

Year 5 – Spring Term

On your marks, get set, go!

Knowledge Organiser



History Knowledge

When were the Ancient Greeks around and who were they?

The Ancient Greeks were an ancient civilisation that dominated much of the Mediterranean thousands of years ago.

The Ancient Greek period was from 700BC - 480BC

The Ancient Greek Empire spread from Greece through Europe and, in 800 BC, the Greeks started to split their land into city-states, each with its own laws, customs and rulers.

In Ancient Greece the 2 most prominent cities were Athens and Sparta.

The capital of modern Greece is Athens.

There are over 2000 islands that make up the Greek nation today.

Vocabulary

Civilisation- A group of people with their own way of life

Chronological- Time order

Ancient- The very distant past

BC/BCE- Before Christ/ Before common era

AD/CE – Anno Domini/ Common Era

Olympics Games- Originally, a religious festival, held in honour of Zeus. Attended by people in Greece. Now a major worldwide sporting competition

Influence- The effect of someone or something on someone or something

Legacy- Something handed down from the past

Primary source- First-hand accounts

Secondary source- Discuss information presented in another source

Reliability- The quality of something

Bias- Prejudice towards a certain view or opinion

Relevant- Appropriate

Fitness- Being fit and healthy

Mental Fitness- Keeping the mind healthy and positive

Physical Fitness- Keeping our bodies healthy

Ancient Greek life

Most people lived by farming, fishing and trade. They ate the food they grew. Others were soldiers, scholars, scientists and artists.

Ancient Greek homes were built around a courtyard or garden, made from wood and mud bricks.

They had small windows with no glass, but wooden shutters to keep out the hot sun.

The Ancient Greeks ate a variety of delicious dishes, some of which are still around today.

Greece had a mild climate, they were able to grow many different fruits and vegetables as long as they got enough rain. The most common vegetables and plants eaten were asparagus, fennel, cucumbers, chick-peas, and celery.

A Greek woman wore a long tunic called a chiton. Young men wore short tunics, while older men preferred long ones. Slaves often wore just a strip of cloth called a loincloth.

Sport

The Olympic Games began over 2,700 years ago in Olympia, in south west Greece. The Greeks loved sport and the Olympic Games were the biggest sporting event in the calendar.

The Greeks took part in the Olympic Games to celebrate the Greek gods, Zeus and Hera.

Only men and boys were allowed to take part and in the events, which included wrestling, boxing, long jump, javelin, discus, and chariot racing.

The games occurred every four years, until the Greek Empire was defeated and they were forgotten about.

There were no gold, silver and bronze medals as in the modern Olympics. Winners were given a wreath of leaves and a hero's welcome back home. Athletes competed for the glory of their city and winners were seen as being touched by the gods.

In 1894, the games were resurrected.

Ancient Greeks loved sport and most cities in Ancient Greece had public gymnasiums where people gathered to train and relax.

The Greeks believed that a healthy body was very important. Most men and boys practised sports every day because they enjoyed them and wanted to keep fit. Sport was a good preparation for war too.

The Ancient Greeks have influenced Britain and the world today within sports, physical fitness and mental fitness.

Geography Knowledge

Greece is in Europe and is made up of over 2000 islands. Greece's surrounding countries are Turkey, Albania, North Macedonia and Bulgaria.

Athens is the capital of Greece.

Ancient Greece was made up of regions including Mount Olympus, The Peloponnese, Central Greece and Northern Greece.

Key physical features of Greece are: Most of the mainland is mountainous, Mount Olympus is the highest mountain and Greece has a range of micro-climates.

Human features include the Acropolis, Parthenon and its settlements and cities.

Vocabulary

Regions- Different areas of a country with characteristics

Greece- A country in Europe

Athens- The capital city of Greece

European- People or places within Europe

Characteristics- A feature belonging to a person, object, place

Climate- Weather conditions

Mountains- A large steep hill

Acropolis- A fortress type place in Greece

Parthenon- An ancient Greek temple in the Acropolis

Turkey, Albania, North Macedonia, Bulgaria- Countries surrounding Greece

The Peloponnese- An area of Greece



Art Knowledge

LeRoy Neiman is an expressionist Artist who was known for his brilliantly coloured sport paintings and screen prints. One of his famous pieces of artwork is '1976 Montreal Olympics track serigraph.' Other paintings are 'Olympic Hurdlers' (1976) and 'Olympic Gymnast' (1976).

Size and proportion are linked to perspective. Proportion is important when sketching human form to ensure a realistic outcome.

Screen Printing is a printing technique where a mesh is used to transfer ink onto paper using a blocking stencil.



Vocabulary

Screen Printing- Screen printing is a printing technique whereby a mesh is used to transfer ink onto a material.

Impressionist- Style of Artwork which uses the effect of light and atmosphere on colours and form.

Serigraph- A printed design

Mesh- Material made of wire or thread

Design and Technology Knowledge

A balanced diet includes suitable proportions of the following: Carbohydrates, fruits and Vegetables, Proteins, Milk and Dairy, high fat/sugar.

A healthy meal and cooking can have an impact on promoting positive health and wellbeing.

Moussaka is a traditional Greek dish.

A balanced diet includes suitable proportions of the following: Carbohydrates, fruits and Vegetables, Proteins, Milk and Dairy, high fat/sugar.

Cooking can have a positive effect on health and wellbeing.

Greek cookery makes wide use of vegetables, olive oil, grains, fish, wine, and meat. Other important ingredients include olives, pasta, cheese, lemon juice, herbs, bread, and yogurt. All of these food items have a different taste, appearance and texture.

Comparing the foods grow in Greek in comparison to the foods grown in the UK.



Vocabulary

Carbohydrates- A type of food- e.g. Pasta, Bread, Rice

Fruit and Vegetables- A natural food grown from the Earth

Proteins- A type of food- usually meat

Milk and Dairy- Foods made from milk

Seasonality- Regular changes to seasons throughout the year

Balanced diet- A diet with the right amount of nutrients.