

William Shakespeare



Quick summary



William Shakespeare was an English playwright, poet and actor. He is regarded as the greatest writer in the English language. His most famous plays include *Hamlet*, *Romeo and Juliet* and *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Though he mostly worked in London, he was born and attended school in Stratford-upon-Avon, England. His work has remained popular for so long because he wrote about many important human themes such as love, power, revenge, jealousy and conflict. His plays have been translated into many languages and are performed around the world more than those of any other playwright.



Culture and pastimes

Shakespeare lived in the Elizabethan era (named after Queen Elizabeth I). It was known as a time of exploration and discovery. Theatre was a major social event and all types of people went to see plays. Companies of actors travelled around England, performing in outdoor spaces such as parks or town squares. As well as providing entertainment, Shakespeare's plays helped audiences to gain a sense of their changing world through their themes, characters and settings.



Artefacts

When Shakespeare died, many of his plays had never been printed. During his life, it is believed that lines were memorised by actors and by Shakespeare himself. In 1623, 36 of Shakespeare's plays were printed in a collection that became known as the First Folio. This meant that Shakespeare's work was recorded for the future. Without the First Folio, many of his plays would have been lost forever. It is one of the most important books in English literature. Original copies are now treasured, and can only be found in museums and private collections.



Main events

1564: Born
1570: Attended school in Stratford
1590: Wrote first play
1616: Died
1623: First Folio printed



Beliefs

Shakespeare was an important person in the Renaissance arts movement. It was a time when Christian society's view of the world changed. Rather than focusing on an all-powerful God, people took greater interest in learning about nature and themselves to better understand their place in God's world.



Vocabulary

playwright: a person who writes plays
theme: subject or idea
era: a long and distinct period of history
literature: written work, especially with artistic value
treasured: highly valued
renaissance: re-birth



Settlements



Beliefs



Culture and pastimes



Location



Main events



Food and farming



Travel and exploration



Conflict






Society

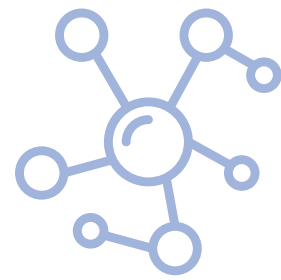


Artefacts

POP tasks: Milestone 1 – William Shakespeare

They will increase their understanding of the concepts in this topic by exploring:

	Basic	Advancing	Deep
 <p>Main events</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Who was William Shakespeare? ● Where did he grow up? ● Describe where in the United Kingdom this is. ● Where did he live? How long ago did he live? ● Who was the monarch during the life of Shakespeare? ● List some of his plays. ● Describe why Shakespeare is a significant person in history. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Compare and contrast William Shakespeare's contribution to British history with that of another significant person. ● Explain why Shakespeare's work is still popular today. ● Summarise the story of one of Shakespeare's plays. ● Organise information about the life of William Shakespeare. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● True or false? Shakespeare is the only significant playwright to be born in England. ● Suggest reasons why Shakespeare's plays are still liked by many today.
 <p>Culture and pastimes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Describe what is meant by the words 'culture' and 'pastimes'. ● List some of the pastimes that were popular during Shakespeare's lifetime. ● What was the name of the theatre Shakespeare built in London? ● Name some places actors travelled to around England to perform his plays. ● Describe some of the themes of Shakespeare's plays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Why did Shakespeare write plays? ● Compare and contrast some of the pastimes popular during Shakespeare's lifetime to those that are popular now. ● Explain the term 'culture' and compare the culture of the Elizabethan era with the culture now and from other times you know about. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investigate the Royal Shakespeare Company.
 <p>Evidence and artefacts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What is the First Folio? ● Describe why it is important. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain why evidence is important in history. ● Compare the First Folio with other types of evidence you know about. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Could the First Folio be disputed as a source of evidence? ● Investigate other sources of evidence that tell us about William Shakespeare.
 <p>Beliefs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What was the Renaissance? ● How did some beliefs change during the Renaissance? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Compare and contrast the Renaissance with now. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Do you agree? Beliefs change over time.



The First World War



Quick summary



The **First World War** saw fighting across Europe, Asia, the Middle East and Africa between 1914 and 1918. Also known as the Great War or World War I, it saw the introduction of new types of weapons (including tanks, aircraft and submarines) and new types of fighting. Battles were fought in terrible conditions and trench warfare was seen for the first time. No one had any idea how terrible the war would be or how many millions of people would be killed. By the time the war had ended large parts of the map of Europe had to be re-drawn. The destruction across Europe was on such a scale that the League of Nations was set up to stop a conflict of this size and horror ever happening again.



Location



Conflict

The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in the city of Sarajevo on 28 June 1914 started a chain of events that led to the first global war. Before the war started, many countries across Europe had agreed to help their allies (friends) if they were invaded. These treaties meant that countries across Europe were forced to enter the war. Great Britain, for example, only declared war against Germany after Belgium had been invaded by the German army. Soon after, most of Europe was at war.



Main events

1914: War began
1916: Battles at Verdun and the Somme
1917: USA joined the war
1918: An armistice ended the fighting
1919: Treaty of Versailles



Society

At the start of war, many people volunteered to fight. They felt they were doing a patriotic duty and that the war would be over in months. The war wasn't over quickly and soon everyone at home was working to support the war effort – this included women working in factories making weapons.



Vocabulary

conditions: how good or bad a thing is
destruction: when something is destroyed
assassination: murdered for political or religious reasons
invaded: (a country) entered by an army
treaties: agreements
armistice: an agreement to stop fighting



Settlements



Beliefs



Culture and pastimes



Location



Main events



Food and farming



Travel and exploration



Conflict



Society



Artefacts

POP tasks: Milestone 1 – The First World War

They will increase their understanding of the concepts in this topic by exploring:



Main events

- **When** was the First World War?
- **What** other names are there for the First World War?
- **Label** a timeline with key dates from the First World War.
- **Describe** what is meant by the word 'armistice'.
- **Describe** what made the First World War a significant event in history.



Location

- **List** some of the places where the war took place.
- **List** the names of some famous battles.
- **Find** the locations of these famous battles on a map. Add dates to your map.
- **Locate** Sarajevo on a map. What country is it in?



Society

- **Describe** what is meant by the word 'patriotic'.
- **How long** did people think that the war would last?



Conflict

- **Describe** what is meant by the word 'assassination'.
- **Who** invaded Belgium?

Advancing

- **Create** a timeline using historical vocabulary that shows the key dates of the First World War, and other events taking place in the decade before and after.
- **Explain** what is meant by the phrase 'trench warfare'.
- **Explain** what the League of Nations was set up to do.
- **Compare** and **contrast** the League of Nations with the United Nations.

- **Organise** information about the allies of Great Britain.
- **Research** and then draw a map of Europe before and after the war.

- **Explain** how the women who stayed at home helped with the war effort.
- **Why** did people think the war would be over quickly?

- **Explain** how the First World War started.
- **Suggest** how the war changed the way in which nations behaved towards each other.
- **Compare** and **contrast** the First World War with another conflict you know

Deep

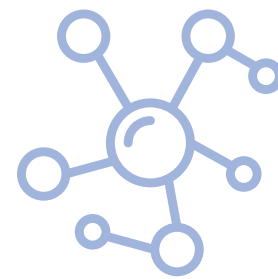
- **Discuss** the impact of women working in factories to make weapons.
- **Investigate** the Battles of Verdun and the Somme.

- **True or false?** The First World War was the worst conflict in history. **Justify** your answer.
- **Do you agree?** Countries should offer military support to other countries that are under attack.

- **Present evidence** that women got the vote because of events that took place during the First World War.
- **True or false?** The First World War had a significant impact on British society. **Justify** your answer.

- **Investigate** the allies of Great Britain.
- **Investigate** the allies of Germany.

Ancient Egypt



Quick summary



For 3000 years, **Ancient Egypt** was home to some of the most influential inventions and discoveries in history. The Egyptians developed systems for writing (including hieroglyphics) and mathematics; they used paper (papyrus) and wrote texts on religion, astronomy and medicine. The Egyptians built magnificent buildings, temples and tombs, decorating them with pictures, paintings and carvings. This great civilisation continued until the death of Cleopatra VII in 30 BCE when Egypt fell to the Roman Empire.



Location



Food and farming

Located in the Nile Valley, in northeast Africa, the ancient Egyptians settled in permanent homes near the River Nile, where they could grow crops on the fertile land. The Egyptians were skilled farmers and invented tools and technology to allow them to produce the food that a great civilisation would need. They invented methods of irrigation, using large canals to supply fresh water to their crops. The shaduf was a hand-operated way of lifting water from the irrigation canals to water the fields for farming. The Egyptians also used hand ploughs and larger ploughs



Beliefs

Egyptians believed in immortality and developed complex burial rituals including mummification. The pyramids were built as tombs for their dead kings (pharaohs).



Artefacts

One of the most significant artefacts from ancient Egypt is the Rosetta Stone, which was found in 1799. The same text appears on it in three different types of writing, which has helped historians to decipher hieroglyphics and to understand ancient Egyptian diaries and



Vocabulary

influential: makes people take notice
fertile: able to support the growth of plants
irrigation: supplying land with water
influential: makes people take notice
immortality: the ability to live forever
rituals: religious services that follow set patterns



Settlements



Beliefs



Culture and pastimes



Location



Main events



Food and farming



Travel and exploration



Conflict

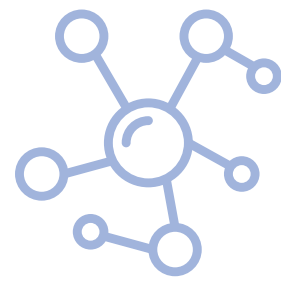


Society



Artefacts

Egyptian clues from the past



Quick summary



By looking at the remains of things left behind by ancient people, historians and archaeologists can begin to understand how people lived and what their daily lives were like. There are lots of Egyptian artefacts to provide first-hand (primary) evidence, ranging from huge pyramids to small items of jewellery and pottery. Some objects, like the Rosetta Stone, have been significant in helping historians decipher ancient, lost languages. Others, like Tutankhamun's burial mask, tell us how important, influential people prepared for the afterlife. Very old artefacts can give us vital clues about how great civilisations began. The 5000-year-old Narmer Palette, for example, tells of the unification of two smaller kingdoms into a united, soon to be powerful, civilisation.



Artefacts

Tutankhamun was a boy-king whose burial tomb, in the Valley of the Kings had gone untouched for thousands of years until it was opened by the famous archaeologist Howard Carter. Once inside the tomb, Carter found treasures, paintings, canopic jars and a sarcophagus containing the king's preserved mummy. The most famous artefact from Ancient Egyptian times, Tutankhamun's burial mask, was still in place.



Conflict

Like many great civilisations, Ancient Egypt was shaped by conflict. Beginning as two smaller kingdoms, Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt, it became unified (joined together) in about 3150 BCE. Historians are not sure how this unification happened, but there are artefacts from the period that give us clues. It is possible that a king called Narmer (sometimes called Menes) defeated the Lower Egyptian king. In victory, he created one single Egyptian kingdom. These events are shown on one of the most famous artefacts of the period, called the Narmer Palette, a 5000-year-old stone tablet. It shows pictures of King Narmer wearing the red crown of Lower Egypt and the white crown of Upper Egypt.



Main events

1799: Rosetta Stone discovered
1897: Narmer Palette discovered
1922: Tomb of Tutankhamun discovered
1925: Burial mask displayed in Cairo



Culture and pastimes

Tombs paintings are an important historical source, telling us about daily life in Ancient Egypt. There are many pictures, for example, of children at play using balls made of leather, stuffed with grain. We do not know exactly what the rules to these games were but artefacts like this prove that Egyptian children enjoyed leisure time.



Vocabulary

archaeologists: people who study the past by examining remains and objects
significant: important
sarcophagus: decorative container for a body
historical source: item that gives information about the past



Settlements



Beliefs



Culture and pastimes



Location



Main events



Food and farming



Travel and exploration



Conflict



Society



Artefacts

POP tasks: Milestone 2 - The Egyptians

They will increase their understanding of the concepts in this topic by exploring:



Main events



Artefacts



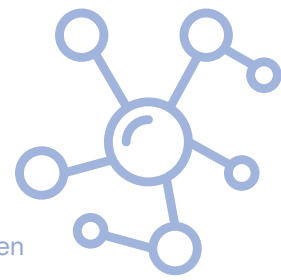
Beliefs



Society

	Basic	Advancing	Deep
Main events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Describe what makes the Ancient Egyptians significant. ● Label a timeline with dates from the Ancient Egyptian era. Add other historical events you know to the timeline. ● What did the Egyptians invent? ● What were the names of the Egyptian rulers? ● List some important Egyptian inventions. ● Who conquered the Ancient Egyptians? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain why the Ancient Egyptians were able to settle near the Nile. What effect did that have on their civilisation? ● Explain what irrigation is and why it was important to the Ancient Egyptians. ● Compare and contrast Egyptian hieroglyphics to Sumerian cuneiform script. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prove that the Egyptians were skilled farmers.
Artefacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● List some influential artefacts from the Ancient Egyptian era. ● What does the Narmer Palette tell us about how the kingdom of Egypt was created? ● What is an obelisk? What purpose did it have for Ancient Egyptians? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Compare and contrast Egyptian buildings to those from another era. ● Why is the Rosetta Stone such an important artefact? Justify your answer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investigate Hatshepsut's unfinished obelisk. ● Investigate the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. ● Suggest reasons why most tombs and pyramids were robbed of all their treasures and artefacts.
Beliefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Describe how a body was prepared for burial. Why was it important to preserve the body in this way? ● List the things were needed in order to enter the afterlife. ● Describe how ordinary people were buried. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Suggest reasons why the pyramids were built on such a scale. ● Compare and contrast Ancient Egyptian burials with those of the Stone Age and the Bronze Age. ● Organise information about the pyramids of Giza. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investigate Ancient Egyptian gods.
Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What was the name of the last Ancient Egyptian ruler? ● Were the builders of the pyramids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organise information about famous Egyptian rulers. ● Compare and contrast daily life for pharaohs and ordinary people. ● Explain the Egyptian social pyramid. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Present information about Egyptian attitudes to education.

The Ancient Greeks



Quick summary



The Ancient Greeks were one of the most influential civilisations in history. Their legacy can be seen everywhere today, particularly in Western Europe. The English language has many words that come from Ancient Greek, and our political system was first seen in the Ancient Greek city of Athens. Ancient Greece was made up of separate city-states and conflict between them was frequent. The Peloponnesian War, for example, was between Athens and Sparta. At times these individual city-states came together to fight a common enemy, as they did when fighting the Persian army from the north. Although the Romans eventually conquered the Greeks, Greek culture and language spread far and wide. The army commander Alexander the Great and famous Roman thinkers were all influenced by this great civilisation.



Society

Ancient Greece was not one single nation, but a group of hundreds of city-states. Some cities were small, some much larger, like Athens and Sparta. Often at war with each other, they developed different forms of government. The Athenians invented **democracy**, a system that allows **citizens** to vote on important matters. However, women, children and slaves were not allowed to vote.



Culture and pastimes

The Greek city-states shared many traditions, stories and festivals. Famous myths and legends (like Theseus and the Minotaur) told stories about gods, heroes and how the universe was created. Scenes from these stories were often painted on beautiful pottery. The Ancient Greeks held athletic competitions near Mount Olympus. The Ancient Greeks' love of athletics inspires the modern Olympic Games. The city-state of Athens was famous for its great thinkers, art, architecture and **philosophy**. The ideas developed there have been very influential in many of today's societies.



Main events

776 BCE: First Olympic Games
480 BCE: Athenians defeated the Persian army at the Battle of Salamis
431–404 BCE: Athens defeated by Sparta in the Peloponnesian War
146 BCE: Greeks defeated by the Romans at the Battle of Corinth



Artefacts

Large amounts of pottery, which have survived thousands of years, are significant **historical sources** from Ancient Greek times. We can use pottery to date archaeological sites and to ask questions about everyday Greek life.



Vocabulary

democracy: a system of government in which people choose who is in charge by voting in elections
citizens: people who belong to a place
philosophy: study of how people think and live
historical sources: things that give information about the past



Settlements



Beliefs



Culture and pastimes



Location



Main events



Food and farming



Travel and exploration



Conflict



Society



Artefacts

The Ancient Greeks – influence and impact



Quick summary



Ancient Greece was one of the earliest major civilisations of Europe, and its culture has had a significant impact on modern society. From art to architecture, systems of government and social organisation, to science and sports, the Ancient Greek way of life can be seen everywhere today. The Ancient Greek city-state of Athens was one of the first to use a democratic system of government. Ancient Greek art and sculpture continues to influence modern ideas of beauty and modern architecture is still heavily influenced by buildings that are over 2000 years old. When we consider that over sixty per cent of the English language has Latin or Greek roots, it is possible to argue that the Ancient Greeks are the most influential ancient civilisation in history.



Culture and pastimes

Today's modern ideas of beauty can be traced back to Ancient Greek artworks. The Greeks famously recognised the golden ratio that is commonly seen in nature and applied it to their sculptures. This precise, mathematical way of depicting a person, had a major influence on the artists of the Roman Empire, who spread sculpture and its idea of beauty across their empire. The Greeks admired physical perfection in their art but also in daily life; physical education and competitive sports were a significant part of their culture. The religious festival held every four years, called the Olympics, demonstrated their enthusiasm for physical fitness.



Settlements

The influence of Ancient Greek architecture and design can be seen everywhere in modern life, particularly in the Western world. Libraries, banks, museums and public buildings, sporting arenas, town squares and places of worship all share some of the traits of Ancient Greek buildings. The best known feature, the Greek column (a large cylindrical post), comes in three styles, or orders; Doric, Ionic and



Society

In the sixth century BCE, an Athenian called Cleisthenes helped to introduce a new political structure of *demokratia* or 'rule by the people'. It was one of the earliest examples of democracy in history and is one of Ancient Greece's most lasting legacies. Nearly every nation in the world now includes some element of democracy in its government. Electing officials to represent us, voting on important decisions and helping to shape new laws are all ideas established almost 3000 years ago. We also have the Ancient Greeks, and people like Pythagoras, Archimedes and Hippocrates, to thank for some of the most significant discoveries in mathematics,



Vocabulary

civilisations: organised groups of humans with their own culture
government: people who run a country
influential: makes people take notice
depicting: showing something in a work of art
established: set up or started



Settlements



Beliefs



Culture and pastimes



Location



Main events



Food and farming



Travel and exploration



Conflict

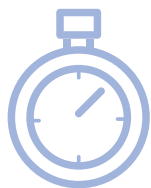
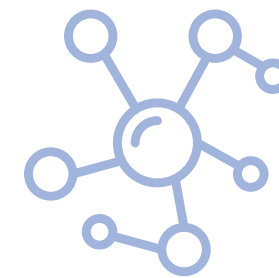


Society



Artefacts

The Ancient Greeks – myths and legends



Quick summary



The Greeks told some of the greatest stories from history, such as The Iliad and The Odyssey, written by Homer. Although many of the myths and legends varied in detail across the different Greek city-states, they shared the same gods and goddesses, heroes and villains. These characters played a significant part in Greek culture and pastimes, and helped to shape Greek religious beliefs. These famous texts, still printed and read by thousands today, provided inspiration and guidance for the Ancient Greeks to explain their daily lives and understand the world around them.



Beliefs

The Ancient Greeks believed in three generations of gods. The first generation – the sky, the earth, the heavens, mountains and other physical things – came into existence from nothing. The second generation were called the Titans (also known as the elder gods) and were the children of Uranus (heaven) and Gaia (earth). There were twelve Titans in total, six female and six male. From these gods came the third generation, the Olympians, who took on the appearance of men and women. The Olympians, including Zeus and Poseidon, defeated the Titans and came to rule over the world. Numerous other deities also appeared frequently in Greek mythology.



Culture and pastimes

The Ancient Greeks told many stories about their gods, demigods and heroes and used theatre to share their messages with as many people as possible. Each story told of the fantastic trials and challenges these gods or demigods had to face to show they were worthy of the title 'hero'. The Greek myths and legends told people how to behave in everyday life, inspiring them to act in a particular way.



Artefacts

Greek myths and legends, portraying the adventures of gods and heroes, can be found on many of the artefacts from this time. Some of the objects show the red-figure and black-figure pottery techniques. The red-figure technique shows red figures (usually Greek gods or heroes) against a black background. Black-figure pottery is the opposite. Not only do these pieces of pottery tell us about famous gods and heroes, they also provide useful evidence of daily Greek life. Amphoras, for example, were used to store wine and fish oils, while lekythos were used to store ointments and oils.



Vocabulary

generation: people in a group of similar age.
inspiring: encouraging
techniques: particularly skilful methods for doing something
amphoras: two-handed narrow necked jars for oil or wine
lekythos: flasks with a narrow neck



Settlements



Beliefs



Culture and pastimes



Location



Main events



Food and farming



Travel and exploration



Conflict

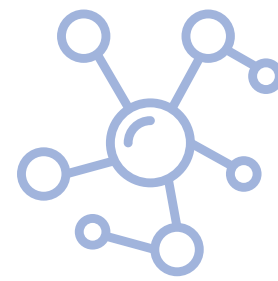


Society



Artefacts

The Ancient Greeks – clues from the past



Quick summary



Ancient Greek buildings and artefacts provide lots of first-hand (primary) evidence to help us understand the past. Buildings like the Parthenon in Athens, for example, help historians understand the structure of society in Ancient Greece. Artefacts like pots, jewellery, carvings and sculpture give an insight into Greek daily life. Spectacular amphitheatres and world-famous literature provide evidence of the significant role of theatre and storytelling in Greek religion and education. The Iliad, by Homer, for example, tells of the siege of Troy and informs us about the beliefs, culture and pastimes of the Ancient Greeks. By comparing stories with artefacts, we can build a detailed picture of what life was like for people almost 3000 years ago.



Settlements

The Parthenon, in Athens, is a temple to the goddess Athena and one of the most significant pieces of architecture from ancient times. Built on a hill called the Acropolis between 447 and 432 BCE, the Parthenon was a symbol of the power and wealth of Athens. It has influenced architects, designers and artists to this day. The temple was filled with sculptures, statues, carvings and friezes, which tell stories from Greek mythology and of life at



Culture and pastimes

The amphitheatre was a central part of life for the Ancient Greeks. Plays were a vital part of religious festivals, and almost every Greek city had a theatre. Some of the most spectacular could hold nearly 15,000 people. Built on hillsides, these semi-circular open-air theatres were designed to give everyone in the audience a good view. The acoustics were also excellent, and are evidence of the superb engineering and building skills developed by the Ancient Greeks. The theatre of Dionysus (the Greek god of wine, fertility and entertainment) on the slope of the Acropolis in Athens, is the oldest theatre in Greece. The Epidaurus amphitheatre is the largest and most well preserved.



Location



Artefacts

The famous Greek epics The Iliad and The Odyssey, have influenced writing, storytelling and literature for almost three thousand years. They are also a valuable source of evidence about Greek life, culture and religious beliefs.



Vocabulary

literature: written work, especially with artistic value
architects: people who design buildings
friezes: decoration high on a wall
acoustics: the features of a building that affect how sound is heard
engineering: using scientific knowledge to build



Settlements



Beliefs



Culture and pastimes



Location



Main events



Food and farming



Travel and exploration



Conflict



Society



Artefacts

POP tasks: Milestone 3 - The Ancient Greeks

They will increase their understanding of the concepts in this topic by exploring:



Main events



Artefacts



Culture and pastimes



Society



Settlements

Basic

- **Describe** what is meant by the word 'influential'.
- **Who** eventually conquered the Greeks?
When did this happen?
- **Label** a timeline with important dates from Ancient Greek history. Use historical language to add detail.
- **What** are some of the legacies of Ancient Greece?

- **List** some uses for Greek pottery.
- **Describe** how artefacts and remains help historians understand daily life in ancient times.
- **What** does an architect do?

- **Describe** what is meant by the word 'myth'.
- **Name** some of the Olympians.
- Using a map, **identify** significant theatres in Greece.
- **List** some Greek myths and legends.

- **Describe** what is meant by the words 'civilisation' and 'government'.
- **Create** a timeline that explains how democracy has been used over the course of history.

- **List** examples of buildings that have been inspired by Greek architecture.
- **Name** some famous Greek buildings.

Advancing

- **Organise** facts about the Ancient Greeks.
- Make **observations** about important events in Ancient Greek history. How do they **compare** to another civilisation you know about?

- What **observations** can you make about different types of Greek pottery?
- Use primary sources to **compare** and **contrast** Ancient Greek religion with Ancient Roman religion.

- **Retell** the story of Theseus and the Minotaur.
- **Organise** information about famous Greek thinkers such as Pythagoras, Archimedes and Hippocrates.

- **Explain** the influence of Ancient Greeks on modern political systems.
- **Explain** what a city-state is.
- **Organise** information about Ancient Greek systems of government

- **Compare** and **contrast** the Parthenon in Athens with the Pantheon in Rome.

Deep

- **Investigate** the three generations of Greek gods. Develop a family tree that explains the relationship between them.
- **True or false?** The Ancient Greek city-states fought each other regularly. **Prove** your answer is correct.

- **Investigate** the famous Greek epics The Iliad and The Odyssey. **Explain** why they are an important source of evidence.
- **Recommend** some artefacts that could be used to find out about Greek culture and pastimes.

- **Investigate** the history of the Olympics.
- **True or false?** The Greeks were interested in the idea of physical perfection. **Justify** your answer.
- **Investigate** the golden ratio.

- **True or false?** Ancient Greece was ruled by one King. Provide **evidence** to support your answer.
- **Investigate** a Greek city-state other than Athens.

- **Find evidence** that Greek architecture is still popular today.