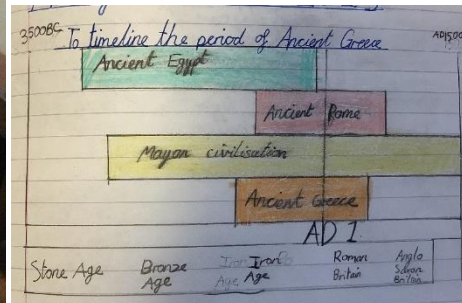


How did the ancient Greeks impact the modern world?

Chronology

We looked at where on a timeline Ancient Greece belonged and discussed where in relation to other civilisations around the world. The Giraffes ordered main events from the ancient Greek time period, creating timelines of their own. We also worked in groups during our visit to the Great North museum to timeline artefacts within their display showing different Greek events.



Daily Life

The children researched what life was like for different people within Greek society and through discussion, we compared what life was like for children living within Greek society and their experience of childhood today within the UK.

Greek Religion

Giraffes learnt about Greek religion, looking at the different gods and goddesses that the Greeks believed ruled different aspects of their life. They believed that the gods would punish or reward them for actions within their daily life. We looked at the source below and using the attributes of different god identified which god or goddess is being depicted.



Greek Pottery

Within art Giraffes have designed and made their own clay Greek pots which they then painted and added their designs using pen to show an aspect of Greek life. We looked at various sources to make inferences about Greek society at that time.




Alexander the Great

We learned about Alexander the Great and how he came to power within ancient Greece; and how his rule had a significant impact on today's modern world for many countries, which he invaded and created as part of his empire.

Athens vs Sparta

We researched and compared two main city states Athens and Sparta looking at what life was like for different people within society at the time.

To compare the city-states of Athens and Sparta



	Athens	Sparta
Location	It was at the bottom of a hill. It was near the sea-coast.	It was an inland city and it was protected by mountains.
Government	They had democracy but women, slaves without almost to vote.	There was two kings one to rule the city one to lead the army. They were a dictatorship.
Purpose of school	Boys went to school from the age of 6-20. Girls stayed at home and learned to knit after a household.	Boys and girls were almost to go to school. The school was like a training ground.
Life for boys	They were educated and valued.	Strength, fitness, etc.
Life for girls	They were learned to knit. Not as important. Married at young age (13) and chose who they married.	Girls were taught combat skills and gymnastics.
Buildings/ other features	They had temples of worship. Parthenon. They had statues of gods (Athens).	Reading and writing was not valued. Most people lived in farming houses.

To write a balanced discussion using comparing and contrasting conjunctions.

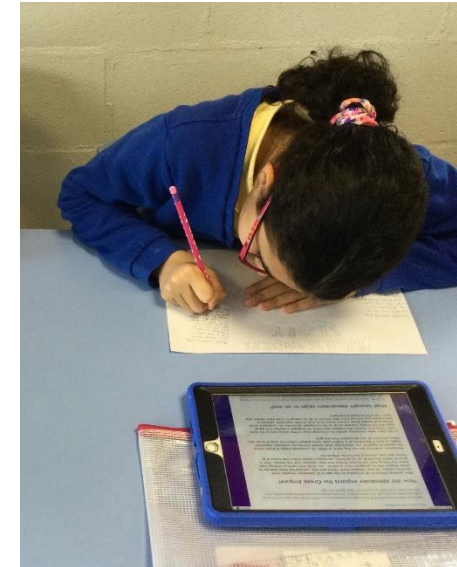
Athens vs Sparta which is the better state to live in?

Introductory paragraph

Two most known states were Athens and Sparta they would work with each other in some occasions like if an intruder came into the country or an enemy. Due to little arguments they would try to take over each others land, women had freedom and men went into army in Sparta. However women in Athens were not seen important instead they were seen as housewives, men from age 20 would go to school and learn how to read and write.

Athens







In Athens boys would only go to school in order for a girl to go to school they would have to be extremely wealthy. The men often travel on ships while the women stay at home and learn how to cook or clean. Many people worshipped gods and goddesses, as a result 90% of Athens worshipped in temples of bodies. Slaves would be treated really nicely and get get nice food.



Visit to the Great North Museum: Hancock

Giraffes visited the Great North Museum to explore their Ancient Greek exhibit. We spent time viewing ancient Greek artefacts including pottery, coins and jewellery. The children also look part in artefact finding facts, creating timelines, putting pottery back to pieces, and writing their own myths. They also got the opportunity to explore some of the other displays within the museum thinking about where they would fit within chronology.



 218bc Hannibal crosses the Alps	 220bc Great Wall of China is built	 226bc Colossus of Rhodes is destroyed by an earthquake	 323bc Death of King Alexander	 447bc Parthenon is built	 479bc Death of Confucius
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Greek Myth

We read the Greek myth of 'The Trojan Horse' and discussed how historically accurate this maybe. We used this myth to write our own newspaper report on the event.

THE TIMES TROJAN TIMES END!!!

Friday 25th March 1184BC

Reported by Lilly
Pinuszezwska

Yesterday, a decade of fighting has ended. The Greeks defeated the Trojans and took back their Queen, Helen, and the city of Troy is now left in despair.

The Trojan War suddenly started after Paris, the Prince of Troy, kidnapped King Melanus's precious wife (Queen Helen) stealthy. That really angered King Melanus, so he sent the whole Greek army to get her back. His armies sailed the seas across to Troy to save her

from the Prince of Troy (Paris) as the Greeks spent a decade to get through the walls of Troy.

The Greek army general (Odysseus) came up with an idea which made them win against the Trojans. The idea was making a wooden horse which could fit 30 men who would go inside of the horse, then the Greeks ship would sail away. The Trojans would think they surrendered.



This is a picture of the Trojan horse.

wooden horse outside the gates of their city, so they brought it in and partied, danced and drank, celebrating their so called 'victory'.

A Trojan reported that the Greeks probably surrendered, and left the horse as a peace offering. Queen Helen stated, "I lost hope when I heard the Trojans celebrating, I thought the Greeks gave up on me but maybe I was wrong, I know their ways."

The soldiers came out of the horse when they thought the sight was clear. Some let all the other soldiers in. The others set the city ablaze and ruined the city of Troy, returning home with Queen Helen.

Nobody knew what happened to it after that. Maybe it burnt down? Maybe the Greeks used it

for another bit of their tricks? But maybe the gods took the horse after Odysseus used it for the tricky scheme. But for now nobody knows...



Final piece

We created a final piece of work by creating posters to show what we have learnt and how the ancient Greeks have made effected how we live today through: philosophy, astronomy, democracy and measuring of time; to name just a few.

