The Character Curriculum



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Virtue toolkit: Who was Aristotle?	Learning objective: - To understand that Aristotle is an influential thinker from Ancient Greece	Key vocabulary: Ancient Greece, philosophy, infer, significant, chronological order Key virtues: Curiosity, critical thinking
Resources: Powerpoint, Aristotle inference sheet (resource 1), main events from Aristotle's life (optional, can be printed from Powerpoint), Aristotle's ideas (optional, can be printed from Powerpoint).	Statutory links: History KS2: Pupils should: - address and devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity, difference and significance; - a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world.	
Key questions:	Learning activities:	
What can you see in the picture of Aristotle?	Starter: What can you see? Show the picture of the statue of Aristotle.	
What can you infer about Aristotle from the statue?	Discuss: - What can you see? - What can you infer about him from the statue? (When was he alive? What was his job? Was he important?)	
What questions would like to ask for find out	- What questions would you like to ask?	
more about Aristotle?	Record the questions on a class spread sheet.	
When was BC(E)?	Tell children that Aristotle was an ancient Greek philosopher who is considered one of the greatest thinkers of all time.	
What does chronological order mean?	Activity 1: Aristotle's life	
	You could use: https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/ancient-greece/aristo	otle/ (easier) https://kidspast.com/world-



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Flourishing for Life



How could Aristotle's ideas be grouped?

Which idea do you think is the most significant?

history/aristotle-2/ (harder) [both accessed 29.5.2020] and reference books to find out more information about Aristotle.

Ask children to present the information that they find either as a poster, biography or perhaps a comic strip of his life. You could put the main events of his life (see resource) on a time-line or in chronological order to help.

Activity 2: Aristotle's ideas

Aristotle was not just interested in one type of knowledge – he made discoveries and developed ideas in maths, astronomy, biology, physics and philosophy.

Look at the table of Aristotle's ideas.

Discuss:

- Can you sort them into groups?
- Why have you chosen to sort them in that way?
- Which idea do you think is the most/least significant? Why?

Plenary: Three words

Thinking about what you have learned, what 3 words would you use to describe Aristotle? Why have you chosen those words?

