

Ancient Greece Class Assembly



TAGS:

General information	
<i>Title of the work</i>	Ancient Greece Class Assembly
<i>Publisher</i>	PrimaryResources. Co. Primary resources offers free lesson plans, activities and various resources for primary teachers
<i>Original language</i>	English
<i>Target and Age Group</i>	6th grade, (11-12 year olds)
<i>Link (to resource)</i>	Direct link to the resource cannot be included for reasons of copyright, but may be found at: https://www.primaryresources.co.uk/history/history5b.htm Accessed on 5 August, 2020

Additional information

Contents & Purpose

This worksheet offers a plan for a school assembly on the Greek gods. School assemblies are common in schools around the world. They present the opportunity for students (and their teachers) to show their parents/other students what they have learnt. This worksheet refers to a 6th grade (Key stage 3/ Year 7 in the UK) presentation of their history lessons on ancient Greece. Such assemblies may occur at the end of term/school year.

This worksheet offers specific reading parts about ancient Greece. It looks like a comic play for the class. This script is probably used for a performance in class or before the parents to display what the students have learnt. There are speaking parts for Athenians and Spartans to demonstrate their rivalry. There is also a reference to Greek myths, and to the Trojan horse.

Further comments

This is a fun and entertaining way to display the information and facts which the students have learnt about ancient Greek history and culture. It is purposely written in a light tone and invokes pop culture references, such as Homer Simpson.

The assembly offers a chance to view the studied material in the 6th grade/ Key stage 3/ Year 7 in the UK. The focus is on Athens vs. Sparta. The democratic Athens is the humanistic city (the "Athenians" say they love poetry, art and music).

Athens stands in opposition to Sparta, which sanctions war, or as the speaker says, "we only like killing". This is of course an exaggeration meant for laughs yet it also accentuates the great difference between the values of the two cities. There is no reference to Sparta's ideal government (according to Plato). Also in the presentations are references to the Persian wars and even a mock battle of Thermopylae ("Priestess 2 and Priestess 1: You can beat them!... Priestess 1: Then again, we could be wrong."). Then there is a little reference to the Peloponnesian war and how the Spartans asked the Persians for assistance against Athens.

From the fall of the Greek city-states after the war, the narrator moves to myth (and not to Alexander) and tells briefly of the Trojan Horse. The end of the Trojans marks the end of the assembly. Hence



we see that the students study
History as well as ancient Greek myths.

