Plan of Key Learning in History with assessment

Date:

Date:	Year 4		
Purpose of the	To complete a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world		
unit/National	To complete a study of dieek life and achievements and their influence on the western world		
Curriculum			
	By the end of the learning the children will know how it fits into the curriculum:		
Overarching How have the achievements of the Ancient Greeks influenced the Western world? (please			
question	remember that children need to use the variety of history SKILLS to be able to obtain the knowledge to answer this question)		
Books			
What do I	Stone Age to Iron Age (Yr 3)		
already know			
that will help me			
learn about this?			
How does this	Romans (Yr 5)		
link to future	Anglo Saxons (Yr 5)		
learning?	Vikings (Yr 6)		
0-	Maya (Yr 6)		
Key points for	*Always try to start your topic with an engaging 'hook' linked to inquiry skills. This could be a		
the start of the	discussion about a photograph, a poem, a 'clue box,' an artefact. 'Inference grids' are good to		
topic	use. Get children to generate questions or look for clues.		
	Where does this fit chronologically with what the children already know?		
	Use key historical terminology to place the new learning historically e.g. decade, century		
	Link what the children already know to the new topic.		
	By the end of this learning the children will have used these historical skills (LO):		
Learning	Show their increasing knowledge and understanding of the past by:		
objectives linked	 Developing a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of world history, knowing 		
to Chronology	key dates and historical terms.		
10 00	 Making some links between and across periods, such as the difference between clothes, food, 		
	buildings or transport.		
Learning	Be able to describe some of the main events, people and periods they have studied by:		
objectives linked	 Understanding some significant aspects of history including the nature of ancient civilisations). 		
to Events,	- Orderstanding some significant aspects of history including the nature of ancient civilisations).		
People and			
Changes			
Learning	Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant		
objectives linked	historical information, using specialist terms like civilisations, ancient, and vocabulary linked to		
to	chronology.		
Communication	 Produce structured work that makes some connections; draws some contrasts; frames 		
Communication	historically-valid questions involving thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant		
	historical information using appropriate dates and terms.		
Learning	 Understand some of the methods of historical enquiry, and how evidence is used to make 		
objectives linked	detailed observations, finding answers to questions about the past.		
to Enquiry,			
Interpretation	• Use some sources to start devising historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity		
and Using	and difference, and significance (e.g. the lifestyles and beliefs of the ancient Greeks).		
Sources	 Understand some of the methods of historical enquiry, how evidence is used to make historical 		
Jources	claims.		
	 Identify some of the different ways in which the past can be represented, and that different versions of the past such as an event may exist (artist's pictures, tomb paintings, written sources). 		

By the end of this learning the children will know:			
1. How can we possibly know so much about the Ancient Greeks who lived over 2,500 years			
	ago?		
	2. What can we work out about everyday life in Ancient Athens?		
	3. Why was Athens able to be so strong at this time?		
	4. What can we tell about the Ancient Greeks from their interest in the theatre and festivals		
	like the Olympics?		
	5. Which ancient Greeks are remembered for their achievements?		
	6. How have the achievements of the Ancient Greeks influenced the Western world?		
	Who were the ancient Greek gods and heroes?		
Key vocabulary	Democracy, government, ancient, Greeks, Comedy, satire, tragedy, Dictatorship, myth, chronology, chronological, duration, sequence, political, religious, social, timescale Timeline, culture, beliefs, achievements, artefact, primary source, primary evidence secondary source, secondary evidence, analyse, hypothesis, oral history, narrative infer, inference, change, society, significant, similarity, difference, trends, interpretation, British, civilisation, AD, BC, CE, BCE,		
Key knowledge	Ancient Greece civilisation began 3000 BC to 146 BC		
	Minoans were first Greek civilisation		
	The Parthenon		
	The Acropolis		
	Olympics began in ancient Greece in 776BC		
	Greeks worshipped many gods including Zeus (king of the gods), Poseidon, Aphrodite		
	Greeks had a lot of myths and legends		
	The word alphabet comes from the 1 st and 2 nd letters of the Greek alphabet 'alpha' and 'beta'		
	Socrates – philosopher		
	Aristotle - scientist		
	Archimedes – mathematician		
	Alexander the Great		
Key Learning for this unit			
Below Expected		Expected	