

Knowledge Organiser: Queen Elizabeth I

Subject Specific Vocabulary

monarch	King or Queen
reign	Length of time a monarch rules for.
Spanish Armada	Spanish Fleet of war ships.
Queen	Female monarch.
fleet	Group of ships.
palace	Home of a monarch, large and impressive.
coronation	Ceremony of crowning the King or Queen.
portrait	Painting, drawing or photo of a person.
smallpox	Contagious disease.



My Learning

Sticky Knowledge about history beyond living memory

- ☐ Queen Elizabeth I is crowned Queen in 1588 when her brother Edward died.
- ☐ Queen Elizabeth never married and did not have any children. She ruled for 45 years and was considered a strong and powerful Queen especially never having a husband.
- ☐ The Spanish Armada was a fleet of 130 Spanish ships which was defeated by the British Navy in 1588. They were trying to invade England to take over power. The weather caused the boats to go get lost and many were lost at sea.
- ☐ Lots of people didn't want her to be Queen and thought other people were the rightful heir.
- ☐ Queen Elizabeth was a huge promoter of trade and exploration. During her reign many explorers set sail around the world and we began to trade

Within Living Memory: KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

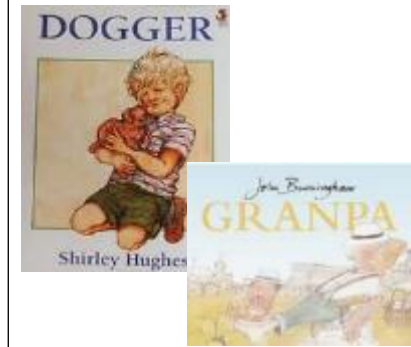
blackboard	A blackboard would be seen in almost every classroom in the 1960s. Today we have screens or an interactive whiteboard.
chalk	Chalk was used by teachers to write on the blackboard. It was mainly white but there many colours of chalk.
nit nurse	The name given to the nurse who came to school to check hair for lice.
inkwell	Many desks had a hole in the top right hand corner for ink. This was known as the inkwell.
pen and nib	In most schools children used pens and ink to write. The pens had a nib at the end which was replaced from time to time.
skipping	A very popular game in the 1960s. It was a long piece of rope which was turned by two children.
marbles	Another popular game was marbles. Many children came to school with a pocketful of marbles.
snakes and ladders	A board game which everyone knew in the 1960s. The board was made up of squares and you would move up a ladder and down the snake.
ludo	Another very popular board game. It was played with a dice. Children would chase each other around the board.



Sticky Knowledge about history within living memory

- ☐ The Beatles became a world famous pop group. The four members of the group came from Liverpool and their music is still very popular today.
- ☐ The England football team won the World Cup in 1966. It is the only time England has won it. The final was played at Wembley in London.
- ☐ It was very rare for people to go to a restaurant in the 1960s. 'Meat and two veg' was a common term to describe a roast meat meal. Prawn cocktail started to be eaten as a starter.
- ☐ Fashion changed greatly in the 1960s. After the war people didn't have money to spend on clothes but that changed in the 1960s with colourful, hippie-style clothes being very popular.
- ☐ The mini car was very fashionable in the 1960s. The best selling cars were Ford Anglia; Vauxhall Viva; Morris Minor and the Ford Corsair.

Exciting Books



Popular TV programmes in the 1960s

Jackanory
 The Flowerpot Men
 Thunderbirds
 Crackerjack
 Lassie

Famous people : KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

discrimination

Unfair treatment of people because of their colour, age religion, disability or sex.

disability

A physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses, or activities.

famous

Someone who is known about by many people.

racism

Treating someone unfairly because of the belief that their race, religion or beliefs are not as good as yours.

chronological

Arranging something by the order they occurred in time.

inclusion

To include someone within your group however different they may seem.

protest

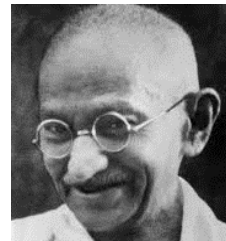
To take action to show disapproval or objection to something.

equality

Equality is about ensuring that every individual has an equal opportunity to make the most of their lives and talents.

courageous

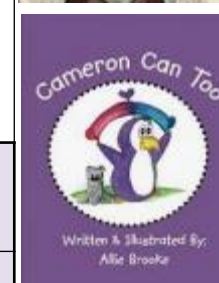
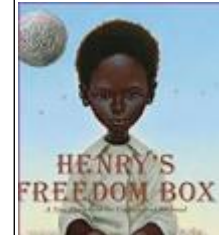
If you are a courageous person, you face danger or stand up against the odds without flinching.



Sticky Knowledge about Famous people

- ☐ Rosa Parks fought for the rights of black people in the USA. She became very well-known for not giving up her seat to a white person on a bus.
- ☐ Nelson Mandela fought for the rights of black people in South Africa. He became very famous in the end for his determination to protest non-violently.
- ☐ Emily Pankhurst was born in Manchester and spent her life fighting for women's rights and equality. She is credited with helping women to have the right to vote.
- ☐ Florence Nightingale was known as 'the lady with the lamp'. She helped to ensure that hospitals were clean places and helped to reduce infections in hospitals.
- ☐ Malala Yousafzai was shot because she stood up for the right of women and girls to receive education in Afghanistan.





Exciting Books



More famous British people to find out about

Grace Darling
William Shakespeare
Charles Dickens
John Lennon
Elizabeth the First
Sir Isaac Newton

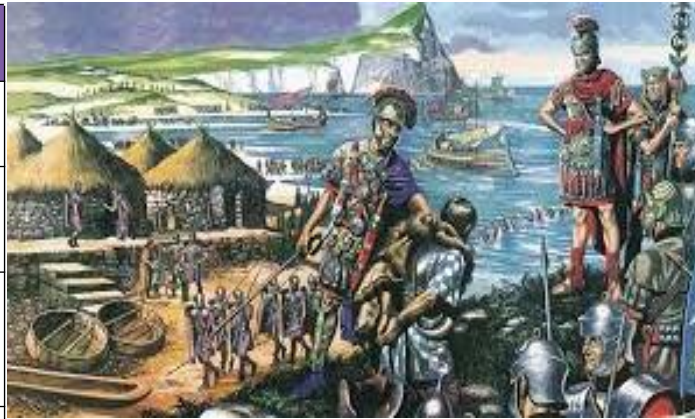
Stone Age KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
archaeologists	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.		 
artefact	An object made by human beings, usually with historical or cultural interest.		
Neolithic	The later part of the Stone Age and following the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Age.		
B.C.	Before Christ. The date 250BC means 250 years before Christ was born.		
chronology	The ordering of events, for example the Stone, Bronze and Iron Age.		
tribal	Groups of people who live together.		
hunter-gatherers	People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.		
shelter	A house where Stone Age people would have lived.		
civilization	When people live in a large society with a shared culture and rules.		
settlement	A place where there were several Stone Age shelters, like a small village.		
prey	An animal that is hunted for its food.		
		Sticky Knowledge about the Stone-age period	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The Stone Age period is said to have started around 3 million year ago when humans started to live in Europe.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The Stone Age was followed by the Bronze Age period. This is when humans started to use metal.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The Bronze Age was followed by the Iron Age when tools and weapons became more advanced and were used for farming, hunting and fighting.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> During the Palaeolithic Age (old Stone Age), people gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting fruits and nuts.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> During the Neolithic Age (towards end of the Stone Age), the humans formed settled communities, and domesticated plants and animals for the first time in history.	
		Important	
		Skara Brae The archaeological site found on the Orkney Islands in Scotland. It is a Stone Age village that has been well preserved.	
		Stonehenge A famous Stone Age monument in Wiltshire.	

The Romans KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

centurion	A commander of a group of 100 Roman soldiers.
emperor	The Roman leader of the Roman Empire during the imperial period.
aqueduct	A large system, like a bridge, for carrying water from one place to another is called an aqueduct.
gladiator	A gladiator was an armed fighter who entertained audiences in the Roman Republic.
Londinium	This was the Roman name for London.
conquer	To overcome and take control of people or land using military force.
invade	Enter a place or land with the intention of occupying it.
Romanisation	When the countries that the Romans conquered became very much like Rome.
senate	Similar to the Roman version of our parliament.
Roman baths	A number of rooms designed for bathing, relaxing, and socialising, as used in ancient Rome.



Sticky Knowledge about the Romans

- ☐ Julius Caesar was probably the best known Roman leader. He extended the empire by invading other lands.
- ☐ Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni Tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire.
- ☐ A legend tells that Rome was created by two brothers, Romulus and Remus who were abandoned after they were born.
- ☐ Romans used to eat food like dormice dipped in honey.
- ☐ Romans occasionally used a spoon, but they would never use a knife and fork. Rich Romans liked to eat exotic food, such as stork, roast parrot and even flamingo!
- ☐ When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin); introducing coins and even introducing rabbits to our country.

Exciting Books



Important Places

Colosseum

An oval amphitheatre in the centre of Rome which held up to 50,000 people.

Hadrian's Wall

A long wall built by the Romans across the north of England. It was to keep out the Scots. It is now one of Britain's most famous tourist attractions.

Ancient Egypt KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
pharaohs	The word pharaoh originally meant 'great house', but came to mean the person who resided in it.
tombs	Ancient Egypt is known for its magnificent and beautiful tombs. The most well known are within the pyramids in the Valley of the Kings.
pyramid	A geometrical term that refers to part of the burial complexes for Egyptian pharaohs.
hieroglyphs	The term hieroglyph refers to the fact that it is carving for sacred things, but hieroglyphs were also written on papyrus.
vizier	The vizier in ancient Egypt was the most powerful position after the king. A vizier was the equivalent of a modern day prime minister.
scribe	A scribe recorded in writing the everyday life and extraordinary happenings in ancient Egypt.
sarcophagus	Sarcophagus is a Greek word meaning flesh-eating and refers to the mummy case.
mummy	Remains of a body found inside the carved and brilliantly painted burial case known as a sarcophagus.
papyrus	An Egyptian plant whose reeds are slit and placed in layers in order to form paper.
scarab	Scarabs are amulets formed to look like the dung beetle, an animal associated by the ancient Egyptians with life, rebirth and the sun god Re.



Sticky Egyptian knowledge

- ☐ Cleopatra was the last pharaoh of Egypt before the Romans took over.
- ☐ Tutankhamen was known as the boy king, famous because his tomb was found in 1922.
- ☐ Egyptian men and women wore make-up.
- ☐ The Egyptians were the first civilization to invent writing.

Egyptian Artefacts

scarab



sphinx



death mask



Exciting books



Ancient Greeks KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

philosophy

Philosophy is a way of thinking about the world, the universe, and society.

Athenians

It is the birth place of democracy and the heart of the Ancient Greek civilisation.

Spartans

The Spartans believed that strict discipline and a tough upbringing was the secret to making the best soldiers.

democracy

Democracy means allowing citizens to make their own decisions for their personal lives.

Olympics

The ancient Olympic Games were originally a festival, or celebration of Zeus.

plague

The plague of Athens was an epidemic illness that devastated the city.

truce

A truce is when two fighting sides declare peace or a break in the war.

Zeus

The supreme god of the Olympians, Zeus was the father of Perseus and Heracles.

loincloth

A single piece of cloth wrapped round the hips, typically worn by men in some hot countries as their only garment.

Apollo

Apollo was the god of music, truth and prophecy.

sacred truce

A special truce called whilst the Olympics were taking place.

temple

A building devoted to the worship of a god or gods.



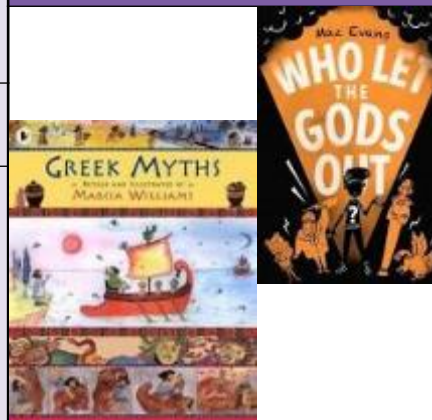
Sticky Knowledge about Ancient Greece

- ☐ The Ancient Greeks invented the theatre because they loved watching plays, and most cities had a theatre.
- ☐ Events at the Greek's Olympics included wrestling, boxing, long jump, javelin, discus and chariot racing.
- ☐ The Ancient Greeks held many festivals in honour of their gods.
- ☐ Most Ancient Greeks wore a chiton, which was a long T-shirt made from one large piece of cotton. The poor slaves, however, had to make do with a loincloth.

Where is Greece?



Exciting Books



Vikings: KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

archaeologist

People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.

raids

A sudden armed attack with the aim of causing damage rather than occupying any of the enemy's land.

vicious

To be intentionally harmful or nasty. Vikings warriors were known to be vicious.

longhouse

A large hall-like building where many Viking families would live together.

berserkers

Warriors that went to war wearing wolf or bear skins. They were out of control and charged fearlessly. The word 'berserk' came from it.

longship

The narrow boat used by Vikings to raid along coasts.

Odin

One of the most famous Viking Gods known for wisdom.

Scandinavia

The name given to a collection of countries: Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

Danelaw

The name given to lands in Britain occupied by the Vikings.

misconception

This means mis-understanding. In Viking terms there were many misunderstandings about the Vikings.

Jorvik

The Viking name for the city of York. York now has a famous Viking museum called Jorvik.



Sticky Knowledge about the Vikings

- ☐ Not all Vikings were warriors. Many came in peace and become farmers.
- ☐ The lands that the Vikings occupied were known as Danelaw.
- ☐ No Vikings wore horns in their helmets.
- ☐ Vikings spoke Norse, which had an alphabet made up of runes.
- ☐ Longships were designed to sail in both deep and shallow water so that they could get close to the shore and sail in rivers to get inland.
- ☐ Vikings were pagans and often raided monasteries, looting gold.
- ☐ The most important Viking British city was York, or Jorvik as it was known by the Vikings.

Exciting Books



Days of the week

The names for most of the days of the week originate from Vikings.

Monday – linked to the moon by the name Mani – Norse for Moon.

Tuesday named after the Viking God of War – Tyr.

Wednesday – named after Odin and known as Woden's Day.

Thursday – named after Thor, the God of thunder.



Anglo-Saxon: KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
Anglo-Saxon kingdoms	The Anglo-Saxons formed many regions each with one ruler, known as kingdoms.
shires	Saxon lands were divided into shires, which helped to make up the counties we have today
Shire reeve	The peace officer of a shire, later known as 'sheriff'.
thane	An important Anglo-Saxon person.
legacy	Anglo-Saxons left a legacy which included the language we speak, culture and politics. Many of the shires are our boundaries for counties today.
Wessex	Known today as Dorset, Hampshire, Somerset and Wiltshire.
Witan or witenagemot	A council that helped the Saxon king rule.
wergild	A fine imposed for stealing or killing.
churl	A lower-class Anglo-Saxon but better than a slave.
Mercia	Known today as East Anglia, Essex, Kent and Sussex.



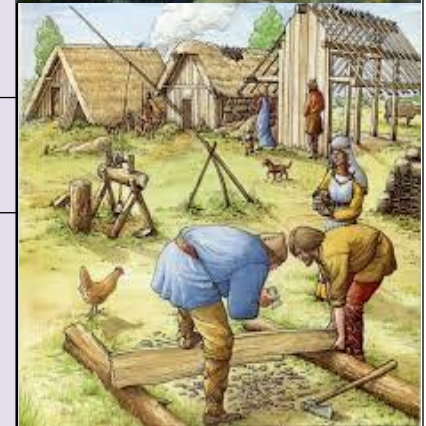
Sticky Knowledge about the Anglo-Saxons

- ☐ The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and Jutes.
- ☐ The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land, 'Angle-land', became 'England'.
- ☐ They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th Century.
- ☐ For a long time, England was not one country. Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land.
- ☐ The Anglo-Saxons were fierce people who fought many battles, including fighting each other.
- ☐ The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066.

Exciting Books



Anglo-Saxon Settlements



Islamic civilization: KS2 Knowledge Mat

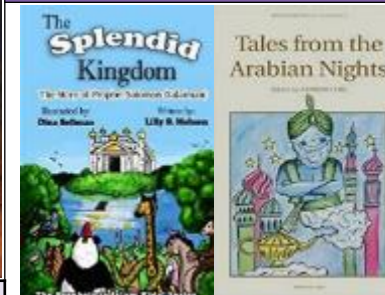
Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Baghdad	Baghdad is today the capital of Iraq and was the capital of the Muslim world.
House of Wisdom	This was a library or university where scholars from all over the world were invited to study
mosque	A place where Muslims worship.
Ramadan	The most sacred month in the Islamic culture. Muslims do not eat or drink between dawn and dusk.
scholar	A highly educated person.
Prophet Muhammad	Muslims believe that Islam is a faith that has always existed and that it was gradually revealed to them by Muhammad.
merchant	A person or company involved in wholesale trade.
manuscript	A book, document or piece of music written by hand rather than typed or printed.
ailments	An illness, typically a minor one.
madrassa	A school built in, or alongside, a mosque.
crusades	The Crusades were a series of wars when Christians invaded the Muslim lands.



Sticky Knowledge about the Islamic civilization AD900

- ☐ The House of Wisdom housed a library and attracted scholars from around the world who translated texts from the classical world into Arabic.
- ☐ In 762, the newly-founded city of Baghdad became the capital of the Muslim world.
- ☐ Until 1258, Baghdad was the world centre of culture and learning, with the period being known as the Golden Age of Islam.
- ☐ Islamic scholars and inventors adopted the Hindi symbol for zero and style of numerals (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc.) which we still use today.
- ☐ By the 8th century Islamic scholars were using paper rather than parchment or papyrus for their writing.

Exciting Books



The House of Wisdom

- ☐ The place where scholars were invited to record their knowledge in Arabic.
- ☐ All scholars were invited: Muslim, Jews and Christians.
- ☐ Knowledge of medicine, astrology and science were the main areas studied and shared.
- ☐ The knowledge was very advanced for its time, with cures for many serious ailments being discovered.

Mayan Civilisation: KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

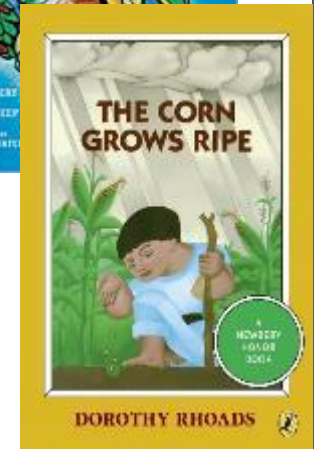
glyphs	Symbols used in the Mayan writing system. Each symbol represents a word or sound.
codices	Books created by the Mayans. They were made of soft bark and folded like a fan.
Chichen Itza	The Mayans most well-known pyramid.
cacao	Seeds that the Maya used to make chocolate.
ahau or ahaw	The main king or lord of a Maya city-state.
batab	A lesser lord, usually ruling over a small town.
Itzamna	The main god of the Maya, Itzamna was the god of fire who created the Earth.
huipil	A traditional garment worn by Maya women.
Kin	Word representing a day in the Maya calendar.
Kukulcan	The serpent god of the Maya. One of the primary gods, especially to the Itza peoples of Chichen Itza.
Uinal	Word for a month in the Maya calendar. It was 20 days long.



Sticky Knowledge about the Mayan civilization

- ☐ The Mayans were expert mathematicians and astronomers. They used this expertise to make calendars.
- ☐ Although the Mayans had metal-working skills, metal ores were scarce. Mayans used stone tools to carve the limestone that they used for their buildings.
- ☐ Mayan religion was extremely bloodthirsty, demanding human sacrifices and blood-letting rituals. The Mayans believed in an afterlife and that those who were sacrificed, as well as those killed in war and women who died in childbirth, went to 'the place of misty sky'.
- ☐ At the top of Mayan society was the king and royal family who were believed to be closely linked to the gods. An educated elite of scribes, priests and nobles formed the ruling class. They occupied the finest buildings in the city.
- ☐ Mayan society was formed of a number of city states each with their own ruler.

Exciting Books



Mayans. The **Mayan**, or **Maya**, peoples made their home in an area known as Mesoamerica (modern day Mexico and Central America). **Mayan** culture was well established by 1000 BCE, and it lasted until 1697.

World War 2: KS2 Knowledge Mat

		War Timeline		Sticky Knowledge
axis	Countries which fought on the German side including Italy, Germany and Japan.	1 st September 1939	In 1933, Adolf Hitler rose to power as the political leader of Germany. Germany invades Poland. Britain insists Germany withdraw troops from Poland. The Germans refuse. Britain declares war on 3rd Sep 1939. Britain initially responded with bombing raids over Germany.	World War 2 was a battle between two groups of countries – the 'Allies' and the 'Axis'. The major Allied powers were Britain, France, Russia, China and the United States. The major Axis powers were Germany, Italy and Japan.
Allies	Countries which fought on the British side (including: USA, Great Britain, France and Russia).	1939 Onwards	Children were evacuated from cities expected to be bombed as enemy planes targeted factories etc. Children were evacuated to the countryside.	Adolf Hitler, together with the Nazi Party, wanted Germany to rule Europe. To gain more land and power, on 1 September 1939 German troops invaded Poland. After Hitler refused to stop the invasion, Britain and France declared war on Germany – World War II had begun.
Nazi	Member of the German political group which came to power in 1933.	10th May 1940	Chamberlain resigned and Winston Churchill was chosen to be his successor as Prime Minister on May 10, 1940.	During the course of the war, German forces advanced through Europe. By the summer of 1941 they had invaded France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Greece, Yugoslavia and the USSR.
evacuation	Organised movement of children and the vulnerable from towns and cities to safe zones.	June 1940	Evacuation of Dunkirk. Large numbers of troops were surrounded by Germans at the French coastal town of Dunkirk. 338, 226 were saved by a fleet of 800 boats. This is known as the 'Miracle of Dunkirk'.	Millions of Germans were imprisoned and killed because they didn't fit the image of the 'perfect' German. Hitler wanted to create what he thought was the 'best' and strongest race – and to the Nazi Party, this excluded certain groups, such as Jews, Gypsies and those with physical and mental disabilities.
evacuee	Someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place.	6th June 1944	D-Day. The Normandy landings were a series of landing operations by the Allies to claim Europe. It was the largest seaborne operation in history.	The group most heavily targeted by the Nazis were the Jews. Around six million Jewish people were killed during World War 2 in one of history's most terrible events – the Holocaust. Racist in his views, Hitler blamed Jewish people for Germany losing World War I and claimed they were dangerous to German people and society.
Blitz	A series of bombing raids on the UK.	7th May 1945	Germany surrenders: The Allies had forced the surrender of Axis troops in Europe. On 7 th May 1945 Germany surrender to the Allies – the end of war in Europe.	The US didn't join the war until 1941, when Japan attacked the United States at their Naval Base at Pearl Harbour in Hawaii. On 8 December 1941 (the very next day), the US declared War on Japan and, in turn, its German allies.
propaganda	Controlling news media (such as radio) to depict the war effort.	8th May 1945	VE Day. The VE in VE Day stands for Victory in Europe. It was the public holiday of 8th May 1945 to mark the defeat of Germany by the Allied forces in World War 2 .	Some countries remained 'neutral' in World War 2. Such countries were Spain, Sweden and Switzerland – who chose not to join either side.
Holocaust	Murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis.	6th August 1945	Atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. Japan refused to surrender, threatening to fight on. The US considered invasion but this would have led to deaths of 500,000. On the 9 th Aug, the US dropped an atomic bomb on Nagasaki.	The Germans surrendered on 8 May 1945. In 1944, an Allied army crossed from Britain to free France from Nazi rule. One year later, Allied armies invaded Germany, forcing the Germans to surrender. After nuclear attacks on Japan's major cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan also surrendered to Allied forces in August the same year. World War 2 had ended.
Luftwaffe	The German Airforce.	15th August 1945	End of WW2 . The surrender of Japan was announced on August 15 th 1945.	
RAF	The Royal Airforce (British).			
refugees	A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war.			
Kindertransport	Transport arranged for Jewish children to flee German occupied countries.			



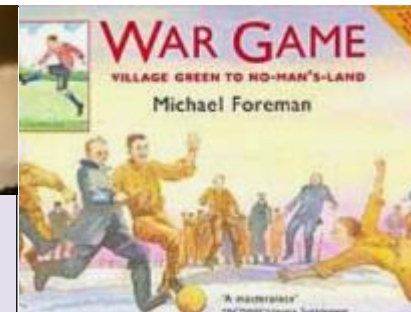
World War 1: KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
trench	A long narrow ditch dug into the ground where soldiers lived
airships	Huge balloon like crafts used to carry out bombing raids in Britain.
Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria	His assassination was believed to be the trigger to the outbreak of the WW1 war. He was heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne.
Central Powers	The alliance of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey
front line	The trench closest to the enemy.
no man's land	The area between the two sides during battle.
Battle of the Somme	The largest battle of WW1 and the bloodiest battle in history.
zeppelin	Giant German airships that carried out 52 air raids on Britain.
blackout	When lights from buildings, including houses, were not allowed to be seen from the sky.
Armistice Day	The day the agreement was signed between the Allies and Germany to end the war on 11 th November.
conscription	A rule that said ALL healthy men aged 18 – 41 had to fight.



Sticky Knowledge about World War 1

- ☐ Aircraft were still very new in 1914, so when the Germans launched bombing raids on London, they were carried out from airships, known as zeppelins
- ☐ In 1918 a pigeon, Cher Ami, one of about 100,000 homing pigeons used during the war, managed to save 500 US soldiers
- ☐ Tanks were developed by the British during the first world war
- ☐ Before the war most women stayed at home or worked in domestic service
- ☐ When the war started, British soldiers went into battle with just a cloth cap for protection
- ☐ Many people suffered facial injuries during the first world war
- ☐ The first ever motorized ambulances were used during the first world war
- ☐ Approximately 16,000 British conscientious objectors refused to fight during the war
- ☐ Due to food shortages, Britons were banned from throwing rice at weddings and feeding pigeons



Hot and Cold Places KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

North Pole

The North Pole is the northernmost place on Earth. When at the North Pole all directions point south.

South Pole

The South Pole is the southernmost place on Earth. When at the South Pole all directions point north.

Equator

An imaginary line around the centre of the Earth. It is very hot at the Equator. It divides the Earth into the north and south hemispheres.

Meerkats

Animals that are often found in dry places like deserts. They belong to the mongoose family.

Penguins

A large seabird that cannot fly. Found in the South Pole. There are many types with the most famous probably being the Emperor penguin.

Polar Bears

A large, white Arctic Bear found in the North Pole. It is one of the most popular animals in the world.

desert

A desert is a very dry place that experiences little rain and therefore plants don't grow there. It is difficult to find water in a desert.

hemisphere

It is half the Earth divided into north and south by the equator. Britain is in the northern hemisphere.

humid

When there is a lot of moisture in the air it is said to be humid. Hot countries are often very humid.

scorching

To burn slightly or to cause a change in colour because of the heat.

camouflage

When an animals markings helps it to blend in with its environment.



Sticky Knowledge about Hot and Cold places

- ☐ Not all deserts are covered by sand. Only 20% of all deserts are covered with sand.
- ☐ During the South Pole winter (mid March to mid September) it is dark all the time. During the summer it is light all the time.
- ☐ Even though we think they should be, not all deserts are hot. Two of the world's biggest deserts are in the North and South Poles.
- ☐ Polar bears and penguins are able to keep warm because they have blubber inside their skins.
- ☐ The largest hot desert in the world is the Sahara and the largest cold desert is Antarctica
- ☐ Hot desert are usually very hot during the day but can get very cold at night. Some hot deserts can reach freezing point at night.
- ☐ Despite the low temperatures over 4 million people live in the polar regions.

Exciting Books






Animals that live in the polar regions

- penguins
- polar bears
- Arctic fox
- seal
- reindeer
- walrus

Animals that live close to the equator

- meerkats
- lizards
- scorpion
- coyote
- camel

Seaside Study KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
cliff	A steep rock face usually at the edge of the sea.		 
rockpool	A pool of water amongst rocks on a beach.		
tide	The rise and fall of the sea usually caused by the pull of gravity from the moon and sun.	Sticky Knowledge about the seaside	Can you find these well-known seaside resorts on a map? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scarborough• Weymouth• Tenby• Blackpool• Poole• Brighton• New Quay in Cornwall• Whitby
resort	A seaside resort is a town or place where people go on holiday by the sea.		
beach	A pebbly or sandy shore, between the sea and a higher land place.		
lifeboat	A specially made boat for rescuing people stranded in the sea.		
lighthouse	Usually a tower containing a beacon of light to warn or guide ships at sea.		
postcards	A card for sending a message to someone without an envelope.		
fairground	An outdoor area where you can ride on various attractions, often by the sea.		
island	A piece of land completely surrounded by sea		
ocean	A large area of salt water between the continents.		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Weymouth was the first seaside resort in Britain and was established more than 200 years ago.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The Punch and Judy show became a major attractions at the seaside during the Victorian times.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The song 'Oh, I do love to be beside the seaside' was first recorded more than 100 years ago.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Most British seaside resorts are famous for their fish and chips which were served in newspapers until the 1980s.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Most sandy beaches are well known for children using their bucket and spade to build sandcastles.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coasts have many different features, such as caves, cliffs, mudflats and beaches.	

Comparative Study (Kenya) KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

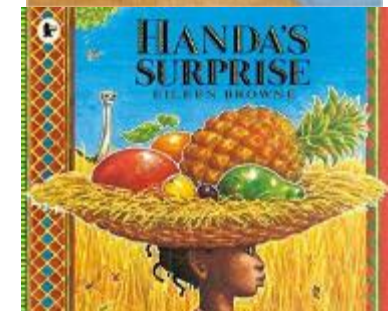
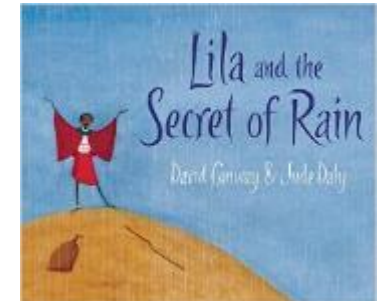
European	To be European is to belong to a group of countries in a continent called Europe.
African	To be African is to belong to a group of countries in a continent called Africa.
wild life	Refers to a group of animals that are wild, that is, they do not live with humans but roam free.
climate	Climate refers to aspects of weather over a long time. In hot countries the climate is normally warm.
drought	Drought is a long period without rain, often experienced by African countries.
government	It refers to a group of people who run a country. In most cases these people are elected.
palm tree	A tree that grows in tropical regions and has a straight, tall trunk and many large leaves at the top of the trunk.
ebony	Ebony is a very dark black colour, or a south Asian tropical tree with hard, dark-coloured wood.
mud huts	Mud huts are basic houses built from what is available in the area. In Africa, mainly from mud.
mango	Is a tropical fruit found in hot countries. It is a yellowy-red colour with a large stone in the middle.
Kenya	Is a large country situated in East Africa. It is officially known as the Republic of Kenya.



Sticky Knowledge about Kenya

- ☐ Kenya is situated in Eastern Africa and its capital of Kenya is Nairobi.
- ☐ There are two main languages spoken in Kenya: English and Swahili. However there are many other languages spoken in different parts of Kenya.
- ☐ The largest lake in the world, lake Victoria is partly in Kenya. It is also in Tanzania and Uganda.
- ☐ Tea and coffee are important plants grown in Kenya and they also produce many flowers.
- ☐ Large animals such as lions, buffalo, leopards, elephants and rhinoceros are present in Kenya.
- ☐ Unfortunately, Kenya is still a developing country and more than half the population live in poverty.
- ☐ In sport, Kenya is perhaps best known for its middle and long distance runners, with the country frequently producing Olympic champions.

Exciting Books



Kenyan Animals

- African elephant
- White Rhinoceros
- Black Rhinoceros
- Hippopotamus
- Giraffe
- African buffalo
- Zebra
- Leopard
- Parakeet

The Local Area KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

street	A public road in a city, town, or village, typically with houses and buildings on one or both sides.
road signs	Road sign gives you information, directions to places or warn you of possible dangers.
office	A building where people work from. Some are large, tall buildings and others are very small.
supermarket	A place where you buy groceries and other items. They are usually very large with parking space.
post office	A place where you buy stamps for your letters and can send your letters and parcels.
church	A place of worship normally found in every village, town and city. Mosques and temples are similar places for different religions.
map symbol	A small picture on a map to tell you about something. There are symbols for schools, churches, post offices and pubs.
address	Locates exactly where someone lives by having the house or flat number, street and town names.
post code	This locates exactly where a street or a place is by using letters and numbers.
urban	A busy locations which has lots of houses and usually shops and offices.
rural	It is a location in the country. It is not usually as busy as an urban place.



Sticky Knowledge about British villages, towns and cities

- ☐ A village is usually associated with the countryside and is smaller than a town.
- ☐ Every street in our country has a name and a post code. The name is usually on a wall or a sign at the beginning of the street.
- ☐ There are many signs on the roads to help drivers use the highway code properly. There are different shaped signs to help drivers know what to do.
- ☐ London is our capital city and has a population of more than 8 million.
- ☐ Your address has the name of the street you live in, the number or name of your house; the village, town or city you live in and a post code.
- ☐ London is the capital of England; Cardiff the capital of Wales, Edinburgh the capital of Scotland and Belfast the capital of Northern Ireland.
- ☐ One of the oldest parliaments in the world is situated in London and is called the Houses of Parliament.

Exciting Books



Major English cities

- Birmingham
- Manchester
- Newcastle
- Sheffield

Attractions of London

- Buckingham Palace
- Tower of London
- Windsor Castle
- The London Eye
- London Bridge

Rivers KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

estuary	An estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean.
mouth	A river mouth is the part of a river where the river flows into another river, a lake, a reservoir, a sea, or an ocean.
source	The source of a river is where it begins, usually on high ground.
meander	A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river.
waterfall	Waterfalls form where water rushes down steep hillsides in upland areas and erodes the rocks.
erosion	Erosion occurs when the fastest currents in the river carve into the banks.
deposition	Rocks and sediments eroded from one part of the river are deposited in another part.
tributary	When one stream or river meets another and merge together, the smaller stream or river is known as a tributary.
ox bow lake	Ox bow lakes are created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the river and leaves a lake.
delta	Deltas are wide areas of water often found at the mouth of large rivers.
stream	A stream is a small body of flowing water.



Sticky Knowledge

The start of a river is called the source and the end is called the mouth.
A fast flowing river will carry soil and dirt from its banks and bed downstream and drop them when it gets wider and slows down.
The longest river in the world is the Nile in Africa. It is 4,130 miles long.
Many rivers and streams will join together before they reach the mouth of the river. The smaller rivers and streams are called tributaries.

Exciting Books






British rivers

Thames London river that is 184 miles long.
Seven Britain's longest river (220 miles) running from Wales to Bristol.
Mersey Liverpool river that is 70 miles long.


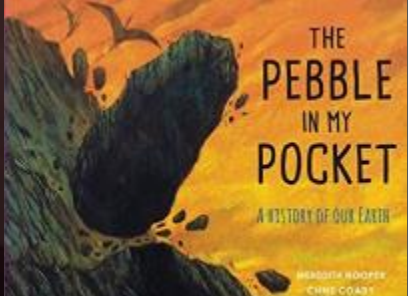
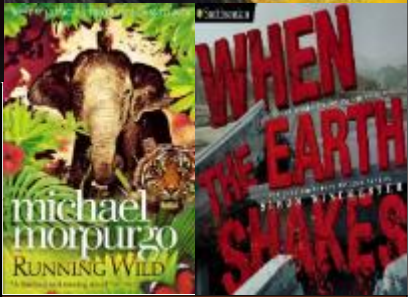
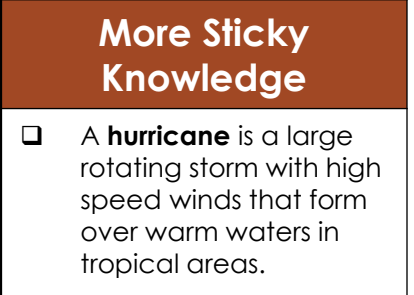
Rainforest KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
canopy	The canopy , which may be over 30 m above the ground, is made up of the overlapping branches and leaves of rainforest trees.		 
emergent layer	The emergent layer is the name given to the tops of trees that poke up above the rainforest canopy.	Sticky Knowledge	
understory	The understory layer is a tangle of shrubs, young trees, saplings, palms and vines. It is hot and damp here and the air is very still.		Where are the famous rainforests?
deforestation	When forests are cut down and the area is permanently cleared for another use.	Only around 6% of the Earth's land surface is rainforest – but about half of all animal and plant species live there.	
endangered	An endangered species is a species which has been categorized as very likely to become extinct.	It can take ten minutes for a falling raindrop to travel from a rainforest's thick canopy to the floor.	Amazon, Brazil
indigenous	Indigenous people or things belong to the country in which they are found		Australia, West Africa
biomes	Biomes are distinct biological communities that have formed in response to a shared physical climate.	The Amazon rainforest in South America is so big that if it were a country, it would be the ninth biggest in the world.	 
temperate	Relating to or denoting a region or climate characterized by mild temperatures.		
extinction	The extinction of a species of animal or plant is the death of all its remaining living members.		
destruction	The act of destroying something.		
biodiversity	Variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important and desirable.		



Mountains KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Exciting Books	
peak	The peak is the highest point of any mountain.		
valley	A valley is a long depression, or ditch, in the Earth's surface and usually lies between ranges of hills or mountains.		
cliff	Cliffs are tall, steep rocks that were created by erosion and have vertical faces.		
ridge	A ridge is part of the steep, sloping side of a mountain.		
plateau	A plateau is an area of flat ground that is much higher than the surrounding area.		
summit	The summit is the highest point of a mountain.	Sticky Knowledge about mountains	
hill	A hill is a landform that is high but not high enough to be a mountain.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mountains make up one-fifth of the world's landscape.	
terrain	Terrain is used as a general term when referring to the lie of the land.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mount Everest is the world highest mountain and it is 8,850m high.	
range	A mountain range is a group or chain of mountains that are close together.	<input type="checkbox"/> There are mountains under the surface of the sea.	
tectonic plates	The Earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called plates.	<input type="checkbox"/> 80% of our fresh water originates from mountains.	
fold mountains	Fold mountains are formed when two plates run into each other or collide.	<input type="checkbox"/> The highest 14 mountains in the world are all found in the Himalayas.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Generally mountains are higher than 600m, if they are less they are called hills.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mountains can be rocky and barren but some have trees growing on their sides and very high mountains have snow on their peaks.	
		British mountains	
		Ben Nevis	
		Snowden	
		Pennines	
		Skafell Pike	

Natural Disasters KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Exciting Books	
eruption	An explosion of steam or lava from a volcano.		
aftershock	A shaking event that follows an earthquake. Sometimes more damaging than the original earthquake.		
tsunami	A long, high wave usually caused by an earthquake in the ocean.		
magma	Hot fluid or semi-fluid material below or within the Earth's crust from which lava is formed.		
lava	Hot, molten or semi-fluid rock erupted from a volcano, or solid rock, resulting from cooling of this.		
dormant	A dormant volcano is an active volcano that has not erupted in the past 10,000 years.		
fault	Fractures in the Earth's crust where rocks on either side of the crack have slid past each other.		
magnitude	If you talk about the magnitude of something, you are talking about its great size.		
landslide	A landslide is a collapse of a mass of earth or rock from a mountain or cliff.		
tectonic plates	The Earth's outer shell is made up of huge slabs of moving rock called tectonic plates.		
saturated	Holding as much water or moisture as can be absorbed; thoroughly soaked.		
		Sticky Knowledge about natural disasters	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Volcanoes are caused when magma rises to the surface of the Earth, which causes bubbles of gas to appear in it. This gas can cause pressure to build up beneath the surface, and it eventually explodes.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Earthquakes are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> A tsunami is a series of large waves generated by an abrupt movement on the ocean floor that can result from an earthquake, an underwater landslide, a volcanic eruption or - very rarely - a large meteorite strike.	
		More Sticky Knowledge	
		<input type="checkbox"/> A hurricane is a large rotating storm with high speed winds that form over warm waters in tropical areas.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Flooding occurs when a river bursts its banks and overflows onto the surrounding land.	

South America KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
street children	Street children are groups of children with no homes or parents who are forced to beg for a living.		
pampas	The pampas are fertile South American lowlands that cover more than 750,000 km ² .		
anaconda snake	Anacondas are semiaquatic snakes found in tropical South America. They are some of the largest snakes in the world.	Sticky Knowledge about South America	South American countries
I am somebody	A poem which was used in a campaign to bring attention to the street children of Brazil.		
Andes	The Andes are the world's longest continental mountain range. They lie as a continuous chain of highland along the western coast of South America.		
inhabitant	An inhabitant is a person or animal that is a permanent resident of a particular place or region.		
sparsely populated	Sparsely populated means that there are few people scattered around the area.		
Lake Titicaca	Lake Titicaca straddles the border between Peru and Bolivia in the Andes Mountains and is one of South America's largest lakes.		
Incas	The Incas, an American indigenous people, were originally a small tribe in the southern highlands of Peru.		
Atacama Desert	The Atacama Desert is one of the driest places in the world. It has a stony terrain.		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Brazil• Argentina• Chile• Venezuela• Colombia• Peru• Suriname• Bolivia• Uruguay• Paraguay• Guyana• Ecuador	
		Plus, a part of France (French Guiana) and a non-sovereign area (the Falkland Islands, a British Overseas Territory though this is disputed by Argentina).	

North America KS2 Knowledge Mat



Subject Specific Vocabulary

A buck	A nickname for the American dollar.
Cherokee	A member of an American indigenous people formerly inhabiting much of the southern US.
American state	The U.S. is a country of 50 states covering a vast swathe of North America.
national park	An area of countryside, or occasionally sea or fresh water, protected by the state for the enjoyment of the general public or the preservation of wildlife.
The 'big apple'	This is the nickname associated with New York City (NYC). The nickname became common from the 1920s.
coyotes	Coyotes were a purely North American animal that lived in the West. They are small wolf-like creatures.
Statue of Liberty	The Statue of Liberty is a colossal neoclassical sculpture on Liberty Island in New York Harbour in New York City.
Chichén Itzá	Chichén Itzá is a complex of Mayan ruins in Mexico. It is a massive step pyramid.
A cold shoulder	An American metaphor for deliberately ignoring someone.
lighten up	To relax and not to take things too seriously.

Exciting Books




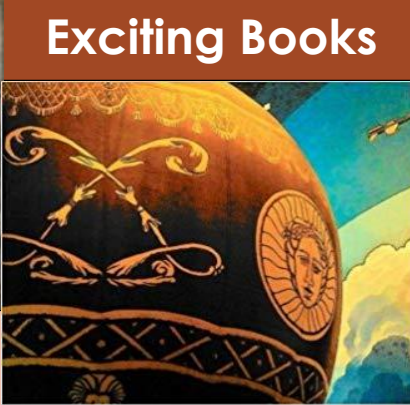


Sticky Knowledge about North America

- ❑ There are 23 countries in North America, with Canada being the biggest.
- ❑ Mexico City is the largest city with more than 9 million people living there.
- ❑ Before the Europeans arrived, the indigenous and native Americans lived in the continent. Today, only about 2% of US Americans consider themselves as descendants from native Americans.
- ❑ Greenland is the not only the biggest island in North America but also in the world.
- ❑ The Missouri River is the longest in North America and flows through seven US states. Denali is the highest mountain in North America.
- ❑ Lake Superior, which borders Canada and the US, is the third largest lake in the world and the largest North American lake.




10 biggest North American countries

- Canada
- USA
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Honduras
- Cuba
- Guatemala
- Panama
- Cost Rica
- Dominican Republic

Map Reading KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
Ordnance Survey	An Ordnance Survey map is a detailed map produced by mapping agency of the United Kingdom (UK).		
symbol	Map symbols are used to represent real objects. Both shapes and colours can be used for symbols on maps.	Sticky Knowledge about Map Reading <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Cartography is the study of maps and map making. Someone who makes maps is called a cartographer. ❑ There are two norths: true north and magnetic north. True north is the direction of the geographic North Pole. Magnetic north is the direction the north end of a needle in a compass points. ❑ Throughout Medieval times in Europe most maps of the world, known as Mappae Mundi, were expensive to create by hand, so were used by royals and nobles as displays of wealth rather than for practical purposes. ❑ The world map that is familiar to most of us is the Mercator projection, but it is full of distortions so some countries appear larger or smaller than they actually are. ❑ North may be at the top of maps today, but that wasn't always the case. During the middle ages, most Western maps put east at the top instead. 	AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS <i>Jules Verne</i>
hemisphere	A hemisphere is formed by dividing the earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres at the equator.		
latitude	The lines extending around the Earth horizontally are called lines of latitude.		OS Map Symbols 
longitude	The lines extending around the Earth vertically are called lines of longitude.		
time zones	Time zones give specific areas on the Earth a time of day that is earlier or later than the neighbouring time zones.		
grid reference	Numerical grid references consist of an even number of digits. Eastings are written before Northings.		
aerial photograph	Aerial photography is the taking of photographs of the ground from an elevated/direct-down position.		
Greenwich meridian	The prime meridian is the imaginary line that divides Earth into two equal parts: the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere, often called the Greenwich meridian.		
tropics	The tropics are regions of the Earth that lie roughly in the middle of the globe.		

Europe KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Exciting Books	
European Union	The EU tries to make it easier for Europeans to buy and sell things/trade with each other.		 
Mediterranean	It is a body of water that separates the continents of Europe, Africa and Asia.		
Euros	Euro is the currency used by many of the European Union countries.		
paella	Paella is a dish cooked especially in Spain, which consists of rice mixed with small pieces of vegetables, fish, and chicken.		
Brexit	Brexit stands for Britain exiting the European Union. In a vote in 2016, adults in Britain narrowly voted for leaving the EU.		
Berlin Wall	The wall that used to separate East Berlin and West Berlin. It was built in order to prevent people from fleeing East Berlin.	Sticky Knowledge about Europe	
Eiffel Tower	The Eiffel Tower is situated in Paris and was constructed as part of the world fair in Paris in 1889.	<input type="checkbox"/> There are 44 countries in Europe. A small number of countries on the continent are transcontinental, meaning they are considered to be a part of both Europe and Asia.	
Greek Isles	Greece has a number of islands around its main land which are famous for being holiday destinations.	<input type="checkbox"/> Moscow, in Russia, is the largest city (not including transcontinental cities) with more than 12 million inhabitants.	
fjords	Long, narrow, deep inlets of the sea between high cliffs, as in Norway, typically formed by submergence of a glaciated valley.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mount Elbrus in Russia (5,642 metres/18,510ft) is the highest mountain in Europe and is part of the Caucasus mountain range.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The Volga River in Russia (3,530km) is Europe's longest river.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The Danube is the most important commercial waterway in Europe.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Ladoga in Russia is Europe's biggest lake and among the world's biggest freshwater lakes.	
		Some European flags	
		