

Developing Democracy

To what extent has Ancient Greek democracy influenced pupils voice in schools today?

Academic Excellence

Learn knowledge on the recall page
Work in a neat and logical way that will help you to achieve the outcome
Help yourself but don't be afraid to ask for help
Accept responsibility for your work and take pride in what you achieve!

Character: Ambition

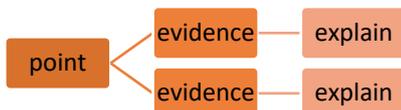
How to demonstrate this:
Aspire to produce your best possible piece of work
Find strategies to support you to be the best you can be
Use this as an opportunity to grow and flourish in your outcome

Outcome

We will be creating a balanced argument to discuss to what extent we have a voice in school decisions. We will compare this to the Ancient Greek times and use it as evidence for being a Gold Rights Respecting School!

Learning to Learn

Our focus thinking tool is:



Personalisation

What will help me in this experience?
I will use tools and strategies that work for me to help me achieve my outcome

Rights Respecting

Article 12 – respect for the views of the child
We will explore how children have the right to express their views and be taken seriously

Concept: INFLUENCE

Beliefs can influence political systems which can have a lasting impact on society

Recall Page

Vocabulary

democracy	government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and involves free elections and voting
hierarchy	members are ranked according to relative status or authority
assembly	gathering together as a group for a common purpose
council	a body of people elected to manage the affairs of a city, county or district
civilisation	the society, culture and way of life in an area in which the human development is advanced
citizens	people who live in an area

Knowledge

I need to know:

- The main achievements of the Ancient Greeks
- The influence of democracy on political systems
- How Greek life was different for different groups of people
- The difference between ruling in Athens and Sparta
- What a slave is and the role they played in Greek society

Key Facts

When was the Ancient Greek era?	The Ancient Greek civilisation began to develop in around 900BC and lasted until 600AD
What if a country is not democratic?	Some countries are run by people who may not prioritise the citizens and those living there may be considered oppressed
Why do different groups rule differently?	With different beliefs and ideas, groups may rule in different ways. Some make decisions for their citizens while others listen to their thoughts and follow a voting system.

Expert example

Should we all be vegan?

In recent years, a vegan diet and lifestyle (which avoids the consumption and use of animal products, such as milk, honey and meat) has been embraced by a significant number of people: this continues to increase rapidly. However considerable debate has been entered into by the media as to whether this lifestyle has been entered into by the media as to whether this lifestyle is a positive one from which the world would benefit. Many strong arguments have been put forward supporting both points of view.

Firstly, we should look at the point that humans should not unnecessarily harm animals. This principle is common sense, and it's also contained in our animal protection laws, which testifies to its being generally accepted. In addition, animals shouldn't be made to suffer unnecessarily, and harming them for no good reason, without necessity, is what defines "cruelty to animals" and what civilised legislations forbid. Furthermore, despite legislation to protect them, animals still suffer in inhumane conditions: underfed or overfed and cramped in barns or sheds cheek-by-jowl with hundreds of other animals. In support of this argument, it is quite obvious for meat, but it's also true for milk and eggs. Animals often suffer terribly as a result of overbreeding, from dreadful conditions on farms, during transportation and in the slaughterhouse. In short: The production of animal foods generally leads to lots of acts of violence against animals and large amounts of suffering.

In contrast, other people argue that animal suffering is not an unavoidable consequence of the use of animal products. Numerous organisations support the ethical treatment of livestock and governments around the world have created legislation, which ensures that animals that are reared for meat and other products are reared and transported humanely. In addition, organic farmers state that they are committed to the welfare and well-being of their animals and supply products such as free-range eggs. Therefore, this point of view contends that if livestock are treated well, there is no need for humans to cease using animal products in order to protect them.

On the other hand, one should ask the question "Is animal food necessary (here and now)?" – Or in other words: "Are there viable nutritional alternatives to animal products?" For one cannot plausibly argue that something is necessary in the presence of viable alternatives. So let's take a look at the scientific facts: The Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics – the largest nutritional organisation in the world – states that "appropriately planned vegetarian diets, including total vegetarian or vegan diets, are healthful, nutritionally adequate, and may provide health benefits in the prevention and treatment of certain diseases." Moreover, official health bodies around the globe support this view. In addition, the existence of millions of healthy vegans and a growing number of vegan athletes bears it out. Also, "appropriate planning" is very easy in today's world – healthy and tasty vegan (or at least vegetarian) food is available everywhere.

Despite this, some experts state that there are certain health benefits missing from the vegan diet. It is often agreed upon (even by vegans) that vegans need to supplement their diet with vitamins and minerals. To further support this, it is clear that homo sapiens developed as omnivores with meat as an essential part of the human diet. Consequently, many people say that nature knows best when it comes to food and nutrition.

In conclusion, it would appear that there are benefits to both animals and humans from both the vegan lifestyle and its opponents' choices. Therefore, if it were possible to ensure that all animals were treated humanely, surely each individual must have the right to choose the types of products that they consume: the demand by vegans that animal products be banned should not overrule that right.

Developing Democracy

How have Ancient Greeks influenced my pupil voice?

Academic Excellence

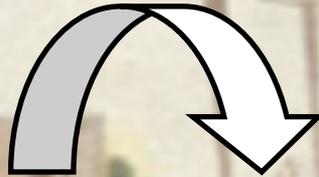
Have neat work



Ask for help



Be proud of your work



Character: ASPIRATION

Be the best you can be

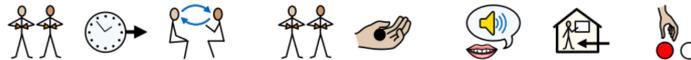


Use resources to help



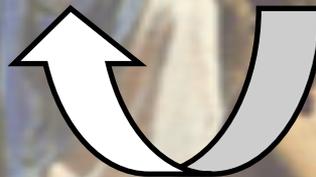
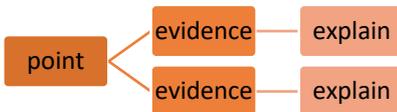
Outcome

We will discuss if we have a voice in school decisions.



Learning to Learn

Our focus thinking tool is:



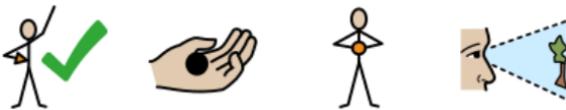
Personalisation

I will use the best resources for me



Rights Respecting

Article 12 – I can have my own views



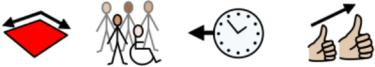
Concept: INFLUENCE

Beliefs can influence politics



Recall Page

Vocabulary

democracy	<p>People can vote</p> 
hierarchy	<p>Some people are more important</p> 
assembly	<p>People gather together</p> 
council	<p>People in charge</p> 
civilisation	<p>The area people have developed</p> 
citizens	<p>people who live in an area</p> 

Knowledge

I need to know:

- What the Greeks are famous for
- What democracy is
- How Greek life was different for different people
- The difference between Athens and Sparta
- What a slave was in Ancient Greece

Key Facts

When was the Ancient Greek era?	900BC until 600AD
What if a country is not democratic?	People are not prioritised
Why do different groups rule differently?	People have different beliefs and ideas.

Expert example

Should we all be vegan?

In recent years, a vegan diet and lifestyle (which avoids the consumption and use of animal products, such as milk, honey and meat) has been embraced by a significant number of people: this continues to increase rapidly. However considerable debate has been entered into by the media as to whether this lifestyle has been entered into by the media as to whether this lifestyle is a positive one from which the world would benefit. Many strong arguments have been put forward supporting both points of view.

Firstly, we should look at the point that humans should not unnecessarily harm animals. This principle is common sense, and it's also contained in our animal protection laws, which testifies to its being generally accepted. In addition, animals shouldn't be made to suffer unnecessarily, and harming them for no good reason, without necessity, is what defines "cruelty to animals" and what civilised legislations forbid. Furthermore, despite legislation to protect them, animals still suffer in inhumane conditions: underfed or overfed and cramped in barns or sheds cheek-by-jowl with hundreds of other animals. In support of this argument, it is quite obvious for meat, but it's also true for milk and eggs. Animals often suffer terribly as a result of overbreeding, from dreadful conditions on farms, during transportation and in the slaughterhouse. In short: The production of animal foods generally leads to lots of acts of violence against animals and large amounts of suffering.

In contrast, other people argue that animal suffering is not an unavoidable consequence of the use of animal products. Numerous organisations support the ethical treatment of livestock and governments around the world have created legislation, which ensures that animals that are reared for meat and other products are reared and transported humanely. In addition, organic farmers state that they are committed to the welfare and well-being of their animals and supply products such as free-range eggs. Therefore, this point of view contends that if livestock are treated well, there is no need for humans to cease using animal products in order to protect them.

On the other hand, one should ask the question "Is animal food necessary (here and now)?" – Or in other words: "Are there viable nutritional alternatives to animal products?" For one cannot plausibly argue that something is necessary in the presence of viable alternatives. So let's take a look at the scientific facts: The Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics – the largest nutritional organisation in the world – states that "appropriately planned vegetarian diets, including total vegetarian or vegan diets, are healthful, nutritionally adequate, and may provide health benefits in the prevention and treatment of certain diseases." Moreover, official health bodies around the globe support this view. In addition, the existence of millions of healthy vegans and a growing number of vegan athletes bears it out. Also, "appropriate planning" is very easy in today's world – healthy and tasty vegan (or at least vegetarian) food is available everywhere.

Despite this, some experts state that there are certain health benefits missing from the vegan diet. It is often agreed upon (even by vegans) that vegans need to supplement their diet with vitamins and minerals. To further support this, it is clear that homo sapiens developed as omnivores with meat as an essential part of the human diet. Consequently, many people say that nature knows best when it comes to food and nutrition.

In conclusion, it would appear that there are benefits to both animals and humans from both the vegan lifestyle and its opponents' choices. Therefore, if it were possible to ensure that all animals were treated humanely, surely each individual must have the right to choose the types of products that they consume: the demand by vegans that animal products be banned should not overrule that right.