
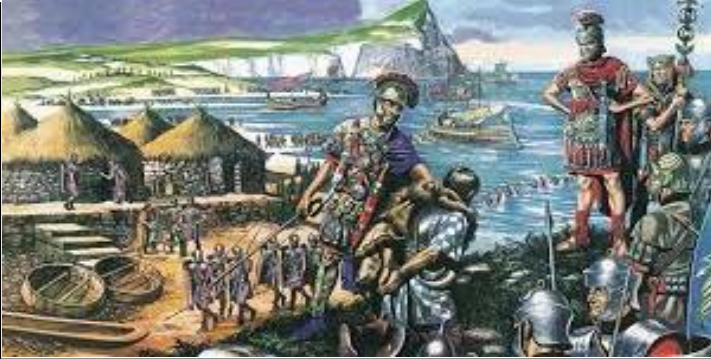
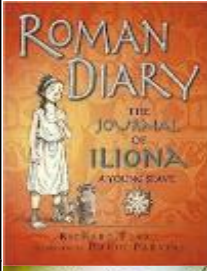
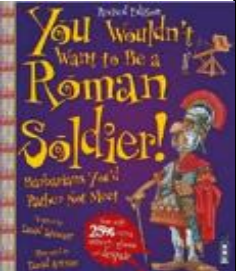
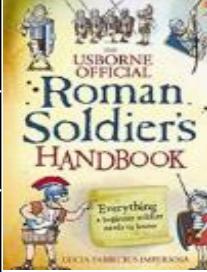
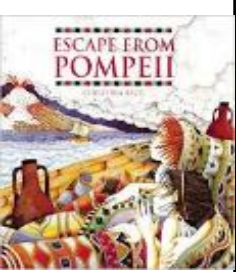






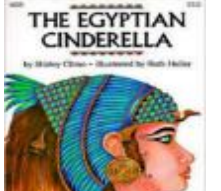

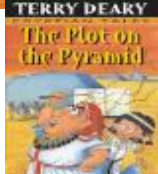

Stone Age-Iron Age KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			N.C Focus	
archaeologists	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.		<p style="text-align: center;">Sticky Knowledge about the Stone-age period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Stone Age period is said to have started around 3 million year ago when humans started to live in Europe. <input type="checkbox"/> The Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age were three periods of history identified by the way people made tools and weapons. <input type="checkbox"/> The Bronze Age was followed by the Iron Age when tools and weapons became more advanced and were used for farming, hunting and fighting. <input type="checkbox"/> During the Palaeolithic Age (old Stone Age), people gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting fruits and nuts. <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. 	Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age . This could include: -late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, for example, Skara Brae. -Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, for example , Stonehenge. Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture.
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.			
tribal	Groups of people who live together.			
hunter-gatherers	People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.			
shelter	A house where Stone Age people would have lived.			
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.			
prey	An animal that is hunted for its food.			
			Important	
			<p>Skara Brae The archaeological site found on the Orkney Islands in Scotland. It is a Stone Age village that has been well preserved.</p> <p>Stonehenge A famous Stone Age monument in Wiltshire.</p>	


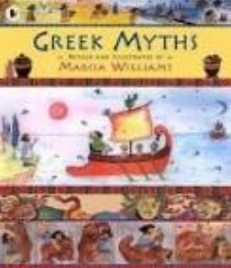

The Romans KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books	
centurion	A commander of a group of 100 Roman soldiers.		<h3 style="text-align: center;">Sticky Knowledge about the Romans</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Julius Caesar was probably the best known Roman leader. He extended the empire by invading other lands. <input type="checkbox"/> Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni Tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire. <input type="checkbox"/> A legend tells that Rome was created by two brothers, Romulus and Remus who were abandoned after they were born. <input type="checkbox"/> Romans used to eat food like dormice dipped in honey. <input type="checkbox"/> Romans occasionally used a spoon, but they would never use a knife and fork. Rich Romans liked to eat exotic food, such as stork, roast parrot and even flamingo! <input type="checkbox"/> 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. 	 
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.			
conquer	To overcome and take control of people or land using military force.			
invade	Enter a place or land with the intention of occupying it.			
Romanisation	When the countries that the Romans conquered became very much like Rome.			
senate	Similar to the Roman version of our parliament.			
Roman baths	A number of rooms designed for bathing, relaxing, and socialising, as used in ancient Rome.			
			Important Places	
			<p>Colosseum An oval amphitheatre in the centre of Rome which held up to 50,000 people.</p> <p>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.</p>	

Ancient Egypt KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Egyptian Artefacts	
archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.		<h2 style="text-align: center;">Sticky Egyptian knowledge</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Cleopatra was the last pharaoh of Egypt before the Romans took over. <input type="checkbox"/> Tutankhamen was known as the boy king, famous because his tomb was found in 1922. <input type="checkbox"/> Egyptian men and women wore make-up. <input type="checkbox"/> The Egyptians were the first civilization to invent writing. 	scarab
pharaohs	The word pharaoh originally meant 'great house', but came to mean the person who resided in it.	sphinx		
tombs	Ancient Egypt is known for its magnificent and beautiful tombs. The most well known are within the pyramids in the Valley of the Kings.	death mask		
pyramid	A geometrical term that refers to part of the burial complexes for Egyptian pharaohs.	Exciting books		
hieroglyphs	The term hieroglyph refers to the fact that it is carving for sacred things, but hieroglyphs were also written on papyrus.			
vizier	The vizier in ancient Egypt was the most powerful position after the king. A vizier was the equivalent of a modern day prime minister.			
scribe	A scribe recorded in writing the everyday life and extraordinary happenings in ancient Egypt.			
sarcophagus	Sarcophagus is a Greek word meaning flesh-eating and refers to the mummy case.			
mummy	Remains of a body found inside the carved and brilliantly painted burial case known as a sarcophagus.			
papyrus	An Egyptian plant whose reeds are slit and placed in layers in order to form paper.			
scarab	Scarabs are amulets formed to look like the dung beetle, an animal associated by the ancient Egyptians with life, rebirth and the sun god Re.			

Ancient Greeks KS2 Knowledge Mat

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

Vikings: KS2 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.
longhouse	A large hall-like building where many Viking families would live together.
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.
longship	The narrow 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.



Sticky Knowledge about the Vikings

- Not all Vikings were warriors. Many came in peace and become farmers.
- The lands that the Vikings occupied were known as Danelaw.
- 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.

Exciting Books
Days of the week
<p>The names for most of the days of the week originate from Vikings.</p> <p>Monday – linked to the moon by the name Mani – Norse for Moon.</p> <p>Tuesday named after the Viking God of War – Tyr.</p> <p>Wednesday – named after Odin and known as Woden's Day.</p> <p>Thursday – named after Thor, the God of thunder.</p>

Anglo-Saxon: KS2 Knowledge Mat

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.
shires	Saxon lands were divided into shires, which helped to make up the counties we have today
Shire reeve	The peace officer of a shire, later known as 'sheriff'.
thane	An important Anglo-Saxon person.
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.
Wessex	Known today as Dorset, Hampshire, Somerset and Wiltshire.
Witan or witenagemot	A council that helped the Saxon king rule.
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.



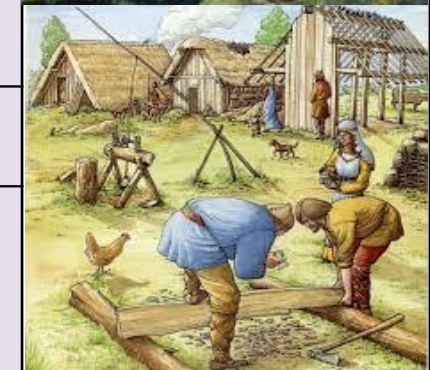
Exciting Books




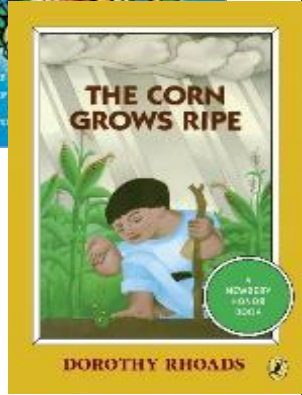
Sticky Knowledge about the Anglo-Saxons

- The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and Jutes.
- The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land, 'Angle-land', became 'England'.
- They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th Century.
- For a long time, England was not one country. Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land.
- The Anglo-Saxons were fierce people who fought many battles, including fighting each other.
- The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066.

Anglo-Saxon Settlements



Mayan Civilisation: KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
glyphs	Symbols used in the Mayan writing system. Each symbol represents a word or sound.		<h2 style="text-align: center;">Sticky Knowledge about the Mayan civilization</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Mayans were expert mathematicians and astronomers. They used this expertise to make calendars. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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'. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Mayan society was formed of a number of city states each with their own ruler.
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.		
huipil	A traditional garment worn by Maya women.		
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.		

Mayans. The **Mayan**, or **Maya**, peoples made their home in an area known as Mesoamerica (modern day Mexico and Central America). **Mayan** culture was well established by 1000 BCE, and it lasted until 1697.

World War 2: KS2 Knowledge Mat

		War Timeline		Sticky Knowledge
axis	Countries which fought on the German side including Italy, Germany and Japan.	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.	<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. 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>
Allies	Countries which fought on the British side (including: USA, Great Britain, France and Russia).	1939 Onwards	Children were evacuated from cities expected to be bombed as enemy planes targeted factories etc. Children were evacuated to the countryside.	
Nazi	Member of the German political group which came to power in 1933.	10th May 1940	Chamberlain resigned and Winston Churchill was chosen to be his successor as Prime Minister on May 10, 1940.	
evacuation	Organised movement of children and the vulnerable from towns and cities to safe zones.	June 1940	Evacuation of Dunkirk. Large numbers of troops were surrounded by Germans at the French coast at town of Dunkirk. 338, 226 were saved by a fleet of 800 boats. This is known as the 'Miracle of Dunkirk'.	
evacuee	Someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place.	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.	
Blitz	A series of bombing raids on the UK.	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.	
propaganda	Controlling news media (such as radio) to depict the war effort.	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 .	
Holocaust	Murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis.	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.	
Luftwaffe	The German Airforce.	15th August 1945	End of WW2. The surrender of Japan was announced on August 15 th 1945.	
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.			



