



Big Question:

Were the Ancient Greeks more influential than the Ancient Romans?

Key Vocabulary:

ancient – belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence

influential – having great influence on someone or something

civilisation - a human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.

democracy - a system where the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way it is run.

primary source – from the historical period that is being investigated.

secondary source – created by someone who did not experience or participate in the event. A secondary source interprets and analyses a primary source.

artefact – an object made by a human being

bias - supporting or opposing a person or thing in an unfair way, or a preference for or prejudice against something.

Knowledge from Y1 that will help me answer the big question:

- Historical artefacts are objects that were made and used in the past. The shape and material of the object can give clues about when and how it was made /used.
- Historical sources include artefacts, written accounts, photographs and paintings.
- Significant individuals have helped people, stood up for their beliefs, made discoveries or provided leadership.

Knowledge from Y2 that will help me answer the big question:

- Life has changed over time due to changes in technology, inventions, society, use of materials, land use and new ideas about how things should be done.
- Important individual achievements include great discoveries and actions that have helped many people.
- The impact of significant historical individuals can include greater knowledge of the world, improvements to local or national life and personal achievements.

New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:

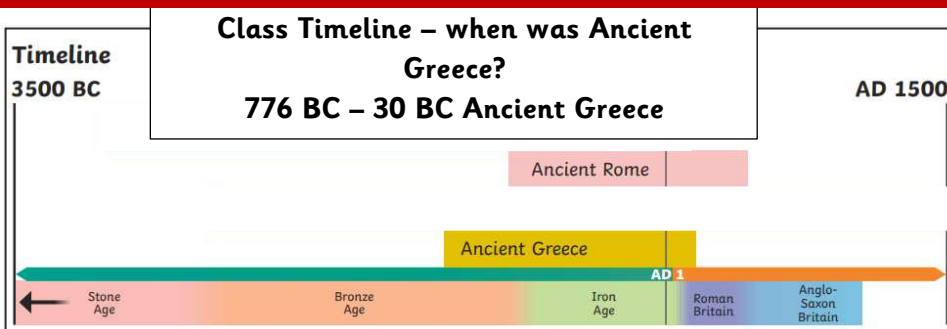
- The Ancient Greeks and Romans were similar because they both invaded other countries to create **Empires**, introduced a form of democracy, valued art, had numerical and writing systems and built cities with magnificent buildings. They were different because they spoke different languages, were located in different places, worshipped different Gods and only the Romans considered women to be citizens.
- 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 and philosophy and art, architecture and theatre.
- Historical artefacts can reveal much about the object's use or owner. For example, highly decorated artefacts made of precious materials and created by highly skilled craftsmen suggest the owner was wealthy and important, whereas simple objects made of readily available materials suggest the owner was poor and unimportant.
- Bias is the act of supporting or opposing a person or thing in an unfair way.

Knowledge from Y3 that will help me answer the big question:

- Human invention and ingenuity have changed the living conditions, health, safety, quality of life and cultural experiences of people over time and throughout the world.
- People become historically significant when their actions have created change over time, changed human thinking or their individual lives have highlighted the struggles of a larger group of people. Significant people are also usually remembered and celebrated during or after their lifetimes.
- Primary sources include documents or artefacts created by a witness to a historical event at the time it happened. Secondary sources were created by someone who did not experience or participate in the event.
- Some historical source materials are more reliable than others. For example, written accounts may be biased, depending on the viewpoint of the writer. (Historical viewpoints demonstrate what a person thinks and feels about a historical event or person.)

New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:

- A profile of a leader can include their significant achievements, the events in which they played a part, the opinions of others about the person and the positive or negative consequences of their actions.
- Historical information can be presented in a variety of ways.



New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:

The **Olympics** were first held in ancient Greece in 776 BC. This is one of the legacies of ancient Greece. Events included boxing, wrestling, running and chariot racing. Women were not allowed to compete in the Olympics. This was because ancient Greek women were not treated as equals to men and had fewer freedoms.



New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:

Ancient Greece was not a country. It was made up of city states. There were often battles between these city states but sometimes they would join together to defend themselves from a common enemy. Important city states of ancient Greece included **Athens, Corinth and Sparta**.

There were many enslaved people in ancient Greece. They made many objects and goods to be sold. Many ancient Greek pots that survive today would have been made by enslaved people.

New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:

Ancient Athens is where **democracy** began in around 508 BC. Listening to the opinions of other people and debating issues was an important part of this system. After debating issues, the ancient Athenians would vote. At that time, the only people allowed to take part in democracy were adult males who were citizens of Athens. The legacy of democracy still exists today in many parts of the world.

As a historian, the essential knowledge I need to answer the big question is:	Date
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