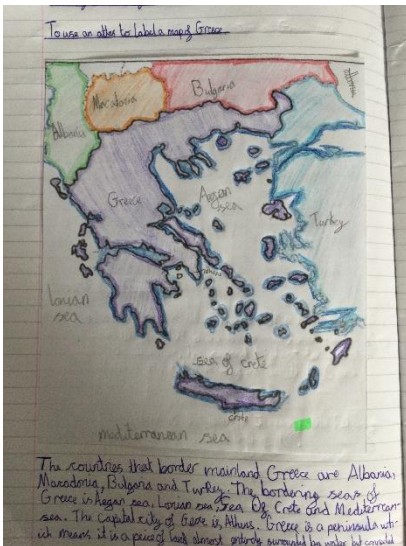


# Year 5 Giraffes

## EBL How did Ancient Greeks impact the modern world?

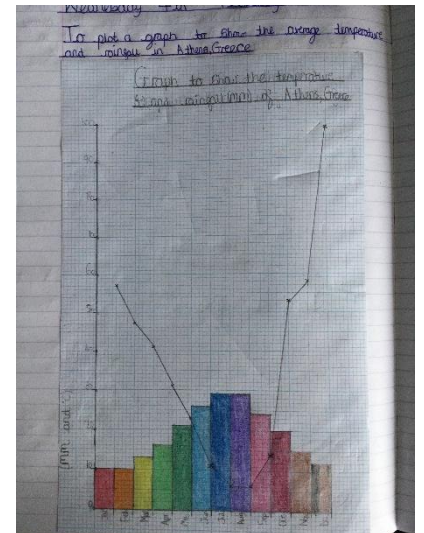
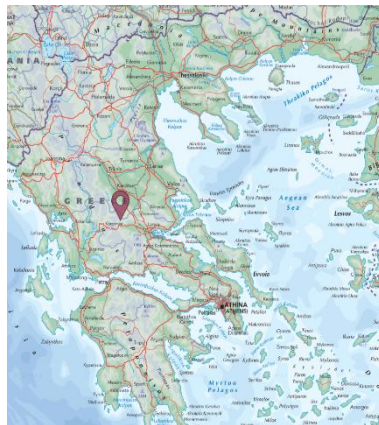
### Geography - Greece

In Geography we looked at where Greece is using an atlas and what countries surround Greece. We labelled this on a map and identified the surrounding seas and islands in Greece. We then used Digi maps to compare the mountains in Greece with the UK. We looked at what Greece imports and exports. We explored and compared the weather in Greece with the weather in the UK and created a graph to show the temperature and rainfall in Greece.



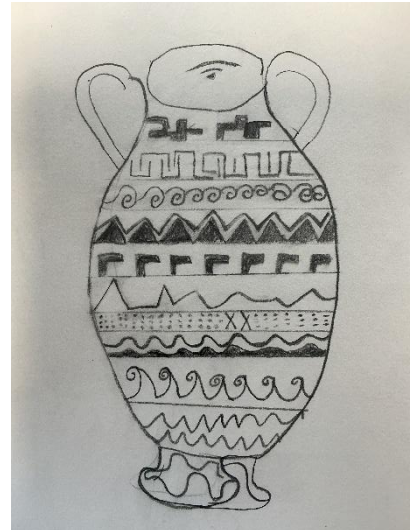
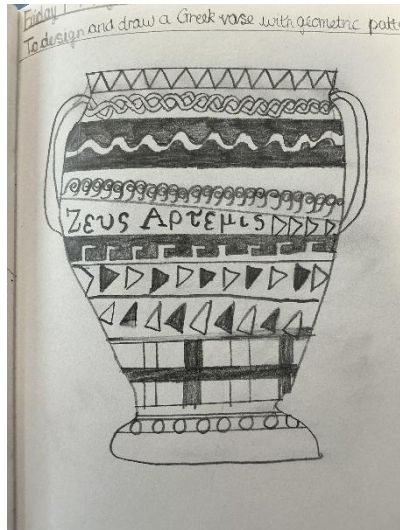
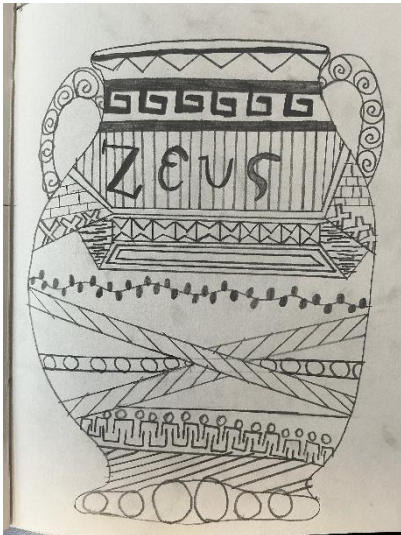
To compare mountains in Greece with the UK using aerial maps

UK Mountains.	Greek Mountains.
#t Cross Fell (893m)	Mount Olympus (2917m)
Ben Hope (927m)	Oiti (2152m)
Ben Wyvis (1046m)	Liaoura (2457m)
An Teallach (1062m)	Kyllini (2376m)
Carn Fiehe (1183m)	Pyxaria (1343m)
Ben Macdui (1309m)	Psalortis (2456m)
Lochnagar (1155m)	Taygetos (1970m)
Ben Nevis (1345m)	Halkidiki (2204m)
Sgurr Alasdair (993m)	Proftis Elias (2405m)
Ben Lawers (1214m)	Parnassos (2454m)
Ben More (966m)	Paros (1610m)
	Gora Grammos (2520m)

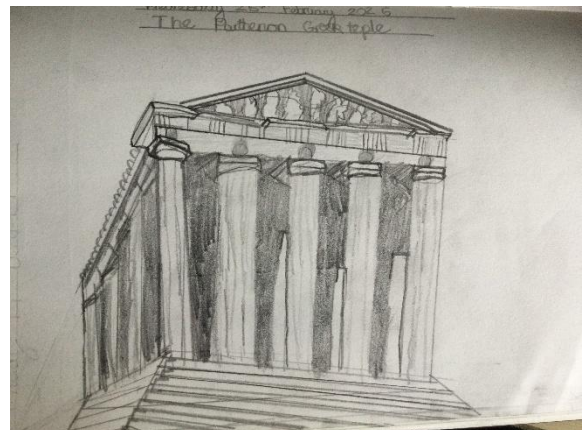
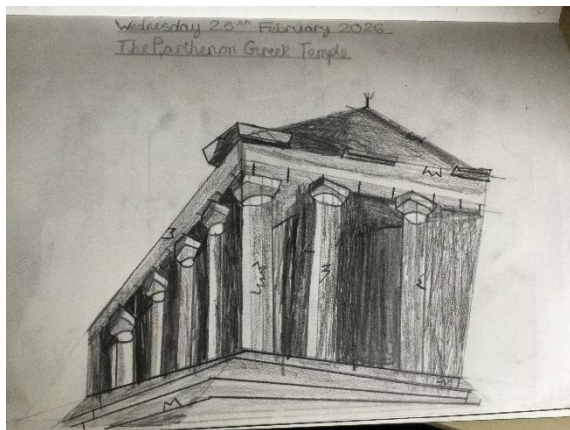


## Art - Greek Pantheon perspective drawing and Greek Pottery movement art

In Art we learnt about Greek pottery and looked at images of Greek pots. We then created our own design for our pots using Greek geometric patterns. Then we sculpted our pots using the clay. After our pots had been created we were able to paint them and add our design on.



We also looked at shading, using a perspective drawing piece to draw our own Pantheon.



# History - Ancient Greece

In history we have been learning about Ancient Greece, we first looked at a timeline of Ancient Greece and order key events. Then we researched aspects of daily life and society in Ancient Greece and explored the roles of men, women, slaves and children. We looked at democracy in Ancient Greece, compared Athens and Sparta writing a balanced argument and debating within the class. We then compared the modern Olympic Games to the Ancient Greek Olympics.

**Timeline of Ancient Greece:**

- 776 BC - The first Olympic games took place.
- 743 BC - Homer writes Greek legends of Sparta and Messenia legends and lasts many years.
- 650 BC - The Spartan King Leonidas takes over the Greek state of Corinth.
- 627 BC - A lawyer called Draco introduced harsh laws, making some crimes punishable by death.
- 570 BC - Pythagoras is born around this time. He still uses his theory about triangles in modern maths.
- 508 BC - Democracy begins in Athens. Most citizens are able to vote and have a say on how things are run.
- 460 BC - Hippocrates, a Greek physician and the Father of Medicine is born in Kos.
- 431 BC - The Parthenon, a temple to the goddess Athena, is completed.
- 384 BC - The Greek philosopher Plato founds a school called the Academy in Athens.
- 336 BC - Alexander becomes King of Macedonia. He is later known as Alexander the Great.
- 300 BC - The Greek mathematician Euclid is born. His writings about geometry still influence us today.
- 146 BC - The Romans defeat the Greeks at the battle of Corinth and Greece becomes part of the Roman Empire.

**Did You Know?**  
In ancient Athens, citizens would gather on a dusty hill called the Pnyx.

**ANCIENT GREEK DEMOCRACY**

Each year, 500 people were involved in a drawing. They had to serve by making new laws to replace old ones for one year.

- Ekklesia**: They are the decisions made by majority vote.
- Boule**: Decide what to vote on.
- Diaktesia**: The jury that deal with criminals.

**Did You Know?**  
In ancient Athens, citizens would gather on a dusty hill called the Pnyx.

To compare the city-states of Athens and Sparta

	Athens	Sparta
Government	Democracy Athens was a democratic city state.	Council Sparta was ruled by 2 kings. Ruled by a monarchy.
Geography	Seas Hills Coast This city was built around a hill (Acropolis).	Mountainous River Rough terrain
Life for boys	Boys had to go to school from age 6-20. They learned how to play the lyre. They also learned how to fight.	Boys went to school and did lots of physical exercise. They were training from age 7-20 they would go to the army and stay there till they're 60.
Life for girls	Girls had to marry a man at age 14-18. Girls usually married men in their 30s. They stayed at home to cook, clean and care for their husbands.	Girls went to school and did lots of physical exercise. They were trained to run fast and throw javelins. In case the men were away, they might need to defend the city. Girls learned to cook and go to school. Girls were sent away to fight.
Education	Boys go to school from age 6-20. Girls did not go to school. Girls learned how to cook and clean. Girls could get married if they were rich.	Girls did gymnastics.

Thursday  
Friday 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2026

To investigate the significance of Alexander the Great

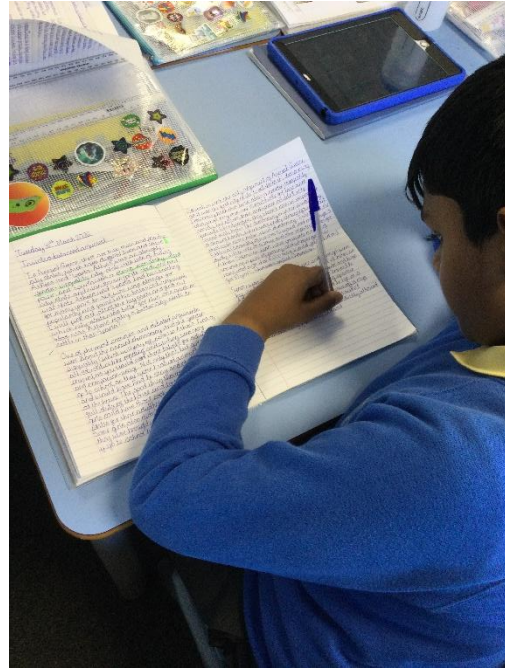
**Hero**

- Alexander the Great let many citizens free from slavery.
- He had a kind personality.
- Alexander the Great and his sister raised money for a royal court.
- When his soldiers were tired and wanted to retreat home to their families, he let them.
- Alexander the Great shared culture far and wide around the world.
- He had a great leadership.
- He never lost a battle which shows he is very strong and powerful.
- He was ambitious and decisive.

**Villain**

- He was ruthless, cruel and harsh, especially to those who rebelled against him.
- He killed lots of people who invaded their land, such as citizens and their rulers.
- Alexander the Great was seen as quite greedy because of his desire to take over as much land as possible.
- Alexander the Great thought he was the son of Zeus, showing that he thought quite highly of himself.
- Alexander the Great was proud of himself and thought he was invincible.

I think Alexander the Great was more hero than villain because he did more good things than bad.



Friday 13<sup>th</sup> March 2026

To identify key Ancient Greek gods and goddesses from historical sources

Source A

Source B

Source C

Source D

Source E

I think source A is Apollo because of the colour it represents sun.

I think source B is Aphrodite because she looks like she is holding a dove and her symbol is dove. Aphrodite

I think source C is Dionysus because he seems to be holding this plant called thyrsus.

I think source D is Hermes because he is wearing winged sandals.

I think source E is Poseidon because one of his symbols is a horse and he is riding a horse.

I think source F is Zeus because of the thunderbolt.

Wednesday 11<sup>th</sup> March 2026

To identify key Ancient Greek gods and goddesses from historical sources

Hestia ✓  
Hermes (winged hat/sandals) ✓  
Hera (gladiem) ✓  
Ares ✓  
Demeter (wheat) ✓  
Dionysus (grapes) ✓  
Hephaestus ✓  
Poseidon (trident) ✓  
Athena (owl) ✓  
Zeus (lightning bolt) ✓  
Artemis (arrow) ✓  
Apollo (spear) ✓

## Great North Museum Visit

We visited the Great North Museum and explored their Greek pottery and artefacts. We had a pack to complete while we were there and we had to find and name the different pottery items.



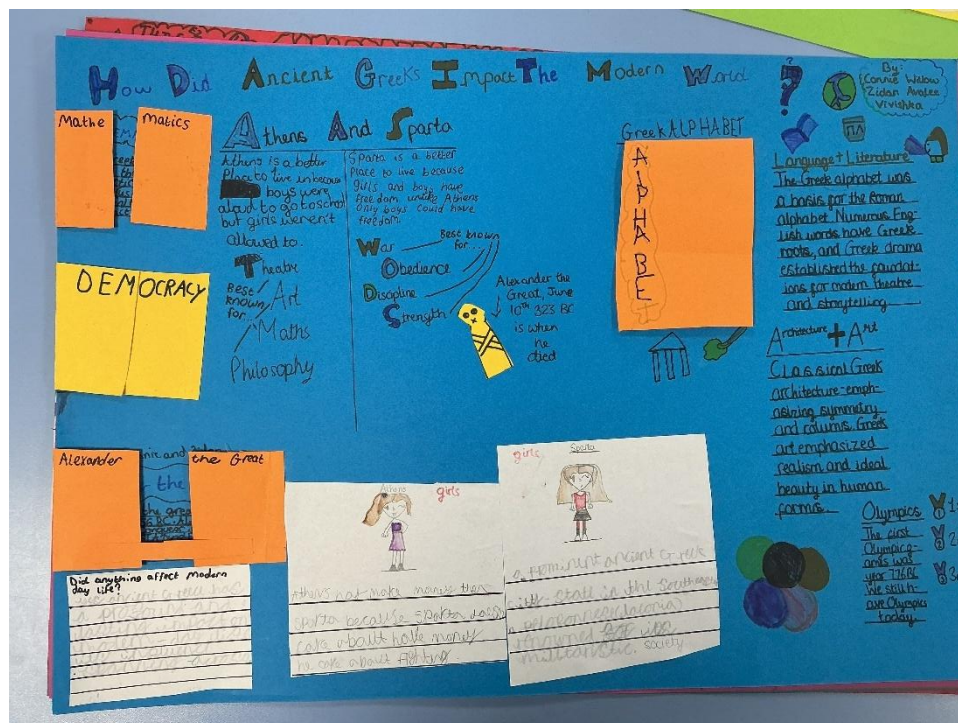
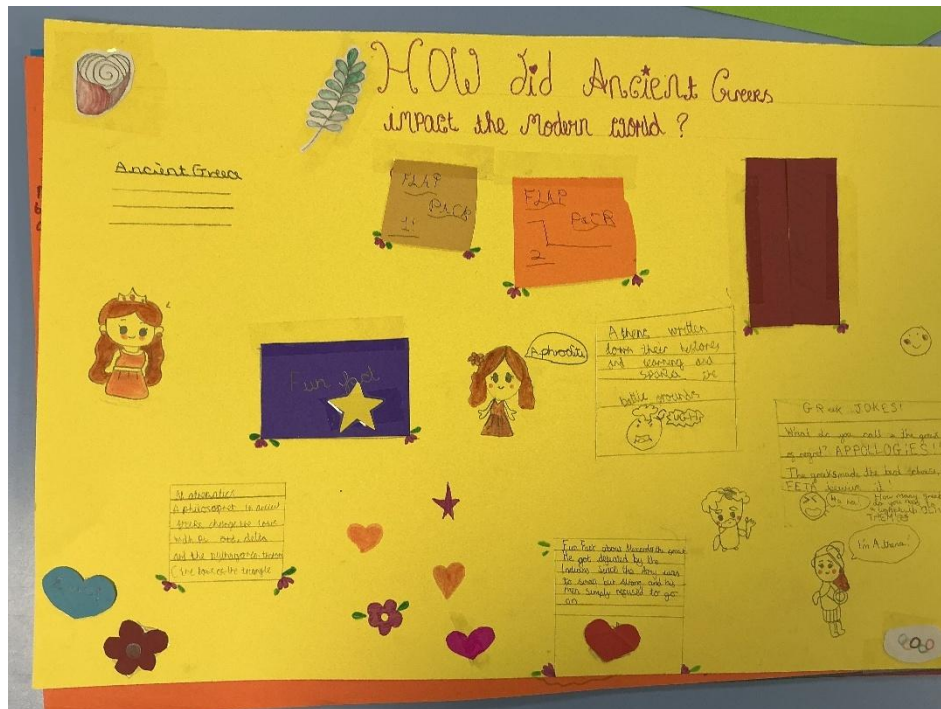
## Box of Delights - Exploring artefacts

We were given a box of delights to explore from the Discovery Museum which had lots of Greek artefacts in. We enjoyed exploring a range of different artefacts and finding out about the variety of objects, what materials they were made from and what they were used for.



## Final piece - Poster

Our final piece of work was a poster that we created on how the Ancient Greeks impacted the modern world. We used the ipads research about democracy, the Olympics, Alexandra the Great and the roles of men and women.



# How did the Ancient Greeks impact the Modern World?

## Democracy

**Greek Alphabet**  
The Greek alphabet is known for the names of the English words because the Greek is the root of the English words.

## SPARTA

**SPARTA**  
Sparta was a city-state in Greece. It was known for its military strength and discipline. The Spartans were famous for their warrior culture and the Battle of Thermopylae.

## Olympics

The olympics first originated in Greece!



## ANCIENT Greek Songs

Ancient Greece, Ancient Greece 2x  
The ancient Greeks made classical music. They also made the olympics in Athens. It's surrounded by sea. There's a beach and a boat.

Girls had to marry at the age 13 - 16

## Childhood

	Boys	Girls
Athens	Went to school at 6 or 7	Stayed home + learn from her mother
Sparta	Went to school at 6 or 7	Learned self defence to stay safe.



## ALEXANDER the Great

Alexander the great was born in 356 BCE. He did both good and bad things.

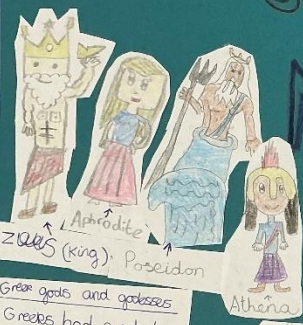
Good	Bad
He let tired soldiers go home.	Killed lots of people
He had a kind personality.	Greedy

**COFFIN**  
Alexander died in Greece

**Fun Fact!**

**City - States**  
Greece, back all those years ago, was split up into 1750 city-states. For example, Athens and Sparta. Athens valued education, democracy and trading. Sparta, on the other hand, valued strength, health and fitness. Other city-states were Olympia, Delphi and Corinth.

# HOW DID ANCIENT GREEKS IMPACT THE MODERN WORLD?



**Greek gods and goddesses**  
Greeks had a whole lot of their own gods. Some above include Zeus, Aphrodite, Poseidon and Athena. Zeus was king, Aphrodite was beautiful. Poseidon was king of the seas. Athena was queen of war. Each was special and a big part of Ancient Greek life.

read about me!!!

**Norse!**  
Yo, step to the peak where the clouds are thick I'm Zeus, King of God, and my glow is electric. Got the lightning bolt, yeah, I rule the sky with my domain while I'm sitting up high. Don't mess with the queen on the clouds, she's got a temper and making it happen. But don't test her temper or get in her way she'd be the boss of the marriage what more can I say?  
S.Chorus  
Yo, re the gods and goddesses, the olympian crew Dropping ancient rhymes just to introduce you from heights of the mountain to the deep of the sea. This is greek mythology the way it meant to be!

**Democracy**  
In Ancient Greece, there are 5 types of people who are a part of democracy.  
1. The boys were a group of 500 men to decide what needed to be done.  
2. The Ekklisia met 40x a year, and 5,000/40,000 men attended regularly. They made decisions by majority vote.  
3. The Dikasteria were 500 over-30-year-olds who were jurors. They dealt with crimes.

People of DEMOCRACY

**Mathematics**  
Calculus  
Algebra  
Geometry  
People like Pythagoras established the Pythagorean theorem.  
HARD MATHS  
Algebraic EXTREMELY values to infinity

**GREEK Alphabet SYSTEM**  
AU 24 letters  
Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω  
Library

