



North America

A large continent where the countries of **Canada, the USA and Mexico** are located

United States of America

The name for the **country in North America that consists of fifty states and the District of Columbia**. It is bordered by Canada in the north and Mexico in the South

State

An area with a **government that can make decisions and pass laws for that area**. In the USA, the states are joined in political union

Mississippi River

One of **North America's major rivers**, a source of fresh water, transport and irrigation

Biome

A **community of plants and animals that have common characteristics** reflecting the environment in which they live

Urbanisation

The **increase in number of people living in cities**



CANADA



Capital: Ottawa

- Flag: maple leaf representing cultural heritage & natural resources of Canada
- Colour red represents hope & prosperity
- Colour white represents peace and neutrality.

MEXICO



Capital: Mexico City

- Flag shows national coat of arms, based on the Aztec symbol for Tenochtitlan (now Mexico City)
- Eagle sitting on a cactus eating a serpent
- Red, white & green- colours of the national Mexican army.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



Capital: Washington DC

- Flag shows fifty white stars representing the fifty states of America
- Thirteen alternating red and white stripes represent the thirteen British colonies that declared independence from Great Britain and became the first states

Ancient Greeks - Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary	Definition
agora	A place, usually in the centre of a town or city, where people gather to trade
Polis (plural: poleis)	Greek city-state which was self-governed with own laws, taxes e.g. Athens and Sparta
oligarchy	A system of government where a small group rule
democracy	A system of government where eligible people elect representatives
contemporary	Civilisations living at the same time
polytheistic	Where people believe in more than one god
Mount Olympus	Highest mountain in Greece and mythological home of the main gods
Acropolis	Fortified city core located on rocky outcrop
Parthenon	Temple dedicated to Athena in Athens




Key People	
Sophocles	Influential playwright who wrote over 120 plays, mainly tragedies e.g. Oedipus & Antigone
Aesop	Former slave and storyteller famous for writing fables
Homer	Legendary author famous for the Iliad and Odyssey
Pythagorus	Philosopher & mathematician most known for his work with right angled triangles
Archimedes	Scientist & mathematician, famous for reportedly yelling 'Eureka!' after realising the link between volume, density and displacement
Socrates	Known as the 'Father of Western Philosophy'
Plato	Philosopher and student of Socrates, best know for writing 'Republic'
Aristotle	Philosopher and student of Plato, pulled together existing philosophies resulting in ideas which influenced Western civilisation for centuries to come
Alexander the Great	King of the ancient Greek kingdom of Macedonia. He united the city-states of Greece and fought against the Persian Empire to the East.
Hippocrates	Physician, regarded as the 'Father of medicine'

Rise of the first poleis 800 BCE


Greek Alphabet developed c850 BCE

First Olympic Games 776 BCE



Homer wrote 'Iliad' & 'Odyssey' c800 BCE

First Greek coins 600 BCE




Battle of Marathon 490 BCE

Democracy in Athens 505 BCE

Battle of Thermopylae 480 BCE

Peloponnesian War 431-405 BCE

Plato founds his academy 386 BCE



The Greek empire spreads and colonises across Asia and Africa

Spread of Greek culture and language, flourishing of the arts, science and philosophy

Roman rule of Greece begins with the sacking of Corinth 146 BCE




ARCHAIC PERIOD (800 - 480 BCE)

CLASSICAL PERIOD (480 - 323 BCE)

HELLENISTIC PERIOD (323 - 146 BCE)

Process of Natural Selection

1 VARIATION



green brown


There is a genetic variation within a population which can be inherited

2 COMPETITION




Overproduction of offspring leads to competition for survival

3 ADAPTATIONS



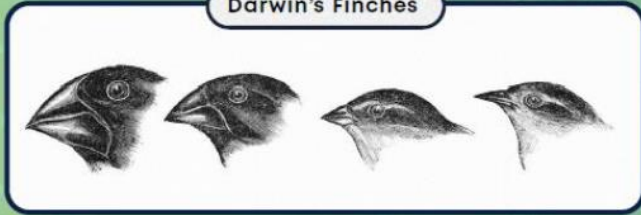
Individuals with beneficial adaptations are more likely to survive to pass on their genes

4 SELECTION



Over many generations, there is a change in allele frequency (evolution)

Darwin's Finches



KEY VOCABULARY

Fossil

Palaeontologist

Anthropologist

Adaptation

Variation

Evolution

Inheritance

Natural Selection

Species

Extinct

Wallace Line

Theory

The **preserved remains** of an organism (plant or animal)

A scientist who **studies fossils**

A scientist who **studies the origins of mankind**

Process of **changing to suit** a particular environment

Difference between living things within a species e.g. hair colour

A **change** over a long period of time

Passing on characteristics from parent to offspring

The **most beneficial characteristics** get passed down to later generations

Organisms with **similar characteristics**

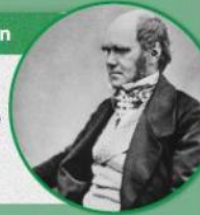
A species that **no longer exists** in nature

Imaginary boundary separating the animal life of Asia and Australia

A **thought-out explanation** based on observations

Charles Darwin

Naturalist, biologist and geologist. He proposed that all species of life have descended over time from common ancestors. Wrote 'The Origin of the Species.'



Alfred Wallace

Naturalist, biologist and anthropologist. He proposed the theory of evolution and natural selection independent of Charles Darwin.

