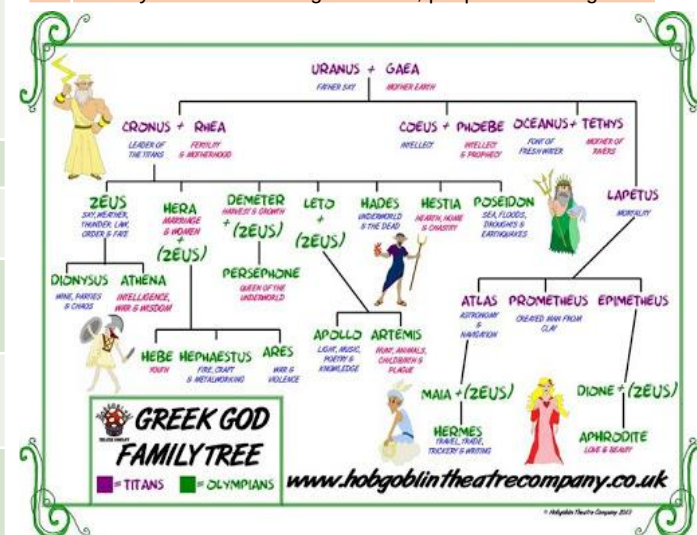


Key Questions

1	Can you use maps, atlases, globes, digital and computing mapping, use compass points, grid references, symbols and keys to locate where the Ancient Greek Empire and important landmarks of Ancient Greece would have been/are?
2	Can you recognise the physical and human characteristics and major cities in Ancient and modern day Greece?
3	Can you describe and understand key aspects of physical geography of Greece including: climate zones, rivers and mountains
4	Can you recognise the similarities and differences between the human and physical geography of the UK and Greece?
5	Can you describe the life and achievements of the Ancient Greeks and their influence on the western world?
6	Can you identify where the Ancient Greek Empire would be on a timeline?
7	Can you use evidence to support arguments to help you with your understanding of events, people and changes?





Prior Vocabulary

1	Rise and Fall	The term used when empires grow/lose and expand/shrink power.
2	Exploration	The action of exploring an unfamiliar area.
3	Hierarchy	A system in which members of an organization or society are ranked according to relative status or authority.
4	Bias	Prejudice for or against one person or group.
5	Prejudice	A preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience.
6	Oppression	Prolonged cruel or unjust treatment or exercise of authority.
7	Empire	An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch or state.
8	Rebellion	An act of armed resistance to an established government or leader.
9	Retreat	withdraw from enemy forces as a result of their superior power or after a defeat.
10	Continuity	A prolonged period of something over time.
11	Invasion	An instance of invading a country or region with an armed force
12	Monarchy	A form of government with a monarch at the head.
13	Conquer	Overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force.

Prior Knowledge

1	Ancient Egypt was one of the greatest and most powerful civilizations in the history of the world. It lasted for over 3000 years from 3150 BC to 30 BC.
2	William the Conqueror (1028-1087): Became King of England in 1066 after winning in the Battle of Hastings.
3	The Vikings landed in East Anglia and quickly took York (which they named). Over time, they drove out the Saxons and took the land for themselves, leaving Wessex as the only unconquered kingdom. English kingdoms paid the Vikings danegeld not to plunder their lands.
4	The Stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive. They used them to kill animals for their meat, bone marrow and skins. The bones were also useful for making tools, such as needles to sew skins together.
5	Mass production and developed transportation links led to Britain becoming a leading importer and exporter, making it a global power.
6	Created thousands of years ago, Greek myths were epic stories about Greek gods, passed down over generations. They are often about heroic battles and terrible creatures, and taught the importance of bravery, intelligence, and right and wrong.
7	The Olympics is a series of international athletic contests held in a different country once every four years.

Future Learning

The development of the Church, state and society in Medieval Britain (1066-1509).	This could include the Norman Conquest, Christendom and the Crusades, the struggle between Church and crown, the Magna Carta and the emergence of Parliament.
Ideas, political power, industry and empire in Britain, 1745-1901.	This could include the Enlightenment in Britain and Europe, the British transatlantic slave trade, the Seven Years War and the American War of Independence or the French Revolution.
Challenges for Britain, Europe and the wider world, 1901-present.	This will include the Holocaust. It could also include the Suffragettes, World War 1, the inter-war years or the Great Depression,
A study of an aspect or theme of British history before 1066.	This could be the changing nature of political power in Britain or the changing landscape from the Iron Age to the present,

