

How has Ancient Greece changed the world? Year 5 Summer 2 Knowledge organiser



National Curriculum objectives: Pupils should be taught:

- To locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (incl. Russia) and N. and S. America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics
- To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, mountains, volcanoes,
- To describe key aspects of human geography, including types of settlement and land use, economic activity incl. trade links – natural resources exported and economic activity including recent financial economic difficulties.
- Use geographical skills and field work.

What should I already know?

- Some physical characteristics and key features in the wider world.
- Some key aspects of physical geography in the wider world e.g. mountains, oceans, continents
- Locations of oceans, continents
- Awareness of types of weather and seasons

Geographical skills and enquiry:

- Ask and respond to geographical questions and offer own ideas
- Use letter/number co-ordinates to locate features or places on a map.
- Use maps with different scales to begin to match boundaries..
- Know why a key is needed and use symbols on a map/key.
- How does trade connect different countries and their populations?
- Begin to collect and record evidence.
- Make comparisons between locations using photos/aerial images e.g. location of Parthenon in Greece – where would you locate it in Hull?

Knowledge:

Ancient Greece has profoundly impacted the world from a geography perspective. The Greeks were among the first to study geography and produce maps. Pythagoras, the ancient Greek mathematician and philosopher, is not directly known for his contributions to cartography or map-making. However, his work on geometry and mathematics has had a significant impact on the development of maps and cartography. Their understanding of geography helped to shape the way we think about the world today. The Greeks were known for their exploration of the world beyond their borders. They established colonies throughout the Mediterranean and Black Sea regions, which helped to spread their culture and ideas. They were skilled traders and merchants, and their extensive trade networks helped to connect different regions of the world. This exchange of goods and ideas helped to shape the development of cultures and economies around the Mediterranean. Greek architecture has had a lasting impact on the world, with many of its elements being incorporated into buildings and structures throughout history. The Greeks were known for their use of columns, pediments, and other architectural features that continue to influence modern architecture. The Greeks were also known for their philosophical ideas, which continue to influence the way we think about the world today. Many of their ideas about ethics, politics, and the nature of reality have become foundational concepts in Western thought.

Children will explore physical and human geography including:

- identifying mountainous regions and areas, incl. Mt Olympus, volcanic areas e.g. on islands of Santorini, Kos and rivers – R. Haliakmon (longest at 185 miles)
- exploring types of settlements and land use, including some main cities, capital city of Athens with population of around 10.8 million.
- locating the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe, Greece and the Greek islands concentrating on key physical and human characteristics, the location of Greece in Southern Europe, bordering countries, large coastline, surrounding Seas: Ionian, Mediterranean and Aegean and around 6000 islands (only 227 inhabited)
- considering the climate of Greece (being closer to the Equator than the UK), rainfall in varying seasons and comparing climate data to UK.
- Investigating Trade/Economic Activity for Greece
 - Major Industries: tourism, food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, metal products; mining, petroleum
 - Agricultural Products: wheat, corn, barley, sugar beets, olives, tomatoes, wine, tobacco, potatoes; beef, dairy products
 - Natural resources - lignite, petroleum, iron ore, bauxite, lead, zinc, nickel, magnesite, marble, salt, hydropower potential

Key vocabulary

Mountain: a large landform that rises above the surrounding land in a limited area, usually in the form of a peak. A **mountain** is generally considered to be steeper than a hill. **Mountains** are formed through tectonic forces or volcanism..

Peninsula: A **peninsula** is a piece of land that is almost entirely surrounded by water but is connected to the mainland on one side.

Climate: generally prevailing weather conditions of a region, as temperature, air pressure, humidity, precipitation, sunshine, cloudiness, and winds, throughout the year, averaged over a series of years. a region or area characterized by a given **climate**
uninhabited/inhabited - not having inhabitants; not lived in;
"an **uninhabited** island" /**inhabited** - having inhabitants



FAST FACTS

- OFFICIAL NAME:** Hellenic Republic
- FORM OF GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary republic
- CAPITAL:** Athens
- POPULATION:** 10,761,523
- OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:** Greek
- MONEY:** Euro
- AREA:** 50,942 square miles (131,940 square kilometers)
- OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:** Greek