



Endpoints for History

Year 5 – The Greeks: A Lasting Legacy



In this project, we will discover how Ancient Greece, especially Athens during the Classical period, shaped the world. We will learn about Greek city states and explore evidence of life in Athens, including the development of democracy, philosophy, architecture, and theatre. Through historical sources, drama, and discussion, we will build their knowledge before debating which Athenian gift has had the greatest influence today.

What I know and can explain

Athens was an ancient Greek city state

Athens received money from other city states and became very wealthy and powerful

Athens was a centre for learning, the arts and culture

Greece was the birthplace of democracy

Many countries have a system of democracy today

Athens was home to many great thinkers called philosophers. They asked big questions about life, truth, fairness and how people should live

Three of the most famous philosophers were Socrates, Plato and Aristotle

There are three main features of Greek architecture: columns, a sense of symmetry and balance and a triangular pediment

The ancient Greeks invented theatre. Most towns had their own theatres, including Athens

Useful Vocabulary

Acropolis - The upper fortified area of a Greek city, usually built on a hill

Architecture - The art and study of designing buildings

Athens - A city state in ancient Greece consisting of an urban centre and surrounding countryside. It was the centre of power, art, science and philosophy

Democracy - A system that allows people to have a say about how their government and country are run

Philosophy - The study of the basic ideas about knowledge, right and wrong, reasoning and the value of things

Sparta - One of the most powerful city states in ancient Greece, with one of the strongest armies