

Year 3/4 Ancient Greece (700 BC - 146 BC)

History of our Learning				Key Facts	
<p><u>The Great Fire of London (1066)</u> <u>How did the Great Fire of London start?</u> It started as a small fire on Pudding Lane in Thomas Farriner's bakers shop.</p> <p><u>Florence Nightingale (1820-1910)</u> <u>Why is Florence Nightingale a significant person from history?</u> In the Crimean war, she raised the standards of nursing conditions.</p> <p><u>LS Lowry (1887-1976)</u> <u>What type of artwork did LS Lowry create?</u> He created drawings and paintings of Lancashire and Salford where he lived and worked for more than 40 years.</p> <p><u>Toys (1837-present)</u> <u>How have toys changed over time?</u> The way toys have changed over the centuries shows what materials people had to work with, such as stone, wood, clay, iron or plastic.</p>				1) The Olympic games are then held every 4 years in honour of the god Zeus. The first games included wrestling, javelin, jumping and chariot racing. 2) The Greeks created democracy, thought to be one of their greatest ideas, when male citizens of Athens were given a chance to vote. 3) Greeks had a polytheistic religion which means they believed in and worshipped more than one god. 4) In 146 BC Rome conquers the Corinthians at the Battle of Corinth and Greece falls under the rule of the Roman Empire. 5) The 'Classical Period' started and there was a lot of interest in arts, imagination and buildings	
Vocabulary				Concepts	
Olympics	Of or relating to the Olympic Games.	Civilization	The culture of a particular society that has reached an advanced level.	Battle	a fight between two armed persons or forces during a war.
Philosopher	One who studies the nature of life, truth, knowledge, and important human matters.	Democracy	A democracy means rule by the people. This is where people can take part in decisions that affect the way the community is run.	System	a group of related things or parts that work together as a whole.
Athens	The capital city of Greece, in modern and ancient times.	Sparta	A dominant city in the southern part of ancient Greece.		
Timeline					
776 BC- The first Olympic games.	650 BC- The tyrant Kypselos takes over the city-state of Corinth.	500 BC- The 'Classical Period' starts.	460 BC-Hippocrates, the 'father of modern medicine' is born in Kos.	431 BC- The Peloponnesian War begins between Sparta and Athens.	338 BC- King Philip II of Macedonia takes control of Greece.
700 BC- Homer writes the Odysseys and Iliad poems.	. 508 BC- Male citizens of Athens are given a chance to vote.	472 BC- Greek theatres become popular in Athens.	432 BC- Parthenon is finished in Athens.	336 BC-Alexander the Great takes over rule of Greece.	146 BC- Greece falls under the rule of the Roman Empire.

Year 3/4 Bolton in WWI (1914-1918)

History of our Learning		Key Facts			
<p>The Great Fire of London (1066) How did the Great Fire of London start? It started as a small fire on Pudding Lane in Thomas Farriner's bakers shop.</p> <p>Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) Why is Florence Nightingale a significant person from history? In the Crimean war, she raised the standards of nursing conditions.</p> <p>LS Lowry (1887-1976) What type of artwork did LS Lowry create? He created drawings and paintings of Lancashire and Salford where he lived and worked for more than 40 years.</p> <p>Toys (1837-present) How have toys changed over time? The way toys have changed over the centuries shows what materials people had to work with, such as stone, wood, clay, iron or plastic.</p>		<p>1) World War I was between 1914 - 1918.</p> <p>2) Albert Heaton was a soldier from Bolton in World War 1.</p> <p>3) During World War I, women replaced men in the workforce. This put a lot of pressure upon the older children in the family as they had to take care of the household duties and any younger children.</p> <p>4) When Kirk and John Street were bombed in World War 1, 13 people were killed and 6 homes were destroyed.</p> <p>5) Two of the working mills from World War I are the Grecian Mill and Brookhouse Mill.</p>			
Vocabulary		Concepts			
Allies	A country cooperating with another for a military purpose.	Gas Mask	A protective mask used to cover a person's face as a defence against poison gas.		
Armistice	An agreement made by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time; a truce.	Treaty of Versailles	The treaty imposed on Germany by the Allied powers in 1920 after the end of World War I.		
Reign	The period of rule of a Monarch.	Rationing	To allow each person to have a fixed amount of an item.		
Timeline					
<u>April 1892</u> Albert Heaton was born	<u>1st August 1914</u> Germany declares war on Russia.	<u>4th August 1914</u> Germany invades Belgium. Britain declares war on Germany.	<u>1st July 1915</u> Battle of the Somme begins.	<u>11th November 1918</u> Germany agrees to an armistice.	<u>22nd November 1917</u> Albert Heaton was killed.
<u>23rd July 1914</u> Australia and Hungary make demands on Serbia.	<u>3rd August 1914</u> Germany declares war on France.	<u>18th August 1914</u> Albert left for Belgium with his regiment.	<u>19th January 1917</u> United States of America declares war on Germany.	<u>28th June 1919</u> The Treaty of Versailles is signed by Germany and Word War I comes to an end.	

