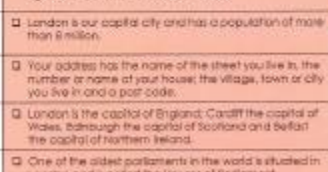


Humanities



The Local Area KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Exciting Books	
street	A public road in a city, town, or village, typically with houses and buildings on one or both sides.		
road signs	Road signs give 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 listing 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 location which has lots of houses and usually shops and offices.		
rural	It is a location in the country. It isn't usually as busy as an urban place.		

Hot and Cold Places KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Exciting Books	
North Pole	The North Pole is the northernmost place on Earth. When at the North Pole all directions point south.	 	 Lost and Found
South Pole	The South Pole is the southernmost place on Earth. When at the South Pole all directions point north.		 Meerkat Mail
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.	Sticky Knowledge about Hot and Cold places	Animals that live in the polar regions • penguins • polar bears • Arctic fox • seal • reindeer • walrus
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.	Animals that live close to the equator • meerkats • lizards • scorpion • coyote • camel	
camouflage	When an animals markings helps it to blend in with its environment.		
		❑ 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 at the time. During the summer it is light at 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 deserts 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.	

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 savanna that cover more than 750,000 km ² .			
anaconda snake	Anacondas are semi-aquatic snakes found in tropical South America. They are some of the largest snakes in the world.			
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.	Sticky Knowledge about South America		
inhabitant	An inhabitant is a person or animal that is a permanent resident of a particular place or region.	South American countries There are 12 sovereign states: • Brazil • Argentina • Chile • Venezuela • Colombia • Peru • Suriname • Bolivia • Uruguay • Paraguay • Guyana • Ecuador		
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 story to tell.	Plus, a part of Homer (Thebes, Odysseus) and a non-European (the Phoenician) were a British Overseas Territory through the British Colonies.		

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 rift 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 - Mountains make up one-fifth of the world's landscape. - Mount Everest is the world's highest mountain and it is 8,850m high. - There are mountains under the surface of the sea. 80% of our fresh water originates from mountains. - The highest 14 mountains in the world are all found in the Himalayas. - Generally mountains are higher than 600m, if they are less they are called hills. - Mountains can be rocky and barren but some have trees growing on their sides and very high mountains have snow on their peaks.	
hill	A hill is a landform that is high but not high enough to be a mountain.		
terrain	Terrain is used as a general term when referring to the lie of the land.		
range	A mountain range is a group or chain of mountains that are close together.		
tectonic plates	The Earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called plates.		British mountains
fold mountains	Fold mountains are formed when two plates run into each other or collide.		Ben Nevis
			Snowden
			Pennines
			Skafell Pike



Our Geography school display

Learning about geography has made me want to explore the world. -Jake

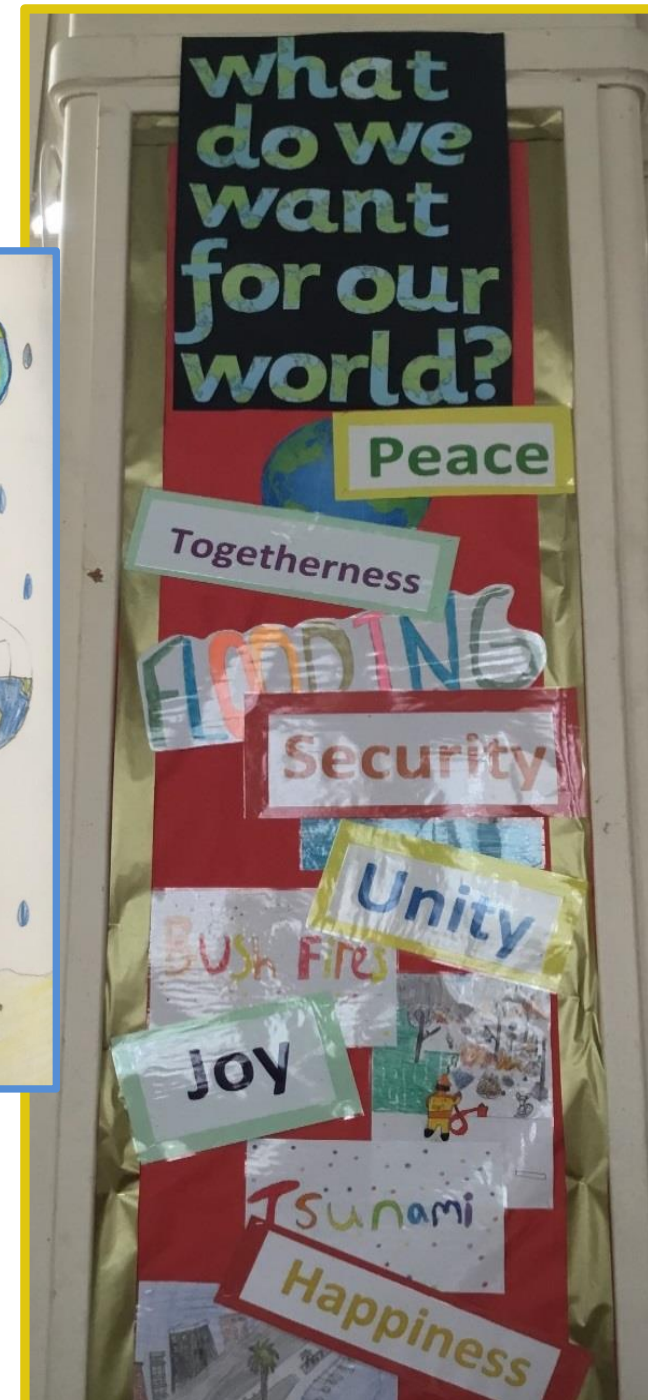
I've loved studying the different places in the world, especially South America. -Faith



We kept very busy
during Lockdown!



We explore all
aspects of
geography...



Famous people : KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Exciting Books	
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.	Sticky Knowledge about Famous people	
Inclusion	To include someone within your group however different they may seem.	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.	
protest	To take action to show disapproval or objection to something.	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.	
equality	Equality is about ensuring that every individual has an equal opportunity to make the most of their lives and talents.	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.	
courageous	If you are a courageous person, you face danger or stand up against the odds without flinching.	Rahima 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.	
		More famous British people to find out about	
		Grace Darling William Shakespeare Charles Dickens John Lennon Elizabeth the First Sir Isaac Newton	

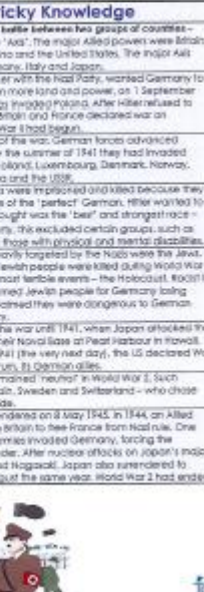
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Stone Age KS2 Knowledge Mat

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 Ages.		
B.C.	Before Christ. The date 3500 B.C. means 3500 years before Christ was born.	Slicky Knowledge about the Stone-age period	
chronology	The ordering of events, for example the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages.	- 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.	
tribal	Groups of people who live together.	Important	
hunter-gatherers	People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.	Skara Brae The archaeological site found on the Orkney Islands in Scotland. It is a Stone Age village that has been well preserved.	
shelter	A house where Stone Age people would have lived.	Stonehenge A famous Stone Age monument in Wiltshire.	
civilization	When people live in a large society with a shared culture and rules.	- 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.	
settlement	A place where there were several Stone Age shelters, like a small village.		
prey	An animal that is hunted for its food.		

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World War 2: KS2 Knowledge Mat

		War Timeline		Slicky Knowledge	
axis	Countries which fought on the German side including Italy, Germany and Japan.	19 September 1939	In 1933, Adolf Hitler rose to power as the political leader of 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	Germany invaded Poland, Britain declared war on 3rd Sept 1939. Britain initially responded with bombing raids over Germany.	Adolf Hitler, together with his wife, married Germany to rise to power. To gain more land and power, on 1 September 1939 Germany invaded Poland. After Hitler refused to stop the invasion, Britain and France declared war on Germany.	
Nazi	Member of the German political group which came to power in 1933.	1941	Stalin was expected to be bombed as enemy planes targeted factories etc. Children were evacuated to the countryside.	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	Organized movement of children and the vulnerable from towns and cities to safer zones.	12th May 1940	Churchill was chosen to be his successor as Prime Minister on May 10, 1940.	Allies of Germany 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 mind, 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.	June 1940	Large numbers of troops were surrounded by Germans at the French coastal town of Dunkirk. 336,226 were saved by a fleet of 800 boats. This is known as the 'Miracle of Dunkirk'.	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 horrific crimes.	
bomb	A series of bombing raids on the UK.	20 June 1940	D-Day.	Some countries weren't involved in World War 2. Such countries were Spain, Sweden and Switzerland - who chose not to join either side.	
propaganda	Can be anything in the media (such as radio) to depict the war effort.	20 June 1940	The Normandy landings were a series of landing operations that allowed the Allies to claim victory. It was the largest seaborne operation in history.	The German surrendered on 5 May 1945. In 1944, an Allied army crossed from Italy through to free France. One year later, Allied armies invaded Germany, forcing the German to surrender. After nuclear attacks on Japan's major cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan also surrendered to the Allies.	
Holocaust	Murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis.	25th May 1945	Germany surrendered.	Some countries weren't involved in World War 2. Such countries were Spain, Sweden and Switzerland - who chose not to join either side.	
Lufthaffe	The German Air Force.	25th May 1945	The Allies had forced the surrender of all troops in Europe. On 7 May 1945 Germany surrendered to the Allies - the end of war in Europe.	The German surrendered on 5 May 1945. In 1944, an Allied army crossed from Italy through to free France. One year later, Allied armies invaded Germany, forcing the German to surrender. After nuclear attacks on Japan's major cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan also surrendered to the Allies.	
refugees	A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war.	28th May 1945	The VE Day (Victory in Europe Day) was the public holiday of 8th May 1945 that marked the defeat of Germany by the Allies.	Some countries weren't involved in World War 2. Such countries were Spain, Sweden and Switzerland - who chose not to join either side.	
Evacuation	Transport arranged for Jewish children to flee Germany occupied countries.	28th May 1945	Atomic bombs 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 9th Aug, the US dropped an atomic bomb on Nagasaki.	The German surrendered on 5 May 1945. In 1944, an Allied army crossed from Italy through to free France. One year later, Allied armies invaded Germany, forcing the German to surrender. After nuclear attacks on Japan's major cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan also surrendered to the Allies.	
		29th August 1945	End of WW2.	The summer of Japan was announced on 29th August 1945.	

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The Romans KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Exciting Books		
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.	Slicky Knowledge about the Romans		
Londonium	This was the Roman name for London.	Julius Caesar was probably the best known Roman leader. He extended the empire by invading other lands.		
conquer	To overcome and take control of people or land using military force.	Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire.		
invade	Enter a place or land with the intention of occupying it.	A legend tells that Rome was created by two brothers, Romulus and Remus who were abandoned after they were born.		
Romanisation	When the countries that the Romans conquered became very much like Rome.	Romans used to eat food like dormice dipped in honey.		
senate	Similar to the Roman version of our parliament.	Romans occasionally used a spoon, but they would never use a knife and fork. Rich Romans liked to eat exotic food, such as roach, roach parrot and even flamingo!		
Roman baths	A number of rooms designed for bathing, relaxing and socialising, as used in ancient Rome.	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.		
		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.		

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I liked learning about the Victorian times because I like learning about the past.

-Sydney Year 6

I liked learning about the Victorians and I found it very interesting compared to other eras.

-Lilly-Mae Year 6



KS2 – Learning about Mining in Victorian times



I like the Roman topic because we made Roman shields and found out how they changed England.
—Dustin Year 4

I liked learning about the Romans because I found out lots of facts.
Demi- Year 3

KS2 Roman work



KS2 Building a Celtic house

We worked really well as a team!



We did lots of research before we started building. It was interesting to see how these houses are different from other houses in history