Y5 Knowledge Organiser-**Who is shaping our future?- Was the greatest legacy left by Ancient Greece or the ancient Islamic civilization?**

What do we know already?

History:

In Year 4 we learnt:

The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and timeline (Sumer, Indus, Shang)

In depth study of Ancient Egyptians (Daily life, agriculture Religion/afterlife)

Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC the Roman Empire by AD 42

The Roman Empire and its impact and legacy in Britain (Religion trade/society)

Anglo/ Saxons and Vikings in relation to Romans

Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons, Vikings religion and agriculture

EQ1 – Who were the Ancient Greeks?

History/Geography



The Ancient Greeks were a group of people who lived in **southeastern Europe** and the Mediterranean islands thousands of years ago (900 BC to 146 BC)



Famous City-States: The most powerful city-states were **Athens** (famous for creating democracy, art, and philosophy) and **Sparta** (famous for its fierce and powerful army).
Greece is in Southeastern Europe.



In 508 BCE, Athens created a system called **democracy**, meaning "rule by the people," where free male citizens could vote on laws.

EQ2 – What were their achievements? Can we learn anything from Greek myths and legends?

History



The Olympic Games: Held in Olympia in 776 BCE to honour Zeus. Modern international sports competitions are based on this.
Drama: The Greeks invented theatre, which inspired modern movies and TV shows.



Maths Discoveries: Greek thinkers like Pythagoras and Euclid figured out mathematical rules and shapes that children still learn in school today.
Buildings: Ancient Greek buildings used grand stone columns, decorative friezes, and triangular roofs.



They told famous **myths** about gods like **Zeus** (king of the sky) and **Poseidon** (god of the sea) to explain the world.
Alphabet and Language: Many English words come from Greek, and they gave us the foundations of our alphabet.

EQ3 – Was Alexander the great one of the most significant figures in Ancient Greece?

History



Brilliant Leader: He became King of Macedonia at age 20 and never lost a single battle in 15 years of fighting.
Huge Empire: He **conquered** a massive empire stretching from Greece across Egypt and the Persian Empire all the way to India.



Spreading Culture: He spread Greek language, ideas, and culture across three continents.



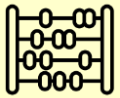
He named more than 70 cities after himself, most famously Alexandria in Egypt, which became a giant centre for learning and trade.

EQ4 – How was' Baghdad different to London in 900AD? What is the impact of the Early Islamic Civilisation on the modern world?

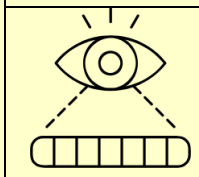
History/Geography



Baghdad is in **South west Asia** and was a massive, wealthy capital city of around one million people and a global hub for learning, while London was a much smaller, practical trading and farming settlement of only about 20,000 people.
Medicine and Hospitals: Scholars like Al-Razi identified diseases like **smallpox**. This era also built the first dedicated hospitals with Wards and pharmacies.



Mathematics and Algebra: The mathematician **Al-Khwarizmi** introduced algebra and the use of the number zero and Arabic numerals.



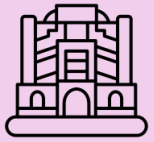
Optics and Physics: The scientist Ibn al-Haytham proved that light travels in straight lines and laid the groundwork for the invention of cameras and lenses.

EQ5: Did the Ancient Greeks or Early Islamic leave the greatest legacy behind?

History



The Ancient Greeks lived over 2,500 years ago, but we still see their ideas every day in Europe and the UK.
Democracy
The Olympic Games
Theatre
Alphabet and Language
Architecture



During the **Golden Age of Islam** (around 1,200 years ago), the city of **Baghdad** became the centre of world learning, especially at the House of Wisdom.
Maths
Science and Medicine
Libraries and learning
Engineering

Athens	The capital city of Greece. In ancient times, it was one of the most important and powerful city-States.
Sparta	Sparta was a powerful city-state in Ancient Greece famous for its fierce warrior society and strict military training.
Democracy	Democracy is a system of government where the people have the power to choose their leaders and have a say in how the country is run through voting
Drama	A drama (or play) is a story written as a script that is meant to be acted out by actors in front of an audience
Myths	A myth is an ancient, traditional story created by early civilizations to explain how the world works and why things happen in nature
Zeus	The king of the gods and the god of the sky, thunder, and lightning in ancient Greek mythology
Poseidon	God of the sea, earthquakes, and horses in Greek mythology
conquered	Conquered means to win a victory over something or someone, usually by using force or by working very hard to overcome a big challenge. It is the past-tense form of the verb conquer