

Autumn 2 Year 5 History Knowledge Organiser

What is the legacy of the Ancient Greek civilisation?

Subject specific Vocabulary		Images/Diagrams/Maps	Important Knowledge
Assembly	A deliberate group of people used to address issues	   	Athens and Sparta were the two most powerful city-states in Ancient Greece 'Ancient Greece' is split into six periods: the Minoan civilisation, the Mycenaean civilisation, the Dark Ages, the Archaic period, the Golden Age and the Hellenistic period Zeus, Hera, Poseidon, Demeter, Athena, Apollo, Artemis, Ares, Hephaestus, Aphrodite, Hermes and Dionysus were the Greek Gods Democracy was a value that existed in Ancient Greece. The Greeks used pebbles placed in vases to show 'yes' or 'no'
Boule	A council of over 500 citizens which organised the day to day running of Athens		There are many Ancient Greek legacies, including language, democracy, Olympic games, mythology, philosophical ideas, architecture and mathematical knowledge Their impact on the world is as comparably significant as the Romans
Citizen	A member of a state, city or country with rights within that community		
Civilization	A complex human society with an organised community and share communication		
Democracy	Chosen by the peoples' votes		
Governed	Ruled by		
Legacy	Something of value, including memories, left behind	Writing/Provision/Enrichment opportunities	
Mount Olympus	The home of the Gods	Participate in regular debates in class using pebbles to make votes throughout the topic e.g. Should pupils wear a uniform?	
Oligarchy	Rules chosen by a few	After Lesson 3, write a comparison between the cities of Sparta and Athens	
Philosophers	Somebody who studies or writes about knowledge, reality or existence using reasoning and critical thinking		

Presentation	Assessment		
	To understand where and when the ancient Greeks lived.	Describing the physical features of Ancient Greece; identifying the key periods of the ancient Greek civilisation; identifying what other periods were going on in the world at the same time as the ancient Greek civilisation.	Creating an accurate scale for their timeline; explaining the significance of the dates chosen to add to their timelines.
	To identify ancient Greek beliefs by exploring their gods and goddesses.	Making deductions about primary sources; creating an accurate profile of one of the Greek gods or goddesses.	Explaining the importance of gods in ancient Greece; considering what their gods and goddesses suggest about the lives of ancient Greeks.
	To use a range of secondary sources to identify similarities and differences between Athens and Sparta.	Identifying similarities and differences between Athens and Sparta; explaining which city-state they would live in and why.	Identifying similarities and differences between the different systems governing city-states; explaining which city-state was best managed and why.
	To recognise how Athenian democracy worked by participating in a debate.	Understanding the different types of democracy; explaining how Athenian democracy worked.	Explaining how Athenian democracy worked; comparing direct and representative democracy.
	To use research to explore the significance of the ancient Greek philosophers.	Explaining what philosophy is; identifying the achievements of the ancient Greek philosophers.	Explaining the significance of the Greek philosophers to the ancient Greece civilisation; explaining the impact of the ancient Greek philosophers on modern Britain.
	To evaluate the legacy of the ancient Greek civilisation.	Identifying the Greek letters that appear in the modern alphabet; identifying the ancient Greeks' legacies and explaining their impact.	Identifying the ancient Greeks' legacies and explaining their impact; selecting the most significant legacies and justifying their reasoning.