
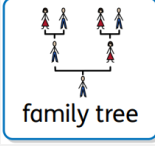
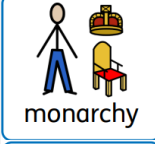
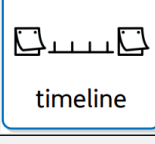
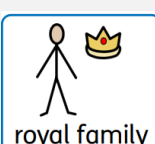





# 23/24 knowledge organisers

Year 1 and 2

# Regal royals: KS1 Knowledge Mat

| Key vocabulary  |  |    | Exciting Books  |  |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| <p><b>Useful websites</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. BBC Bitesize - History for Kids: <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zkqmhyc">www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zkqmhyc</a></li> <li>2. National Geographic Kids: <a href="http://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/general-history/royal-families">www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/general-history/royal-families</a></li> <li>3. The Royal Family Official Website: <a href="http://www.royal.uk/history-monarchy">www.royal.uk/history-monarchy</a></li> </ol>   |  |   | <p><b>Sticky Knowledge about history within living memory</b></p>   |  |
|  <p>family tree</p>  | <p>A diagram showing the relationships between different members of a family.</p>              | <input type="checkbox"/> The current British Royal Family is known as the House of Windsor, following a name change during World War I. | <p><b>Detailed timeline</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prehistoric times - The time before written records, where families lived together in small tribes and clans.</li> <li>2. Ancient civilizations - Development of family structures, laws, and religions in Mesopotamia, Egypt, and other ancient civilizations.</li> <li>3. Medieval period - The rise of feudalism and nobility. Kings and queens ruled over large territories, and family lineage was crucial for succession.</li> <li>4. Renaissance - A period of cultural and intellectual awakening in Europe, with the emergence of royal dynasties such as the Tudors in England.</li> <li>5. Modern era - Formation of constitutional monarchies and changes in societal norms. The current British Royal Family traces its lineage back to Queen Victoria's reign.</li> </ol> |  |
|  <p>monarchy</p>   | <p>A form of government in which a monarch, usually a king or queen, is the head of state.</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> Queen Elizabeth II was the longest-reigning monarch in British history, having ascended to the throne in 1952. |   |  |
|  <p>timeline</p>   | <p>A graphical representation of events in chronological order.</p>                            | <input type="checkbox"/> The Royal Family has a succession order, which determines the line of heirs to the throne based on birthright. |   |  |
|  <p>royal family</p>  | <p>The family of a king or queen, typically including their immediate relatives.</p>           |   |   |  |
| <p>By the end of this topic, students should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify and create a simple family tree, including their immediate relatives.</li> <li>2. Understand the concept of monarchy and how it differs from other forms of government.</li> <li>3. Compare and contrast their own family with the Royal Family, considering similarities and differences.</li> <li>4. Recognize the importance of societal structures, such as family and monarchy, in shaping people's lives.</li> <li>5. Use appropriate vocabulary to discuss family relationships, society, monarchy, and religion.</li> </ol> |  |   |   |  |

# Hot and Cold Places KS1 Knowledge Mat


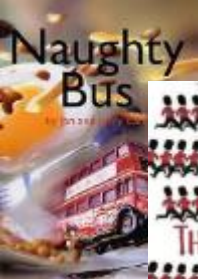
| Subject Specific Vocabulary |   |  | Exciting Books   |   |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| <b>North Pole</b>           | The North Pole is the northernmost place on Earth. When at the North Pole all directions point south.                                       |   | <h3>Sticky Knowledge about Hot and Cold places</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Not all deserts are covered by sand. Only 20% of all deserts are covered with sand.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Polar bears and penguins are able to keep warm because they have blubber inside their skins.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The largest hot desert in the world is the Sahara and the largest cold desert is Antarctica</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Despite the low temperatures over 4 million people live in the polar regions.</li> </ul> |  |
| <b>South Pole</b>           | The South Pole is the southernmost place on Earth. When at the South Pole all directions point north.                                       |   |  |  |
| <b>Equator</b>              | 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. |   |  |   |
| <b>Meerkats</b>             | Animals that are often found in dry places like deserts. They belong to the mongoose family.  |   | <h3>Animals that live in the polar regions</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• penguins</li> <li>• polar bears</li> <li>• Arctic foxes</li> <li>• seal</li> <li>• reindeer</li> <li>• walrus</li> </ul>  |   |
| <b>Penguins</b>             | A large seabird that cannot fly. Found in the South Pole. There are many types with the most famous probably being the Emperor penguin.     |   | <h3>Animals that live close to the equator</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• meerkats</li> <li>• lizards</li> <li>• scorpions</li> <li>• coyotes</li> <li>• camels</li> </ul>  |   |
| <b>Polar Bears</b>          | A large, white Arctic Bear found in the North Pole. It is one of the most popular animals in the world.                                     |   |  |   |
| <b>desert</b>               | 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. |   |  |   |
| <b>hemisphere</b>           | It is half the Earth divided into north and south by the equator. Britain is in the northern hemisphere.                                    |   |  |   |
| <b>humid</b>                | When there is a lot of moisture in the air it is said to be humid. Hot countries are often very humid.                                      |   |  |   |
| <b>scorching</b>            | To burn slightly or to cause a change in colour because of the heat.  |   |  |   |
| <b>camouflage</b>           | When an animals markings helps it to blend in with its environment.   |   |  |   |

# Beyond Living Memory: KS1 Knowledge Mat




| Subject Specific Vocabulary for the Great Fire of London |   |  | Exciting Books   |   |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| <b>Stuarts</b>   | The Stuarts reigned from 1603 until 1714, more than a hundred years. At the time of the fire King Charles the second was king.  |   | <h2 style="text-align: center;">Sticky Knowledge about history beyond living memory</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Know that fire spread very quickly because the houses were built very close to each other and made of wood.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Know that London was infested by rats and that they were responsible for the plague.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Know that the type of fire appliances used in those days could not cope with the fire.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Know that the fire lasted for 4 days and destroyed large areas of London, making thousands of people homeless.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Know that a famous man called Samuel Pepys kept a diary of the events and that is one of the reasons we know about what happened.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Know that the fire started in a bakery in Pudding Lane in London.</li> </ul> |  |
| <b>Pudding Lane</b>                                      | This street where the fire started was called Pudding Lane. A bakery in Pudding Lane was responsible for starting the fire.   |  |  |  |
| <b>plague</b>  | The plague is a terrible disease that is sometimes known as the Black Death. 1665 was the last time there was a major plague in England.  |  |  |   |
| <b>flea</b>  | Fleas were one of the main reasons why the plague could spread from person to person. They are small insects that sting you.  |   |  |   |
| <b>Samuel Pepys</b>                                      | Samuel Pepys is famous for writing a diary which included the time the Great fire was raging through London.  |   |  |   |
| <b>bakery</b>  | The bakery in Pudding Lane is where it all began. Thomas Farynor, the owner, said he had put out the fires in the ovens before he left the bakery.  |   |  |   |
| <b>Thames</b>  | The river that runs through London and where the fire fighters and the people trying to put out the fire got their water from. The Thames was where many people went to get away from the fire. |   |  |   |
| <b>Thomas Farynor</b>                                    | Thomas Farynor was the owner of the bakery. He was also King Charles 11nd baker.  |   |  |   |
| <b>drought</b>   | Before the fire started there had been a 10 month drought in London so everything was very dry when the fire started.   |   |    |   |




# The Local Area KS1 Knowledge Mat

| Subject Specific Vocabulary |  | Exciting Books  |   |
|-----------------------------|--|---|---|
| <b>street</b>               | A public road in a city, town, or village, typically with houses and buildings on one or both sides.                               |    |    |
| <b>road signs</b>           | Road sign gives you information, directions to places or warn you of possible dangers.   |   |   |
| <b>office</b>               | A building where people work from. Some are large, tall buildings and others are very small.                                       |   |   |
| <b>supermarket</b>          | A place where you buy groceries and other items. They are usually very large with parking space.                                   | <b>Sticky Knowledge about British villages, towns and cities</b>  |   |
| <b>post office</b>          | A place where you buy stamps for your letters and can send your letters and parcels.   | <input type="checkbox"/> A village is usually associated with the countryside and is smaller than a town.   | <b>Major English cities</b>   |
| <b>church</b>               | A place of worship normally found in every village, town and city. Mosques and temples are similar places for different religions. | <input type="checkbox"/> 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.                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birmingham</li> <li>• Manchester</li> <li>• Newcastle</li> <li>• Sheffield</li> </ul>  |
| <b>map symbol</b>           | A small picture on a map to tell you about something. There are symbols for schools, churches, post offices and pubs.              | <input type="checkbox"/> 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. | <b>Attractions of London</b>  |
| <b>address</b>              | Locates exactly where someone lives by having the house or flat number, street and town names.                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> London is our capital city and has a population of more than 8 million.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buckingham Palace</li> <li>• Tower of London</li> <li>• Windsor Castle</li> <li>• The London Eye</li> <li>• London Bridge</li> </ul> |
| <b>post code</b>            | This locates exactly where a street or a place is by using letters and numbers.  | <input type="checkbox"/> 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.      |   |
| <b>urban</b>                | A busy locations which has lots of houses and usually shops and offices.   | <input type="checkbox"/> London is the capital of England; Cardiff the capital of Wales, Edinburgh the capital of Scotland and Belfast the capital of Northern Ireland.     |   |
| <b>rural</b>                | It is a location in the country. It is not usually as busy as an urban place.  | <input type="checkbox"/> One of the oldest parliaments in the world is situated in London and is called the Houses of Parliament.   |   |

# Seaside Study KS1 Knowledge Mat

| Subject Specific Vocabulary |   |   | Exciting Books  |   |
|-----------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| <b>cliff</b>                | A steep rock face usually at the edge of the sea.   |  |    |  |
| <b>rockpool</b>             | A pool of water amongst rocks on a beach.   |  |   |   |
| <b>tide</b>                 | The rise and fall of the sea usually caused by the pull of gravity from the moon and sun. | <b>Sticky Knowledge about the seaside</b>  |   |   |
| <b>resort</b>               | A seaside resort is a town or place where people go on holiday by the sea.                |  |   |   |
| <b>beach</b>                | A pebbly or sandy shore, between the sea and a higher land place.                         | <input type="checkbox"/> In the United Kingdom no one lives more than 130Km from the sea.  | <b>Can you find these well-known seaside resorts on a map?</b>  |   |
| <b>lifeboat</b>             | A specially made boat for rescuing people stranded in the sea.                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Weymouth was the first seaside resort in Britain and was established more than 200 years ago.                     |   |   |
| <b>lighthouse</b>           | Usually a tower containing a beacon of light to warn or guide ships at sea.               | <input type="checkbox"/> The Punch and Judy show became a major attractions at the seaside during the Victorian times.                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scarborough</li> <li>• Weymouth</li> <li>• Tenby</li> <li>• Blackpool</li> <li>• Poole</li> <li>• Brighton</li> <li>• Newquay in Cornwall</li> <li>• Whitby</li> </ul> |   |
| <b>postcards</b>            | A card for sending a message to someone without an envelope.                              | <input type="checkbox"/> The song 'Oh, I do love to be beside the seaside' was first recorded more than 100 years ago.                     |   |   |
| <b>fairground</b>           | An outdoor area where you can ride on various attractions, often by the sea.              | <input type="checkbox"/> Most British seaside resorts are famous for their fish and chips which were served in newspapers until the 1980s. |   |   |
| <b>island</b>               | A piece of land completely surrounded by sea  | <input type="checkbox"/> Most sandy beaches are well known for children using their bucket and spade to build sandcastles.                 |   |   |
| <b>ocean</b>                | A large area of salt water between the continents.  | <input type="checkbox"/> Coasts have many different features, such as caves, cliffs, mudflats and beaches.                                 |   |   |

# Amazing Adventurers: KS1 Knowledge Mat

| Subject Specific Vocabulary for the Victorian Period |   |    | Useful websites  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <b>Explorer</b>                                      | A person who travels to unfamiliar places to discover new things.                               |   | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sticky Knowledge about history beyond living memory</b></p>  |
| <b>Expedition</b>                                    | A journey undertaken by a group of explorers for a specific purpose.                            |   |  |
| <b>Endurance</b>                                     | The ability to endure difficult conditions or hardships   |   |  |
| <b>Navigation</b>                                    | The process of planning and directing the route of a ship or aircraft.                          |   |  |
| <b>Survival</b>                                      | The act of staying alive in difficult circumstances.  | <p><b>Key Events in Shackleton's Life:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shackleton goes to school and starts dreaming of becoming an explorer.</li> <li>2. Shackleton joins Robert Falcon Scott's Discovery expedition and learns about polar exploration.</li> <li>3. Shackleton leads his first expedition, the Nimrod, and gets close to reaching the South Pole.</li> <li>4. Shackleton embarks on the Endurance expedition to cross the Antarctic continent but faces challenges of ice and eventually abandons the ship.</li> <li>5. Shackleton and his crew endure a harsh journey on foot, survive on limited supplies, and ultimately rescue all men.</li> <li>6. Shackleton plans his final expedition, the Quest, but falls ill and dies during the journey.</li> </ol> | <p>How did Ernest Shackleton survive his exploration to the poles? (Tech and Transport):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shackleton used ships, like the Endurance and the Quest, to transport his expedition teams.</li> <li>2. He used sledges pulled by dogs and, later, by men to travel across the ice and snow.</li> <li>3. Shackleton and his men relied on supplies of food, fuel, and equipment to survive the extreme conditions.</li> <li>4. They used navigational tools, such as compasses and sextants, to determine their location on the journey.</li> <li>5. Shackleton's leadership and decision-making skills were crucial for the survival of his crew.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Anarctic</b>                                      | The region surrounding the South Pole   |   |  |
| <b>Arctic</b>  | The region surrounding the North Pole.  |   |  |
| <b>Glacier</b>                                       | Huge, thick masses of ice formed when snow falls in one location and is compressed to form ice. |   |  |
| <b>Discovery</b>                                     | Discovery is the act of detecting something new, or something "old" that had been unknown.      |   |  |