



**Topic:** Gods and Mortals

**Year 3** Spring Term

## Knowledge I already have:

**In reception, I...**

- learned about changes in my living memory
- found out the different ways we learn about the past
- recognised differences between life in the UK and other countries
- developed my collage skills by cutting a variety of different materials
- cut threads and fabrics and used materials to make a finished piece

**In Year 1, I...**

- learned about weather in the UK
- created a collage inspired by Matisse
- mixed materials to create texture, combining torn, cut and folded materials
- designed and sewed a bunting flag

**In Year 2, I...**

- located the North Pole, South Pole and the Equator on a world map
- learned the names of the seas around the UK
- identified physical features on maps
- joined two pieces of fabric with an over stitch when making a soft toy
- compared England with Asia
- located continents and oceans on the world map

## Future knowledge:

**In Year 4, I will learn:**

- the geography of Europe
- how to compare Italy with the UK
- about another ancient civilisation and their gods

**In Year 6, I will learn...**

- how to create a mixed media collage inspired by Rousseau
- to make and design a puppet using a range of sewing skills
- about the climate of the world and how this creates biomes

## Gods Throughout History

<b>Greek Gods</b>	The Greeks believed that gods and goddesses watched over them. These gods looked a bit like people, but they lived forever and were much more powerful. They felt emotions like love and anger, and they didn't always behave well. The Greeks said the gods lived in a palace above Mount Olympus. From there, they watched what humans were doing. Sometimes they helped, sometimes they caused trouble. They could send storms when angry, choose who won battles, or even play tricks on people.
<b>Roman Gods</b>	Did you know that Roman gods were based on Greek gods? Around 740 BC, Greeks settled in Italy, and a new religion slowly formed. Romans believed that good luck came from keeping the gods happy, and that bad things happened if the gods were upset. They ended up with lots and lots of gods!
<b>Ancient Egyptian Gods</b>	The ancient Egyptians believed in many gods. They thought the gods created the universe, kept everything in order, and helped with everyday life. They believed that at the very beginning there was only chaos. Then a hill called the Benben rose out of it, and the first god, Atum, sat on top. Atum felt lonely, so he created two children, Shu and Tefnut. They went off to help create the world. When they were gone too long, Atum sent his magical eye to find them. When Shu and Tefnut returned, the eye was so happy that it cried—and from those tears, the first humans were made!

## What was life like in Ancient Greece?

*About 2,500 years ago, Greece was one of the most important places in the world.*

<b>Athenians</b>	 <p>Long ago, Greece wasn't one big country. It was made of many small states that often argued and even fought. Two of the most famous were Sparta and Athens. They fought a long battle called the Peloponnesian War. Spartan people believed that being strict and tough made the best soldiers. Boys left home at age seven to train for many years. Life was hard — they had only one outfit, no shoes, and not much food, so they sometimes had to steal. Spartan girls also had to be strong and did sports too, even though they couldn't be soldiers. In Athens, life was different. Boys went to school to learn reading, writing, and how to think creatively. Girls usually stayed at home and sometimes had a tutor if their family was rich.</p>
<b>Homes</b>	 <p>Ancient Greek houses were built around a small courtyard or garden. Their walls were made of wood and mud bricks, and the windows had no glass—just wooden shutters to block the hot sun. Homes didn't have much furniture, just simple chairs or stools. Rich families decorated their floors and walls with colourful tiles and paintings. Most houses didn't have bathrooms. People usually washed with a bucket of water or in a nearby stream. Only rich women, who had enslaved people to help, could enjoy baths at home. After washing, people rubbed scented oils on their skin. At night, Greeks slept on beds filled with wool, feathers, or grass. They went to bed early because it got dark, and the only light came from small oil lamps and candles.</p>
<b>Clothing</b>	 <p>A Greek woman wore a long tunic called a chiton. This was made from a piece of cotton or linen. Over this, she wore a cloak draped from her shoulders, called a himation. This would be a thin material in summer and a thick one in winter. Young men wore short tunics, while older men preferred long ones. Enslaved men often wore just a strip of cloth called a loincloth. Many people walked around barefoot. Some wore leather sandals or, for horse-riding, high boots. Both men and women wore wide-brimmed hats in hot weather, to shade their faces from the sun.</p>
<b>Children</b>	 <p>When a Greek child was born, the father could decide whether to keep the child or not. If the child appeared weak or was a girl, sometimes the father would abandon the child. Once a child was accepted by the father, he or she was treated well. Greek children had toys and spent the day playing games. When boys became seven years old, they started school. They learned maths, reading, and writing. Sometimes they would also learn a musical instrument. When they got older they learned how to debate. Girls did not go to school. Children were considered adults by the age of 13.</p>
<b>Jobs</b>	There were many jobs for men in Ancient Greece including farmer, fisherman, soldier, teacher, government worker, and craftsman. The women, however, were generally homemakers and would raise the children and cook the meals.

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>city states</b>	small areas that ancient Greece were divided into, each with their own government, laws and army
<b>civilisation</b>	a large group of people who share certain advanced ways of living and working
<b>democracy</b>	a system where the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way it is run
<b>god</b>	a superhuman being or spirit worshipped as having power over nature or human fortunes
<b>legacy</b>	anything that is passed down from ancestors or someone who came before
<b>mortal</b>	a human being that is able to die
<b>mountainous</b>	an area with many mountains
<b>Olympics</b>	an athletic event held by the Ancient Greeks every four years
<b>philosophy</b>	the study of life
<b>temple</b>	a building that people use for worshipping gods
<b>tyrant</b>	the ruler of a Greek city-state, a tyrant was like a king

## Geography

Greece is a mountainous country. Mountains cover 80% of the country. The two major mountain ranges are the Pindus and the Taurus mountains. Greece has a mild and temperate climate with wet and colder winters and hot and dry summers.

## Legacy

### What did the Ancient Greeks leave behind?

- philosophy
- language
- architecture
- theatre
- sports
- art



## Year 3 Key Historical Vocabulary

before, after, long ago, past, present, today, tomorrow, yesterday, last year, month, week, day, old, new, ancient civilisation, democracy, gods/goddesses

## Year 3 Key Geographical Vocabulary

map, atlas, locate, research, investigate, physical characteristics, human characteristics, land use, patterns, changes, similarities, differences, climate

## Year 3 Key Art and Design Vocabulary

collage, cut, layer, texture, shape, pattern, foreground, background, overlap, sew, stitch, needle, thread, fabric, seam, edge, handle, pocket