

Topic – Ancient Greece



Maths Learning across autumn term (White Rose scheme)

- Number: Place Value - 4 weeks
- Number: Addition & subtraction - 3 weeks
- Measurement: Length & Perimeter - 1 week
- Number: Multiplication & Division – 3 weeks

Consolidation week

Number & calculation

- ❖ Myths - Look at e.g. the beautiful painting by Bruegel called 'The fall of Icarus' - Discuss: Where is Icarus? How many sheep/boats are in the picture?
If the shepherd is looking north, from which direction is the wind blowing from?
What time of day do you think it is?
What shapes can you see in the picture?
- ❖ Can you use the Ancient Greek number system to work out simple sums?
- ❖ Plan and cost a Greek banquet
- ❖ Make a timeline and be able to show where this period fits. Include dates of key events
- ❖ Explore the money of ancient Greece. [Some of the earliest coins in human history come from ancient Greece, which influenced the development of coins and money for centuries to come.]
- ❖ Explore the history of zero

Measurement

- ❖ How far is Greece from England?
- ❖ Calculate the distance between Athens and Sparta
- ❖ Make a model of a Greek temple or building using careful measurements and scale
- ❖ Calculate the length and perimeter of an Olympic Stadium

Data collection

- ❖ Find out how many medals were won by different countries during the last Olympics. Present your data in different ways e.g. bar chart
- ❖ Research ancient Greek mathematicians and what they are famous for e.g. Archimedes, Pythagoras

Shape

- ❖ Greek architecture
what shapes can you see in the buildings? Why do you think the Greeks used these shapes?
Symmetry - Can you find any lines of symmetry in these buildings?
Measuring - How tall / wide do you think these buildings are? What is their perimeter? Draw a plan of the building. How many right angles can you see?
Create your own Ancient Greek building.
- ❖ In Ancient Greek culture the circle was thought of as the perfect shape. Can you think why? How many lines of symmetry does a circle have, for instance? To the Greeks the circle was a symbol of the divine symmetry and balance in nature. Greek mathematicians were fascinated by the geometry of circles and explored their properties for centuries. Circles are still symbolically important today -they are often used to symbolize harmony and unity. For instance, take a look at the Olympic symbol. It has five interlocking rings of different colours, which represent the five major continents of the world united together in a spirit of healthy competition.
See Nrich activity – 'Overlapping circles' & 'Circles, Circles Everywhere'