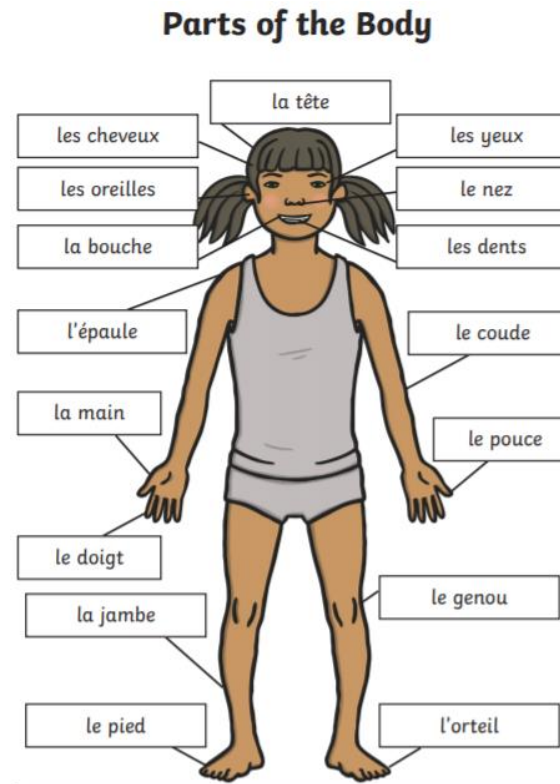
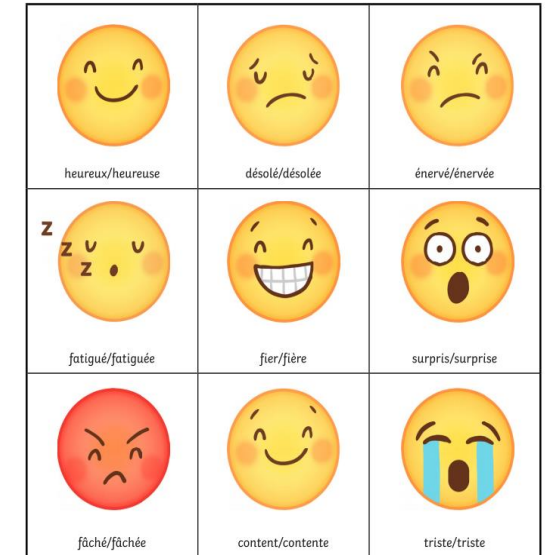




# French Knowledge Organiser: All About Ourselves



Je suis...



Qu'est-ce qui ne va pas ?  
(What's the Matter?)





# Groundbreaking Greeks



Ancient Greek lands were made up of the Greek mainland, surrounding islands and Greek colonies across the Mediterranean Sea.



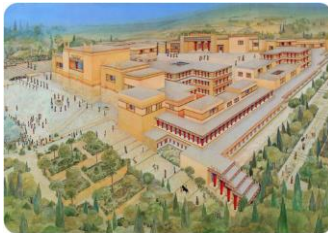
## Significant periods of Greek history

Ancient Greek history can be divided into seven main periods or civilisations: Neolithic, Minoan civilisation, Mycenaean civilisation, Dark Age, Archaic period, Classical period and Hellenistic period. Greece is often referred to as the birthplace of Western civilisation because of the advances that its people made in politics, science, mathematics, philosophy, literature and art.

### Minoan civilisation

c3000 BC and c1100 BC

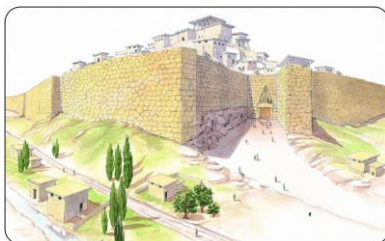
On the Greek island of Crete, the Minoans lived in towns with roads, wells and a basic sewerage system. They were capable farmers, skilled craftspeople and made pottery. The Minoans also used an early writing system.



### Mycenaean civilisation

c1600 BC and c1100 BC

They took control of Crete in c1450 BC. The Mycenaeans were excellent warriors and were the first people to speak the Greek language. They invaded and settled in areas around the Mediterranean Sea and developed trade links with Egypt, Cyprus and many Greek islands. The Mycenaean chiefs lived in palaces within fortified hilltop citadels.



The citadel at Mycenae

## Dark Age and Archaic period

c1100 BC and c800 BC

Greece entered its Dark Age when many people left the country and skills, including writing, were lost. The few remaining people lived in small family groups and reared livestock for food. They also began to mine iron to make spears and tools. During the Archaic period, society, government, art and architecture became stronger. A new alphabet was devised, the population grew, city states developed and the first Olympic Games were held.

## Classical period

c500 BC and c323 BC

It is known as the golden age of Ancient Greece because many discoveries and advancements were made. People in the Classical period believed in gods and mythology. Their architecture featured symmetrical designs and columns. People in Classical Greece established trade links both within Greece and surrounding countries. Ancient Greece was a collection of city states, rather than one united country.



The Acropolis

## Family life and social class

In ancient Greece, class and gender determined the roles people could play in society and at home. Men worked as politicians, landowners, artists, architects, sculptors, scientists and scholars. Women were expected to run the home, bring up the children, supervise the slaves and make clothing. They were not allowed to own land, vote or take part in politics.

## Significant people



Ancient Greece is known for its many great thinkers, including philosophers, political leaders, scientists, mathematicians, historians and writers.

**Pythagoras (c580–c500 BC)** was a philosopher and mathematician. He developed a method to help people to calculate the longest side of a right-angled triangle.

**Socrates (c470–c399 BC)** was a great philosopher. He used questions to help people to examine their knowledge and beliefs.

**Hippocrates (c460–c375 BC)** was a doctor. He carried out medical research and became known as the ‘father of medicine’.

**Alexander the Great (356–323 BC)** was a military leader. He expanded Greece’s territory to create the ancient world’s largest empire.

## Lasting legacies

### Democracy

This gave the Athenian people a say over how their city was run.



### Philosophy and mathematics

Socrates, Plato and Aristotle were some of the greatest philosophers of their time. Pythagoras and Archimedes were famous mathematicians.



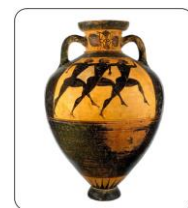
### Olympic Games

The Olympic Games were invented in ancient Greece. It was one of the greatest sporting and religious festivals of its time and drew in competitors and spectators from all parts of Greece.



### Arts and culture

Theatre, poems, sculpture and painted pottery were important traditions in ancient Greece.





# PE – Cognitive Skills

## Co-ordination & Agility

Using different parts of the body together in a controlled way

Moving and changing direction with speed

### Key Vocabulary

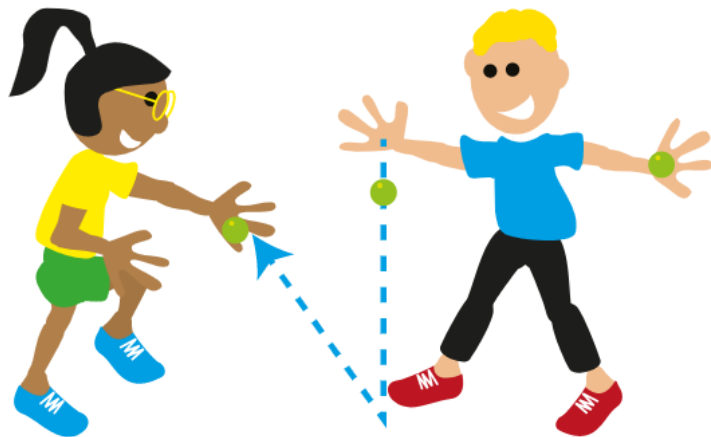
**Reaction** – how quickly you can respond to a stimulus

**Response** – performing an effective action

- e.g. catching a ball/dodging a ball

**Stimulus** – a noise or physical change that requires action

- e.g. starting gun/a tennis ball being hit

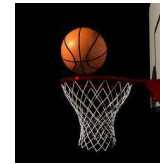


need good co-ordination and agility?

What

.....

.....



## Basketball

### How to win a game



The objective of the game is to put the ball in the opposing team's basket. The team with the most points at the end of the game wins. There are 5 players on each team.

### Important rules

**Scoring** - A basket scored from near the basket (inside the three-point arc) is worth two points. A basket scored from far (beyond the three-point arc) is worth three points.

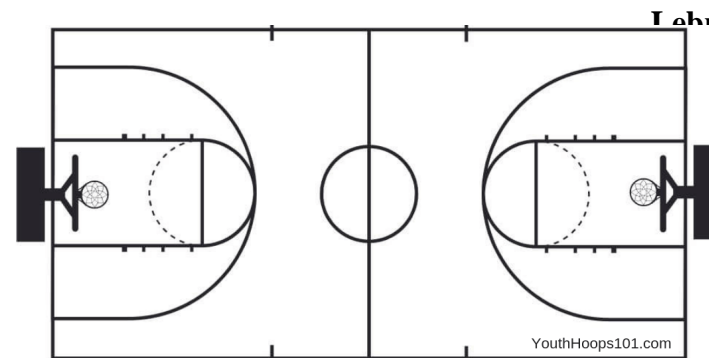
**Dribbling** – you can only move with the ball whilst bouncing it.

**Double dribble** – you cannot stop dribbling and then start again, you must pass the ball to another player.

**Contact** – basketball is a non-contact sport, you can't touch an opposition player on purpose.

### The Court

### Famous Players



Endurance

Speed

Agility

Co-ordination



Strength

Teamwork





# PSHCE: Beginning and belonging; rights and responsibilities; healthy eating

## Wellbeing and Belonging

Every person has a talent or skill to contribute to the world. This means that we are all valuable and we all have a special role to play.

Having a sense of belonging can make us feel good about ourselves and recognise how important we are, but sometimes we might not feel this way.

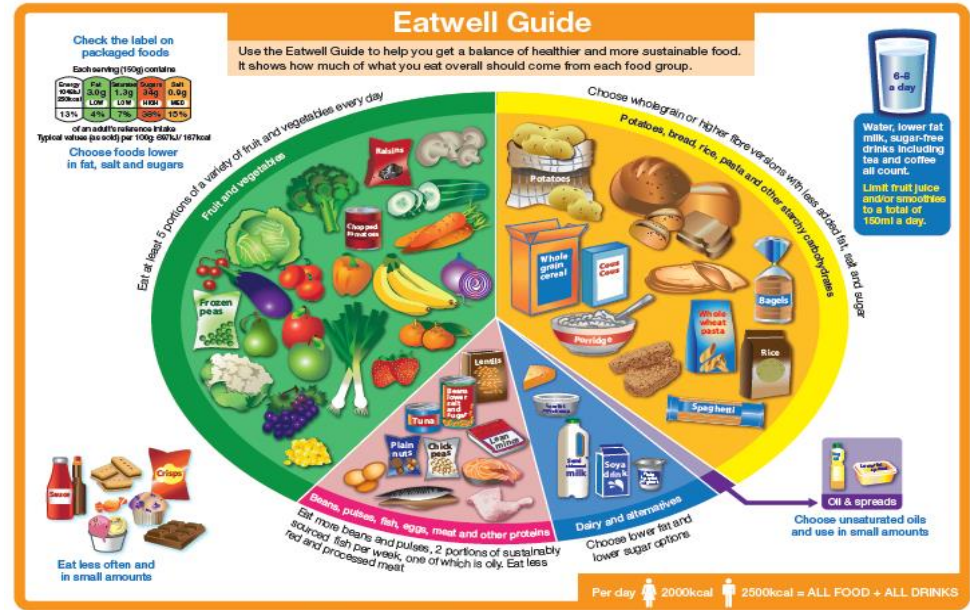
As we go through life we all experience different emotions, but when you know how to deal with them it encourages you to believe in yourself and have good wellbeing.

## What does it mean to belong?

When we feel like we belong and fit in, it can make us feel happy. There are lots of different places we can feel like we belong:



However, a sense of belonging relies on:



## Wants, Needs and Rights

Everybody wants different things. We might want toys or sweets or a new pair of shoes. Some of the things we want are things we need to survive. We need food, water and shelter. These needs are important to all people, because they are so important everyone should be entitled to them – we call them human rights.

## YOUR RIGHTS

### YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO:

- A safe learning environment
- Make choices
- Your own thoughts and ideas
- Be treated fairly
- Be yourself

### YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR:

- Maintaining a safe learning environment
- The consequences of your choices
- Respecting yourself, others and your environment
- Being prepared, following directions and giving your best effort
- Your own actions



### Why do people **Worship**?

For religious believers, the aim of **worship** is to show that god has more **worth** than anything or anyone else.

Religious freedom is the right to chose what you believe and which religion to follow.

## RE - Worship

### What is **Worship**?

**Worship** can take many forms:

- singing
- dancing
- praying
- helping others
- meditating
- giving

but religious believers believe that true **worship** comes from the heart.

### Prayer

For religious believers, praying is a way of talking to god. People pray in different ways:

- together;
- on their own;
- saying a known prayer;
- praying with their own words.

A special prayer for **Christians** is The Lord's Prayer. A special prayer for **Jews** is the Shema.

### **Worship** and Artefacts



Special **artefacts** can be found in many religions. They can be used as part of **worship**, or as a symbol of a person's religion. They can also be used as a focus for personal or group reflection. Religious **artefacts** are treated with respect by believers. There may be special rules about where they are stored or how they are treated.



### Key Vocabulary

<b>worship</b>	The feeling or act of showing respect, loyalty or love.
<b>worth</b>	Having a particular value.
<b>Christians</b>	Followers of the religion of Christianity.
<b>Hindus</b>	Followers of the religion of Hinduism.
<b>puja</b>	The Hindu act of <b>worship</b> .
<b>gurdwara</b>	A Sikh place of <b>worship</b> .
<b>Sikhs</b>	Followers of the religion of Sikhism.



Christianity	Hinduism	Sikhism
<p><b>Christians</b> believe that they should put God first. The first of the Ten Commandments (a list of rules revealed by God), said <b>worship</b> no other Gods but me.</p>	<p><b>Hindus</b> ring a bell at the start of <b>puja</b> to tell the gods that they are there.</p>	<p><b>Sikhs</b> gather in the <b>gurdwara</b> to <b>worship</b> together. These gatherings include hymns, singing, prayers and meditation.</p>
<p><b>Christians</b> come together to <b>worship</b> in church.</p>	<p>During <b>puja</b>, prayers are said and offerings are made. <b>Puja</b> can take place in the home or a temple.</p>	<p>The aim of <b>Sikh worship</b> is to give praise to god.</p>





### Time

The Earth to spin once on its axis.  
(When the Earth faces the sun it is daylight and when it faces away from the sun it is night. It makes the sun appear to travel across the sky)

24hours

The moon to orbit the Earth  
(A lunar month – see Phases of the Moon)

28 days

The Earth to orbit the sun  
(Every 4 years there is a leap year due to the extra quarter – an extra day in February)

365 days  $\frac{1}{4}$  days

### Seasons

The Earth's tilt on its axis is what causes the 4 seasons. Sometimes it points towards the sun and other times it points away from the sun.



Can you write the order of the planets?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

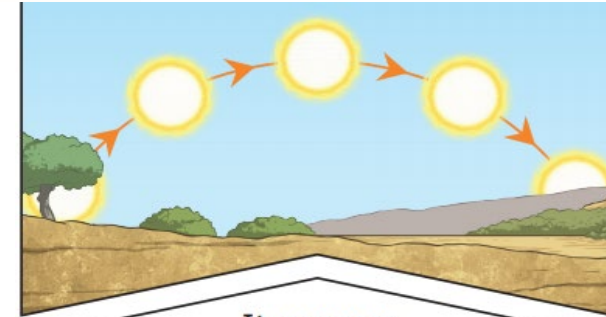
Mnemonic Sentence

# Earth and Space



Mercenfeld  
Primary  
School

## The Sun in the Sky



It appears

to us that the **Sun** moves across the sky during the day but the **Sun** does not move at all. It seems to us that the **Sun** moves because of the movements of Earth.

### Our Solar System

The solar system is made up of the sun and 8 planets including the earth.

### What shape are the planets?

They are approximately spherical bodies.



### Key Vocabulary

<b>orbit</b>	To move in a regular, repeating curved path around another object.
<b>rotate</b>	To spin. E.g. Earth <b>rotates</b> on its own <b>axis</b> .
<b>axis</b>	An imaginary line that a body <b>rotates</b> around. E.g. Earth's <b>axis</b> (imaginary line) runs from the North Pole to the South Pole.

## Famous Astronauts



**Sally Ride**

The first American woman and youngest person ever in space



**Neil Armstrong**

The first man to step on the moon  
- 1969

### Phases of the Moon

Waning means the moon looks like it is getting smaller. Waxing means the moon looks like it is getting larger. How much of the moon we see, depends on how much sunlight is hitting it. The moon reflects this sunlight.



New Moon



Waxing  
Crescent



First  
Quarter



Waxing  
Gibbous



Full Moon



Waning  
Gibbous



Last  
Quarter



Waning  
Crescent