

# Knowledge Organiser Year 3: What does it take to be a superhero?

## History: Ancient Greece

The Ancient Greeks were people who lived from about 1200BC to 150BC. They are well-known for developing a way of living that we still use today.

The Greeks were famous for many things including: Myth and Legends, the birth of democracy, inventions such as the first alarm clock, lighthouses and automatic doors and competitive sports, now known as the Olympics.

Ancient Greece was made up of a few wealthy people, citizens and many slaves. Most lived in the countryside and only the wealthy lived in the city.

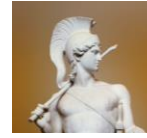


Greece is a country in Southern Europe, made up of mainland, and many islands. It borders Albania, Macedonia, Turkey and Bulgaria. Its position next to the sea meant Ancient Greeks were a seafaring people. Trade between the islands led to the creation of 'city-states' (polis).

Each city-state was ruled by a powerful city, led by a ruler or (later) government. Greece is a warm country, but winds from the Mediterranean, and rains from the north, kept temperatures liveable and created fertile farming conditions.

## People:

**Jason** - Ancient Greek mythological hero and leader of the Argonauts.



**Theseus** - Ancient Greek mythological hero who was an early king of Athens.

**Hercules** - Ancient Greek hero known for his incredible strength, courage and intelligence.



**Ariadne** - Ancient Greek heroine known for her associations with mazes and labyrinths.

**Perseus** - Ancient Greek god known for being the slayer of the Gorgon Medusa and the rescuer of Andromeda from a sea monster.



**Herodotus** - Greek author of the first great narrative history produced in the ancient world.

**Homer** - the presumed author of the Iliad and the Odyssey, two hugely influential epic poems of Ancient Greece.



**Odysseus** - Ancient Greek hero well known for his role in the Trojan War.

## UNICEF Conventional Rights of a Child:

Article 3 - All adults should do what's best for you

Article 8 - you have the right to an identity

Article 12 - You have the right to be heard

Article 14 - You have the right to choose your own religion

Article 42 - you have the right to know your own rights!

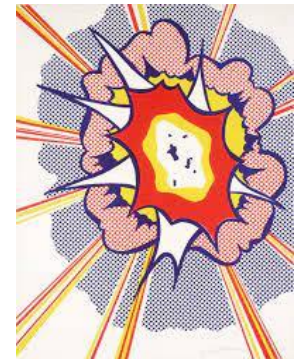


## Art: Pop Art

Pop art is an art movement that emerged in the 1950s and flourished in the 1960s in America and Britain, inspired by popular and commercial culture. That's why it is called Pop Art!

Roy Lichtenstein (1923 - 1997) was an American pop artist. During the 1960s. He was inspired by the comic strip, His work was influenced by popular advertising and the comic book style.

'Explosion' shows flat primary colours, Benday dots and outlines. Benday dots are a printing technique using small dots of colour, used in colour comic books in the 1950s and '60s to create effects of shading and secondary colours.

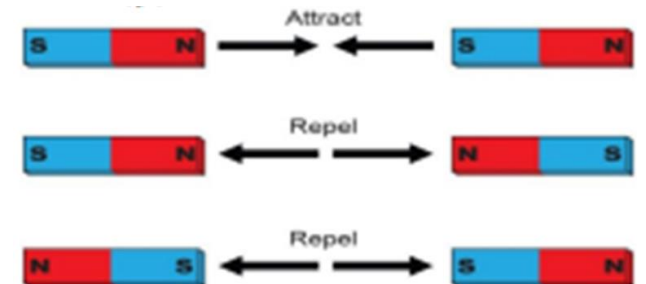


## Science: Magnets

Magnets are objects or materials that produce a magnetic field and attract or repel magnetic objects.

They have 2 poles: North and South.

If you put magnets towards each other:



First Olympic Games 776 BCE

First coins introduced 600 BCE

Athens introduces democracy 505 BCE

Battle of Marathon (Athens vs Persia) 490 BCE

Sophocles writes his first tragedy 468 BCE

Plato founds the Academy 386 BCE

Alexander the Great dies not long after defeating Persians 323 BCE

Founding of the library at Alexandria 323 BCE

Roman rule of Greece begins 146 BCE

## Archaic Period (700 – 480 BCE)

## Classical Period (480 – 323 BCE)

## Hellenistic Period (323 – 146 BCE)

### Science: Forces

Different surfaces creates different amounts of friction. The amount of friction created by an object moving over a surface depends on the roughness of a surface and an object, and the force between them.

Forces change the motion of an object. Push forces help the object start to move or speed it up. Pull forces slow it down or even make it stop.

The driving force pushes the bicycle, making it move.



Friction pushes on the bicycle, slowing it down.

### Feeling Curious? Links to more knowledge

#### Books:

Ancient Greece – Anne Pearson

Greek Myths – Geraldine McCaughrean

DK Eyewitness: Ancient Greece.

Tools of the Ancient Greeks - Kris Bordessa

#### Websites:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z87tn39>

<https://www.dkfindout.com/us/history/ancient-greece/>

### Vocabulary

Ancient	Something from a very long time ago
City State	A small area that ancient Greece was divided into which had its own government laws and army
Civilisation	The people, culture and way of life of a certain area.
Democracy	A fair political system where adults vote for an elected government who then make decisions who then make decisions on how to run the country.
Empire	A group of countries that is ruled by one ruler
Honour	To show respect and admiration for someone or something
Legend	Stories that are based on real events and people.
Myth	A collection of stories belonging to religious or cultural tradition.
Philosopher	Some who studies the idea of right and wrong, the value of things and knowledge
Thespian	Another word for actor/ actress. It comes from the first legendary actor called Thespis.
Magnet	An object which produces a magnetic force that pulls certain objects towards it.
Magnetic	Objects which are attracted to a magnet are magnetic. Objects containing iron, nickel or cobalt are magnetic.

### Vocabulary

Magnetic Field	The area around a magnet where there is magnetic force which will pull magnetic objects towards the magnet.
Poles	North and south poles are found at different ends of a magnet.
Repel	Repulsion is a force that pushes objects away. For example, when a north pole is place near the north pole of another magnet, the two poles repel, or push away.
Attract	Attraction is the force that pulls objects together. Fore example, when a north pole is place near the south pole of another magnet, the two poles attract, or pull together.
Friction	A force between two surfaces that are sliding, or trying to slide, across each other. For example, when you try to push a book along the floor, friction makes this difficult.

### RE: Communion

Communion means 'togetherness.' It is a ritual to show the togetherness of Christians and God. The Last Supper was Jesus' last meal before he died and he shared two signs with his followers: Bread as a symbol for his body being broken, and wine as a symbol for his blood being spilled when he was crucified.