

# UKS2 Ancient Greece Knowledge Organiser



**History: City States**  
**What was a city-state?**  
 Ancient Greece was divided up into small city-states, like Athens, Sparta, Corinth and Olympia. Each city-state ruled itself. They had their own governments, laws and army.



**History: Democracy in Athens**  
**When did Democracy emerge in Athens?**  
 Ancient Greece was divided up into small city-states, like Athens, Sparta, Corinth and Olympia.



**History: Comparisons**  
**Can I compare ancient and modern democracy?**  
 There were three main types of government: Democracy, Monarchy and Oligarchy.



**Geography: Ancient Greece**  
**Where is Ancient Greece on a map?**  
 The ancient civilisation of Greece was located in southeastern Europe along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea.



**History: City States**  
**How did the city-states of Ancient Greece interact?**  
 Ancient Greece was made up of differing city states. Ancient Greek city states were at war with each other and the Persian Empire.



**History: Democracy in Athens**  
**What did Athenian democracy look like?**  
 There were three main types of government: Democracy, Monarchy and Oligarchy.



**Art: Sketching with Perspective**  
**What is perspective?**  
 Perspective is drawing a 3D object in 2D.



**History: Athens vs Sparta**  
**How did the Spartans and Athenians differ?**  
 Both sides used similar weapons and tactics. Training and culture differ between city states. Tactics and leadership are important in warfare. Not all city states were the same



**History: Alexander the Great**  
**What made Alexander so great?**  
 Alexander united the city states. Alexander invaded the Persian empire. The army was multi-cultural and used various units of men. Alexander changed the Ancient Greek world.

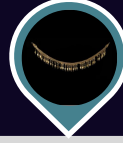
**History: Battle of Thermopylae**  
**How did the Persians lose the war?**  
 Short spears, wicker shields and padded clothing were not matched to the heavier armour and longer spears of the opposing.



**History: The Battle of Marathon**  
**Why do we run a marathon in the modern day?**  
 The Persians had an empire and attacked the Greeks cities. Marathon is a certain distance based on historical evidence



**Art: Using Clay**  
**How can I join clay to make a 3D vessel?**  
 In order to join clay together you need to score, slip, stick and smooth. A slip is a clay and water which is also called a slurry.



**Design and Technology: Jewellery**  
**What are the key features of jewellery from Ancient Greece?**  
 Necklaces were commonly worn in Ancient Greece, many of which were made of gold.



**Art: Painting with detail**  
**How did the Greeks paint their pots?**  
 Techniques used to create tonal or shading effects with paint.



**Design and technology: Jewellery**  
**What methods can be used to embellish a necklace?**  
 Polymer clay is not a natural clay, it is man made from plastic.



**Design and technology: Jewellery**  
**How can embellishments be attached to a chain?**  
 Knots can be used to secure beads to a string. Multiple knots can be used to ensure structure of the beads.



**Science: The Heart**  
**Why is the heart important?**  
 Your heart is a very strong muscle which contracts (gets smaller) and relaxes to pump blood around your body.



**Religious Education: Christianity in Society**  
**How do Christians contribute to culture across the world?**  
 Christians contribute in many ways including creating hospitals, politics, architecture and literature.



**Science: The Circulatory System**  
**What is the circulatory system?**  
 The circulatory system has three main parts: Heart which pumps blood around your body; blood vessels which carry the blood; and the blood.



**Religious Education: Christianity in Society**  
**How do Christians contribute to society across the world?**  
 The church helps many people (food banks and homelessness). Jesus taught the importance of helping others who are less fortunate.



**Religious Education and Art: Islam**  
**How has belief in Islam impacted on art through history?**  
 Muslims do not believe in depicting the human form. Calligraphy and architectural elements are important in art. Geometric patterns feature heavily in Islamic art. There are four different types of shapes: circles and interlaced circles; squares and other four-sided polygons; stars; and other multi sided polygons.



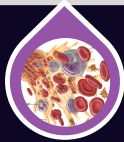
**Science: Blood Vessels**  
**How is blood transported around the body?**  
 Blood vessels carry blood. There are three types: arteries, veins, capillaries.



**Science: Healthy Lifestyles**  
**What is a healthy lifestyle?**  
 A person's lifestyle is the way that they choose to live. A healthy diet means eating the correct amount of the different types of foods.



**Science: The Blood**  
**What are the components of blood?**  
 Blood is made from four parts: red blood cells, white blood cells, blood platelets, plasma.



**Science: Drugs**  
**What is a drug?**  
 Drugs are any substances that alter the way that the body works. Many of these are medicines which help people get better if they are sick. However, there are other drugs that are not medicines which don't help people get better.



**Science: Exercise**  
**Why is exercise important?**  
 Physical activity describes any movement that uses up your body's energy. Taking part in regular physical activity has lots of benefits. As we are more active, we get fitter. Our lungs get better at taking in oxygen from the air. Our hearts get stronger and better at pumping oxygen to our muscles through our blood.

