

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

### History of our Learning

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.

Florence Nightingale (1820-1910)

**Why is Florence Nightingale a significant person from history?**

In the Crimean war, she raised the standards of nursing conditions.

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.

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.

### Key Facts

- 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**

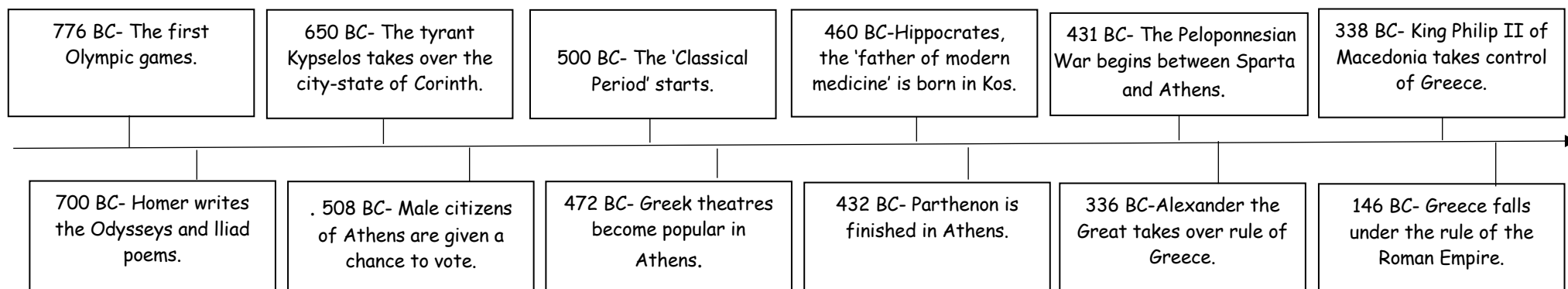
### Vocabulary

<b>Olympics</b>	Of or relating to the Olympic Games.	<b>Civilization</b>	The culture of a particular society that has reached an advanced level.
<b>Philosopher</b>	One who studies the nature of life, truth, knowledge, and important human matters.	<b>Democracy</b>	A democracy means rule by the people. This is where people can take part in decisions that affect the way the community is run.
<b>Athens</b>	The capital city of Greece, in modern and ancient times.	<b>Sparta</b>	A dominant city in the southern part of ancient Greece.

### Concepts

<b>Battle</b>	a fight between two armed persons or forces during a war.
<b>System</b>	a group of related things or parts that work together as a whole.

### Timeline



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

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### Key Facts

1) **World War I was between 1914 - 1918.**

2) **Albert Heaton was a soldier from Bolton in World War 1.**

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.**

4) **When Kirk and John Street were bombed in World War 1, 13 people were killed and 6 homes were destroyed.**

5) **Two of the working mills from World War I are the Grecian Mill and Brookhouse Mill.**

### Vocabulary

### Concepts

<b>Allies</b>	A country cooperating with another for a military purpose.	<b>Gas Mask</b>	A protective mask used to cover a person's face as a defence against poison gas.	<b>Regiment</b>	A permanent unit of an army.
<b>Armistice</b>	An agreement made by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time; a truce.	<b>Treaty of Versailles</b>	The treaty imposed on Germany by the Allied powers in 1920 after the end of World War I.		
<b>Reign</b>	The period of rule of a Monarch.	<b>Rationing</b>	To allow each person to have a fixed amount of an item.	<b>Battle</b>	A sustained fight between large organised armed forces.

### Timeline

