

Summer 2 Gods and Mortals Y3/4



P.E.

Striking and Fielding (football, rounders, cricket)

Skills:

Passing and receiving, moving through gateways and dribbling.



Know positions, attacking and defending

Music: Playing Musical Instruments

Mr I will continue to support the children in learning ukulele. Reading musical notations correctly on frets.

History of music in Ancient Greece

Greek mythology places the beginning of music and dance in the island of Crete.

PHSE: British Values- Democracy

Key Vocabulary:

Values – set of rules you live your life by.

Ostracise- to push out, exclude

Origin- where it begins

Democracy- a system of government by the whole population elected by the people

Key Questions:

What is democracy? A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.

Computing: PowerPoint and research

Key Vocabulary:

Slides, animation, cut, copy, paste, transition, safe search engines

To research and prepare presentation on: everyday life in Ancient Greece, the Trojan horse, the Olympics, time line of events.

French: All about France

Children will have the opportunity to learn about the history and geography of France. Study it's capital city, Paris and the French flag. They will get a 'taste' for France by trying some French cuisine. French Revolution and Bastille Day – 14th July 1789 a turning point of the French Revolution, as well as the Fête de la Fédération which celebrated the unity of the French people on 14 July 1790.

Science - Light

Key Questions: How can we see? We see things when light enter our eyes. The pupils in our eyes change size to let more light in when it's dark or less light in when it's bright and this is important because too much light can damage our eyes. Not all objects give off light and so we see some objects because light reflects off their surface and into our eyes.

What is a shadow? An object that does not allows any light to pass through will form a shadow. Shadows are formed by light, because if light shines onto an object, and the object blocks the light, the light will go sideways of the object, and therefore, a shadow is formed. Light can only travel in straight lines.

Key Vocabulary:

Light source iris

Dark pupil

Absence

Reflection

Protect

Shadow

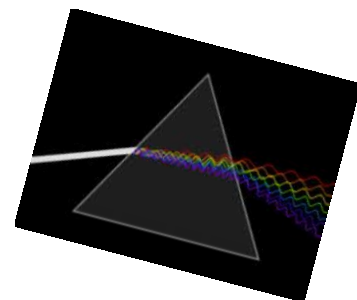
Formation

Transparent: objects which allow all the light to pass through them.

Translucent allow partial light to pass through.

Opaque: allows no light to pass through.

Surfaces



Art and Design- Clay Masks

Key Vocabulary:

Mask, project, smooth, rough, blend, slip, coil, join, cross hatch (Crosshatching is the drawing of two layers of hatching at right-angles to create a mesh-like pattern), scrape, model, evaluate shade and tone.

Key Questions:

Why did the Ancient Greeks use masks in theatres?

They used masks to show emotion of the character, some were used to project the actors voice as well being able to change characters quickly. The masks represented Gods.



Topic: The Ancient Greeks

Geography

Key Vocabulary:

Ancient Greece

Landscape

Geographical features

B.C.

A.D.

Comparing Ancient Greece to Greece now using maps, globes and atlases.

History

Key Vocabulary:

Primary source: materials directly related to a topic by time or participation

Secondary source: materials such as pictures, quotes or graphics of primary sources.

Agreement: every party is of the same opinion

Empire: an extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch, an oligarchy, or a sovereign state

Battle: a sustained fight between large organized armed forces

Truce: an agreement between enemies or opponents to stop fighting or arguing for a certain time.

Artefacts: an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest.

Parthenon: a temple in Greece for the Gods.

Key Questions:

- What can we tell about the Ancient Greeks from artefacts? From artefacts we can learn about everyday life, clothing worn in Ancient Greece, games and sports played.
- What was life like as a soldier in Ancient Greece? Every man trained to be a soldier from the time he was a boy. Each soldier went through a rigorous boot camp training. Spartan men were expected to train as soldiers and fight until they were sixty years old.
- Why was Sparta so important? The city of Sparta rose to power around 650 BC. From 492 BC to 449 BC, the Spartans led the Greek city-states in a war against the Persians. It was during the Persian Wars that the Spartans fought the famous battle of Thermopylae where 300 Spartans held off hundreds of thousands of Persians allowing the Greek army to escape.
- After the Persian Wars, Sparta went to war against Athens in the Peloponnesian War. The two city-states fought from 431 BC to 404 BC with Sparta eventually triumphing over Athens. Sparta began to decline in the coming years and lost the Battle of Leuctra to Thebes in 371 BC. However, it remained an independent city-state until Greece was conquered by the Roman Empire in 146 BC.
- Can we order events in history on a timeline?
- 776 BC The first Olympic games takes place.
- 750 BC The scholar Homer writes 'Odyssey' and 'The Iliad'.
- 508 BC The first democracy begins in Athens.
- 490 BC Persian invaders defeated by the Greeks in the battle of Marathon.
- 480 BC Persian invaders defeated by the Greeks again in the battle of Salamis.
- 450 BC The powerful city of Athens now control an empire.
- 472-410 BC Many famous Greek plays are written and performed at the theatre in Athens.
- 432 BC Parthenon is finished in Athens.
- 431 – 404 BC Peloponnesian war between Athens and Sparta.
- 404 BC Sparta defeats Athens.
- 336-323 BC Alexander the great conquers much of the known world.
- 146 BC Greece is conquered by Rome and become part of the Roman Empire.