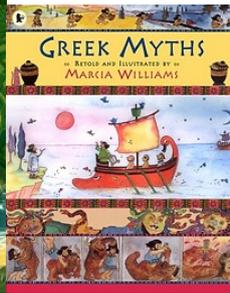
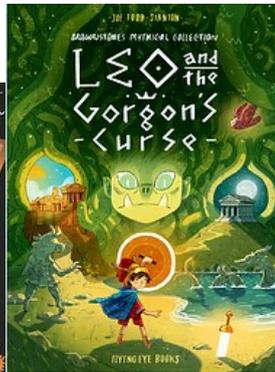
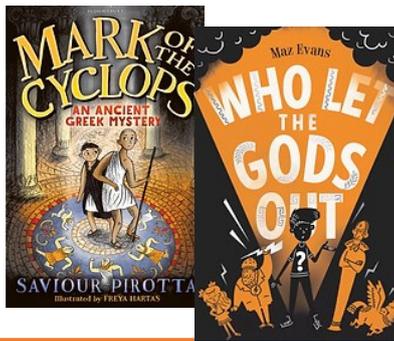


### Theme Overview

“Athens V Sparta” is a conflict themed unit based on Ancient Greece, with a key focus on history. Learning is centred on how Greeks used to live, including the key aspect of mythology, especially highlighting the conflicts that characterised Ancient Greece, including the Persian Wars

### Recommended Reading...



Access books online for free through Hampshire School Library Service. Ask your child's teacher for their barcode/login information.

### What we should know...

Greece is a Mediterranean country in South East Europe. It is made up of two peninsulas and thousands of tiny islands. The Green Empire began in 800BCE and ended about 146BCE. The Ancient Greek Empire also had colonies around the Mediterranean.

### Where is Greece?

#### Places in Greece

The Ancient Greeks lived in separate city states. The two most famous city states were Athens and Sparta. There was a great deal of conflict between Athens and Sparta. Athens was built right next to the sea and on a trade route, so it became very rich. Sparta was in the mountains and had fertile soil, which meant it could be self-sufficient and well-defended.



### Gods and Goddesses

The Greeks thought that their gods lived in a palace in the clouds, high above Mount Olympus. They watched what you were doing, sent storms if they were angry and decided who could win wars.

- **Zeus:** King of the gods—the god of the sky and lightning
- **Hera:** Queen of the gods—married to Zeus—the goddess of marriage and family
- **Heracles:** Zeus' son—so strong he could kill a lion with his bare hands—extremely brave
- **Athena:** goddess of war, defence and wisdom

The Greek myths often taught about human problems such as pride and greed. One of the most famous myths is the story of **King Midas**, which is a lesson about greed.



### The Persian Wars

The city states (who usually fought each other) joined forces to fight against the Persian Empire who invaded several times in the 5th century BC. One of the most famous battles was The Battle of Marathon (490BC). The Persians had a huge army compared to the Greeks, but the Greeks were much better fighters and won the battle. After the invasion, Athens built up a powerful fleet of ships

### Greek Architecture and Legacy

Ancient Greek cities had beautiful temples with stone columns and statues, built to honour the gods. There were also open-air theatres where people sat to watch plays. These were built on hillsides so that the audiences could hear and see what was going on. The ruins of many of these can still be seen today. Some of the most famous examples of Greek architecture are the Parthenon and the Acropolis. The Ancient Greeks left a huge legacy, especially in Western Europe: Architecture, art, stories, drama, the alphabet, sport (The Olympic Games), democracy, ideas about maths, science and philosophy (deep thinking).

### Key Vocabulary you should discuss with your child

**Architecture:** the way buildings are designed and built

**Artefacts:** objects relating to the time period

**BC / BCE:** Before Christ/ Before the Common Era

**Colonies:** a group of people of one nationality living in another place

**Democracy:** ruled by the people, where citizens vote

**Legacy:** something that is passed down from someone who came before

**Marathon:** a long distance (26miles) running race, based on the story that a messenger ran from Marathon to Athens (almost 25 miles) with the news of victory in the Persian Wars

**Mount Olympus:** a mountain in Athens, where the gods and goddesses were believed to live

**Mythology:** a story or group of stories that form part of the traditional beliefs of a society

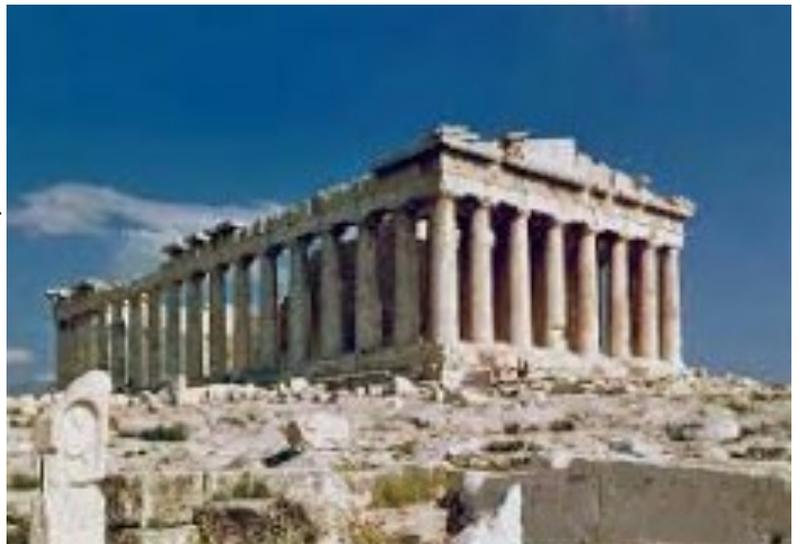
**Temple:** a building devoted to the worship of a god/gods or goddess/goddesses

**Olympic Games:** sports event from Ancient Greece, held every four years, originally in honour of Zeus

**Theatre:** a building or outdoor area in which plays and other dramatic performance are

### Concept Flow

- To know the location of Greece
- To learn about the ancient Greek Empire
- To understand the importance of Athens and Sparta
- To know about some of the important battles e.g. The Persian Wars
- To learn about Greek mythology



Please talk to your children about the information on this sheet. The more children discuss their learning the more likely they are to embed the learning to their memory. If you have any questions please don't hesitate to contact your child's class teacher.

## English

In English this term we will be focusing on securing the grammatical features we have worked on during the Spring term in the form of a narrative. We will also be recapping sentence types, including statements, exclamations and questions in our letter. In class we will be using this text to support our writing:

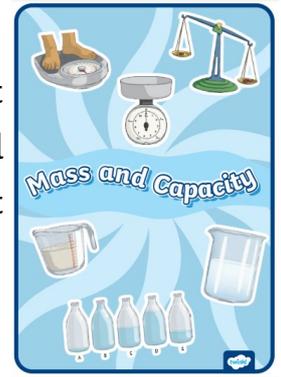
We will be writing a mythical narrative and a letter to an Olympian.



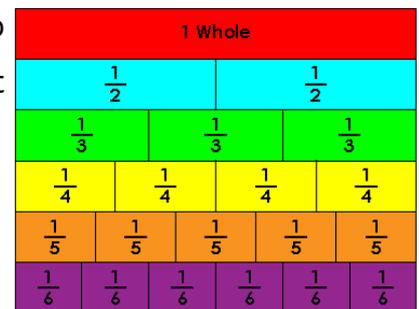
In our Guided Reading sessions we will be learning to retrieve information from the text and infer deeper meaning. We will be also be developing our summarising skills, finding key points from what we have read.

## Maths

In maths we will be looking at how to measure Mass and Capacity, exploring different units of measurement.



We will also be looking at fractions, learning to add and subtract them.



## PE

Our PE days are Wednesday and Thursday. The children will be working as part of a team and dancing to a beat of 4 through our Ancient Greek dance unit.



## Computing

In computing, the children will develop an understanding of Publisher.

## Homework

Due on Friday; 4x reads a week, spelling practice, short tasks linked to the learning in school.

## Art

The children will investigate Ancient Greek pottery, making their own clay coil pots.

## Music

We will be investigating the different rhythms used in music.



## Spanish

This term, the children will continue to advance their skills in Spanish with Mariposa Languages.

## RE

The children will be investigating the theme of authority.

## PSHE

During PSHE we will be discussing how we can positively contribute to the wider world.