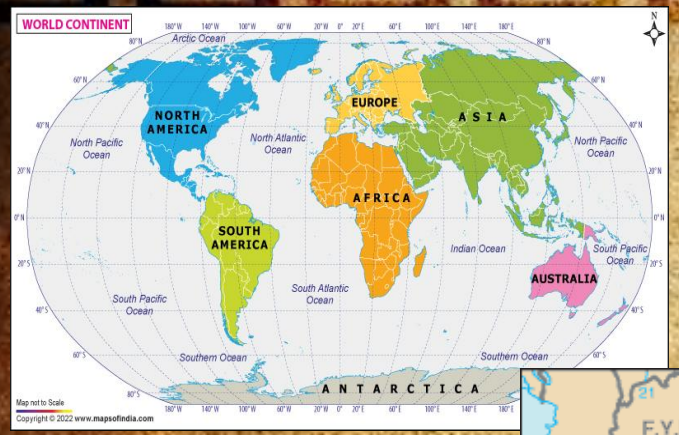
GODS AND MORTALS

GEOGRAPHY

Greece has many **physical features**, like tall mountains, deep valleys, and hundreds of beautiful islands surrounded by the blue Mediterranean Sea. The land is rocky and dry in some areas, but perfect for growing olives and grapes.
Its **human features** include ancient cities like Athens, famous temples such as the Parthenon, and busy ports where people trade and travel. Greece is also known for its rich history, art, and traditions that continue to influence the world today.





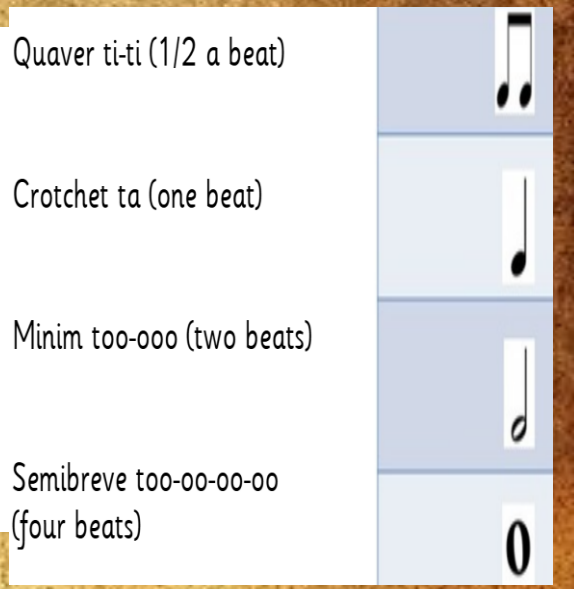
ART

Greek pottery was very important in ancient Greece. People used pots, bowls, and vases for everyday things like storing food, water, and oil. The pottery was also beautifully decorated with pictures of gods, heroes, and daily life. Artists painted scenes in black and red colours, and each design told a story. Today, Greek pottery helps us learn what life was like in ancient Greece.



MUSIC

Beat: The beat is the basic unit of time in music — the steady, repeating sound that keeps everything in sync. It's like the clock that measures when notes happen.
Pulse: The pulse is the ongoing flow of beats that you can feel in music. It gives music its sense of movement and helps musicians stay together when performing.
Rhythm: The rhythm is the arrangement of sounds and silences of different lengths that fit around the beat and pulse. It's what makes music have patterns — like clapping, drumming, or the way words in a song line up with the beat.



PSHE/RSE

Respect –
Respect is treating ourselves, other people and living things with care, kindness and consideration. Everyone is unique, and our identity is shaped by our family, culture, faith, interests and likes and dislikes. Everyone deserves to be valued and treated with respect, no matter how different they may be. Respect also means understanding the difference between public and private, recognising that everyone has a right to privacy and understanding that consent is asking for and giving permission. Our bodies belong to us, and we have the right to set boundaries and say no.

Private parts of the body include the penis, testicles, scrotum, nipples, vulva and vagina.
The PANTS Rule helps us understand how to keep our bodies safe. Everyone's body is different, and no one should ever try to change the way it looks.
If someone tries to harm or change our bodies, or we are worried about ourselves or someone else, we must tell a trusted adult.

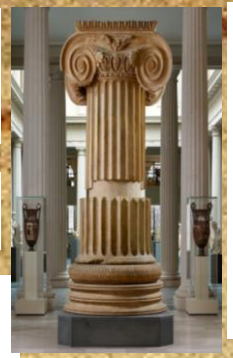


SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE

Alexander the Great
Alexander the Great was a famous king and a brilliant military leader. He built a huge empire that stretched all the way from Greece to India! Everywhere he went, he shared Greek ideas, art, and learning with the people he met. This time in history is called the **Hellenistic period**. Alexander never lost a single battle, and he is remembered as one of the greatest leaders and warriors who ever lived.

GODS AND MORTALS

HISTORY

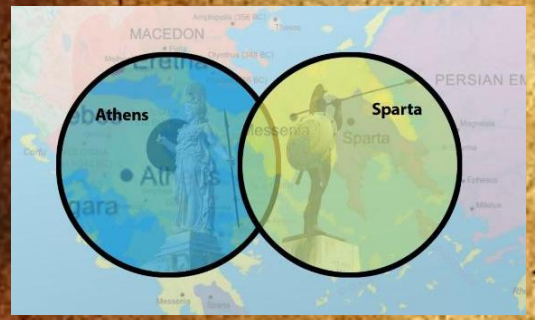


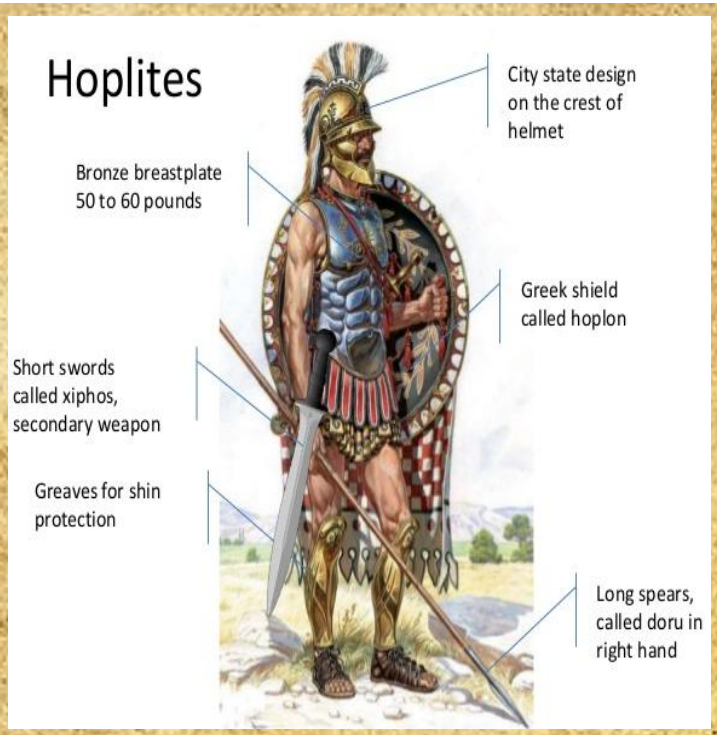
Ancient Greek Timeline:

- **Around 3000 BCE:** The first Greek civilizations, like the Minoans, begin on the island of Crete.
- **Around 1200 BCE:** The Mycenaean civilization grows on the mainland and builds strong palaces.
- **Around 800 BCE:** The **city-states** (like Athens and Sparta) start to form, each with its own government.
- **Around 500–336 BCE:** The **Classical Period** — a time of great art, ideas, and democracy in Athens.
- **336–323 BCE: Alexander the Great** builds a huge empire and spreads Greek culture across many lands.
- **146 BCE:** Greece becomes part of the **Roman Empire**, marking the end of ancient Greek independence.

Daily Life in Ancient Greece
People in Ancient Greece had very different lives depending on where they lived and how rich they were. Men worked, went to the market, or took part in politics, while women often looked after the home and family. Children went to school or helped with work.

How Do We Know About Ancient Greece?
We know about Ancient Greece because of **artefacts** like pottery, statues, coins, and buildings that have survived over time. These items help us understand how people lived, dressed, and celebrated. We also learn from **stories about gods and goddesses**, such as Zeus, Athena, and Apollo, which tell us what the Greeks believed and valued.





Greek Hoplite
A **Greek hoplite** was a heavily armed foot soldier with a bronze helmet, shield, and spear. They fought in tight groups called **phalanxes**, where soldiers protected each other.
Compared to an **English soldier**, hoplites used different weapons and armour, and their battles were fought face-to-face instead of using modern technology like guns or tanks.

Athens vs. Sparta
Athens was known for its art, learning, and democracy — people loved to talk and share ideas. **Sparta**, on the other hand, focused on strength, discipline, and the army. Boys in Sparta trained to be soldiers, while Athenian boys learned reading, writing, and music. These cities were very different but both powerful in their own ways.



Comparing UK and Ancient Greek Democracy
In **Ancient Greece**, especially in Athens, only free men could vote or take part in government.
In the **UK today**, everyone over a certain age can vote — men and women alike — to choose their leaders. Both systems let people have a say, but modern democracy is fairer and includes more citizens.