



Let's Remember

That we can use timelines to see **change** that takes place over time.

We learned that the British Empire expanded through **colonies**. The **cause** of this was due to events like the Battle of Trafalgar which was won by Nelson in 1805.

The **consequence** of this was that British ships were able to go wherever they wanted to trade. Many goods were brought back to the UK.



Jones' Explore
Class History cycle

A

Spring Term 2

I Need to Know...

Where modern Greece is located.

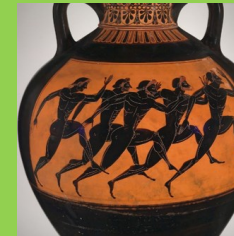


Ancient Greece was a mighty empire thanks to Alexander the Great. The achievements of the Greeks in art, mathematics, literature and philosophy are still around today.

The two major city states were Athens and Sparta. They were important places of trade and learning.

Alexander the Great, in 336BCE, expanded the Greece civilisation. It became a mighty empire. The Greeks eventually fell under Roman rule in 146BCE.

The Greeks invented the Olympics. It was so important to Ancient Greeks that when the Persians invaded in 480BCE, they wanted to finish competing before fighting them. We can see evidence of what the Greek civilisation was like from **sources** such as pottery that has survived.



Let's Explore

What kind of events were there in the Olympics?

Why did the mighty Greek empire eventually fall to the Romans?

What was everyday life for women in Ancient Greece? Were there things they could and could not do?

Why has Ancient Greek **culture** had such a huge impact on the modern world long after the Ancient Greek **civilisation** has gone?

What are some Greek inventions that we still use today?