

Why is Power Important?

Year 6 Crew
Knowledge Organiser
Terms 3 and 4



Vocabulary

S c i e n c e	amps	unit of measure of electric current
	cells	an electrical power supply
	components	parts of an electric circuit
	conductor	allows electricity to pass through
	current	amount of electricity flowing through a circuit
	insulator	stops electricity passing through
H i s t o r y	parallel circuit	more than one way for electricity to travel
	volts	amount of electricity
	BC/ Before common era	Before Jesus Christ was born
	AD / Common era	Since Year 0
	chronological	the order in which events occurred
	city states	Greece was divided into smaller places called city states
	democracy	a system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.
	general	an army officer of very high rank
	Hellas	the name Greeks gave to Greece
	Hellenes	Greeks called themselves Hellenes
	military	the army of a country
post	after	
pre	before	
G e o g r a p h y	economic	the use of money and resources
	fertile	producing many plants and crops
	landmark	an object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and recognised
	polis	Greek word for city-state
	trade	the transfer of goods and services from one person to another
seafaring	the use of sea for travel	

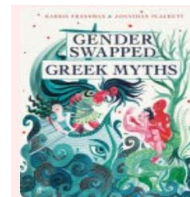
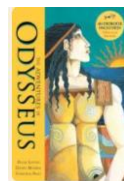
Enquiries

What is power?
What power do I have?
Who has held power in history?
Who were the Ancient Greeks?
What legacy of power did the Greeks leave us?
Why do people seek power?
If power is abused, what are the consequences?
How can I use my power for good?
Why is power important?

Key Facts

People have been living in Greece for over 40,000 years. The earliest settlers lived a simple hunter-gatherer or farming lifestyle. Greeks lived in mainland Greece and the Greek islands, but also in colonies scattered around the Mediterranean Sea. There were Greeks in Italy, Sicily, Turkey, North Africa, and as far west as France. Greece was divided up into small city-states, like Athens, Sparta, Corinth and Olympia who ruled themselves with their own governments, laws and army. The city-states often fought each other but sometimes joined together to fight against a bigger enemy like the Persian Empire. Alexander the Great led Greece, from Macedonia led his army to conquer an empire that stretched as far as Afghanistan and India. There are over 1400 Greek islands. Greece's position next to the sea meant Ancient Greeks were a seafaring people. Trade between the islands led to the creation of 'city-states' (polis). Each city-state was ruled by a powerful city, led by a ruler or (later) government.

Anchor Texts



Key Dates

All dates are approximate:
505 BCE Cleisthenes introduces democracy in Athens
490 BCE Greek/Persian wars led by Xerxes
461 BCE Peloponnesian wars begin between Sparta and Athens (to 446 BCE)
449 BCE Construction of Parthenon begins
443 BCE Pericles leads Athens (to 429 BCE)
420 BCE Construction of Temple of Athena
399 BCE Socrates executed for his opposition to the Thirty Tyrants
386 BCE Plato found the Academy
384 BCE Aristotle born
359 BCE Philip II becomes King of the Greeks
356 BCE Alexander the Great born

Diagrams



