

Ancient Greece

History, The ancient world

Year 7

Content Description

The organisation and roles of key groups in ancient society such as the nobility, bureaucracy, women and slaves, and how they influenced and changed society ([AC9HH7K10](#))

Key beliefs, values and practices of an ancient society, with a particular emphasis on one of the following areas: everyday life, warfare, or death and funerary customs ([AC9HH7K11](#))

Causes and effects of contacts and conflicts within ancient societies and/or with other societies, resulting in developments such as the conquest of other lands, the expansion of trade and peace treaties ([AC9HH7K12](#))

The role and achievements of a significant individual in an ancient society ([AC9HH7K13](#))

VR Learning Activities

Listening and Understanding: Students immerse themselves in the vibrant world of Ancient Greece, discovering the lives and legacies of influential figures such as Socrates, Alexander the Great, and Aristotle. They explore key aspects of Greek life including mythology, democratic governance, philosophy and ancient Greek ruins. Through storytelling and contextual learning, students gain insight into the beliefs, values, and innovations that defined this ancient civilization.

Interactive Exploration: Through engaging VR environments, students see the Ancient Greek city-states such as Athens and Sparta, witnessing their unique cultures and systems of government. They visit iconic locations like the Parthenon, the Agora, and the Temple of Poseidon, while exploring the contrasting lives of citizens, women, slaves, and philosophers. Interactive elements help students experience the differences between daily life in democratic Athens and militaristic Sparta, and uncover how mythology influenced Greek art, architecture, and society.

Questioning and Critical Thinking: Students engage with thought-provoking questions that encourage deep reflection on Ancient Greek life. They consider topics such as the origins of democracy, the role of mythology in public and private life, the status and rights of different social groups, and how Ancient Greek contributions in science, philosophy, and politics continue to shape the modern world. These questions foster critical thinking and historical empathy, helping students connect the past with the present.

Key Learning Areas

Greek Government and Democracy: Understanding the development of democracy in Athens and which citizens were involved with decision-making. Students explore how governance differed between city-states like democratic Athens and oligarchic or militaristic Sparta, and how political differences impacted societal norms between the two societies..

Greek Warfare and Expansion: Exploring the military strategies and structures of Ancient Greece, including the phalanx formation and the roles of hoplites and naval power. Students investigate key conflicts such as the Persian Wars and Peloponnesian War, and examine the expansion of Greek culture through Alexander the Great's conquests.

Greek Society and Social Structure: Investigating the roles and expectations of various social groups, including citizens, women, slaves, and metics (foreigners). Students learn how roles differed between Athens and Sparta and how family, education, and civic duties shaped everyday Greek life.

Greek Culture and Daily Life: Examining the cultural achievements of Ancient Greece in art, drama, architecture, and philosophy. Students explore unique architecture, sculptures, art, clothing, food, and daily routines, gaining insight into how culture shaped identity and leisure.

Religion and Mythology in Ancient Greece: Understanding the religious beliefs and myths of the Greeks, including the worship of gods such as Zeus, Athena, and Apollo. Students explore temples, rituals, practices, and how mythology explained natural phenomena and guided moral values.

Legacy of Ancient Greece: Investigating the enduring influence of Ancient Greek ideas on modern government, science, philosophy, art, and architecture. Students examine how key thinkers such as Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle helped lay the foundation for Western thought and how Greek innovations continue to shape modern society.

