



Endpoints for History

Year 5 – Groundbreaking Greeks

What I know and can explain

There are six periods in ancient Greek history, from the Minoan civilisation c3000 BC to the end of the Hellenistic period in 30 BC

A balanced argument is a response to a question or statement where you consider multiple viewpoints

Athenians created the world's first democratic political system where all male citizens over 20 were expected to participate in political discussion and vote

Democracy is still evident in many countries around the world

Ancient Athenian hierarchy had male citizens at the top followed by metics and slaves

The achievements and influences of the ancient Greeks on the wider world include: the English alphabet and language, democracy, including trial by jury, sport and the Olympic Games, the subjects of mathematics, science, philosophy, art, architecture and theatre

The Olympic Games was the greatest sporting event in ancient Greece. It has developed into the modern Olympic Games we have today

Alexander the Great was an intelligent and masterful ancient Greek leader who conquered many lands to create one of the largest empires in the ancient world

Useful Vocabulary

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

Architecture - The art and study of designing buildings

Assembly - A group of all eligible citizens who were expected to vote and join in with political discussions

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

Oligarchy - A country that is controlled by a small number of powerful people

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