

# Year 6 Ancient Greeks Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>philosophy</b>	Philosophy is a way of thinking about the world, the universe, and society.
<b>Athenians</b>	It is the birth place of democracy and the heart of the Ancient Greek civilisation.
<b>Spartans</b>	The Spartans believed that strict discipline and a tough upbringing was the secret to making the best soldiers.
<b>democracy</b>	Democracy means allowing citizens to make their own decisions for their personal lives.
<b>Olympics</b>	The ancient Olympic Games were originally a festival, or celebration of Zeus.
<b>plague</b>	The plague of Athens was an epidemic illness that devastated the city.
<b>truce</b>	A truce is when two fighting sides declare peace or a break in the war.
<b>Zeus</b>	The supreme god of the Olympians, Zeus was the father of Perseus and Heracles.
<b>loincloth</b>	A single piece of cloth wrapped round the hips, typically worn by men in some hot countries as their only garment.
<b>Apollo</b>	Apollo was the god of music, truth and prophecy.
<b>sacred truce</b>	A special truce called whilst the Olympics were taking place.
<b>temple</b>	A building devoted to the worship of a god or gods.



## Where is Greece?



## Sticky Knowledge about Ancient Greece

- The Ancient Greeks invented the theatre because they loved watching plays, and most cities had a theatre.
- Events at the Greek's Olympics included wrestling, boxing, long jump, javelin, discus and chariot racing.
- The Ancient Greeks held many festivals in honour of their gods.
- Most Ancient Greeks wore a chiton, which was a long T-shirt made from one large piece of cotton. The poor slaves, however, had to make do with a loincloth.

## Exciting Books



# Year 6: Evolution & Inheritance Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Books	Sticky Knowledge about evolution & inheritance
<b>off-spring</b>	When living things reproduce they pass on characteristics to their offspring. All living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring are not identical to their parents		<input type="checkbox"/> Evolution is a scientific theory used by biologists. It explains how living things changed over a long time, and how they have come to be the way they are.
<b>adaptation</b>	Adaptation is the process by which animals, plants and other living things have changed so that they better suit their habitat.		<input type="checkbox"/> We know that living things have changed over time, because we can see their remains in the rocks.
<b>evolution</b>	Evolution is the theory that all the kinds of living things that exist today developed from earlier types.		<input type="checkbox"/> We know that the animals and plants of today are different from those of long ago.
<b>inheritance</b>	When living things reproduce they pass on characteristics to their offspring. This is known as inheritance.		<input type="checkbox"/> Evolutionary questions are still being actively researched by biologists.
<b>palaeontologist</b>	A palaeontologist is someone studying the life of past geological periods, as known from fossil remains.		
<b>Charles Darwin</b>	Charles Darwin was an English scientist who studied nature. He is known for his theory of evolution.		
<b>genes</b>	Genes that are passed on to you determine many of your traits, such as your hair colour and skin colour.		
<b>chromosomes</b>	Chromosomes are tiny structures inside cells made from DNA and protein.		
<b>syndrome</b>	A syndrome is a genetic condition which can affect learning and physical features.		
<b>genotype</b>	A genotype refers to a particular gene or set of genes carried by an individual.		