



History Knowledge Organiser		
Year group: 6	Topic: Power The birth of modern democracy	Golden Threads: Culture and Civilisations Inventions and Innovations Conflict and Resolution



Key Vocabulary	
ostracise	To exclude from society or from a group
democratic	Rule of the majority– an elected government of the people
absolute and constitutional monarchy	Absolute monarchy means the sovereign (king or queen) has sole source of power over which they preside. Constitutional monarchs might be heads of state but other power rules in their domain.
primogeniture	The right of succession (being the next king or queen or ruler) going to the oldest son or daughter of the current ruler.
city states	Groups of cities/territories that together form an independent state. They might have different cultures/ beliefs.
comparison	Assessing similarities and differences between two people, things, place



My outcome will be:

Understanding of the British system of democracy and where it comes from.

What key skills will I have by the end of this journey?

To investigate the different political city states.

Use artefacts to gather evidence.

Discuss evidence and interpret it.

Make conclusions based on the evidence

What key knowledge will I know by the end of this journey?

Ancient Greece was the birth place of modern democracy

Greece and England were made of states not united

The power of monarchs , church and state has changed over time

The power of the people over came the power of an individual, given rise to our current democratic system.

Links to previous and future learning:

In Year 3

Power and hierarchy in Ancient Egypt

In Year 4

Rule and power in Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Viking Britain

In Year 5

Tudor rule in Britain

In Year 6