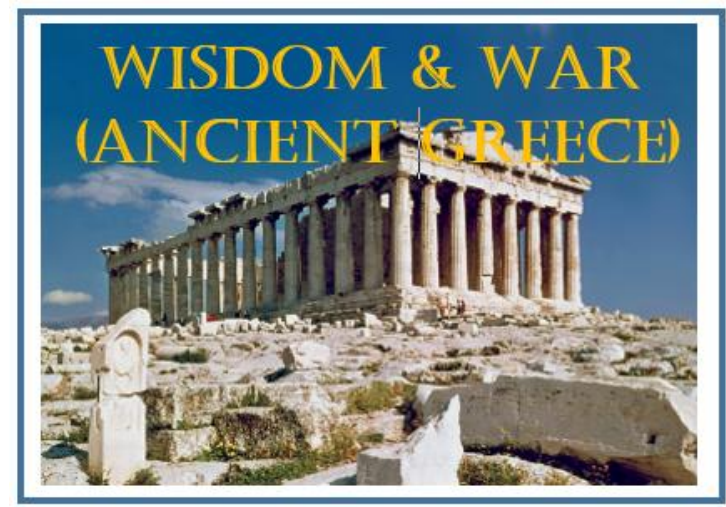


High Bickington Church of England Primary Academy

History: Wisdom & War



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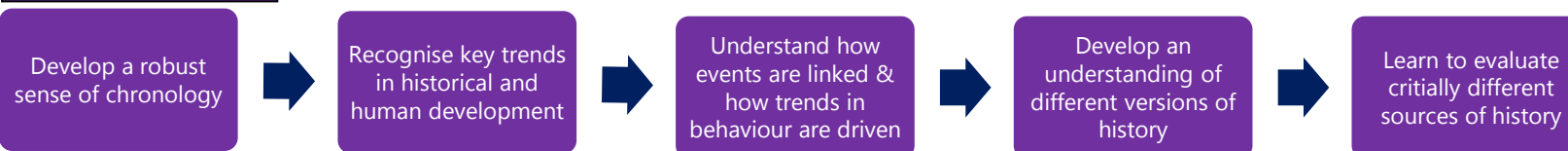
History

Vision

- History plays a crucial role in helping students understand their own identity and sense of place in time.
- The school History Curriculum seeks to develop key skills; uncover important historical (substantive) knowledge and introduce children to disciplinary knowledge (how and why history has been interpreted by historians).
- Students will learn how their locality, Britain, the wider world and different cultures developed through historical periods.

Intent

Children will:

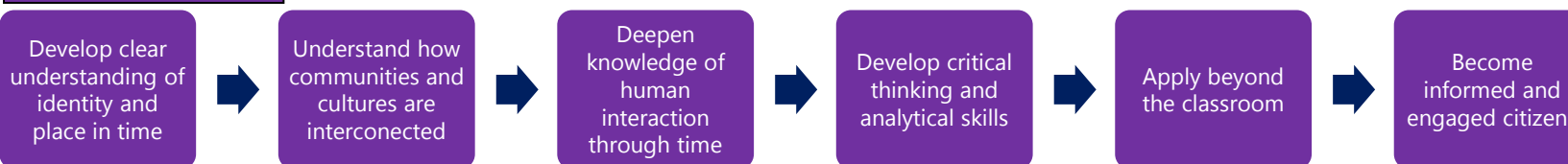


Implementation



Impact

Children will:



Substantive Knowledge and Disciplinary Knowledge

From the Early Years Foundation Stage up to the end of Key Stage 2, the substantive knowledge progresses through conceptual development. Meanwhile, disciplinary knowledge is developed through historical enquiry and interpretation. To ensure pupils can learn more and know more over time, we believe it is crucial that our history curriculum develops both categories of knowledge as well as historical skill.

Reviewing Prior Learning: Speak Like an Expert

Purpose: Sessions that ensure effective retention & recall of information.

Regular sessions at the start of every lesson to review prior learning.

Friday sessions

Dedicated sessions reviewing the week's learning helping to make connections.

Format

Activities include recap quizzes, group discussions, visual aids, role playing, teacher feedback.

Benefits

Students develop strong retention skills, articulate historical knowledge & concepts.

Wisdom & War (Ancient Greek period)

Subject: History		Year: 5/6		Term: Summer 2	
National Curriculum Aims	Key Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'rule' and 'rights' understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts, understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history 				
Key Elements	Key Elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rule Workers' Rights / Women's Rights Education Militaria 				
Key Questions	Five Key Questions: What were the significant periods in Ancient Greek history? How did the City States work? Let's look at Sparta and Athens. Who's who in the Ancient Greek period? What did the Greeks ever do for us?				
Curriculum coherence	Building Learning Power - Prior Learning: As students progress through the rolling programme, their historical knowledge is built, connecting past lessons to new ones. In 'Ground-breaking Greeks', students build on learning from Y3/4, where they explored life in other ancient civilisations, and from Y1/2, where they learnt about the rule by monarchy. Development of chronological understanding will be built on as will students' ability to make sense of the past from primary sources of evidence including artefacts, maps and documents. Understanding of decisions historians have made in writing histories of the period will also be developed.				
	Building Futures - Future Learning through the project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foundational Understanding: Students establish a chronological framework by learning about key historical events <i>from 1100 – 1046BC</i> and how these fit into a wider chronology Conceptual Development: Students delve into the broader historical context of the <i>city states (Athens and Sparta)</i>, understanding motivations and societal impacts, building on learning in lower KS2 and laying the groundwork for more complex historical concepts in KS3. Critical Analysis: By continuing to evaluate historical sources and perspectives related to the <i>Key Elements</i>, students develop critical thinking skills (begun in KS1) that will be essential for analysing historical events in KS3. Local Context: Exploring how the <i>Ancient Greeks established rule by democracy</i> and how this influenced democracy in UK today, provides students with a tangible connection to history, preparing them to explore local and global political historical events in KS3. Broader Connections: Students place the <i>Ancient Greek period</i> in broader historical narratives, enabling understanding of connections between different historical periods and events. Continuity and Change: Analysing the long-term consequences of the <i>Ancient Greek period</i> helps students understand how societies evolve over time. Historical Significance: Reflecting on the <i>Ancient Greek period's</i> lasting impact enables students to explore the historical significance of events studied. 				
	Vocabulary: Democracy. Monarchy. Tyranny. Oligarchy. City States. Acropolis. Agora. Aristoi. Citadel. Citizen. Delian League. Mount Olympus. Olympic Games. Peloponnesian War. Parthenon. Polis. Stratgoi.				
Development of Knowledge	Lesson	Content	Substantive knowledge		Disciplinary knowledge
	Lesson 1	What do you know already about the Ancient Greek period? Complete retrieval grids What were the significant periods in Ancient Greek history? <i>Students create a timeline for the period</i>	Students should understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> That the Ancient Greek civilisation evolved over many thousands of years and ended with Roman conquest. That during the Neolithic period (6000-3000BC) hunter-gatherers lived in what became Greece. 		What is a Historian? What do historians do? Where do they find the information that they need? (Primary sources)

		<p>Why did democracy originate in Athens? <i>View the video on Youtube:</i> https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=52ncAgGnB5s</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the Mycenaean period was a prelude to the Ancient Greek period (1600-1100BC) • That the Archaic (800-500BC) and Classical (500-323BC) periods were the times of great innovation and invention. • What democracy is and what it looked like in Ancient Greek period? • During the Classical period, Athens became the most important city state and that advances in medicine, education, entertainment and rule took place. • Alexander the Great expanded the Greek Empire eastwards. 	
	Lesson 2	<p>Recap Lesson 1 How did the City States work? <i>Use GE to explore the topography of the region that formed Ancient Greece.</i> <i>View the City States video (CM)</i> What evidence remains for the development of city states in the Ancient Greek period? <i>View images of key buildings that remain in Athens today.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The geography of Ancient Greece and how this impacted the development of city states. • Why the city states formed. • The different types of rule in the city states. • That each city state was different, but that each shared some similarities. • Much evidence exists today to show what city states were like 	
	Lesson 3	<p>Let's look at Sparta and Athens. <i>Review City States video to look at the differences between Athens and Sparta</i> What was different? What was the same? Why were Athens and Sparta at war? <i>View the secondary source (appendix 1)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where Athens and Sparta were located. • Comparisons in beliefs & culture / lifestyle / climate / role of women. • How the Peloponnesian began and ended. 	
	Lesson 4	<p>Who's who in the Ancient Greek period? <i>Study: Hippocrates / Socrates or Plato or Aristotle / Pythagoras or Archimedes / Alexander the Great</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The achievements of the individuals studied. • The impact the discoveries have had on later civilisations. • That the discoveries made vastly moved understanding forward for the Ancient Greeks. 	How do historians decide who to focus the histories that they write around?
	Lesson 5	<p>What did the Greeks ever do for us? – Olympic Games What was the legacy of all of this innovation and invention? <i>Recap the important discoveries of the Ancient Greek people studied so far.</i> Why is the Olympic flame lit in Greece? <i>View the Olympic Games presentation (CM) to discover how the Olympic Games started in Ancient Greece.</i> <i>View black-figure pottery from Ancient Greece and made deductions about what events were important.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the modern Olympics were started partly to revive the games from Ancient Greece. • The links between the games and religion and politics. • What events took place and how the athletes trained. • What we can learn about the Ancient Greeks from what we know of the Olympic Games. 	
Assess & Review	Lesson 6	<p>Retrieval Grids Complete retrieval lesson to illustrate what you know about the IR at the end of the project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete SLaE pages recapping what has been learnt in the project 	What can you recall about how historians use primary sources of evidence?

Glossary

Acropolis	The upper fortified part of a Greek city on a hill
Agora	A central public space
Aristoi	Highest ranking male citizens
Athens	Main city of Ancient Greece - centre of power, art, science and philosophy
Citadel	Fortified central part of a city
Citizen	A free man with the right to vote
City States	A city and the surrounding area with its own government
Delian League	A group of the city states, led by Athens to stand up to invasion threats from Persia
Democracy	A system allowing citizens to have a say in the government of a country
Monarchy	Rule by one royal family over a period of time
Mount Olympus	Highest mountain in Greece said to be the home of the gods
Oligarchy	Rule by a small number of wealthy, powerful people
Olympic Games	Sporting event first held in 776BC in Olympia
Parthenon	Temple on the Acropolis in Athens
Peloponnesian War	War between Sparta and Athens 431-404BC
Polis	City state
Sparta	Powerful city state in the south of Greece with a very strong military
Stratego	Army general
Tyranny	Rule by one person usually for their own gain

Appendix 1: Athens and Sparta

Athens and Sparta: Two City States

Athens vs Sparta

Athens and Sparta were two powerhouses of Ancient Greek society. On one hand, Athens was, and still is, both the capital city of Greece, and also the largest city in the country. Athens, as such, operated as a hub of the economic, political, financial, and cultural affairs in Greece. The city was also symbolic of freedom, art, and democracy for the civilised world. Athens image of enlightenment and culture can be traced back to the city's name, which originates from Athena, the goddess of wisdom and knowledge.

In contrast to this, Sparta was a much smaller town. That was located near the river Evrotas, in the heart of the Peloponnese in the south of Greece. Whilst Athens was the home of freedom, Sparta was the Dorian Greek military state, and was responsible for the protection of Greece. Sparta supplied a huge army to defend Greece for a number of years.

The History: Athens

Athens officially became the leading city in Ancient Greece in the first millennium BC, but people had been living there many years prior to this. Over the years, Athens has fluctuated in terms of power and affluence, but, overall, has been a prominent city throughout history.

During the Middle Ages, for instance, Athens went through a period of decline, which it only began to recover from under the Byzantine Empire. It became prominent once again, then, throughout the Crusades as Athens benefited greatly from Italian trade. The Ottoman Empire brought about a period of decline for Athens that lasted a long time. The city did eventually recover, however, and came back during the 19th century as the capital of the independent Greek state.

The History: Sparta

It is believed that Sparta was originally founded by its first king, Lacedaemon, in around 1000 BC. Lacedaemon was the son of Zeus and Taygete and the city got its name from his wife, who was the daughter of Eurotas. The rise of Sparta came about after the Trojan War. Tradition tells us that, after this war, a group of people called the Dorians began to migrate from the north, which would lead to Sparta's rise in power. From this point on, Sparta emerged as a huge military power, an opponent of the Persian Empire, and eventually the conqueror of Athens.

Sparta underwent a period of time when it conquered a range of different kingdoms and began conflicts with various communities. This all culminated with Sparta becoming a major empire in around 400 BC. The rise of Sparta was synonymous with the fall of Athens, as the two major empires fought it out in the Peloponnesian war. The city of Sparta, despite conquering Athens in war, was eventually destroyed throughout the medieval period by a slew of invasions.

Athens vs Sparta

- Beliefs and Culture

Both Athens and Sparta had very different relationships with the other empires in Greece at the time. Despite having a reputation as the more volatile of the two, Sparta was happy enough to provide the empires with their army whenever they needed. This is why Sparta became known as the protector of the Greek people. Athens, on the other hand, was power hungry and wanted to take as much control over Greece as they could. This desire led them to having a hostile relationship with the other Greek empires. It was this ambitious attitude that led to war between the Greeks.

A point of similarity between Athens and Sparta was that they were both known as great 'thinkers'. Both empires worshipped their respective gods and promoted a culture of respect between their people. The culture of Athens and Sparta also shared a number of similarities. The two empires shared a love of beauty, music, literature, drama, philosophy, politics, art, and sports.

The main difference between the two empires lies in their political values. Whilst the Spartans had a militaristic approach to politics, the Athenians operated on a democratic system of government. In Sparta, the most important thing was to gain control over the kingdoms of Greece, and expand their power as much as possible. However, for the Athenians, the emphasis was also on growing the infrastructures of their city.

- Lifestyle

The lifestyles in Athens and Sparta was also a place where the two empires differed greatly.

The Spartans led a very simple lifestyle, where the military emphasis would be felt by every member of society. Boys, for instance, would be forced to join the army at a young age, and all other forms of education were forgone. Spartan society revolved around developing and growing the military strength of the empire. Sparta was also a very insular state, and interaction with the outside world was, as such, very limited.

In contrast to this, Athens was a place of great culture and modern thinking. Athenians placed much less importance on the military, and other forms of education were not just available, but encouraged. Children in Athens had access to a number of different types of arts and science education, which is why the city produced so many revolutionary scholars.

- Climate

Athens and Sparta were both in Greece, so the climate didn't vary too much, but there were some key differences between the two. Athens was home to a Mediterranean climate, where there would be a significant amount of rainfall. On the flip side, Sparta had a fairly temperate climate, but it was extremely dry. For this reason, water was sparse in Sparta.

- Women in Athens and Sparta

The role of women in Athens and Sparta was very different. In Athens, family was of great importance, and women were expected to be legally dependent on the men in their life, first their father, then their husband. This led to many restrictions over Athenian women's lives, including the fact that they could not own any property of their own.

Contrastingly, in Sparta, women had rights that other women in Greece did not have. Spartan women were viewed as strong, independent individuals and, as such, did not have to be dependent on the men in their lives. This also meant that, unlike Athenian women, they could own their own property.

Athens vs Sparta: The Peloponnesian War

The two great empires of Athens and Sparta went head to head in the Peloponnesian war. This was fought between Athens and its allies, the Delian League, and the Spartans and the Peloponnesian league. The war began in 431 BC and lasted for a whopping 28 years on and off.

Sparta had a military advantage on land, as their armies were much stronger than the Athenians'. However, Athens had a far superior navy, which gave them a significant advantage at sea.

There were two main periods of combat throughout this war, which were separated by a six-year-long truce.

Athens and Sparta had been at odds for many years in the lead up to the Peloponnesian war. This war, in particular, began but one of Sparta's allies, Corinth. A civil war was happening at the time in a country called, Epidamnus, which Corinth was involved in. As an ally, Sparta was brought in to be part of the conflict negotiations for this war. Corinth's enemy, Corcyra, then targeted Epidamnus and overtook it in a naval battle. Corinth, as a result, retreated in order to rebuild its fleet and plan their comeback.

These smaller conflicts eventually led to the Peloponnesian war. The Spartan army travelled into Athenian allied territory, where they began raiding different villages and towns. They particularly targeted a region close to Athens called Attica. The Athenians had built huge, expansive walls that stretched all the way from their seaport to the city of Athens, which helped protect them from attacks. The leader of Athens at the time, Pericles, strongly encouraged Athens not to engage in any direct conflict with the Spartans, as their military was far superior. Instead, they worked to their strengths, and used their strong naval forces to deliver troops into the Spartan territory to carry out raids on their settlements.

After a number of years of war had raged on, Sparta made Athens an offer of peace. Athens accepted the offer and the truce was made official with the signing of the Peace of Nicias. In this treaty, it was agreed that, for the next 50 years, Athens and Sparta would defend each other. However, the treaty only lasted for six years.

The conflict resumed after a brief period of peace with an attack launched by the Athenians at Sicily. Sparta retaliated and, before long, the war was back in full swing. The Spartans had learned from their previous conflict with Athens, and had built up a strong naval fleet. The war raged on for another 10 years, before the Spartan general, Lysander, eventually defeated the Athenian fleet at Aegospotami. This defeat was the final straw for the Athenian army, who surrendered soon after. With this, the Peloponnesian War finally drew to an end.

The end of the Peloponnesian War also marked the end of the golden age of Ancient Greece.



acropolis



agora



Sparta



Athens



citadel



citizen



Mount
Olympus



Peloponnesian
War



Wisdom & War



democracy



Monarchy



Pythagoras



Alexander
the Great

Symbol

Tyranny

Symbol

Oligarchy



Hippocrates



Plato



Olympic
Games



black figure
pottery



city states



Greece