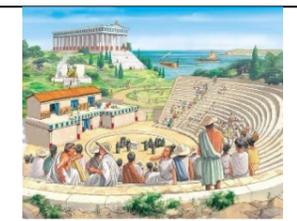
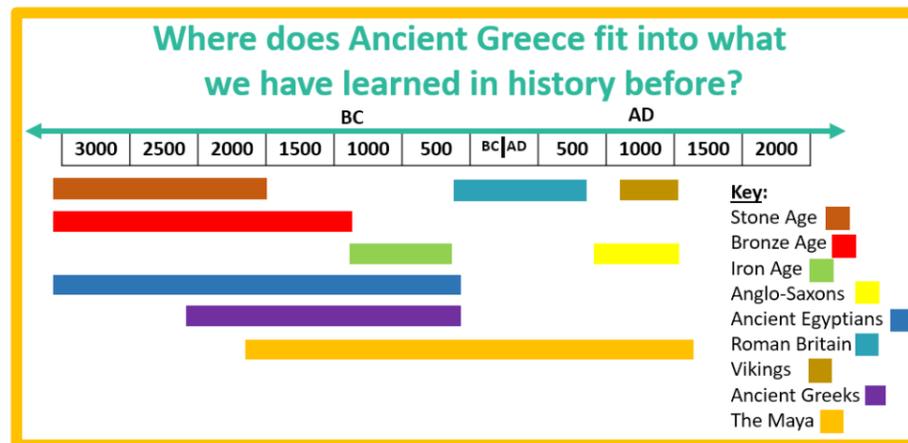


	Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory	Building on previous knowledge and skills, you will remember:		Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory	Building on previous knowledge and skills, you will remember:	
	The first important Greek civilisation lived on the island of Crete, and they became very rich by trading grapes, wine and precious metals with other countries.	In Y5, you learnt that countries can become wealthy by exporting goods and services.	Ancient Greeks		The 12 most important gods in Ancient Greece were believed to live on Mount Olympus (Greece's highest mountain). Zeus was the King of the Gods, and the god of sky and thunder.	In Y4, you learnt that the Romans also believed in many gods such as Jupiter, the King of the Gods, and the god of sky and thunder.
	Athens became the wealthiest city-state in Ancient Greece due to its location near the sea, providing Athenians with a port and the opportunity for excellent trading links.	In Y5, you learnt that a port is a docking place for ships.			The Greek city-states were often at war with each other. Hoplites (foot soldiers) were the most important part of the army.	In Y4, you learnt that the Romans had a well-trained army that invaded Britain and then defended against the invading groups (Huns).
	Sparta was one of the most powerful city-states in Ancient Greece. It was famous for its powerful army as well as its battles with the city-state of Athens during the Peloponnesian War.	In Y4, you learnt about the Roman Army and how they conquered civilisations such as parts of modern-day Britain.			Athenian pottery designers were renowned for their skill: the most famous pottery comes from Athens; pots were painted with figures and retold an event.	In Y4, you learnt that skilled Ancient Egyptians designed gold chariots for Tutankhamun.
	Although living in different city-states, the Ancient Greeks shared a national culture and language.	In Y4, you learnt that the Roman language (Latin) and culture spread as their empire grew.			Religion played a crucial role in Ancient Greece, and Greek mythology was an essential part of it.	In Y4, you learnt that Roman myths and legends shaped their national identity, like the belief that they were destined to rule over others.
	Shields in Ancient Greece were made mostly of wood and leather and were then faced with bronze.	In Y5, you learnt that shields were used by the Saxons to stop blows and deflect their opponents' swords.			Mosaics were important in Ancient Greece because of their ability to communicate stories through pictures and symbols.	In Y4, you learnt that Romans also used mosaics to communicate stories.

Key Vocabulary	
City-state	The separate communities of Ancient Greece.
Hoplite	Soldiers in Ancient Greece that carried a shield and a spear.
culture	Shares beliefs and ways of living.
mythology	Stories created by people to make sense of the world around them.
mosaic	An image made up of small pieces of coloured glass or stones like in the Mediterranean glass house.



# The Big Event



You will plan a mini Olympics for the year group to take part in.