



Groovy Greeks

Sticky Knowledge Organiser Autumn Term: Trengonning (Year 5/6)

Topic Question:

What is the legacy of the Ancient Greeks?

What have I learnt before that will help me with this topic?

In Trencrom class I learnt about the Ancient Civilisations of the Maya people and the Egyptians.

Democracy:



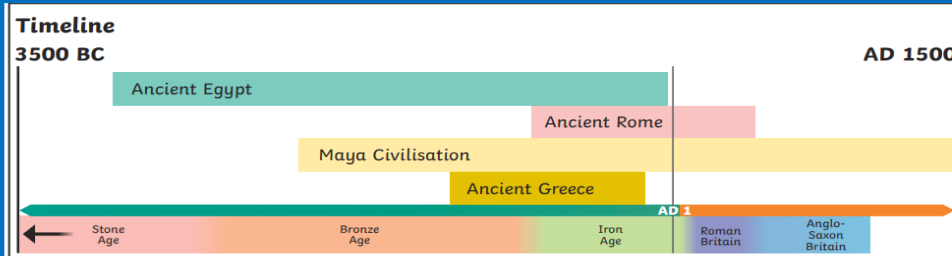
Ancient Athens is where **democracy** began in around 508 BC.

Listening to the opinions of other people and debating issues was an important part of this system. After debating issues, the ancient Athenians would vote. At that time, the only people allowed to take part in democracy were adult males who were citizens of **Athens**. The **legacy** of democracy still exists today in many parts of the world.

The Trojan War:

Many people believe that **The Trojan War** was a **myth** but that there is some historical truth behind it. The war was between the Greek and the Trojan Armies. The Greeks pretended to **surrender**, leaving a gift of a **giant horse** for the Trojans. It was brought inside the city walls. During the night, Greek soldiers hiding inside the horse let the Greek army inside **Troy's** walls and the city was destroyed.

Key Texts:



Ancient Greek City States:

Ancient Greece was not a country. It was made up of **city states**. There were often battles between these city states but sometimes they would join together to defend themselves from a common enemy. Important city states of ancient Greece included **Athens**, **Corinth** and **Sparta**. The two latter states were located in southern Greece, on a **large peninsula** called **Peloponnese**.

The Spartans and Athenians:

The Spartans were known for their strong army and ability to fight. In childhood, boys were trained to be warriors. Girls were taught academic subjects and how to fight. The Athenians were known for their cultural developments and learning. Girls did not go to school but many were taught how to look after the home and family.

The Olympics



The **Olympics** were first held in ancient Greece in **776 BC**. This is one of the legacies of ancient Greece.

Events included boxing, wrestling, running and chariot racing. Women were not allowed to compete in the Olympics. This was because ancient Greek women were not treated as equals to men and had fewer freedoms. The idea for the **marathon** also originates from this time.

How to be a historian:

I will need to be able to ask **questions**, make **connections**, order events in **chronological** order, make **enquiries** and use **evidence**.

Primary source: Information and objects that come from the **time** being studied.

Secondary source: Interpretations of information and objects which are **produced after** the time being studied.

Greece's locality:

Greece **borders** Albania, North Macedonia, Bulgaria and Turkey.

Greece's capital city is **Athens**.

The seas which surround Greece are the **Aegean and Ionian Seas**.



Greek Gods and Goddesses:

The ancient Greeks believed in many different gods and goddesses. Each god or goddess **represented** a certain aspect of **humanity** and each was responsible for certain parts of life too.

Festivals were held to celebrate the gods and goddesses. It is believed that the 12 most powerful gods lived on **Mount Olympus**. Zeus was the most powerful of all the gods. He was god of the sky and the king of Mount Olympus.



Key Vocabulary:

Democracy	A system where the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way it's run.	Assembly	Consisted of the group of citizens who showed up to vote in Athens.
Legacy	Something that exists after someone dies or after a civilization or event ends.	Acropolis	A fortified citadel within a larger city. It is usually located on top of a hill and at the centre of the city.
City states	Small areas that ancient Greece was divided into, each with their own governments, laws and armies.	Empire	A group of countries or states that are ruled by one ruler or country.
Myth	A story from ancient times that some people believed to be true.	Peninsular	A landform that extends from a mainland and is surrounded by water.




Science
Properties and Changes of Materials
Sticky Knowledge Organiser
 Autumn Term: Trenchrom (Year 5/6)


How will my previous learning help me with this topic?
 I know that different jobs need different materials, based on their properties.

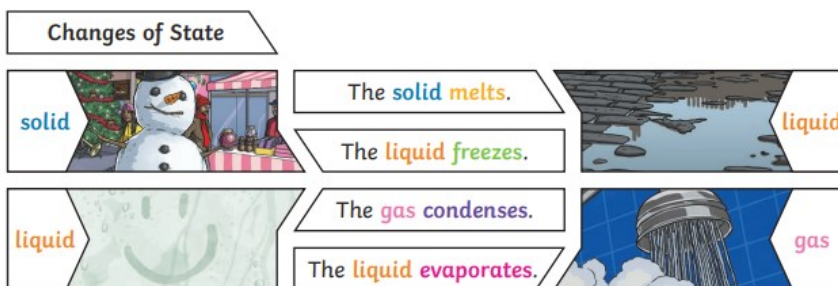
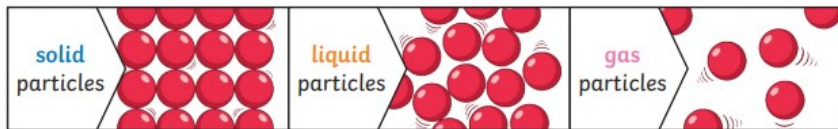
Key Vocabulary	
materials	The substance that something is made out of, e.g. wood, plastic, metal.
solids	One of the three states of matter. Solid particles are very close together, meaning solids , such as wood and glass, hold their shape.
liquids	This state of matter can flow and take the shape of the container because the particles are more loosely packed than solids and can move around each other. Examples of liquids include water and milk.
gases	One of the three states of matter. Gas particles are further apart than solid or liquid particles and they are free to move around. A gas fills its container, taking both the shape and the volume of the container. Examples of gases are oxygen and helium.
melting	The process of heating a solid until it changes into a liquid .
freezing	When a liquid cools and turns into a solid .
evaporating	When a liquid turns into a gas or vapour.
condensing	When a gas , such as water vapour, cools and turns into a liquid .

Key Knowledge
 Different **materials** are used for particular jobs based on their properties: electrical **conductivity**, flexibility, hardness, **insulators**, magnetism, solubility, thermal **conductivity**, **transparency**.



For example, glass is used for windows because it is hard and **transparent**. Oven gloves are made from a thermal **insulator** to keep the heat from burning your hand.





Key Vocabulary

conductor

A **conductor** is a material that heat or electricity can easily travel through. Most metals are both thermal **conductors** (they **conduct** heat) and electrical **conductors** (they **conduct** electricity).

insulator

An **insulator** is a material that does not let heat or electricity travel through them. Wood and plastic are both thermal and electrical **insulators**.

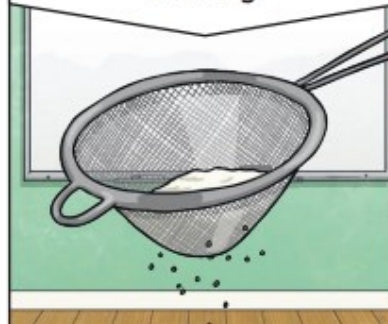
transparency

A **transparent** object lets light through so the object can be looked through, for example glass or some plastics.

Key Knowledge

Reversible changes, such as mixing and dissolving **solids** and **liquids** together, can be reversed by:

Sieving



Smaller **materials** are able to fall through the holes in the sieve, separating them from larger particles.

Filtering



The **solid** particles will get caught in the filter paper but the **liquid** will be able to get through.

Evaporating

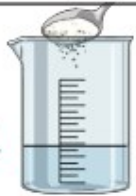


The **liquid** changes into a **gas**, leaving the **solid** particles behind.

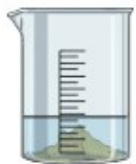
Dissolving

A solution is made when **solid** particles are mixed with **liquid** particles. **Materials** that will dissolve are known as soluble. **Materials** that won't dissolve are known as insoluble. A suspension is when the particles don't dissolve.

Sugar is a soluble **material**.



Sand is an insoluble **material**.



Irreversible changes often result in a new product being made from the old **materials** (reactants). For example, burning wood produces ash. Mixing vinegar and milk produces casein plastic.

