

St Peter's Anglican Methodist Primary
Wider Curriculum Knowledge Organiser
Year 6, Term 5 & 6

Unit 22 - Greece		
Knowledge		Enrichment
<p>What should already be in their long term memory?</p> <p>Science identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement. describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions Describe the changes as humans develop to old age</p> <p>Geography Greece is a country in the continent Europe. A continent is a large cluster of countries in on part of the world.</p> <p>History The Roman, Egyptian and Mayan are other ancient Civilisations The Stone Age occurred before these ancient civilisations developed The invention of agriculture and farming resulted in the development of larger settlements The first ancient civilisations occurred during the early bronze age.</p>	<p>What should they know by the end of the Unit?</p> <p>Science</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The circulatory system includes the heart, veins, arteries and blood transporting substances around the body. The heart is an organ which constantly pumps blood around the circulatory system. Blood vessels are tube-like structures that carry blood through the tissues and organs. Veins, arteries and capillaries are the three types of blood vessels. Oxygenated blood has more oxygen. It is pumped from the heart to the rest of the body. Deoxygenated blood is blood where most of the oxygen has already been transferred to the rest of the body. The heart pumps blood to the lungs to get oxygen. It then pumps this oxygenated blood around the body. Mammals have hearts with four chambers. Arteries carry oxygenated blood away from the heart; Veins carry deoxygenated blood toward the heart. Capillaries are the smallest blood vessels in the body and it is here that the exchange of water, nutrients, oxygen and carbon dioxide takes place. Blood transports: gases (mostly oxygen and carbon dioxide); nutrients (including water); waste products. The liquid part of blood contains water and protein. This is called plasma. Plasma is liquid. The other parts of your blood are solid. Platelets help you stop bleeding when you get hurt. Red blood cells carry oxygen through your body; White blood cells fight infection when you're sick. Drugs, alcohol and smoking have negative effects on the body. A healthy diet involves eating the right types of nutrients in the right amounts. Regular exercise: strengthens muscles including the heart muscle; improves circulation; increases the amount of oxygen around the body; releases brain chemicals which help you feel calm and relaxed; helps you sleep more easily; strengthens bones. It can even help to stop us from getting ill. <p>Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greece is located in Europe, bordering the Ionian Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. It is a peninsular country, with approximately 3,000 islands. Greece has a landscape of forests, rivers, mountain ranges and beaches. Greece is in Southern Europe. It is bordered by Albania, the Republic of Macedonia, and Bulgaria in north and in east by Turkey. The climate can range from hot and dry to cold mountain forests, depending on the region and time of year. The northern part of Greece can be very cold during the winter and snow is not uncommon. <p>History</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greece was divided into city-states (polis) that each had their own laws and way of life, but that all spoke the same language. Two of the most well-known city states are Athens and Sparta. A polis consisted of an urban centre, often fortified and with a sacred centre built on a natural acropolis (citadel) or harbour. In Athens, Greek styles of art, architecture, philosophy and theatre were developed - these helped shaped our modern society along with science, language and maths. Athens had a democratic government – this means that the people who lived there made decisions by voting, like we do in Britain. In Sparta, life was very different; all that was important was being able to defend Sparta in battle. The first Olympic Games were held in 776 in the city-state Olympia. Religion was very important in ancient Greece. They were polytheists - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives, such as a god of the sea and a goddess of wisdom. Temples were built in their honour and they featured heavily in the stories of Greek mythology. 	<p>Knowledge Transfer</p> <p>Ancient Greek dress up day and class museum – share with parents</p> <p>Driver Text</p> <p>Percy Jackson and the Lightning Thief</p> <p>Opportunities for visitors, trips and outdoor learning</p> <p>University of Bristol workshop 'Homeric Monsters in the Odyssey' https://www.bristol.ac.uk/classics/hub/for-schools/workshops/</p> <p>Hobgoblin Theatre Company 'Perseus and Medusa' https://www.hobgoblintheatrecompany.co.uk/perseus-and-medusa-ks2-ancie/4546173072</p> <p>Writing Outcomes</p> <p>Discussion texts Speeches Greek Myths Information texts</p> <p>Mathematical opportunities</p> <p>Pythagoras rule Square root of 2 problem? Graphs and charts - climate</p> <p>Global Citizenship</p> <p>Democracy</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Science circulatory system, heart, blood vessels, oxygenated blood, deoxygenated blood, capillaries, arteries, veins, plasma, drug, alcohol, nutrients</p> <p>Geography Climate, continent, culture, democracy, fertile, society, trade, urban</p> <p>Science acropolis, circa, citadel, civilisation, deity, empire, invasion, merchant, mythology, philosophy, polis, polytheists,</p>		
<p>Key Concepts</p> <p>Democracy rule of law philosophy Healthy lifestyle and choices.</p>		

St Peter's Anglican Methodist Primary
Wider Curriculum Knowledge Organiser
Year 6, Term 5 & 6