

Ancient Greece

Map of Ancient Greece



Did you know?

Greece's position next to the sea (there are over 1400 islands) 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, kept temperatures liveable and created fertile farming conditions.

Timeline

776 BC - The first Olympic games take place in honour of Greece

600 BC - The first Greek coins are used to buy and sell goods

570 BC - Pythagoras is born. He made major breakthroughs in science and maths

508 BC - Democracy begins in Athens, giving greater power to the people

482 BC - The Parthenon, the most famous building in Athens, is completed

400-300 BC - Socrates, Plato and Aristotle live, advancing learning

336 BC - Alexander the Great is King and completes many conquests

Year 5 Knowledge Organiser

Groovy Greeks

Key Facts

Alexander the Great gained a strong and united Greece when he became King. He used his military genius to then win battle after battle, conquering eastern Europe and Egypt.

The Ancient Greeks mostly ate bread dipped in wine, cheeses, fish, olives, and vegetables. Meat was eaten on rare occasions, such as festivals. Watered down wine was the main drink.

The Ancient Greeks wore a tunic called a 'chiton' - worn by both men and women. These were fastened together at different places, and a belt was also normally worn at the waist. Chitons came in many sizes and colours.

When a child was born, a father could decide whether to keep or abandon the child. At age seven, the child could start school, learning maths, reading, and writing. At 13 you were considered an adult.

Key Vocabulary

The Acropolis

The Acropolis of Athens is the best known acropolis in Greece - an acropolis is a settlement built on high ground. It was built during the rules of Pericles, a golden age for Athens, as a monument to the city's greatness.

The Parthenon

The Parthenon is a temple in the middle of the Acropolis in Athens. It was a temple to Athena, the goddess of wisdom, and originally had a statue to her. It has now stood for nearly 2,500 years, a superb architectural achievement!

Mount Olympus

Mount Olympus is the highest mountain in Greece. It was believed in Ancient Greek times that when things needed to be decided in the mystical world, the 12 main Gods would gather at Mount Olympus, and that many lived there.

Socrates

Socrates was a famous philosopher, who taught others to question things. This led to his downfall, as he questioned the Gods and was arrested for influencing the young.

Plato

Plato, a philosopher, was a student of Socrates. After Socrates' death, Plato founded the first university, called the Academy. He believed a philosopher's job was to seek the truth.

Greek Images

The Acropolis



The Parthenon



Mount Olympus

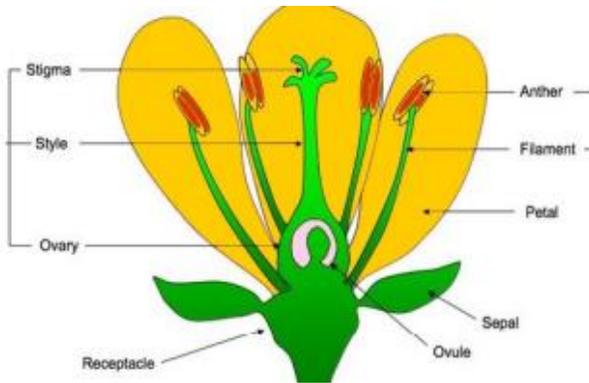
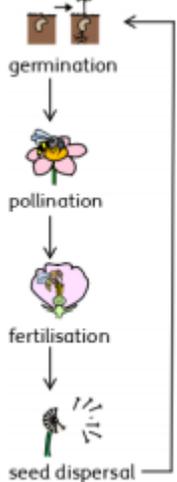


Biology – Reproduction (Plants)

What is reproduction?

- Reproduction is when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself:
- Sexual reproduction:
 - requires two parents with male and female gametes (cells)
 - will produce offspring that is similar to but not identical to the parent
- Asexual reproduction:
 - will produce offspring that is identical to the parent
 - requires only one parent

How do plants reproduce?



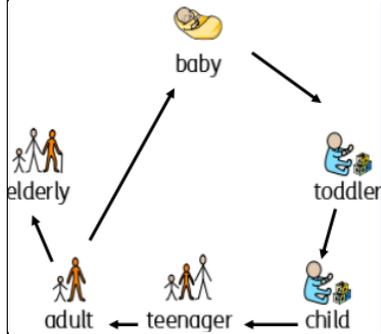
- Male gametes can be found in the pollen.
- Female gametes can be found in the ovary (they are called ovules).
- Pollination occurs when pollen from the anther is transferred to the stigma by bees and other insects.
 - The pollen then travels down and meets the ovule. When this happens, seeds are formed - this is called fertilisation.
- Seeds are then dispersed so that germination can begin again.
- Some plants, such as daffodils and potatoes, can also produce offspring using asexual reproduction

Key Vocabulary

reproduction	when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself
cell	the smallest part of an animal or plant that is able to function independently
gamete	the name for the two types of male and female cell that join together to make a new creature
pollen	a fine powder produced by flowers. It fertilises other flowers of the same species so that they produce seeds
anther	the part of a stamen that produces and releases the pollen
pollination	To pollinate a plant or tree means to fertilise it with pollen. This is often done by insects
ovule	a small egg
ovary	a female organ which produces eggs
stigma	the top of the centre part of a flower which takes in pollen
fertilisation	male and female gametes meet to form an embryo or seed
seed	the small, hard part from which a new plant grows
dispersed	scattered, separated, or spread through a large area
embryo	an unborn animal or human being in the very early stages of development
function	a useful thing that something does
bulb	a root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant
dissect	to carefully cut something up in order to examine it scientifically

Biology – Reproduction (Animals)

What are the main stages of the human life cycle?



- foetus - an unborn animal or human being in the very early stages of development
- newborn - this is a baby that has just been born.
- infancy - this is a period of rapid change. Many toddlers learn to walk and talk at this stage.
- childhood - children learn new things as they grow. They become more independent.
- adolescence - this is when the body starts to change and prepare itself for adulthood. Hormonal changes take place over a few years. This is also known as puberty.
- early adulthood - this is when humans are usually at their fittest and strongest.
- middle adulthood - changes such as hair loss may happen. There are also some hormonal changes again and the ability to reproduce decreases.
- late adulthood - there is a decline in fitness and strength.

What is puberty?

- Puberty is the change that happens in late childhood and adolescence where the body starts to change because of hormones.
- Some changes include growth in height, more sweat, hair growth on arms and legs, under the armpits and on genitals, and growth in parts of the body such as male genitals and breasts.
- Females begin to menstruate

Key Vocabulary

reproduction	when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself
life processes	There are seven processes that tell us that living things are alive
infancy	the period of your life when you are a very young child
toddler	a young child who has only just learned to walk
puberty	the stage in someone's life when their body starts to become physically mature
adolescence	the period of your life in which you develop from being a child into being an adult
mature	When a child or young animal matures, it becomes an adult
adulthood	the state of being an adult
vertebrate	a creature which has a spine
independent	If someone is independent, they do not need help or money from anyone else.
development	the gradual growth or formation of something
hormones	a chemical, usually occurring naturally in your body, that makes an organ of your body do something
offspring	a person's children or an animal's young
organ	a part of your body that has a particular purpose
genitals	the reproductive organs
rapid	A rapid change is one that happens very quickly
gestation	the process in which babies grow inside their mother's body before they are born
foetus	an animal or human being in its later stages of development before it is born
menstruation	the approximately monthly discharge of blood by non-pregnant women from puberty to the menopause
menopause	the time during which a woman gradually stops menstruating, usually when she is about fifty years old