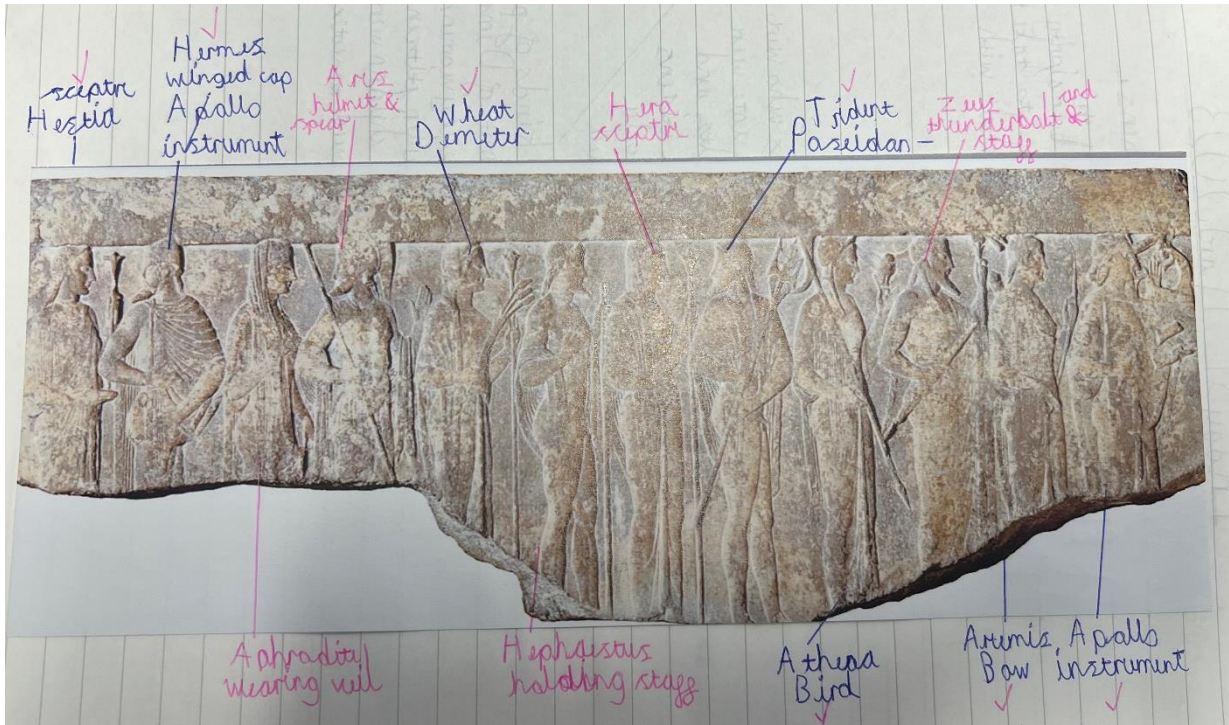
Athena I think that Source B is Athena because she is the only woman from the sources. It looks like she is holding an owl in her hand, and owls are known for being wise.



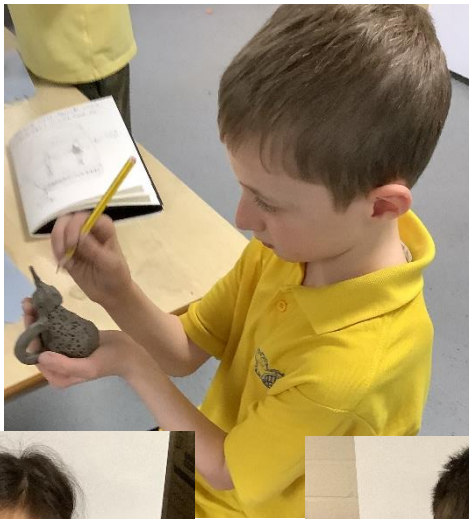
Dionysus I believe that Source C is Dionysus because he is the God of wine and it looks like he is holding a goblet of wine and a vine of grapes.



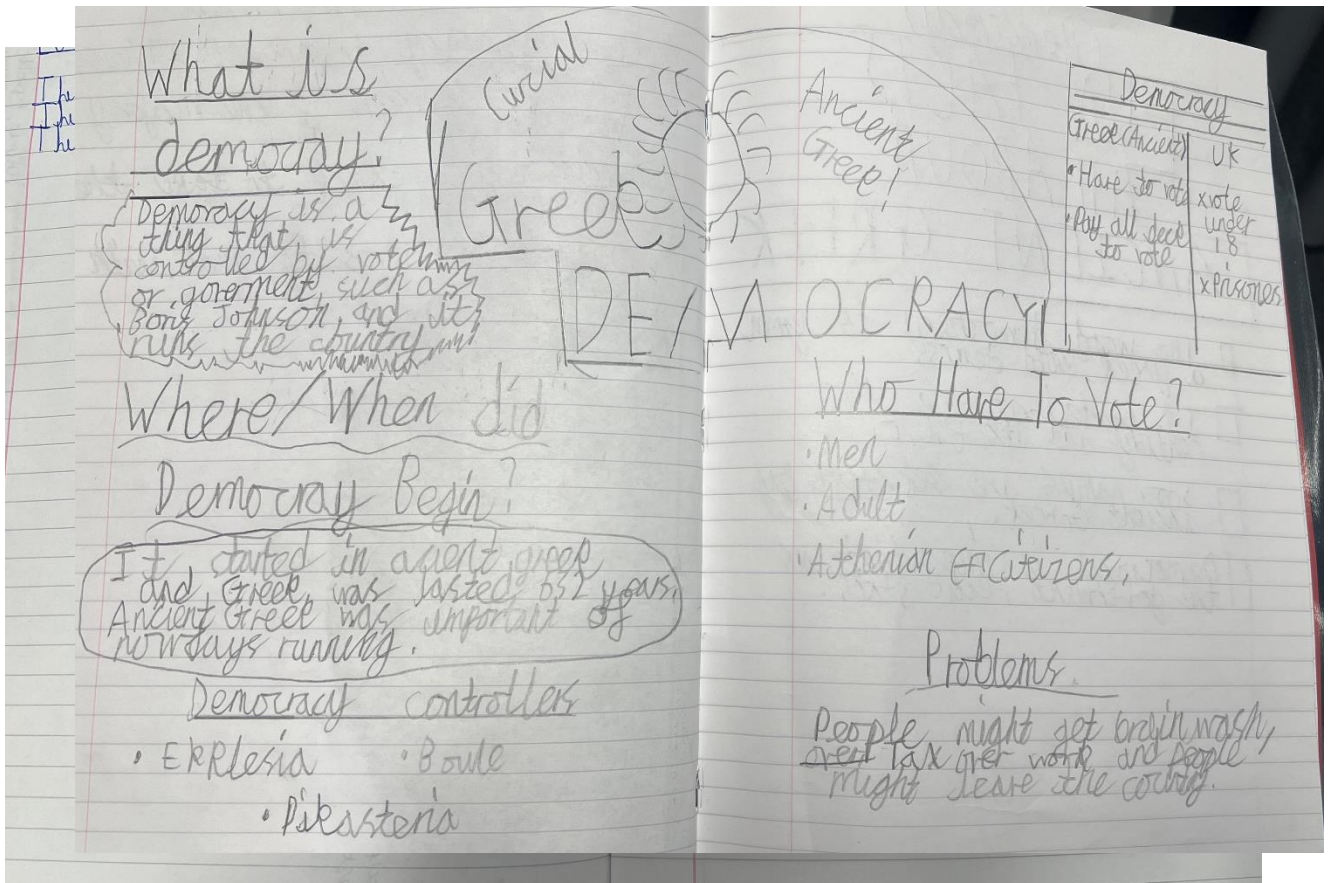
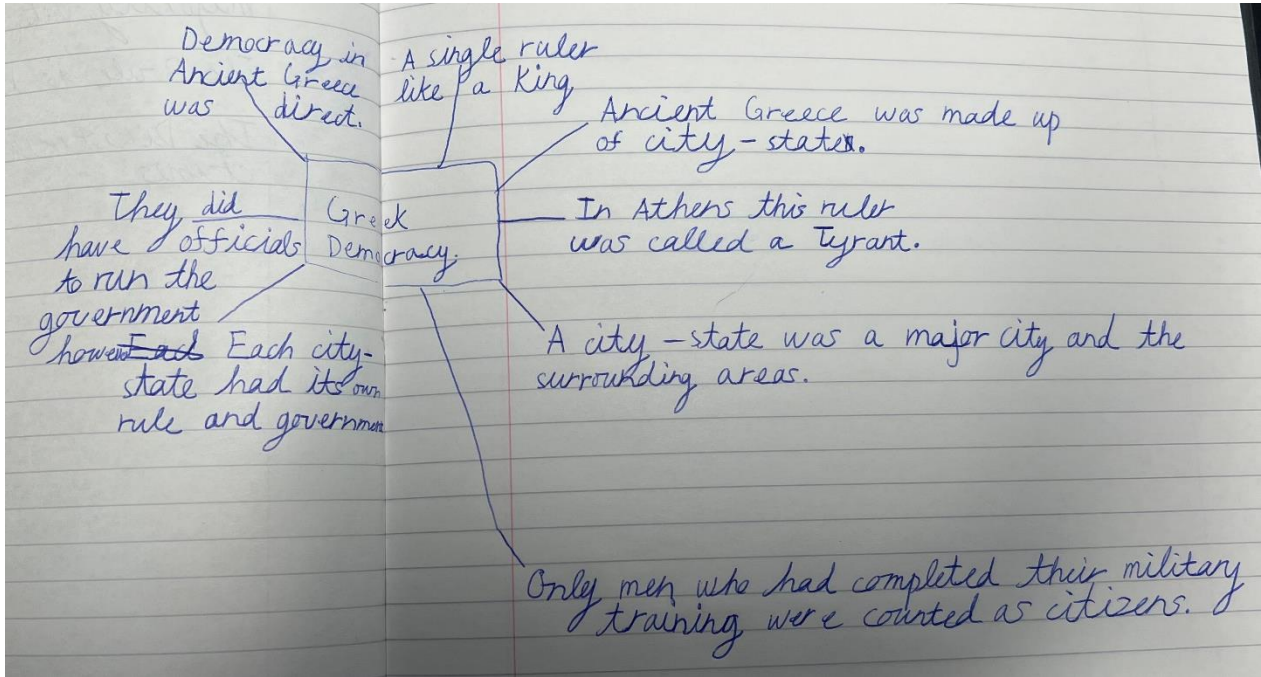
Hermes I think Source D is Hermes because he has his feet have wings.



We even had a go at designing and sculpting our own pottery based off of the examples we had found...



Next, we performed our own research into democracy, which was introduced in Greece. We found out about what democracy is, the roles different people had during this, and that our country is a democracy. We created a mind-map with all of the information we found out.



We then planned for a debate of Athens vs Sparta...

Monday 17th April 2023

10-Debating

Athens

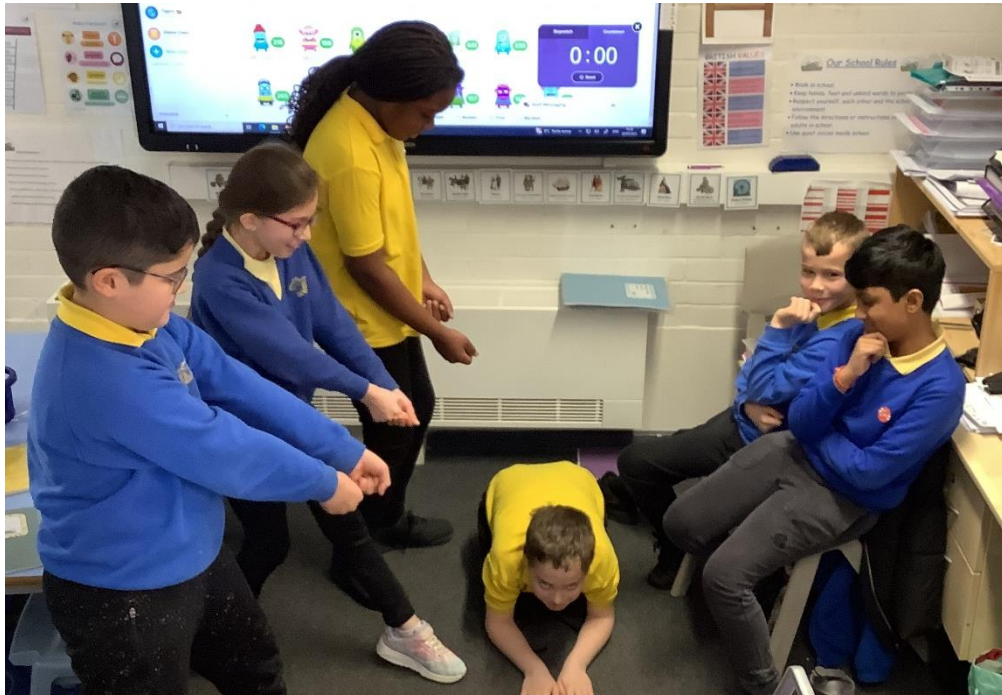
Pros:

- They learned to read and write
- There was democracy - fair voting
- Athens had fair trading
- Slaves performed manual jobs like building.
- Rich from successful trading.
- Reading and writing is important.

Cons:

- Girls were told who to marry by their fathers.
- They weren't allowed to go to school.
- Men had to eat separately to others
- Rich men got to eat meat and good houses but the poor people didn't.
- Boys could go to school but girls had to stay home and feed the goats.
- Married women weren't allowed to leave the house without permission.
- If you did you would die.
- Slaves were allowed to leave their houses without permission.

We also read the Greek myth of the 'Trojan Horse'. We created freeze frames of the main points of the story.



We then wrote a newspaper report about the events of the story...

Tuesday 28th March 2023
 O - To write a newspaper article.
 The Greek Times 700BC
 Written by Riley Macomas

THE DEVESTATION OF TROY!

Last night, Troy was left in devastation after ten years of war. Troy is no more, by the Greek army all because a wooden horse fooled the Trojans.

The Trojan war began when Helen was kidnapped by Paris, the prince of Troy and Helen was married to King Menelaus but she was lured in a tamer by Paris.

The 'Trojan Horse' was an idea by the Greek general Odysseus. I guess his plan to make the wooden horse so they could get

inside the city of Troy. He put the horse in the belly of the horse is hollow so Odysseus put the strongest men in the stomach then they advised their army to pretend that they retreated.

Then the horse had been found by Trojans which they thought it was a gift for their victory so they pulled the horse inside Troy although some people were suspicious.

Later, they had a party around the horse. Helen reported saying I remember that night as happy they were dancing.

They sang and drank and they were happy for this to end. When they all went to bed the Greeks climbed out of the horse then the great battle began then the Greeks burnt the entire city down leaving Troy devastated. After that happened the Greeks sailed home with Helen.

After then the Greeks were sailing back home they were having a party for their victory then King Menelaus was hearing it was Odysseus' idea so he said if for his hard work he is getting promoted to a higher rank. King Menelaus and Helen got remarried and everyone was safe.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT'S EMPIRE

Alexander the Great:

The empire had a positive impact on him because more power carry out his father's dreams.

People of Thebes:

The empire had a negative impact on the people of Thebes because they were killed or enslaved.

People of Egypt:

Although they were conquered, they preferred being ruled by Alexander's Empire than by the Persian Empire.

People of Persepolis:

It was bad because they stole the treasures and set the city on fire.

We think that Alexander the Great's empire was a good thing because he has lots of other countries power.

It was effective because he achieved his father's dream.



Then we read lots about Alexander the Great and how he conquered many countries and they became part of his empire. We considered whether his empire was effective and who benefitted from it.

Finally, we researched about the Olympic Games! We found that it began 2700 years ago in Ancient Greece and it still happens nowadays every four years.

Thursday 20th April 2023

LO - The Olympics

The first Olympic game was held in the summer of 776 BC at the city state Olympia. Olympia was a site in the southern part of Greece, it was a place where people went to worship their Gods. The Olympics was created in honour of of ancient Greece's most famous God, Zeus, he was the King of the gods.

The main event at the Olympics wasn't a sporting event, but instead it had to do with sacrificing. On the third day of the Olympics 100 oxen was sacrificed and burnt on the altar of Zeus. The altar was made from the leftover ash that was sacrificed oxen. One of the other Olympic games they played included throwing a steel/metal disc, it was a bit like a frisbee but it was really heavy. To throw it you need to spin around and yank it really hard.

Only men, unmarried women and young boys could join the Olympic games. If you were caught sneaking you would get thrown over a mountain.

Here is our final product of everything we learned about Ancient Greece and the impact that it had on today's modern world.



HOW DID THE ANCIENT GREEKS Impact The Modern World?

Sparta
Did you know the colour red represent Sparta

Olympics

The olympics began 2700 years ago and was originally part of a religious festival to honour the Greek god Zeus (the king of all gods) it is the biggest sporting event in the ancient calendar. winners would receive a wreath of leaves and a hero's welcome home. We still have the olympic games nowadays, now winners get a bronze silver or gold medal

Democracy
In Greece (Ancient)

Did you know Athens, which was a state in ancient Greece was the first state that has it but, there's a big problem, only men can vote.

Daily life
The Greeks pretty much invented modern mathematics, sculpture, philosophy, science and even medicine



ATHENS

Location of Greece (Ancient)

Ancient Greece was located at Europe and owned loads of land. Ancient Greece was lasted 900 years and did you know that they developed their system and invented the number 0.

Alexander the Great

Alexander the great was came on his dad's empire and did really well and made the best empire of history. (one of)

The cross represents the christian religion. the nine blue and white horizontal stripes of the flag stand for the nine syllables of the greek motto ελευθερία ή θάνατος