Pilgrim Federation Curriculum Coverage Ideas and Resources for the Learning Theme: Ancient Greece

Art & Design	Computing
To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas. To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [e.g. pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] (Greek ceramics, Sculptures, Mosaics & patterns). Loot at information from British Museum Elgin marbles. The Elgin Marbles are sculptures from the Parthenon, a marble frieze temple (AKA a Doric temple) on the Athenian Acropolis, Greece, built in 447-432 BC and dedicated to the goddess Athena. 'The temple was the centrepiece of an ambitious building programme on the Acropolis of Athens' the British Museum explains. The most common and respected form of art, according to authors like Pliny or Pausanias, were panel paintings, individual, portable paintings on wood boards. **What are the 4 types of ancient Greek art?** Ancient Greek art spans a period between about 900 and 30 BCE and is divided into four periods: Geometric, Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic. What art was ancient Greece known for? One popular form of Greek art was pottery. Vases, vessels, and kraters served both practical and aesthetic purposes. This krater depicts Helios, the sun god, and dates from the 5th century B.C.E. The arts reflect the society that creates them. The top 10 ancient Greek artworks - Sculpture of a fallen warrior from the temple of Aphaia at Aegina. (C480-470BC) Pergamon Altar. Athena against the giant Alcyoneus. 180-160BC	Evaluate Technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content. It has been called the oldest known analogue computer. Now known as the **Antikythera Mechanism**, the device is estimated to date from the 2nd century BC, and it drew on the knowledge of Greek astronomers. More than 21 centuries ago, Greek scientists created the mechanism that used brass gearwheels to predict the movements of the sun, the moon, and probably most of the planets, essentially inventing the world's first computer.

The Riace bronzes (460-420BC) Goddesses from the east pediment of the Parthenon (c438-432BC) -Marble metope from the Parthenon (c477-428 BC) God from the sea, Zeus or Poseidon (c470 BC) The Siren vase (480-470 BC) The Motya charioteer (c350BC) The Dionysus Cup by Exekias (c540BC) Mask of Agamemnon (1550-1500 BC)	

Design & Technology	Geography
Use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups. Select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities. (Javelin design) Traditional Greek clothing and footwear. Dress-up day? Prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniques (Greek cuisine). What things did the Greek invent/create that enhanced their way of life? From the fascinating Antikythera Mechanism to the odometer and the gimbal, and from the elevator to the screw of Archimedes, these ancient Greek engineering inventions are ubiquitous today and have been central to many advancements that followed. The first elevator, built by Archimedes around 236 BCE, was described by Roman Architect Vitruvius. The elevator was described as using a pulley system around a drum powered by a rotating capstan operated by hand. The use of pulleys and winch systems was well-documented in Ancient Greece and was responsible for many of the architectural achievements of the time. Archimedes is considered to have invented the first compound pulley, with the earliest account of winch systems found in a text by the Greek historian Herodotus. Grooves found cut into the stones at the Temple of Apollo I Delphi indicate that pulley systems were implemented with cranes in Ancient Greece as early as the 7th Century BCE. With some blocks in this temple weighing	Interesting Facts About the Geography of Ancient Greece: The Greeks called their land "Hellas." The English word "Greece" comes from the Roman word for the country "Graecia." Under the rule of Alexander the Great, Greece expanded into a large empire that included Egypt and stretched all the way to India. The Pindus Mountain Range runs north to south along much of mainland Greece. It is sometimes called the "spine of Greece." The Greek philosopher Plato once said that "we live around the sea like frogs around a pond." The Greeks also made contributions to the study of map making or "cartography." The ancient civilization of Greece was located in south eastern Europe along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. The geography of the region helped to shape the government and culture of the Ancient Greeks. Geographical formations including mountains, seas, and islands formed natural barriers between the Greek city-states and forced the Greeks to settle along the coast. **Aegean Sea** The region of the Mediterranean where the Greeks first settled is called the Aegean Sea. Greek city-states formed all along the Aegean coastline and on the many islands in the Aegean Sea. The people of Greece used the Aegean to travel from city to city. The Aegean also provided fish for the people to eat **Mountains** The land of Greece is full of mountains. Around 80% of the Greek mainland

almost 400kg, some form of a crane was almost certainly needed to make this project possible

Inventions

While the Greeks loved to observe and study the world, they also applied their learning to make some practical inventions.

Here are some of the inventions that are typically attributed to the Ancient Greeks.

Watermill - A mill for grinding grain that is powered by water. The Greeks invented the waterwheel used to power the mill and the toothed gears used to transfer the power to the mill.

Alarm Clock - The Greek philosopher Plato may have invented the first alarm clock in history. He used a water clock to trigger a sound like an organ at a certain time.

Central Heating - The Greeks invented a type of central heating where they would transfer hot air from fires to empty spaces under the floors of temples.

Crane - The Greeks invented the crane to help lift heavy items such as blocks for constructing buildings.

Archimedes' Screw - Invented by Archimedes, the Archimedes' screw was an efficient way to move water up a hill.

is mountainous. This made it difficult to make long journeys by land. The mountains also formed natural barriers between the major city-states. The tallest mountain in Greece is Mount Olympus. The Ancient Greeks believed that their gods (the Twelve Olympians) lived at the top of Mount Olympus.

Islands

The Aegean Sea is home to over 1000 islands. The Greeks settled on many of these islands including Crete (the largest of the islands), Rhodes, Chios, and Delos.

Climate

The climate in Ancient Greece generally featured hot summers and mild winters. Because it was so hot, most people wore lightweight clothing throughout most of the year. They would put on a cloak or wrap during the colder days of the winter months.

Regions of Ancient Greece

The mountains and seas of Ancient Greece formed several natural regions:

Peloponnese - The Peloponnese is a large peninsula located at the southern tip of the Greek mainland. It is almost an island and only connects to the main land by a small strip of land called the Isthmus of Corinth. The Peloponnese was home to several major Greek city-states including Sparta, Corinth, and Argos.

Central Greece - Just north of the Peloponnese is Central Greece. Central Greece was home to the famous region of Attica and the city-state of Athens.

Northern Greece - Northern Greece is sometimes broken up into three major regions including Thessaly, Epirus, and Macedonia. Mount Olympus is located in Northern Greece.

Islands - Major groupings of the Greek islands include the Cyclades Islands, the Dodecanese, and the Northern Aegean Islands.

	Major Cities The Ancient Greeks spoke the same language and had similar cultures. They were not one large empire, however, but were divided into a number of powerful city-states such as Athens, Sparta, and Thebes. **Greek Settlements** The Greeks set up colonies throughout the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. This included settlements in modern-day Italy, France, Spain, Turkey, and parts of North Africa. These colonies helped to spread the Greek culture throughout the region. Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe. Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night). Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country. Climate, habitats, plants & animals that are adapted to live in Greece. UK Geography (to use as a comparison) https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zttbcmn/year/zmyxxyc

History	Music
Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world. Compare and contrast what Ancient Greece was like and what it is like now. Famous Greeks. Greek philosophy. Politics. Debate. Structure of society. Gods and worship. Temples and buildings. Olympics. What similarities are there between Greeks and Romans? https://teachers.thenational.academy/units/ancient-greece-79e7 https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z87tn39/year/z63tt39 https://app.discoveryeducation.co.uk/learn/channels/channel/b56f668b-2cd7-4f43-9dbb-ac3119dae30d?embed=false&embed_origin=false Ancient Greece – Discovery Espresso.	See also Charanga Schemes of work Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions. Greek musical instruments included stringed, wind and percussion. By far the most popular were the lyre, aulos (usually double), and syrinx. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aDfwUQXBilE&safe=active Link to Greek theatre. Most Greek men trained to play an instrument competently, and to sing and perform choral dances. Instrumental music or the singing of a hymn regularly accompanied everyday activities and formal acts of worship. Shepherds piped to their flocks, oarsmen and infantry kept time to music, and women made music at home.

Physical Education	Science
See also RealPE Schemes of work. Use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination. *(Discus / Javelin)* Take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team. (*Olympics)*	**Astronomy** The Greeks applied their skills in math to help describe the stars and the planets. They theorized that the Earth may orbit the Sun and came up with a fairly accurate estimate for the circumference of the Earth. They even developed a device for calculating the movements of the planets which is sometimes considered the first computer. Describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system. Describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth. Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies. Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky. Link to constellations that they Greeks named. Link to Ancient Greek calendar. Visit Kelling Heath – Dark Skies http://www.norfolkcoastaonb.org.uk/partnership/dark-skies/1120 Visit https://www.nnas.org/ Which is based not far from Blakeney. Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object. **Medicine** The Greeks were one of the first civilizations to study medicine as a scientific way to cure illnesses and disease. They had doctors who studied sick people, observed their symptoms, and then came up with some

	practical treatments. The most famous Greek doctor was Hippocrates. Hippocrates taught that diseases had natural causes and they could sometimes be cured by natural means. The Hippocratic Oath to uphold medical ethics is still taken by many medical students today. **Biology** The Greeks loved to study the world around them and this included living organisms. Aristotle studied animals in great detail and wrote down his observations in a book called the History of Animals. He heavily influenced zoologists for years by classifying animals according to their different characteristics. Later Greek scientists continued Aristotle's work by studying and classifying plants. Hippocrates is often called the "Father of Western Medicine." The word "biology" comes from the Greek words "bios" (meaning "life") and "logia" (meaning "study of").

Modern Foreign Languages	Other Ideas
Explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words. *Origins of language & development.* Basic Greek words and phrases.	
English	**Maths**
Greek Mythology Greek Gods and Mythology Hercules Achilles Monsters of Greek Mythology The Titans The Iliad The Odyssey https://www.booksfortopics.com/ancient-greece **Fiction:** Who Let the Gods Out? By Maz Evans Chapter book https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WAq3bCj9XOU Mission to Marathon by Geoffrey Trease Chapter book Mark of the Cyclops (The Ancient Greek Mysteries) by Saviour Pirotta & Freya Hartas Chapter book Beasts of Olympus: Beast Keeper by Lucy Coats & David Roberts Chapter book Percy Jackson and the Lightning Thief by Rick Riordan Chapter book Icarus Was Ridiculous by Pamela Butchart & Thomas Flintham Chapter book Greek Tales: The Boy Who Cried Horse by Terry Deary & Helen Flook Chapter book The Corinthian Girl by Christina Balit Picturebook	The word "mathematics" comes from the Greek word "mathema" which means "subject of instruction." Hypatia was head of the Greek mathematics school in Alexandria. She was one of the world's first famous female mathematicians. How did ancient Greek math influence modern life? The discoveries of several Greek mathematicians, including Pythagoras and Euclid, are still used in mathematical teaching today. Important developments include the basic rules of geometry, the idea of a formal mathematical proof, and discoveries in number theory, mathematical analysis, and applied mathematics. The Greeks were fascinated with numbers and how they applied to the real world. Unlike most earlier civilizations, they studied mathematics for its own sake and developed complex mathematical theories and proofs. One of the first Greek mathematicians was Thales. Thales studied geometry and discovered theories (such as Thale's theorem) about circles, lines, angles, and triangles. Another Greek named Pythagoras also studied geometry. He discovered the Pythagorean Theorem which is still used today to find the sides of a right triangle. Perhaps the most important Greek mathematician was Euclid. Euclid wrote several books on the subject of geometry called Elements. These books became the standard textbook on the subject for 2000 years. Euclid's Elements is sometimes called the most successful textbook in history.

Leo and the Gorgon's Curse by Joe Todd Stanton Graphic Novel The Orchard Book of Greek Myths by Geraldine McCaughrean & Emma Chichester Clark Short story collection Myths, Monsters and Mayhem in Ancient Greece by James Davies Graphic Novel Greek Heroes: Top Ten Myths and Legends! By Marcia Williams Graphic Novel Gaia by Imogen Greenberg & Isabel Greenberg Graphic Novel **Non-Fiction:** So You Think You've Got it Bad? A Kid's Life in Ancient Greece by Chae Strathie & Marisa Morea Athena: The Story of a Goddess by Imogen Greenberg & Isabel Greenberg The Ancient Olympic Games by Jhonny Núñez **Song:** **Drama:** https://teachers.thenational.academy/units/exploring-a-greek-myth-and-norse-legend-through-drama-6cc1	

Courageous Advocacy	Developing Spirituality