

Who holds the Power?

Year 6 Crew
Knowledge Organiser
Terms 3 and 4



Vocabulary

Science	amps	unit of measure of electric current
	brightness	the quality of light being given out
	bulb	produces light
	buzzer	an electrical device that makes a buzzing noise
	cells	an electrical power supply
	components	parts of an electric circuit
	current	amount of electricity flowing through a circuit
	diagram	a drawing of an electrical circuit
	function	purpose
	insulator	stop electricity passing through them
	parallel circuit	has a number of ways electricity can travel
	symbols	drawings to represent electrical components
	voltage	a measure of electricity
volts	the amount of electricity	
volume	how loud or soft something sounds	
History	Before common era	Before Jesus Christ was born
	Common era	Since Year 0
	aristocracy	a form of government that places strength in the hands of a small, privileged ruling class
	century	one hundred
	chronological	the order in which events occurred
	city states	Greece was divided into smaller places called city states
	duration	the length of time that something lasts
	eras	a period of time
	general	an army officer of very high rank
	Hellas	the name Greeks gave to Greece
	Hellenes	Greeks called themselves Hellenes
	Macedoni	from the Ancient Greek land of Macedonia
	military	the army of a country
	nobility	belonging to the aristocracy
	period	a length of time
	post	after
	pre	before
Geography	economic	the use of money and resources
	fertile	producing many plants and crops
	landmark	an object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and recognised
	polis	Greek word for city-state
	seafaring	the use of sea for travel

Enquiries

If you could time travel, what would you change?
Why were the Ancient Greeks so powerful?
Is trade fair?
Are we using up the worlds natural resources?
How can we use our power?

Key Facts

People have been living in Greece for over 40,000 years.
The earliest settlers lived a simple hunter-gatherer or farming lifestyle.
Greeks lived in mainland Greece and the Greek islands, but also in colonies scattered around the Mediterranean Sea. There were Greeks in Italy, Sicily, Turkey, North Africa, and as far west as France.
Greece was divided up into small city-states, like Athens, Sparta, Corinth and Olympia who ruled themselves with their own governments, laws and army. The city-states often fought each another but sometimes joined together to fight against a bigger enemy like the Persian Empire.
Alexander the Great led Greece, from Macedoni led his army to conquer an empire that stretched as far as Afghanistan and India. There are over 1400 Greek islands.
Greece's position next to the sea meant Ancient Greeks were a seafaring people. Trade between the islands led to the creation of 'city-states' (polis). Each city-state was ruled by a powerful city, led by a ruler or (later) government.
Greece is a warm country, but winds from the Mediterranean, and rains from the north, keep temperatures liveable and create fertile farming conditions.

Anchor texts

Percy Jackson and the Lightning Thief – Rick Riordan
Orpheus & Eurydice – short film
Icarus- Pie Corbett



Key Dates

All dates are approximate:
505 BCE Cleisthenes introduces democracy in Athens
490 BCE Greek/Persian wars led by Xerxes
461 BCE Peloponnesian wars begin between Sparta and Athens (to 446 BCE)
449 BCE Construction of Parthenon begins
443 BCE Pericles leads Athens (to 429 BCE)
420 BCE Construction of Temple of Athena
399 BCE Socrates executed for his opposition to the Thirty Tyrants
386 BCE Plato found the Academy
384 BCE Aristotle born
359 BCE Philip II becomes King of the Greeks
356 BCE Alexander the Great born
1215 Magna Carta agreed
1341 House of Commons started meeting
1642 Civil War between King and Parliament
1800 About 5% of population have the vote
1867 Reform Act – about 32% of population can vote
1918 Some women allowed to vote in general elections
1928 Men and women over the age of 21 allowed to vote
1969 Voting lowered to age of 18
1979 First female Prime Minister

Diagrams



