

The recent past Year 1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
timeline	Representation of a period of time, where important events are marked
childhood	The period of time when you are a child
change	A process through which something becomes different
birth	When people and animals are born
family	A group of people who share the same relatives
past	Gone by in time and no longer existing. Any time before the present.
present	Existing or occurring now
different	Not the same as each other
generation	All of the people born and living at about the same time, collectively
family tree	A diagram showing the relationship between people in several generations of a family



Sticky Knowledge
<input type="checkbox"/> The recent past refers to the time period up to 80-100 years ago, within the lifetime of our great grandparents, grandparents, parents and our own lives.
<input type="checkbox"/> We are all unique and there are things that we may like and dislike that are the same, but also different, to our friends and family members.
<input type="checkbox"/> As we grow up there are lots of things about us that change, but also things that stay the same. This may be physical things or our interests.
<input type="checkbox"/> Family heritage is the history of our family. Where a family came from and all of the traditions, customs and more that have been passed down from generation to generation make up a family's heritage.

Exciting Books
 
Timeline


The Story of Flight Year 2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

invention	Something new that has been created by someone
flight	The action or process of flying through the air, or in to space
solo	Done by one person alone; unaccompanied
transport	Any vehicle that you can travel in. For example, a car, a bus, a train or a plane
pilot	A person who operates the flying controls of an aircraft
successful	Achieved a desired aim or result
Wright Brothers	American brothers who achieved the first powered, sustained and controlled flight
success	The achievement of something that you have been trying to do
mission	An important job or challenge given to a person or group of people. For example, the mission to the Moon



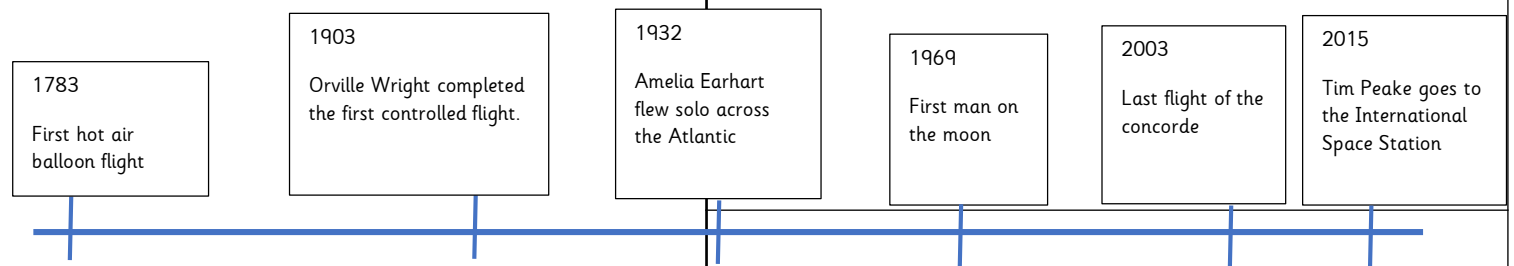
Exciting books



Sticky Knowledge

- The hot air balloon is the oldest invention that was able to take people in the air. The first successful air balloon was made by the Montgolfier brothers in 1783, but was first used for only animals. The first hot air balloon flight lasted only 15 minutes and was made out of paper.
- Orville and Wilbur Wright (the Wright brothers) successfully completed the first powered flight in 1903 on the 17th of December. The first aeroplane, the Wright Flyer, flew in front of 5 people, but for only 59 seconds
- In 1932, Amelia Earhart became the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. In 1935, she also became the first woman to fly across the Pacific.
- The first trip to the moon was on the 16 July 1969, called the American Apollo 11 space mission from the Kennedy Space Centre. This flight had three astronauts (Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin) and the journey took four days before landing on the Moon's surface

Timeline



Stone Age to Iron Age Year 3 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
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
hill forts	A fort built on a hill
hunter-gatherers	People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit
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
scavenging	Search for and collect from waste



Important

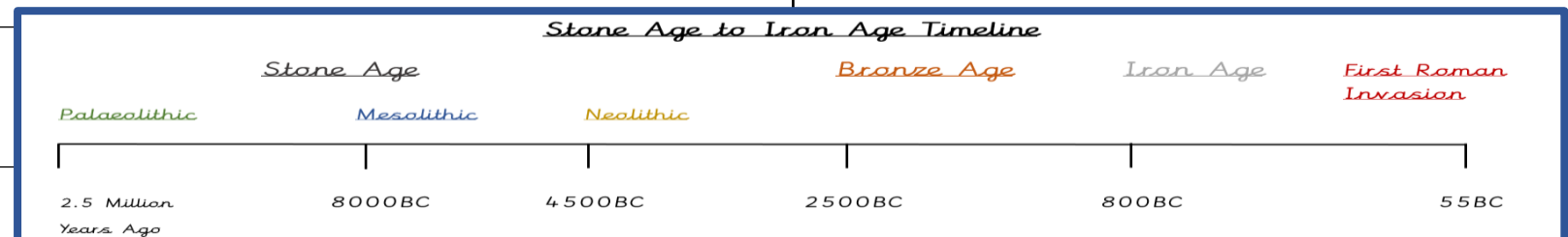
Skara Brae

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.

Timeline



Exciting Books



Sticky Knowledge

- The Stone Age period is said to have started around 3 million years ago when humans started to live in Europe.
- The Stone Age was followed by the Bronze Age period. This is when humans started to use metal.
- The Bronze Age was followed by the Iron Age when tools and weapons became more advanced and were used for farming, hunting and fighting.
- During the Palaeolithic Age (old Stone Age), people gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting fruits and nuts.
- 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.

Ancient Greece Year 4 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
legacy	The long lasting impact of particular events and actions that took place in the past
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
myths	A traditional story, usually involving supernatural beings or events
Zeus	The supreme god of the Olympians, Zeus was the father of Perseus and Heracles
Apollo	Apollo was the god of music, truth and prophecy
temple	A building devoted to the worship of a god or gods



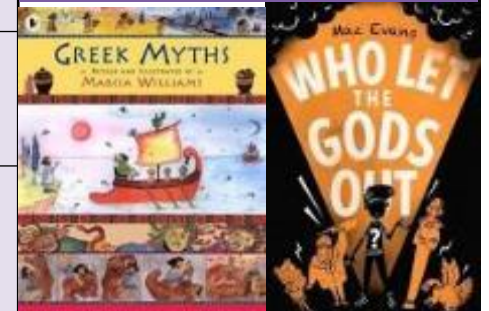
Timeline

Sticky Knowledge

- The Battle of Marathon is one of the most famous Greek victories. They won a war with 10,000 men against 20,000 Persians. The marathon is named after the Battle of Marathon- the distance Pheidippides ran to tell Athens of their victory.
- The Olympic Games were first held in 776BC in Olympia.
- Events at the Greek's Olympics included wrestling, boxing, long jump, javelin, discus and chariot racing.
- The Ancient Greeks believed in many Gods. Many Gods lived in a cloud palace above Mount Olympus and would look down over the humans.
- Around 508BC, democracy was introduced in Athens. The ancient Athenians would debate and vote but only adult males who were citizens of Athens could participate.



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Vikings Year 5 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

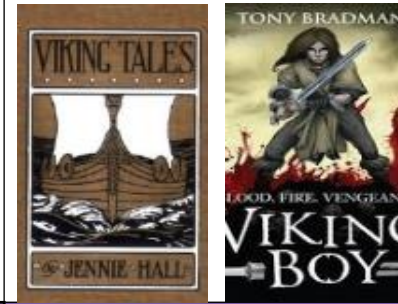
archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found
raids	A sudden armed attack with the aim of causing damage rather than occupying any of the enemy's land
vicious	To be intentionally harmful or nasty. Vikings warriors were known to be vicious
berserkers	Warriors that went to war wearing wolf or bear skins. They were out of control and charged fearlessly. The word 'berserk' came from it
Longhouse	A large hall-like building where many Viking families would live together
longship	The narrow wooden 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
King Alfred	Known as Alfred the Great, he was King of the West Saxons, and then the Anglo-Saxons
Lady of the Mercians	She ruled the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia from 911 until her death in 918. She was the eldest child of King Alfred of Wessex, she was the warrior queen



Sticky Knowledge

- The Vikings, from Scandinavia, were excellent sailors, explorers and warriors.
- Not all Vikings were warriors. Many came in peace and became farmers.
- 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.
- The Vikings established new Kingdoms, conquering some of those created by the Anglo-Saxons
- The battle with the Anglo-Saxons for control of Britain was long and bloody.

Exciting Books



Timeline

AD 793- First invasion to Britain raiding monasteries on the coast, including Lindisfarne.

AD 876- Vikings settle permanently in Britain.

AD 1001- Vikings land in America and establish a settlement.

AD 1066- Battle of Hastings take place and William the conqueror is crowned King.

AD 700- The Viking Age begins.

AD 866- Danes capture York (which the Vikings called Jorvik) and make it their kingdom.

AD 886- King Alfred defeats the Vikings but allows them to settle in Eastern England.

AD 1014- King Canute of Denmark becomes King of England.

AD 1100- End of the Viking age.

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.

World War 2 Year 6 Knowledge Mat



Subject specific vocabulary

axis	Countries which fought on the German side including Italy, Germany and Japan
Allies	Countries which fought on the British side including: USA, Great Britain, France and Russia
Nazi	Member of the German political group which came to power in 1933
evacuation	Organised movement of children and the vulnerable from towns and cities to safe zones
evacuee	Someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place
Blitz	A series of bombing raids on the UK
propaganda	Controlling news media (such as radio) to depict the war effort
Holocaust	Murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis
Luftwaffe	The German Airforce
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

Sticky Knowledge

<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Some countries remained 'neutral' in World War 2. Such countries were Spain, Sweden and Switzerland – who chose not to join either side.</p> <p>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.</p>
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War Timeline

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.
1939 Onwards	Children were evacuated from cities expected to be bombed as enemy planes targeted factories <i>etc</i> . Children were evacuated to the countryside.
10th May 1940	Chamberlain resigned and Winston Churchill was chosen to be his successor as Prime Minister on May 10, 1940.
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'.
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.
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.
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.
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.
15th August 1945	End of WW2 . The surrender of Japan was announced on August 15 th 1945.