



How Can We Find Out About the Civilisation of Ancient Greece?

Democracy Creativity Influence Fairness

Historical Skills Vocabulary

primary source	Information and objects that come from the time being studied.
secondary source	Interpretations of information and objects which are produced after the time being studied.

The Olympics

The Olympics were first held in **ancient** Greece in 776 BC. This is one of the **legacies** of **ancient** Greece.



Events included boxing, wrestling, running and chariot racing.

Women were not allowed to compete in the Olympics. This was because **ancient** Greek women were not treated as equals to men and had fewer freedoms.

The idea for the marathon also originates from this time.

Ancient Greek Gods and Goddesses

The **ancient** Greeks believed in many different gods and goddesses. Each god/goddess represented a certain aspect of humanity and each was responsible for certain parts of life too.

- Festivals were held to celebrate the gods and goddesses.
- It is believed that the 12 most powerful gods lived on Mount Olympus.
- Zeus was the most powerful of all the gods. He was god of the sky and the king of Mount Olympus.



The Spartans and the Athenians

Much of what we see of the Spartans on television and in films is based on **myth** and does not present the Spartans accurately. The Spartans were known for their strong army and ability to fight. In childhood, boys were trained to be warriors. Girls were taught academic subjects and how to fight.



The Athenians were known for their cultural developments and learning. Girls did not go to school but many were taught how to look after the home and family.

Myths

The Trojan War is a very famous **ancient** Greek **myth**.



- Many people believe that it is a **myth** but that there is some historical truth behind it.
- The Trojan War was between the Greek and the Trojan Armies.
- In the story, the Greeks pretended to surrender, leaving a gift of a giant horse for the Trojans. The gift was brought inside the city walls. During the night, Greek soldiers hiding inside the horse let the Greek army inside Troy's walls and the city was destroyed.

Democracy

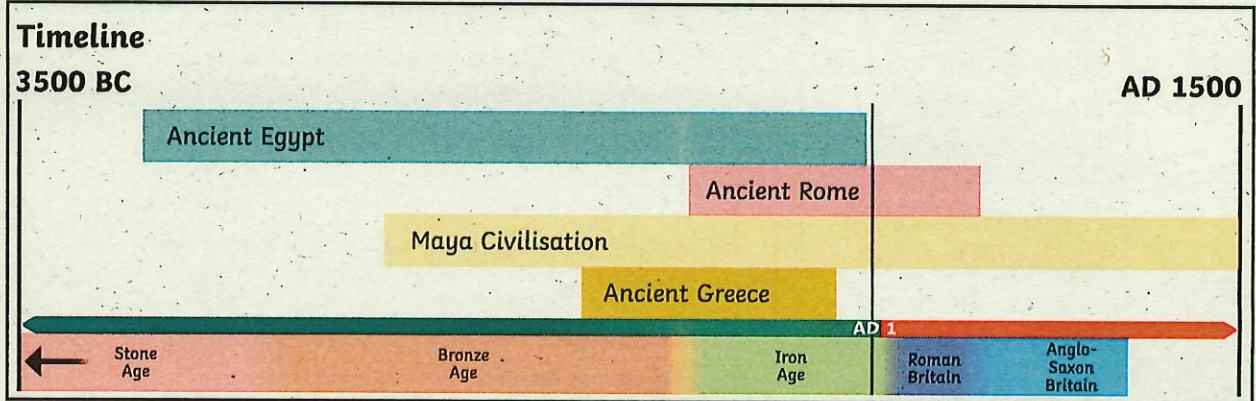
Ancient Athens is where **democracy** began in around 508 BC. Listening to the opinions of other people and debating issues was an important part of this system. After debating issues, the **ancient** Athenians would vote. At that time, the only people allowed to take part in **democracy** were adult males who were citizens of Athens. The **legacy** of **democracy** still exists today in many parts of the world.



How Can We Find Out About the Civilisation of Ancient Greece?

Democracy Creativity Influence Fairness

Key Vocabulary	
ancient	Something from a very long time ago.
civilisation	A human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.
city states	Small areas that ancient Greece was divided into, each with their own governments, laws and army.
empire	A group of countries or states that are ruled by one ruler or country.
legacies	Things that exist after someone dies or after a civilisation or event ends.
democracy	A system where the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way it is run.



Ancient Greek City States

Ancient Greece was not a country. It was made up of **city states**. There were often battles between these **city states** but sometimes they would join together to defend themselves from a common enemy. Important **city states** of **ancient** Greece included Athens, Corinth and Sparta.



myth

A story from **ancient** times about something that happened long ago that some people believed to be true.

VOLCANOES

How do volcanoes affect the lives of the people around them?

Year 4 Knowledge Organiser

Consequences Fear Responsibility Resilience

Overview

- Volcanoes are very deep holes in the top layer of our Earth's surface (the crust).
- These holes allow magma, hot ash and gases to escape from under the Earth's surface.
- Volcanoes may look like mountains or small hills, depending on what type they are.
- Most volcanic eruptions are caused by tectonic plates moving towards each other, which can cause violent eruptions. These eruptions can be disastrous for living things that are nearby.
- Volcanoes can be described as active, erupting, dormant, or extinct.



Lava streaming down Anak Krakatau (Indonesia) during an eruption in 2018.

Answers to the Important Questions

How do volcanoes erupt?

- The Earth has 3 layers: the crust (top), the mantle (middle) and the core (centre). As tectonic plates move around, rock is forced towards the mantle. Here, it is so hot that they melt, becoming magma.
- Magma is lighter than rock and so rises to the Earth's surface. Magma erupts through openings or vents in the earth's crust, before flowing onto its surface as lava.

Why are some eruptions stronger than others?

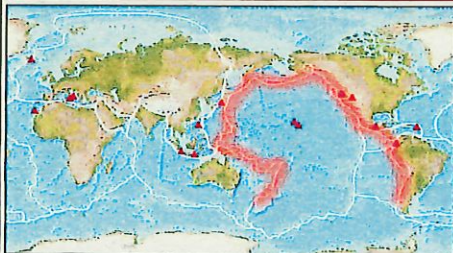
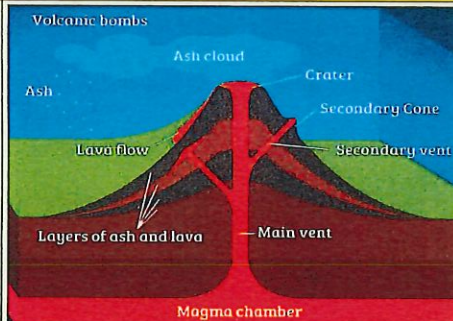
- If magma is thick, the gas bubbles cannot easily escape, and pressure builds as magma rises.
- If the pressure becomes too strong, a violent eruption can happen, where magma is launched a great distance. The lava and accompanying ash clouds can be destructive and extremely dangerous.

How are new volcanoes formed?

- As volcanoes erupt, molten rock (magma), gas, ash escapes from the Earth's surface. As the lava flows on the Earth's surface, it cools and solidifies. This creates the distinctive volcano shape that we see.

Where are volcanoes?

- Most are located along the edge of tectonic plates, especially around the Pacific Ocean 'Ring of Fire.' There are no volcanoes in the UK.



Well-Known Volcanoes

Mauna Loa		Mauna Kea is a dormant volcano on the island of Hawaii. Its peak is 4,207m above sea level, however the volcano is mostly underwater. From the sea floor it is 10,211m, the tallest mountain in the world.
Mount Vesuvius		Mount Vesuvius is a stratovolcano about 9km east of Naples in Italy. It is mainly known for its eruption in 79CE that destroyed the Roman city of Pompeii. More than 1,000 people are thought to have died.
Mount Fuji		Mount Fuji is the highest mountain in Japan, standing 3,776m. It is an active stratovolcano that last erupted between 1707 and 1708. It is visible from Tokyo on clear days, and is a popular hiking spot.
Yellowstone Caldera		The Yellowstone Caldera in the United States is a crater that is approximately 34 x 45 miles in size. It is considered to be a supervolcano – if it were to erupt, experts predict there would be devastating regional (and possibly global) consequences.
Krakatoa		Krakatoa is a caldera between the islands of Java and Sumatra in Indonesia. Its famous 1883 eruption could be heard 4,500km away, and resulted in 70% of its island being destroyed. 1927, Anak Krakatau emerged from the caldera.
Olympus Mons (Mars)		Olympus Mons is a very large shield volcano on the planet Mars. It has a height of over 21,000m: more than three times the size of Mount Everest! It is the tallest planetary mountain in the Solar System.

Interesting Facts

1. The largest volcano on Earth is Mauna Loa on Hawaii Big Island.
2. The tallest volcano is Mauna Kea which is right next to it.
3. Ash clouds from volcanoes can be dangerous for us to breathe in.
4. It also makes plane flight difficult. An eruption in Iceland in 2010 closed most of Europe's airports!
5. Around 50 volcanoes erupt every year!
6. Land near volcanoes is very fertile. Farmers often move near them!
7. People who study volcanoes are called volcanologists.
8. Volcanologists can sometimes tell if a volcano is likely to erupt soon.
9. The biggest recorded eruption was Tambora in Indonesia in 1815.
10. In the Tambora explosion, an estimated 60,000 people died, and a great famine followed.

Key Vocabulary

Eruption

Magma

Lava

Active

Dormant

Extinct

Shield Volcano

Composite

Volcano

Dome volcano

Ash cloud

throat

ring of fire

Vent

Types of Volcanoes



Shield Volcano – shaped like a bowl or shield. They are low in height.



Composite volcanoes These volcanoes can grow very tall. They are made of lots of layers of hardened

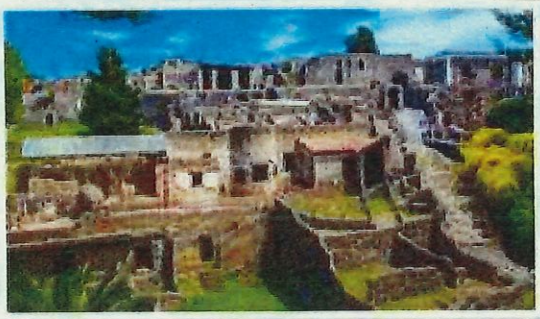


Dome volcano – form when ash and rock fragments pile up around the vent of the volcano.

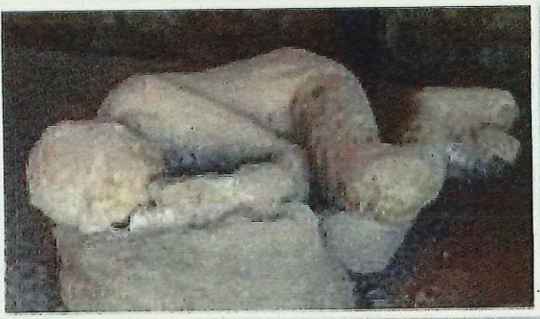


View of Mount Vesuvius from Pompeii

POMPEII TIMELINE OF EVENTS



Excavated streets and houses



Plaster cast body

POMPEII TIMELINE OF EVENTS

<p>AUGUST 23RD, 79 CE - 10:00 AM</p> <p>Small quakes are felt in the city of Pompeii. People in the city chat about them but nobody thinks it is anything serious.</p>	<p>AUGUST 24TH, 79 CE - 08:00 AM</p> <p>A cloud of ash appears around Mount Vesuvius. Some people in the city begin to take shelter indoors, as something seems unusual.</p>
<p>AUGUST 24TH, 79 CE - 12:00 PM</p> <p>17 year old roman writer, Pliny the Younger, is sat watching the strange ash cloud above the volcano, from across the bay in a nearby town called Misenum.</p>	<p>AUGUST 24TH, 79 CE - 01:00 PM</p> <p>There is a huge eruption which spews ash high into the skies above Pompeii. White pumice (volcanic rock) begins to fall from the sky, landing on roofs and people in the city.</p>
<p>AUGUST 24TH, 79 CE - 05:00 PM</p> <p>The ash from the volcano, blocks out the sun, sending Pompeii into darkness. The first buildings begin to collapse due to the weight of the pumice hitting the city. People begin to flee, trying to reach the city harbour so they can sail away.</p>	<p>AUGUST 24TH, 79 CE - 06:45 PM</p> <p>There is a huge eruption which spews ash high into the skies above Pompeii. White pumice (volcanic rock) begins to fall from the sky, landing on roofs and people in the city.</p>
<p>AUGUST 25TH, 79 CE - 01:00 AM</p> <p>The eruption cloud surrounds the city, causing a surge of gas and rock to the ground. The temperature becomes too hot for human life to survive.</p>	<p>POMPEII</p>

Key vocabulary	Definition	I need to know:
AD -	After the birth of Jesus Christ. A.D. is an abbreviation for anno domini, which means "in the year of the Lord" in Latin.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That Pompeii was destroyed and buried under 4 to 6 meters of volcanic ash and pumice in the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD. - The eruption occurred on 24 August 79 AD, one day after the religious festival to Vulcan, the Roman god of fire. - The city's quick burial preserved it for centuries before its ruins were discovered in the late 16th century. - The ancient city of Pompeii is home to many artefacts and ruins following the tragic eruption of Mount Vesuvius. - Pliny the Younger was the author of famous letters that paint an important picture of the Roman world around his lifetime. - Pompeii is now a UNESCO World Heritage Site. - Archaeologists are still excavating the site.
Pompeii -	A city in Southern Italy that was totally destroyed by a volcano in 79 AD.	<p>By the end of this topic I will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use timelines effectively and place key dates in chronological order. - Explain what life was like during the historical eruption in 79AD. - Use artefacts and images to understand life during and after the eruption of Mount Vesuvius.
Pliny the young -	The young boy who wrote letters during the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in which 247 have survived. They are now famous artefacts that document the events.	
Artefact -	An object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest.	
Excavated -	remove earth carefully from (an area) in order to find buried remains.	
Mount Vesuvius -	A volcano in southwestern Italy that buried the city of Pompeii.	