



South America



KEY VOCABULARY

Pangea

A **supercontinent that broke apart 175 million years ago** forming the continents we recognise today

Rainforest

A **dense forest, rich in biodiversity**, that is often found in tropical areas that receive high levels of rainfall

Subduction Zone

An area where one **tectonic plate is being forced under another**, often creating mountain ranges

Plateau

A **flat area of land** with high altitude

Altitude

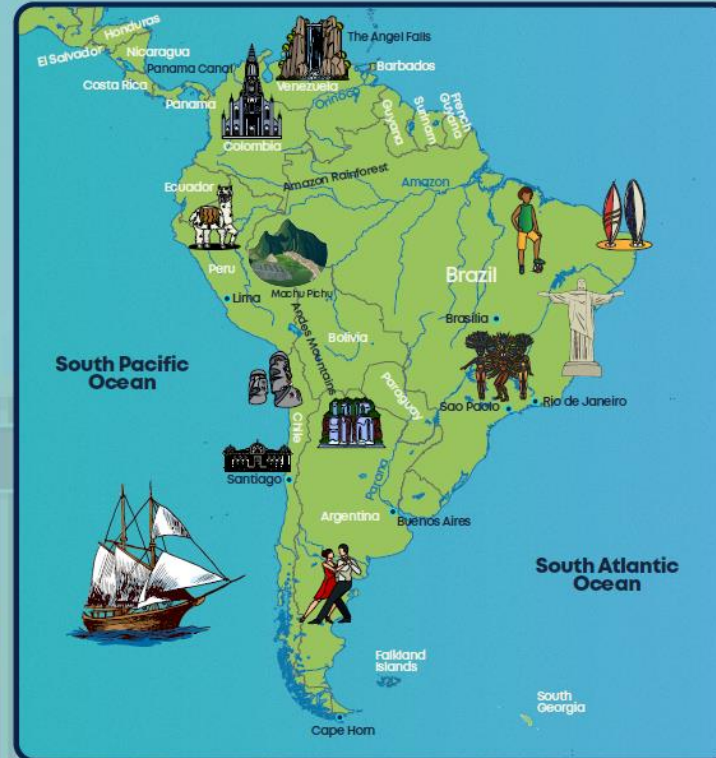
The **height of a location**, often relative to sea level

Deforestation

The process of **removing forest**

Biodiversity

The **variety of plants and animals** within a habitat

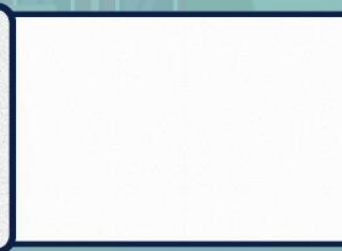


THE INCA EMPIRE

Location	Dates	Places	Language and Communication
The Inca Empire spread along the Pacific coast from Ecuador to Chile.	Began in 1100 CE Reached its height in 1530 Declined in 1535	Cuzco- the Inca Capital located in Peru built in the shape of a puma Machu Picchu- high in the Andes mountains	Quechua (Ketch-wah) the single Inca language, spread across the empire, to encourage clarity of communication. Quipu (Key-poo): lengths of knotted string, used to keep records and pass messages around the empire.



Factors leading to Amazon forest fires; dry weather with little rain, deforestation and logging, slash and burn forest removal.



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 known 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

Homer wrote 'Iliad' & 'Odyssey' c800 BCE

First Olympic Games 776 BCE



First Greek coins 600 BCE



Democracy in Athens 508 BCE

Battle of Marathon 490 BCE

Battle of Thermopylae 480 BCE

Peloponnesian War 431-406 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)

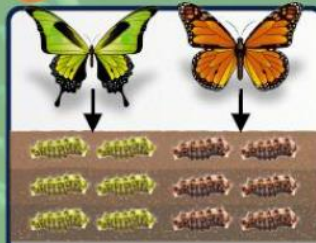
Process of Natural Selection

1 VARIATION



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

2 COMPETITION



Overproduction of offspring leads to competition for survival

3 ADAPTATIONS



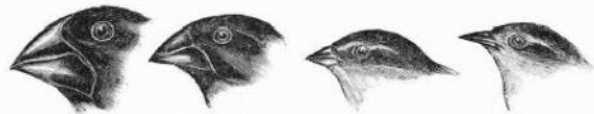
Individuals with beneficial adaptations are more likely to survive to pass on their genes

4 SELECTION



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

Darwin's Finches



KEY VOCABULARY

Fossil

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

Palaeontologist

A scientist who **studies fossils**

Anthropologist

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

Adaptation

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

Variation

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

Evolution

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

Inheritance

Passing on characteristics from parent to offspring

Natural Selection

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

Species

Organisms with **similar characteristics**

Extinct

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

Wallace Line

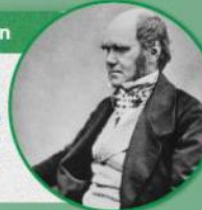
Imaginary boundary separating the animal life of Asia and Australia

Theory

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.

