


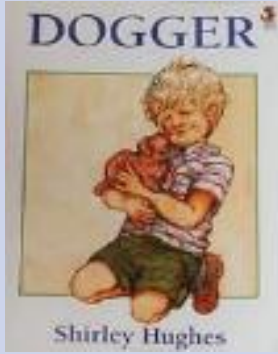

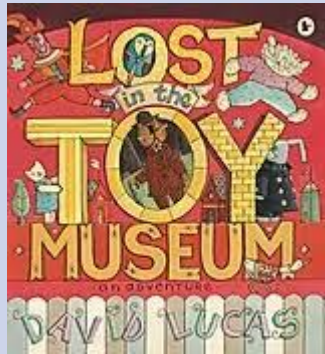


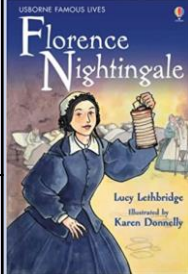

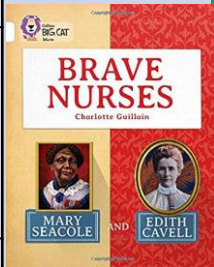


# Toys then and now KS1 Knowledge Mat


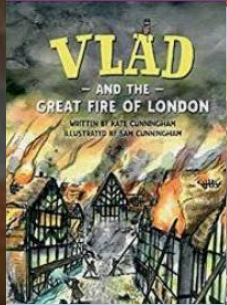





Subject Specific Vocabulary		Exciting Books	
<b>Toy soldiers</b>	Small models of soldiers for children to play with.	  	
<b>Matchbox toys</b>	Little car and truck toys that came in a matchbox.		
<b>Old-fashioned</b>	Something that looks like it is from a long time ago.		
<b>doll</b>	A toy that looks like a model of a person.		
<b>modern</b>	Something from recent times.		
<b>skipping</b>	A very popular game in the 1960s. It was a long piece of rope which was turned by two children.		
<b>marbles</b>	Another popular game in the past was marbles. Many children came to school with a pocketful of marbles.		
<b>snakes and ladders</b>	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.	<b>Sticky Knowledge about toys then and now</b>	
<b>ludo</b>	Another very popular board game. It was played with a dice. Children would chase each other around the board.		
		<input type="checkbox"/> In the 1950s, lots more people started buying cars, so toy cars became very popular, especially matchbox toys.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> In the 1950s children played outside a lot. Lots of new toys came to Britain at this time and were very popular, including skipping ropes, hula hoops, pedal cars, Mr Potato Head and Play-Doh. Mr Potato Head was different than how he is today.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> In the 1970s lots of families had televisions at home. This meant that lots of toys were inspired by television shows such as The Wombles, Dr Who and Paddington Bear.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Victorian toys were usually made from wood, paper or metal. Children from rich families played with clockwork train sets, toy soldiers, tea sets and rocking horses. Children from poor families played with home made toys like peg dolls and wooden boats.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Some toys have always been popular but they change a bit as time goes on and fashions change.	

# Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		When		
Nurse	A person who cares for and gives medical attention to sick people.			
Crimean war	A war between Russia on one side and Britain, France, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) and Kingdom of Sardinia on the other.			
Treason	The crime of betraying your country by helping the enemy.			
The front line	The part of the army that is closest to the enemy.	Sticky Knowledge about Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole and Edith Cavell		Exciting books
Hygiene	The things that we do to keep clean and prevent disease.	<input type="checkbox"/> Mary Seacole was born in Jamaica in 1805AD. She wanted to help treat soldiers in the Crimean War but the British Government refused to let her go so she paid for herself and set up the "British Hotel" hospital for soldiers.		  
WW1	The first World War.	<input type="checkbox"/> Florence Nightingale was a British nurse born in Italy in 1820AD. She is remembered for changing the way hospitals were run by making sure they were clean. She helped soldiers during the Crimean War.		
Significant individual	Someone that has done something important that makes a big positive change or achievement.	<input type="checkbox"/> Edith Cavell was born in England in 1865AD. She was a nurse and she was asked to be in charge of a nurse training school in Belgium. She was arrested for treason and sentenced to death because she saved soldiers from both sides of the war during WW1.		
Improved	When someone makes something better.	<input type="checkbox"/> These nurses all were significant individuals as they had a positive impact on helping soldiers in the war. Florence Nightingale also changed the way hospitals were run by making them much cleaner.		


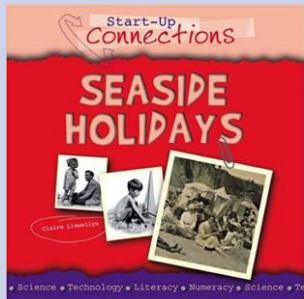
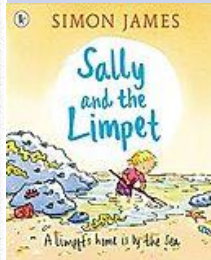
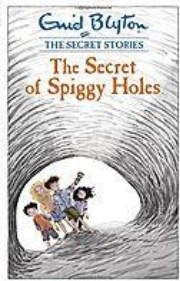
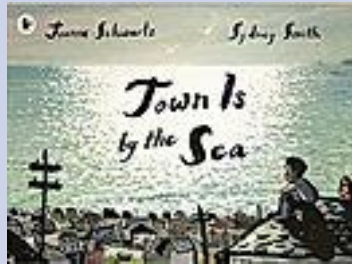


# The Great Fire of London KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary for the Great Fire of London			Exciting Books	
Stuarts	The Stuarts reigned from 1603AD until 1714AD, more than a hundred years. At the time of the fire King Charles the second was king.			
Pudding Lane	This street where the fire started was called Pudding Lane. A bakery in Pudding Lane was responsible for starting the fire.			
plague	The plague is a terrible disease that is sometimes known as the Black Death. 1665AD was the last time there was a major plague in England.			
flea	Fleas were one of the main reasons why the plague could spread from person to person. They are small insects that sting you.			
				
Samuel Pepys	Samuel Pepys is famous for writing a diary which included the time the Great fire was raging through London.		<input type="checkbox"/> The fire spread very quickly because the houses were built very close to each other and made of wood.	
bakery	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.		<input type="checkbox"/> London was infested by rats and that they were responsible for the plague.	
Thames	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.		<input type="checkbox"/> The type of fire appliances used in those days could not cope with the fire.	
Thomas Farynor	Thomas Farynor was the owner of the bakery. He was also King Charles 11nd baker.		<input type="checkbox"/> The fire lasted for 4 days and destroyed large areas of London, making thousands of people homeless. It began on 2 <sup>nd</sup> September 1666AD.	
drought	Before the fire started there had been a 10 month drought in London so everything was very dry when the fire started.	<input type="checkbox"/> A famous man called Samuel Pepys kept a diary of the events and that is one of the reasons we know about what happened.		
		<input type="checkbox"/> The fire started in a bakery in Pudding Lane in London. The bakery belonged to Thomas Farynor.		
				

# Seaside holidays then and now KS1



## Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			<h3>Exciting Books</h3> <div></div>
steam train	A train that is powered by a steam engine.		
Punch and Judy	A traditional puppet show from the past featuring a puppet called Mr Punch and his wife, also a puppet, Judy.		
Bathing machine	A wheeled hut which was pulled to the edge of the sea. Used for getting changed to bathe.		
Beach hut	A small shed at the beach that people use to get changed.		
Deckchair	A fold out chair that people often take to the beach.		
Brass band	A group of musicians playing brass instruments.		
Promenade	A paved public walk along the seafront.		
Entertainment	An activity that provides enjoyment.		
Tourist	Someone who is visiting a place for a holiday.		

Sticky Knowledge about seaside holidays then and now	
<input type="checkbox"/>	In the past, before planes were invented, if people went on holiday they would stay within the UK, often heading to the beach resorts e.g. Blackpool, Southport, Bournemouth
<input type="checkbox"/>	Seaside holidays became very popular for many more people during the Victorian times because new steam trains made it easier and cheaper to go to the seaside.
<input type="checkbox"/>	There are differences between seaside holidays 100 years ago, 50 years ago and today e.g. different clothes and different entertainment. People got changed in special bathing machines.
<input type="checkbox"/>	In the Victorian times, men and women swam at different sides of the beach. There were bathing machines to get changed in.
<input type="checkbox"/>	After the war, in the 1950s and 60s, people wore swimming costumes, although still different styles to the ones we have today.





# Skipton Castle (Local History) KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
<b>motte and bailey castle</b>	A castle which has a fort on top of a mound or hill, with a wall surrounding it.		
<b>Normans</b>	A group of people who came to England from France and took over many parts.	<b>Sticky Knowledge about Skipton Castle</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The first castle in Skipton is thought to have been built in 1090AD by a Norman man called Robert de Romille. This would have most likely been a motte and bailey castle.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Scots kept invading the motte and bailey castle so it was replaced by a stone castle in 1190AD.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> During the English civil war, there was a siege on Skipton Castle that lasted for 3 years (1642-1645). Eventually the people in the castle had to surrender and damage was done to the castle.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> After the war, Lady Anne Clifford restored Skipton Castle. The castle is very similar today as it was after Lady Anne made the repairs.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> During the medieval times, Lords or Kings lived in castles. The Lord of Skipton Castle was called Lord Robert Clifford. Other people also lived and worked in the castle. Skipton has a market in the medieval times too.</li> </ul>	<b>Important people</b>
<b>Medieval</b>	The time in history from 500AD until 1500AD.		<b>Lord Robert Clifford</b> Was the Lord who owned Skipton Castle for some of the medieval times (1435-1461). He was killed in the Battle of Towton.  <b>Lady Anne Clifford:</b> Was born at Skipton Castle in 1590. She was the last Clifford to own Skipton Castle. She was involved in the 3 year siege and restored Skipton Castle after it was damaged in the English civil war.
<b>Battlements</b>	The part at the top of the wall of a castle that has spaces in between. Used to hide behind while shooting.		
<b>Siege</b>	A type of attack where the enemy cuts off the castle's access to food and water, forcing the people to come out of the castle and surrender.		
<b>Significant</b>	Something important or that made a big change.		
<b>Draw bridge</b>	A bridge that goes over the castle's moat. It can be pulled up to stop enemies entering the castle.		
<b>moat</b>	A deep, wide ditch, often filled with water, that surrounds a castle and used as a defence against attack.		
<b>arrow slits</b>	A narrow, vertical slit in a castle wall. Used for shooting arrows through.		



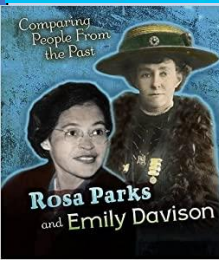

# Rosa Parks and Emily Davison: KS1

## Knowledge Mat


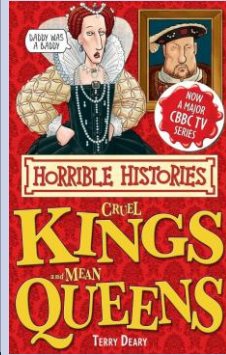

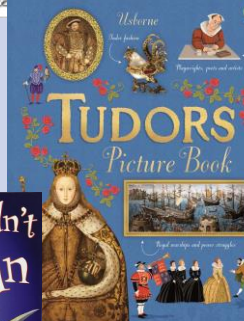
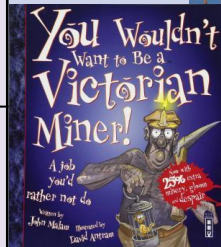
Subject Specific Vocabulary	
discrimination	Unfair treatment of people because of their colour, age religion, disability or sex.
Civil rights	The rights to freedom and equality.
Segregation	The enforced separation of different groups of people based on their skin colour in a country or community.
racism	Treating someone unfairly because of the belief that their race, religion or beliefs are not as good as yours.
Boycott	To withdraw from something in protest.
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.
Suffrage	The right to vote in an election.



Sticky Knowledge about Famous people
<div><input type="checkbox"/> 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 in 1955AD. She was arrested for this and this started the bus boycott.</div>
<div><input type="checkbox"/> Rosa Parks was nationally recognised as “the mother of the modern day civil rights movement in America”.</div>
<div><input type="checkbox"/> Emily Davison was a British suffragette who fought for the votes for women in Britain in the early 1900s.</div>
<div><input type="checkbox"/> In 1913 AD, Emily Davison walked in front of King George V’s horse to raise awareness for women’s rights. She died from the injuries that she got from this.</div>
<div><input type="checkbox"/> Rosa Parks was born in Montgomery, USA. Emily Davison was born in London, England.</div>

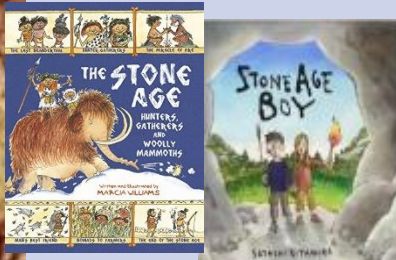

Exciting Books
   
More famous British people to find out about
Emmeline Pankhurst
Grace Darling
William Shakespeare
Charles Dickens
John Lennon
Sir Isaac Newton

# Famous Queens KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary				Exciting Books	
monarch	The head of state. The ruler of a country or group of countries.				
queen	The female ruler of an independent state.				
famous	Someone who is known about by many people.				
Significant individual	Someone that has done something important that makes a big positive change or achievement.	<b>Sticky Knowledge about Famous Queens</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ Elizabeth I was daughter of Henry VIII. She was third in line to the throne and became queen after her brother Edward VI and her half-sister Mary I died.</li><li>❑ During the reign of Elizabeth I, England defeated the Spanish Armada. She also changed the religion of England from Catholic to Protestant.</li><li>❑ Queen Victoria was the longest reigning monarch until our current monarch, Queen Elizabeth II. She reigned for 63 years.</li></ul>			
chronological	Arranging something by the order they occurred in time.				
Heir to the throne	The person who will become queen or king next, after the current queen or king dies.				
succession	The order that the monarch's family will take over the throne.				
Henry VIII	Father of Elizabeth I. He had 6 wives.				
palace	A large, impressive building where the monarch lives.				
					

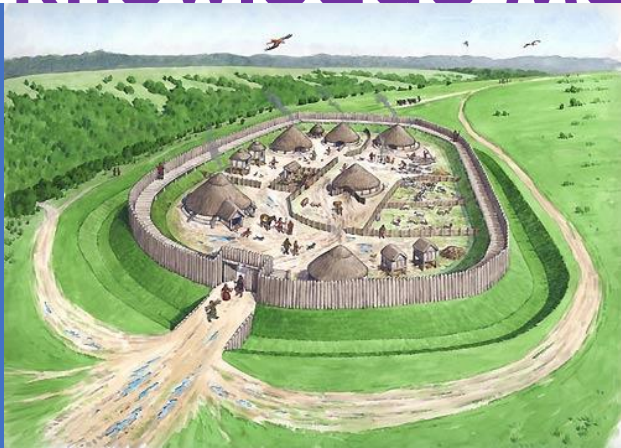

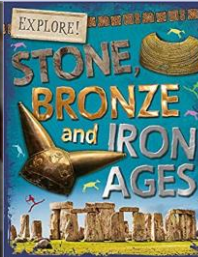
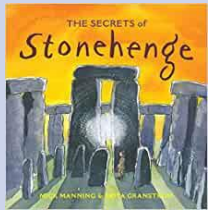


# Stone Age KS2 Knowledge Mat


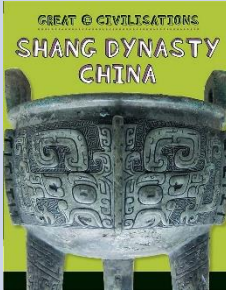
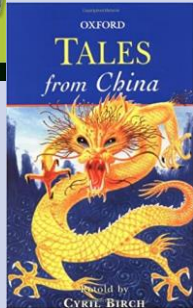

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Exciting Books		
archaeologists	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.			
artefact	An object made by human beings, usually with historical or cultural interest.			
Neolithic	The later part of the Stone Age and following the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Age.			
B.C.	Before Christ. The date 250BC means 250 years before Christ was born.			
Prehistory	The period in history before there was written evidence.	<b>Sticky Knowledge about the Stone-age period</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> The Stone Age period is said to have started around 2.5 million years ago when humans started to live in Europe.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> The Stone Age is split into 3 different periods: Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> During the Palaeolithic Age (old Stone Age), people were nomadic. They were hunter gatherers. They gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting fruits and nuts. They used stones from the ground to make tools.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> During the Mesolithic Age, humans started to sharpen their stone tools for hunting. They also started to settle in one place but still remained hunter-gatherers. They began to farm during the Mesolithic and Neolithic times.</li><li><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. Settlements and societies grew.</li></ul>		
tribal	Groups of people who live together.			
hunter-gatherers	People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.			
Nomadic	A person who moves from place to place.			
civilization	When people live in a large society with a shared culture and rules.	<b>Important</b> <p><b>Star Carr</b> A famous Mesolithic archaeological site in North Yorkshire.</p> <p><b>Skara Brae</b> The archaeological site found on the Orkney Islands in Scotland. It is a Stone Age village that has been well preserved.</p>		
settlement	A place where there were several Stone Age shelters, like a small village.			
prey	An animal that is hunted by another for food.			



# Changes from the Stone Age to Iron 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.	<b>Sticky Knowledge about the Stone-age period</b>	
Neolithic	The later part of the Stone Age and following the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Age.		<b>Important</b>
agriculture	Farming, rearing animals and growing crops.		
ceremony	A religious or public occasion.		
Bronze	An alloy metal made from copper and tin..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ The Stone Age period is said to have started around 3 million years ago when humans started to live in Europe. By the end of the Stone Age, people lived in rectangular houses made from timber with a thatched straw roof or in a round stone house with a straw roof, like Skara Brae.</li> <li>❑ The Stone Age was followed by the Bronze Age period. This is when humans started to use metal.</li> <li>❑ Different societies around the world entered the Bronze Age at slightly different times. There are lots of stone circles left from the Bronze Age. These were probably used for ceremonies.</li> <li>❑ The Bronze Age was followed by the Iron Age when tools and weapons became more advanced and were used for farming, hunting and fighting.</li> <li>❑ During the Iron Age, people lived in hill forts. These were large settlements built on a hill. Tribes fought each other with iron weapons.</li> </ul>	<b>Stonehenge</b> A famous monument in Wiltshire. It took many years to be built. Work began at the end of the Stone Age and it was finished in the Bronze Age.
Societies	Groups of people who live together as a community.		<b>Little Woodbury</b> An important Iron Age archaeological site in Wiltshire.
Hill fort	A large settlement built on a hill.		
Tribes	A group of people who live together.		
Iron	A strong metal.		
Wattle and daub	Interwoven sticks and twigs covered with mud, dung or clay.		

# Shang Dynasty KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting books
archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.		
civilization	Civilization is an advanced stage of human society, where people live with a reasonable degree of organization and comfort and can think about things like art and education.		
dynasty	A family of rulers who rule over an area for a long period of time.		
River valley	A long narrow area of low land between mountains or hills, with a river or stream running along the bottom.		
irrigation	The supply of water to land to help crops to grow.		
inscription	When an object has something written or carved onto it.		
Fu Hao	Fu Hao was a Shang military general and high priestess. Archaeologists found her tomb and this has helped historians to develop a deeper understanding of life in the Shang Dynasty.		
Oracle bones	Bones that the people of the Shang Dynasty would carve or scratch questions on to. They were used for divination.		
Excavation	Digging up and removing things from an archaeological site.		
Ancestor	A person from whom a person is descended. One of your relatives from the past.		
Polytheistic	Belief in many gods.		
		The Shang Dynasty ruled part of China between 1600BC and 1046BC.	

Sticky Shang Dynasty Knowledge	
<input type="checkbox"/> The Indus Valley (in Pakistan), Ancient Egypt (in Egypt), the Shang Dynasty (in China) and Ancient Sumer (in Iraq) were some of the earliest civilisations.	
<input type="checkbox"/> The people of the Shang Dynasty worshiped many Gods. The supreme god was Shang Di. He was believed to have control over nature and the destiny of people.	
<input type="checkbox"/> The earliest examples of Chinese writing are from the time of the Shang Dynasty.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Life was different for different people in the Shang Dynasty. There was a social hierarchy with slaves at the bottom and kings and the ruling family at the top.	
<input type="checkbox"/> The people of the Shang Dynasty began to use bronze to make weapons as well as statues and other objects.	

# Ancient Greece KS2 Knowledge Mat

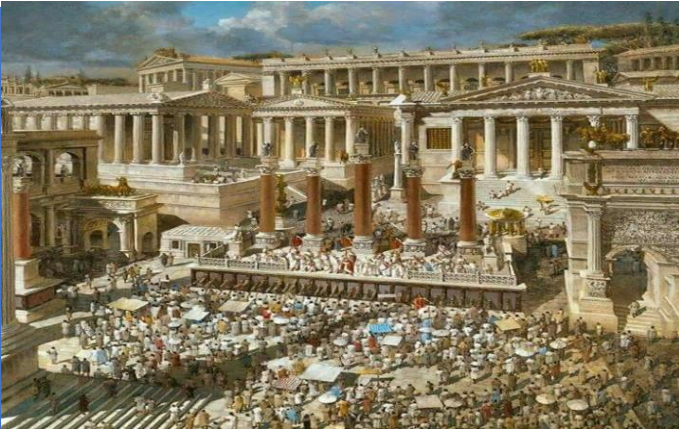

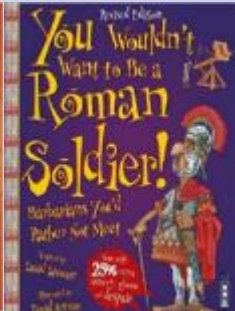
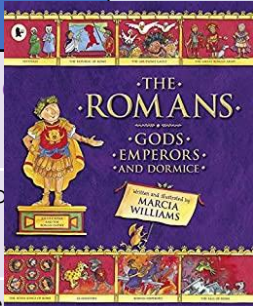
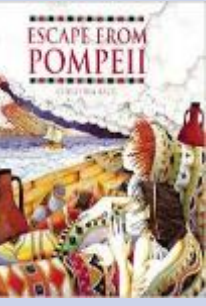
Subject Specific Vocabulary		Where is Greece?
<b>philosophy</b>	Philosophy is a way of thinking about the world, the universe, and society.	
<b>Athenians</b>	It is the birth place of democracy and the heart of the Ancient Greek civilisation.	
<b>Spartans</b>	The Spartans believed that strict discipline and a tough upbringing was the secret to making the best soldiers.	
<b>democracy</b>	Democracy means allowing citizens to make their own decisions for their personal lives. This was introduced by Cleisthenes in Athens in 505BC.	
<b>Olympics</b>	The ancient Olympic Games were originally a festival, or celebration of Zeus.	
<b>plague</b>	The plague of Athens was an epidemic illness that devastated the city.	
<b>truce</b>	A truce is when two fighting sides declare peace or a break in the war.	<h3>Sticky Knowledge about Ancient Greece</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Ancient Greeks invented the theatre because they loved watching plays, and most cities had a theatre.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Events at the Greek's Olympics included wrestling, boxing, long jump, javelin, discus and chariot racing. The first Olympic games were held in 776BC (for men only).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Ancient Greeks held many festivals in honour of their gods.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Zeus</b>	The supreme god of the Olympians, Zeus was the father of Perseus and Heracles.	
<b>loincloth</b>	A single piece of cloth wrapped round the hips, typically worn by men in some hot countries as their only garment.	
<b>Apollo</b>	Apollo was the god of music, truth and prophecy.	
<b>sacred truce</b>	A special truce called whilst the Olympics were taking place.	
<b>temple</b>	A building devoted to the worship of a god or gods.	<h3>Exciting Books</h3> 



# The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Exciting Books	
<b>Centurion</b>	A commander of a group of 100 Roman soldiers.	  	
<b>Emperor</b>	The Roman leader of the Roman Empire during the imperial period.		
<b>Legionary</b>	The elite (best) soldiers in the Roman army.		
<b>Celts</b>	The native people of Britain before the Romans arrived.		
<b>Conquer</b>	To overcome and take control of people or land using military force.	<b>Sticky Knowledge about the Romans</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Emperor Julius Ceaser attempted to invade Britain in 55-54BC.</li> <li>❑ Emperor Claudius sent an army to invade Britain in 43AD. Many Celtic tribes in Britain made deals with these Romans to obey Roman laws and pay taxes, in exchange for their kingdom.</li> <li>❑ Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni Tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire in about 60AD. Boudicca's army was called the Britons. They managed to destroy Camulodunum, the capital of Roman Britain.</li> </ul>	
<b>Empire</b>	A group of countries or arenas where one state rules over the whole group.		
<b>Invade</b>	Enter a place or land with the intention of occupying it.		
<b>Romanisation</b>	When the countries that the Romans conquered became very much like Rome.	<b>Important Places</b> <p><b>Hadrian's Wall</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Camulodunum</b> The capital of Roman Britain,</p>	
<b>Picts</b>	The different tribes in Scotland that fought the Romans.		

# The Roman Empire and its legacy in Britain KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Exciting Books	
Romanisation	When the countries that the Romans conquered became very much like Rome.	  	 
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.		
Latin	The language of Ancient Rome.	<h2>Sticky Knowledge about the Romans</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ A legend tells that Rome was created by two brothers, Romulus and Remus who were abandoned after they were born.</li><li>❑ Britain had no proper roads before the Romans- there were just muddy tracks. The Romans built over 16000km of new roads all across the landscape.</li><li>• The Romans knew that the shortest distance from one place to another is a straight line. So they made all their roads as <b>straight as possible</b> to get around quickly. Some Roman roads have been converted into motorways and main roads we use today. You can still find a few places where the original Roman road is still visible, too.</li></ul>	
Empire	A group of countries or areas where one state rules over the whole group.	<h2>Important Places</h2> <p><b>Colosseum</b> An oval amphitheatre in the centre of Rome which held up to 50,000 people.</p> <p><b>Roman Forum</b> The main centre of a Roman city. Religious, social and commercial activities happened here.</p>	
senate	Similar to the Roman version of our parliament.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Romans introduced the idea of living in big towns and cities. Roman towns were laid out in a grid. Streets criss-crossed the town to form blocks called 'insulae'. In the middle was the 'forum', a big market square where people came to trade. The three largest were London, Colchester and St. Albans.</li></ul>	



# Anglo-Saxons, Picts and Scots KS2

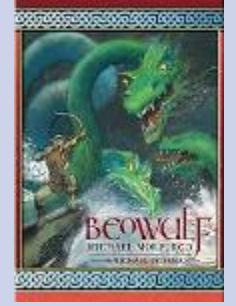
Subject Specific Vocabulary	
archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
Anglo-Saxon kingdoms	The Anglo-Saxons formed many regions each with one ruler, known as kingdoms.
Scots	Tribes who spoke the same language as the people who lived in Ireland, but lived in Scotland. Some historians think that they came from Ireland and invaded Scotland and some think they were always there.
Picts	Tribes who lived in Scotland.
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.
Sutton Hoo	An archaeological site in Suffolk where Anglo-Saxon evidence has been found.
thane	An important Anglo-Saxon person.
invaders	A group of people who attack and try to take over an area where they don't live.
settlers	A group of people who move and live in a new area.
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.



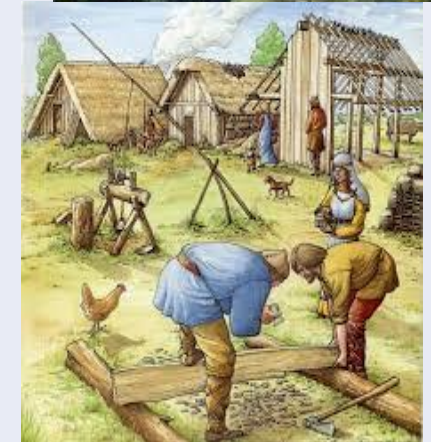
## Sticky Knowledge about the Anglo-Saxons

- ☐ The Romans left Britain in 410AD. Britain no longer had the strong Roman army to defend it from the invaders. Over time, the Anglo-Saxons took control of most of Britain. They came to Britain from across the North Sea in c. 410-520AD.
- ☐ The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and Jutes.
- ☐ Beowulf is an Anglo-Saxon poem. It can give us clues about what life was like in the Anglo-Saxon times.
- ☐ For a long time, England was not ruled by one person. Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land.
- ☐ Scotland used to be called Pictland. People from Ireland were called Scots. Some historians think that the Scots invaded Pictland and some think that the Scots were already there.
- ☐ The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066AD.
- ☐ Archaeological sites such as Sutton Hoo can give us more clues about the Anglo-Saxons.

## Exciting Books


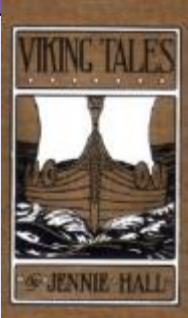




## Anglo-Saxon Settlements



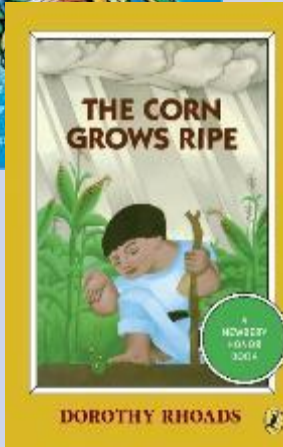




# Vikings KS2 Knowledge Mat


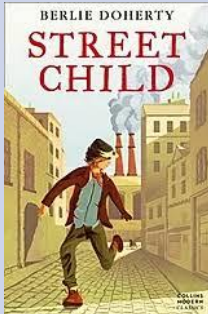
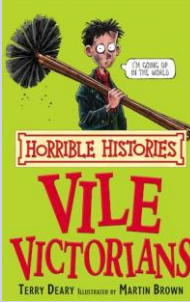
Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.		 
raids	A sudden armed attack with the aim of causing damage rather than occupying any of the enemy's land.		
Alfred the great	The Anglo- Saxon king of Wessex. He successfully defended his kingdom against the Vikings.	Sticky Knowledge about the Vikings	Days of the week
longhouse	A large hall-like building where many Viking families would live together.		The names for most of the days of the week originate from Vikings.
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.		<b>Monday</b> – linked to the moon by the name Mani – Norse for Moon.
longship	The narrow boat used by Vikings to raid along coasts.		<b>Tuesday</b> named after the Viking God of War – Tyr.
Odin	One of the most famous Viking Gods known for wisdom.		<b>Wednesday</b> – named after Odin and known as Woden's Day.
Scandinavia	The name given to a collection of countries: Denmark, Norway and Sweden.		<b>Thursday</b> – named after Thor, the God of thunder.
Danelaw	The name given to lands in Britain occupied by the Vikings.		
Edward the confessor	The last Anglo-Saxon king of England. He died in 1066 which led to the Norman invasion of England and the battle of Hastings.		
Jorvik	The Viking name for the city of York. York now has a famous Viking museum called Jorvik.		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Not all Vikings were warriors. Many came in peace and become farmers.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The lands that the Vikings occupied were known as Danelaw.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> No Vikings wore horns in their helmets.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Vikings spoke Norse, which had an alphabet made up of runes.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> 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.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Vikings were pagans and often raided monasteries, looting gold.	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The most important Viking British city was York, or Jorvik as it was known by the Vikings.	

# Mayan Civilisation c. AD 900: KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
glyphs	Symbols used in the Mayan writing system. Each symbol represents a word or sound.		<div><h3>Sticky Knowledge about the Mayan civilization</h3><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ The Mayans were expert mathematicians and astronomers. They used this expertise to make calendars.</li><li>❑ 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.</li><li>❑ 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'.</li><li>❑ 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.</li><li>❑ Mayan society was formed of a number of city states each with their own ruler.</li><li>❑ The Mayans lived at the same time as the Vikings in Britain.</li></ul></div> <div></div> <div></div> <p><b>Mayans.</b> The <b>Mayan</b>, or <b>Maya</b>, peoples made their home in an area known as Mesoamerica (modern day Mexico and Central America). <b>Mayan</b> culture was well established by 1000 BCE, and it lasted until 1697.</p>
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.		
Civilisation	A society, culture and way of life of a particular area. It usually refers to a society that has reached a high level of development and organisation.		
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.		

# Victorian Britain- Changes for children KS2

## Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
<b>Reform</b>	When changes are made to something.		
<b>Passenger railway</b>	A train which carries passengers, rather than supplies.		
<b>Chimney sweep</b>	A person whose job it is to clean out the soot from a chimney.	<b>Sticky Knowledge about changes in Victorian Britain</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There were many changes and achievements in the Victorian Era. The first passenger railway was built in 1825, the end of slavery in the British Empire and child labour reforms all took place during this time.</li> <li>In 1837, at the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign, only wealthy or privileged children could afford to go to school. Poor children, even as young as 4 years old, had to work to support their families.</li> <li>There were no laws at the start of the Victorian Era to protect working children. Children did many types of jobs including chimney sweep, servants, mill workers, factory workers, farm hands and coal mine workers. Often the jobs that they did were very dangerous.</li> <li>Throughout Queen Victoria's reign, new laws were passed to protect young children and prevent them from working.</li> <li>The 1874 Education Act made education compulsory for all children aged 5-10 in Britain, although it was not free until 1891.</li> </ul>	
<b>Coal mining</b>	The job of removing coal from the ground.		
<b>Mill</b>	A factory with machinery for a particular process.		
<b>reign</b>	The time that somebody rules as monarch.		Important people
<b>orphan</b>	A person whose parents have both passed away.		<b>Lord Shaftesbury</b> Knew it was wrong to use children as cheap labour. He collected evidence from the working children.
<b>education</b>	Education is about learning new knowledge and skills.		<b>Dr Barnardo</b> Wanted to provide homes for homeless, orphaned and abandoned children. He believed children should receive education.
<b>industry</b>	Manufacturing goods in a factory.		
<b>inequality</b>	A lack of fairness in society, where some people have more and are treated better than others.		



# Kildwick and Farnhill during World War II KS2 Knowledge Mat

## Subject specific vocabulary

<b>Axis</b>	Countries which fought on the German side including Italy, Germany and Japan.
<b>Allies</b>	Countries which fought on the British side (including: USA, Great Britain, France and Russia).
<b>Nazi</b>	Member of the German political group which came to power in 1933.
<b>Evacuation</b>	Organised movement of children and the vulnerable from towns and cities to safe zones.
<b>Evacuee</b>	Someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place.
<b>Blitz</b>	A series of bombing raids on the UK.
<b>Propaganda</b>	Controlling news media (such as radio) to depict the war effort .
<b>Holocaust</b>	Murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis.
<b>rationing</b>	Limiting the amount of food and resources that each person gets so that they don't run out.
<b>RAF</b>	The Royal Airforce (British).
<b>Refugees</b>	A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war.
<b>air raid siren</b>	A siren to signal that an air raid was taking place.



## Sticky Knowledge about Kildwick during World War II

**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. It took place from 1939-1945.

During the war, millions of Germans were imprisoned because Hitler (the German leader) wanted to create what he thought was the best race. Jewish people were the group most heavily targeted by Hitler and the Nazi party.

There is a list of people who fought and died in the war who are from Kildwick, Farnhill and the nearby areas. Some of the people had attended Kildwick School. The Kildwick and Farnhill Welcome Home fund raised £1000 for the returning servicemen and women of the two villages.

A man who lived in Farnhill, named Marcel Zillesen, was part of the RAF in the war. He was captured by Italian forces and taken to Germany. He was taken to a prison camp. Marcel and 200 other men from the prison camp tried to escape. All but 3 were recaptured. Marcel remained there until the end of the war.

During World War 2 children were evacuated from cities to the countryside. Many evacuees came to Kildwick.

During the war, Britain couldn't import food. This meant that rationing had to take place. Everyone had a ration book to limit how much food they were allowed each week.

Air raid sirens would sound when there was a threat and people would have to hide in an air raid shelter.

Kildwick had its own Royal Navy Fighting ship: HSM Kildwick. It was used in World War 2 as a convoy-escort vehicle.

There are 18 names on the War Memorial in Kildwick for World War 2.