



Teacher: Mr Hammond

Term: Summer 1 (B)

Class: Godrevy

Year group: 5 & 6

Groovy

Greeks



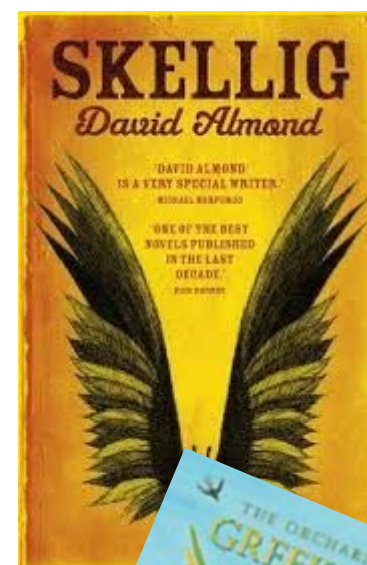
As writers we will learn about:

Fiction — Learn the warning story of Daedalus and Icarus

- ◇ Use paragraphs to organise ideas
- ◇ Create atmosphere through character and setting description

Non-Fiction—Information Text—Write an information text about the mythical creature

- ◇ Use a wide range of sentence structures (i.e. be able to move sub-ordinate clause around the sentences)



As mathematicians we will learn about:

- ◇ Properties of number and place value
- ◇ Using calculation $+/-/x/\div$ to answer word Problems
- ◇ Fractions, decimals and percentages
- ◇ Shape (2-D, 3-D shape and area, perimeter & volume)
- ◇ Measures
- ◇ Statistics

As scientists we will:

Classify living things (micro-organisms, plants and animals) into groups and explain why based on specific characteristics

Living Things in their Habitat

- ◇ Grouping living things
- ◇ Classifying Invertebrates
- ◇ Invertebrate hunt
- ◇ Classification keys
- ◇ Local habitat Survey
- ◇ Environmental changes

As historians we will:

- ◇ Create a Greek timeline
- ◇ Learn about the battle of Troy
- ◇ Investigate the differences between the city States of Athens and Sparta
- ◇ Learn about the battle of Marathon
- ◇ Explore how Greek vases depicted Ancient Greek history and life

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- ◇ Explore how Greek vases depicted Ancient Greek history and life
- ◇ Look at the Greek alphabet and Writings
- ◇ Investigate the role that Greek gods played in society
- ◇ Research about Modern Day Greece and find out how it has been impacted by the past.

In Computing, we will

Create audio narrative of Daedalus and Icarus

As musicians we will:

Consider Daedalus and Icarus: evaluate a pop song and compose leitmotifs or film score for story

As artists we will:

- ◇ Create Greek vases using etching
- ◇ Make and paint 3-D mythical creature masks

In Religious Studies, we will consider:

Creation and science: conflicting or complementary?

In PSHE we will learn about:

- ◇ How Greek law has influenced common law today.
- ◇ Changing Me: self and body image, puberty for girls & boys, conception, looking ahead

In Geography, we will learn about:

Modern Day Greece: Find out what is modern Greece is like and investigate how it's physical and human geography might have changed to modern day.

History - Ancient Greeks

What I should already know

- Greece is a country in the continent of Europe.
- The climate of Greece is slightly different to that of the UK.
- Human and physical geographical features of Greece.
- Information about the Egyptian civilisation.
- The Romans invaded Britain.
- The chronology of British history.

Greek Society

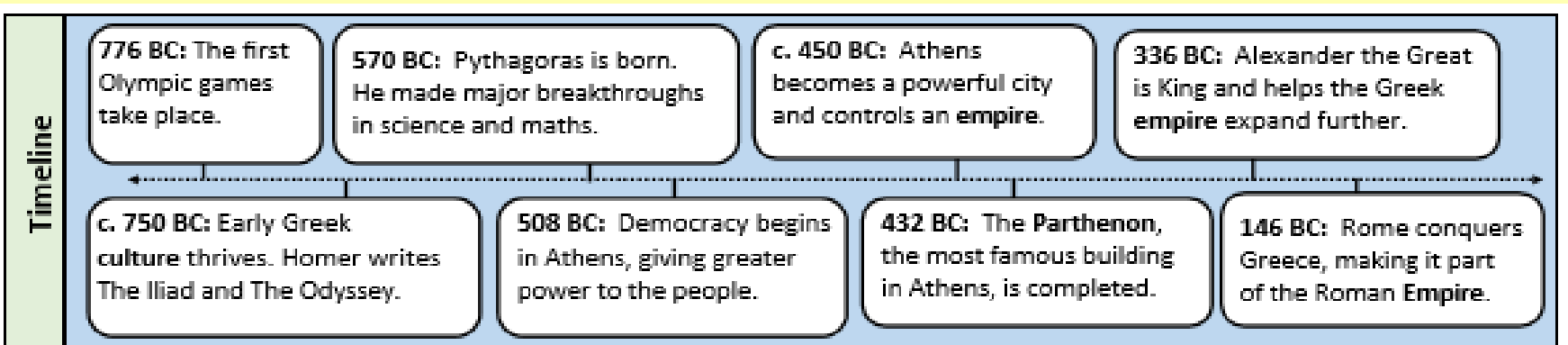
- Greece was divided into citystates (polis) that each had their own laws and way of life, but that all spoke the same language. Two of the most well-known city states are Athens and Sparta.
- In Athens, Greek styles of art, architecture, philosophy and theatre were developed - these helped shaped our modern society along with science, language and maths.
- Athens had a democratic government – this means that the people who lived there made decisions by voting, like we do in Britain.
- In Sparta, life was very different; all that was important was being able to defend Sparta in battle.
- The first Olympic games were held in 776 in the city-state Olympia.
- Religion was very important in ancient Greece. They were polytheists - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives, such as a god of the sea and a goddess of wisdom. Temples were built in their honour and they featured heavily in the stories of Greek mythology.
- A polis consisted of an urban centre, often fortified and with a sacred centre built on a natural acropolis (citadel) or harbour.

- Greece is made up of the main-land and many islands.
- Its position by the sea meant that the Greeks were a seafaring people.
- City-states (polis) were created and trade happened between each of the cities.
- Greece is a warm country, but winds from the Mediterranean, and rains from the north, kept temperatures liveable and created fertile farming conditions.



Historical Skills and Enquiry

- Examine Greek artefacts (such as vases) and use these to make inferences about the past.
- Describe how Greek artefacts and ruins tell us about their culture, military, and religious beliefs.
- Describe how the Greek society has had an impact on modern society.
- Discuss the notion of democracy - compare the democratic process of ancient Greece with that of modern Britain.
- Examine the timeline of the Greek civilisation and consider where there was rapid change and where there was very little change. Explain why this may be the case.
- Compare what was happening in the Greek civilisation with what was happening in Britain at the same time.
- Place the chronology of key events of the Greek civilisation on a time line with a chronology of the history of Britain. Where are the overlaps?
- Describe the ideas, beliefs and attitudes of all groups of people in the Greek civilisation.
- Compare the expansion of the Greek empire with that of British Empire under Queen Victoria.



Geography - Modern Day Greece

What I already know

- The village I live in is called St Erth, which is in Cornwall. There are villages and towns in Cornwall, some of which are coastal.
- Cornwall is in England, which is a country. England, which is in the United Kingdom, is in the continent of Europe.
- The seven continents (including Europe) and five oceans.
- Land-use patterns of the UK.
- Some examples of natural hazards, including earthquakes.

What I will know at the end of the unit

- Greece is located in Europe, bordering the Ionian Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. It is a peninsular country, with approximately 3,000 islands.
- Greece has a landscape of forests, rivers, mountain ranges and beaches.
- Greece is in Southern Europe. It is bordered by Albania, the Republic of Macedonia, and Bulgaria in north and in east by Turkey.
- The climate can range from hot and dry to cold mountain forests, depending on the region and time of year.
- The northern part of Greece can be very cold during the winter and snow is not uncommon.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- Use aerial photographs to compare Cornwall in the UK and Greece in Europe. What is the same? What is different?
- Describe the locations of Cornwall in the UK and Greece in Europe using the eight compass points.
- Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.
- Study physical maps of Greece and label them to show the different regions. Use this knowledge to explain the land-use patterns of Greece.
- Explain how the human geography of Athens has changed over the years.
- Study tourism and migration patterns of Greece. Research which parts of Greece generate the most tourism and explain the reasons why.
- Study the Greek islands and explain why this means the Greeks were considered seafaring people.
- Create a Venn diagram to compare similarities and differences between Greece and Cornwall and understand the reasons for these.

	Human Features	Physical Features
Cornwall	<p>Cornwall has many villages (such as St Erth) and towns (such as Hayle). There is city which is Truro.</p>  <p>Cornwall has many farms and is famous for the farming trade.</p>  <p>Cornwall also has many fishing ports (i.e. Newlyn). There are many coastal towns.</p>	<p>River Tamer – separates Cornwall from Devon and flows into the English Channel.</p>  <p>There is also a coastline.</p>  <p>The landscape is green as there are many fields.</p> <p>The climate is mild. The summers are warm and the winters are cool.</p>
Greece	<p>Greece has many villages, towns and cities. The capital city in Greece is Athens, which is a port city.</p>   <p>Greek ferries are the primary means of transport to and from the islands.</p> <p>Many tourists visit Greece, especially Athens and the islands.</p> <p>Greece's main exports include petrol and food, such as olive oil and fish.</p> <p>Greece has many ancient structures, including the Acropolis and the Delphi</p>	<p>Greece is a mountainous country with a very long coastline, made up by a mainland, peninsulas and islands.</p>  <p>Greece's natural hazards include severe earthquakes, floods, droughts and wildfires. Current environmental issues include air pollution and water pollution.</p>