

KS4 Ancient History Curriculum Plan 2014-15

Number of hours taught per fortnight : 10

<http://www.ocr.org.uk/Images/68476-specification.pdf>

Full details of the units:

Topic	Content summary
The Greeks at War	
Greek relations with the Persians under Darius and Xerxes.	Students will study the expansion of the Persian Empire into Ionia and the Ionian revolt.
The Battle of Marathon.	Students will study the connections between the Ionian Revolt and the campaign at Marathon. They will examine Persian preparations for an expedition against Greece in 492 BC and 490 BC. They will study the Battle of Marathon: the role of Hippias, the Plataeans and the Spartans, the progress of the battle, reasons for the Persian defeat, the roles of Miltiades and Callimachus. They will look at the significance of the Battle of Marathon for the Athenians and the other Greeks.
The battles of Artemisium, Thermopylae, Salamis, Plataea and Mycale.	Students will study the reasons for Xerxes' expedition against the Greeks and formation of the Hellenic League. They will examine the battles at Artemisium, Thermopylae, Salamis, Plataea and Mycale: the course of each battle and reasons for their outcome. They will look at the roles of Athens and Sparta in defending the Greeks against the Persians. They will study the military tactics, armour and weaponry used by the Persians and Greeks in each battle, their ships and the reasons for the failure of Xerxes' expeditions.
Hannibal's Invasion and Defeat 218 – 146 BC.	
Relations between Rome and Carthage under Hasdrubal: Sicily and Spain.	Students will study the rivalry of Rome and Carthage over Sicily, the significance of the first Punic war, Spain as a Carthaginian base and the conflict at Saguntum. They will look at the Barcids in Carthage, including the status of Hamilcar and Hasdrubal.
Hannibal's invasion of Italy, including details of the battles between Rome and Carthage.	Students will study Hannibal's invasion of Italy, including the crossing of the Alps. They will examine the battles at Trebia, Trasimene, Cannae and Zama. They will study the weapons, armour and tactics used by the Carthaginians and Romans.
The significance of the conflict against Carthage in the development of Rome.	Students will study the shift in power in the Mediterranean as a result of the Roman victory, the consequences of the Carthaginian defeat for the expansion of Roman trade and the Roman Empire and consequences of defeat for Carthage.
Cleopatra and her impact on Roman politics 69 – 30 BC.	
The expansion of Rome into Egypt.	Students will study the civil war in Egypt and Caesar's role in its resolution. They will examine the expansion of Egyptian power under Cleopatra and effect of Cleopatra's relations with Rome on the expansion of Egyptian power.
The life, character and death of Cleopatra; her accession and relationships with members of the Egyptian Royal household.	Students will study the family and Greek heritage of Cleopatra, the death of Ptolemy Auletes and Cleopatra's accession to power. They will examine her relationship with her brothers as co-rulers and the character of Cleopatra as presented in Roman and other sources. They will look at the method of Cleopatra's suicide and the reasons for her actions.
Cleopatra's relationships with Julius Caesar and Mark Antony and their political significance.	Students will study Cleopatra's initial contact with Julius Caesar and the development of their relationship, including the significance of Caesarion. Cleopatra's visit to Rome and her departure on the murder of Julius

	<p>Caesar. They will examine the significance of Mark Antony in Roman politics after the murder of Julius Caesar and the development of the relationship between him and Cleopatra and its political significance for both Rome and Egypt. They will study the battle of Actium and its significance.</p>
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