

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Year 6

Spring (ii)

How do Greek geographical systems compare with other early civilisations?

Substantive Knowledge – How Ancient Greek human and physical geography has influenced life there today.

To locate Greece on a world map and identify the influence that the Ancient Civilisation had on a global scale



The influence of Ancient Greek human geography, such as architecture, commerce and trade can be seen in the Roman Empire, both of which can still be seen today in historical sites and modern equivalents.



The Parthenon



A Roman temple



The British Museum

To know the key human and physical features of the location

The main physical geographic features of Ancient Greece, as with modern day Greece, are mountains, islands, and the sea.

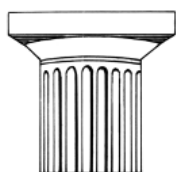
The mountains of Ancient Greece separated people geographically. Because of this, Greek city-states tended to be isolated from one another meaning that societies grew and developed independently. City-states had their own governments. Without a central government, there was no plan to create a big empire.

Access to the sea meant that Ancient Greece could grow economically. That's because being on the sea allows for many ports to be built for trade. The Greeks also became good mariners and were able to use their skills to trade with other city-states. Ancient Greeks used to travel via the Aegean Sea from city to city. In addition to being an important trade route, the sea was full of seafood.



To know the human geographical systems and compare to other civilisations around the world

Human feature	Ancient Greeks	Ancient Egyptians	Ancient Maya	Ancient Romans	Ancient Britain
Architecture	Temples, amphitheatres, large council buildings, gymnasia. Greek column patterns were copied by other ancient and modern civilizations	Most famous for the pyramids; Elaborate structures such as tombs and temples were built for the purpose of the afterlife and worship	Two types of pyramid-one built with a temple on top for worship, the other without a temple, which was not to be touched. They also built huge ball courts.	It is known for a variety of structures such as domes, amphitheatres, temples, arches, bathhouses, aqueducts, apartments	Hillforts and houses made of timber, wattle and daub, midden and were often circular with a thatched roof or were covered in turf.
Farming	Farms were often small; the soil was hard and dry, making it difficult to grow crops. Animals such as chickens, goats, pigs, sheep and cows were also on the farm. The animals were used to help do the farming or for milk, eggs, meat, wool, leather and to fertilize the soil so that it would grow the crops better	Farming practices allowed them to grow staple food crops, especially grains such as wheat and barley, and industrial crops, such as flax and papyrus. They kept animals such as cattle, goats, pigs, ducks, cows, and geese	The Maya created arable land by using a "slash-and-burn" technique to clear the forests. They planted maize and secondary crops such as beans, squash, and tobacco. In the highlands to the west, they terraced the slopes on mountain sides; in the lowlands, they cleared the jungle for planting	The three most important agricultural products traded in the Roman world were grain, wine and olive oil; because of their ubiquity around the Mediterranean today, the plants which produced them are sometimes known as the 'Mediterranean triad', and their farming as 'polyculture'	The early farmers grew wheat and barley, which they ground into flour. Some farmers grew beans and peas. Others grew a plant called flax, which they made into linen for clothes. Neolithic people also domesticated and raised animals.
Jobs	There were many jobs for men in Ancient Greece including farmer, fisherman, soldier, teacher, government worker, and craftsman. The women, however, were generally homemakers and would raise the children and cook the meals	Jobs included bakers, priests, noblemen, soldiers, farmers, merchants, fishermen, hunters, craftsmen, artists, and scribes. There were many professions in ancient Egypt, most of which were inherited. Men and women were seen as equals in all aspects of life	Nobles included priests, scribes, government officials, and elite warriors. The middle class were craftsmen, traders, weavers, potters, and other warriors. At the bottom of the social order were farmers, other workers, and slaves.	Roman citizen jobs included farmers, soldiers, merchants, craftsmen, entertainers including musicians, dancers, actors, chariot racers, and gladiators. Other jobs included lawyers, teachers, engineers and working within the Government	The main form of income in the Stone, Bronze and Iron Age was farming. This is what most people did as a job. The other main jobs in these times were potters, carpenters and metalworkers



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Ancient Greek and Roman column design

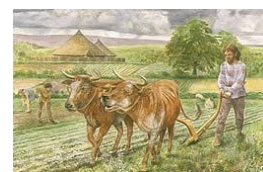
Ancient Maya and Ancient Egyptian pyramids



Mexico



Egypt



Portable Knowledge – What we need to remember

Trenches were sometimes dug around trees to hold precious rainwater for when it was most needed. Equipment used in Greek agriculture was basic. Digging, weeding and ploughing was usually done by hand using wooden or iron-tipped ploughs and hoes. Wealthier farmers had oxen to help plough the fields.

Core Vocabulary

historical representation- How an aspect of history is being represented and by whom

geographical systems- how human and physical features of a location interact and interlink

comparison- identifying similarities and differences between locations or aspects of them