

GEOGRAPHY –The United Kingdom

What makes the United Kingdom special?

Subject Specific Vocabulary

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



Sticky Knowledge about The United Kingdom

- ☐ The United Kingdom is made up of 4 countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- ☐ Every street in our country has a name and a post code. The name is usually on a wall or a sign at the beginning of the street.
- ☐ There are many signs on the roads to help drivers use the highway code properly. There are different shaped signs to help drivers know what to do.
- ☐ London is our capital city and has a population of more than 8 million.
- ☐ Your address has the name of the street you live in, the number or name of your house; the village, town or city you live in and a post code.
- ☐ London is the capital of England; Cardiff the capital of Wales, Edinburgh the capital of Scotland and Belfast the capital of Northern Ireland.
- ☐ The longest river is the River Severn.

Flags


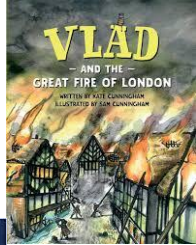




Symbols





HISTORY - The Great Fire of London KS1 Knowledge Mat

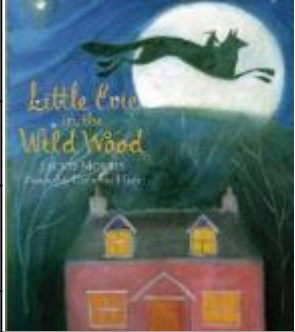
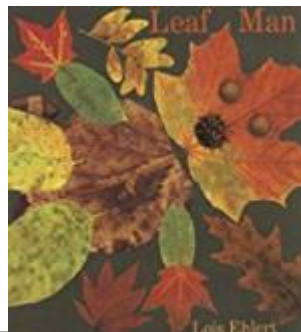




Was London better before or after the fire?

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
Pudding Lane	The road where the fire started.		
Thomas Farriner	The man who owned the bakery where the fire started.		
Samuel Pepys	Samuel kept a diary about each day of the fire.	Sticky Knowledge about the Great Fire of London <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The fire started around 1am in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane. <input type="checkbox"/> The fire spread quickly because it had been a long, dry summer and the houses were built very close together. <input type="checkbox"/> Records show that only 6 people died in the Great Fire but records weren't kept very well in that time. <input type="checkbox"/> There was no fire brigade at that time so people had to try to put the fire out by themselves. <input type="checkbox"/> After the fire had been put out, the city had to be rebuilt. 	
King Charles II	King Charles II was the king when the fire happened.		
River Thames	The river running through London.		
Diary	A book where someone records events.		
Tower Bridge	The bridge over the River Thames.		
The Monument	A statue built to remember the Great Fire of London		
Cart	People rode horse and carts to escape the fire.		

KS1 (Year 1) Plants Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Books	Sticky Knowledge about plants
buds	A small lump on a stem or twig that will grow into a leaf, flower or shoot.		<input type="checkbox"/> Some trees can live for thousands of years.
bulbs	The resting stage of a plant that is usually formed underground.		<input type="checkbox"/> Around 2000 different types of plants are used by humans to make food.
deciduous	Deciduous is the name given to trees that lose their leaves in autumn and are bare in the winter.		<input type="checkbox"/> Some plants are carnivores. A well known example of a carnivorous plant is the Venus Flytrap.
evergreen	Evergreen is the name of trees that have leaves all year round.		<input type="checkbox"/> Bamboo can be a fast growing plant. Some types can grow almost a metre in just one day!
trunk	A tree's trunk holds up its crown, protects its inner parts and works like a pipeline, transporting essential materials to the different parts of the tree.	Important facts to know by the end of the plants topic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Know the names of a variety of common wild and garden plants <input type="checkbox"/> Know the names of a variety of common trees <input type="checkbox"/> Know the difference between deciduous and evergreen trees <input type="checkbox"/> Know which plants grow in the local environment 	<input type="checkbox"/> Touching poison ivy will cause an allergic reaction, usually in the form of an itchy rash on the skin.
vegetable	A vegetable is a plant or part of a plant which is used as food, for example cabbage or potato.		<input type="checkbox"/> As well as looking beautiful, trees help purify the air and provide food and shelter for all sorts of creatures.
wild plants	These are plants that don't grow in our gardens and are self-seeded.		<input type="checkbox"/> Water and nutrients travel up the tree trunk, through the branches and all the way out to the leaves.
environment	The area where a plant or tree lives is its environment.		
blossom	Blossom is the flower that comes before the fruit. For example, apple blossom comes before the apple starts to grow.		
petals	A petal is a part of the flower and is usually coloured. The colour attracts insects.		
branches	Branches come from the tree trunk and grow outwards.		

KS1 (Year 2) Plants Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Books		Sticky Knowledge about trees
roots	It is the part of a plant that is usually hidden under the ground. They make the plant stable and give it nutrients.			
crown	The crown is made up of the leaves and branches at the top of the tree.	Common trees found in the UK		<input type="checkbox"/> Trees and shrubs take in water and carbon dioxide and give out oxygen.
deciduous	Deciduous trees are trees that shed their leaves in the Autumn and grow new leaves in the spring.			<input type="checkbox"/> Trees can live for a very long time. The oldest known tree is over 5000 years old.
evergreen	Evergreen trees are the same as coniferous trees. They do not lose their leaves in Autumn.	Common trees found in the UK		<input type="checkbox"/> A single tree has many roots. The roots carry food and water from the ground through the trunk and branches to the leaves of the tree.
blossom	Is the mass of flowers created by a tree. Almost all fruit bearing trees have blossom. The blossom is usually at its best in the spring.			<input type="checkbox"/> The trunk is the main body of the tree. The trunk is covered with bark which protects it from damage.
bulb	Bulbs are underground masses of food storage from which plants grow.			<input type="checkbox"/> The leaves can be of many different shapes. They take in sunlight and use water and food from the roots to make the tree grow.
trunk	A tree's trunk holds up its crown, protects its inner parts and works like a pipeline, transporting essential materials to the different parts of the tree.	Common trees found in the UK		<input type="checkbox"/> As a tree grows, it usually produces growth rings as new wood is laid down around the old wood.
stem	The stem is the main part of the plant. It supports the weight of the leaves, as well as the flowers or fruit.			
woodland	A woodland is a habitat where trees are the dominant plant form.			
habitat	The place where a plant or animal (mostly) lives. There are different kinds of habitats, such as grassland, forest, river, sea and desert.	conifer	willow	
oxygen	Oxygen is used by animals and plants in the respiration (breathing) process.			

KS1 – Judaism

What do Jews believe?

Key Vocabulary

Jews

Someone who is of the Jewish religion

10 commandments

10 rules that Jews try their best to live by

Torah

The Jewish Holy book

Synagogue

The Jewish place of worship

Shabbat

The day of rest

The Torah is the Jewish holy book. Jews treat it with a lot of respect.



A synagogue is the Jewish place of worship.

The Star of David is an important Jewish religious symbol.



Jews believe that Abraham was the very first Jew – he is very important to Jewish people.

Lots of Jews live in a place called Israel.

Jews believe that Saturdays should be a day of rest, as this is when God rested after creating the world.

Jews believe in only one God.

Jews believe that Moses was the first person to write down the 10 commandments.

Jews believe that the 10 commandments are really important rules to live by

The Ten Commandments

Only worship God.

Make God the most important thing in your life.

Always say God's name with respect.

Make one day a week a special day for God.

Respect your parents.

Do not murder.

Be faithful to your husband or wife.

Don't steal.

Don't lie.

Don't be jealous of what other people have.

KS1 – Unit 1.5 – Salvation

Why does Easter matter to Christians?

Outcomes

- Recognise that Incarnation and Salvation are part of a 'big story' of the Bible.
- Tell stories of Holy Week and Easter.
- Recognise that Jesus gives instructions about how to live.
- Give at least three examples of how Christians show their beliefs at Easter.
- Think, talk and ask questions about whether the story of Easter has anything to say about sadness, hope or heaven.

Easter is a very important part in the 'big story' of the Bible.

Christians believe Jesus died on a cross.

Christians believe that after three days Jesus came back to life.

Christians believe Jesus' resurrection gives people hope of a new life.

Key Vocabulary

Incarnation

God in human form

God in the flesh

Salvation

Jesus rescuing people

Crucifixion

being killed by being nailed to a cross

Resurrection

coming back alive

Easter

Festival when Christians celebrate Jesus' resurrection

Holy Week

The week leading up to Easter including Palm Sunday and Good Friday

Betrayal