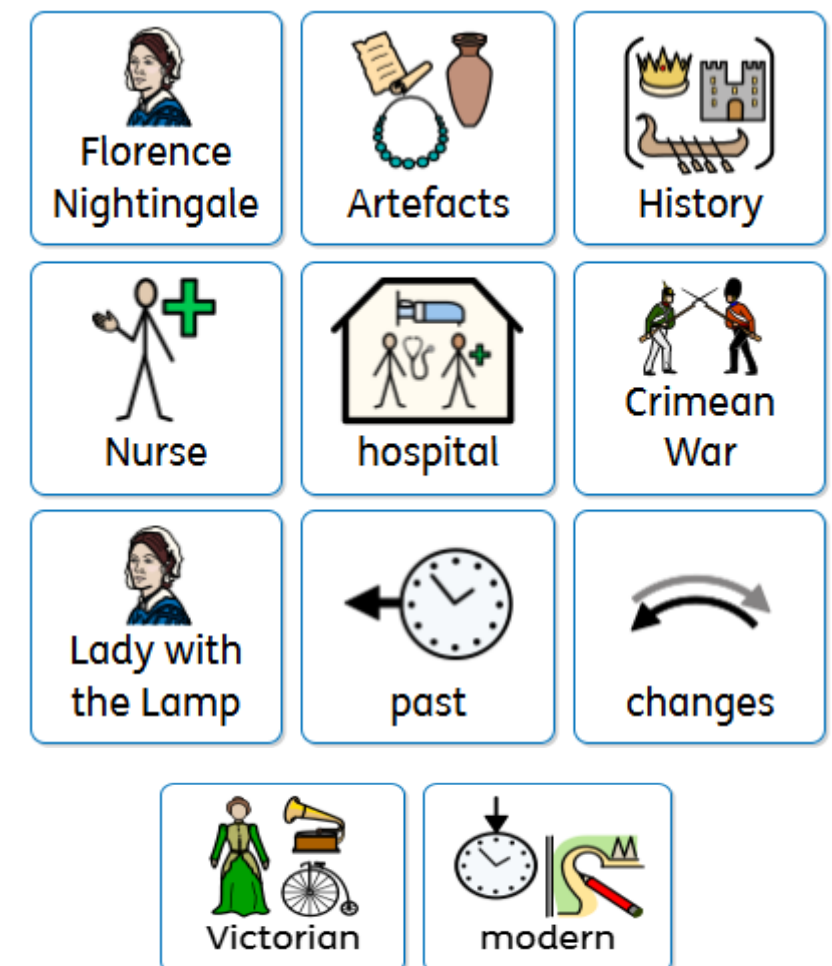
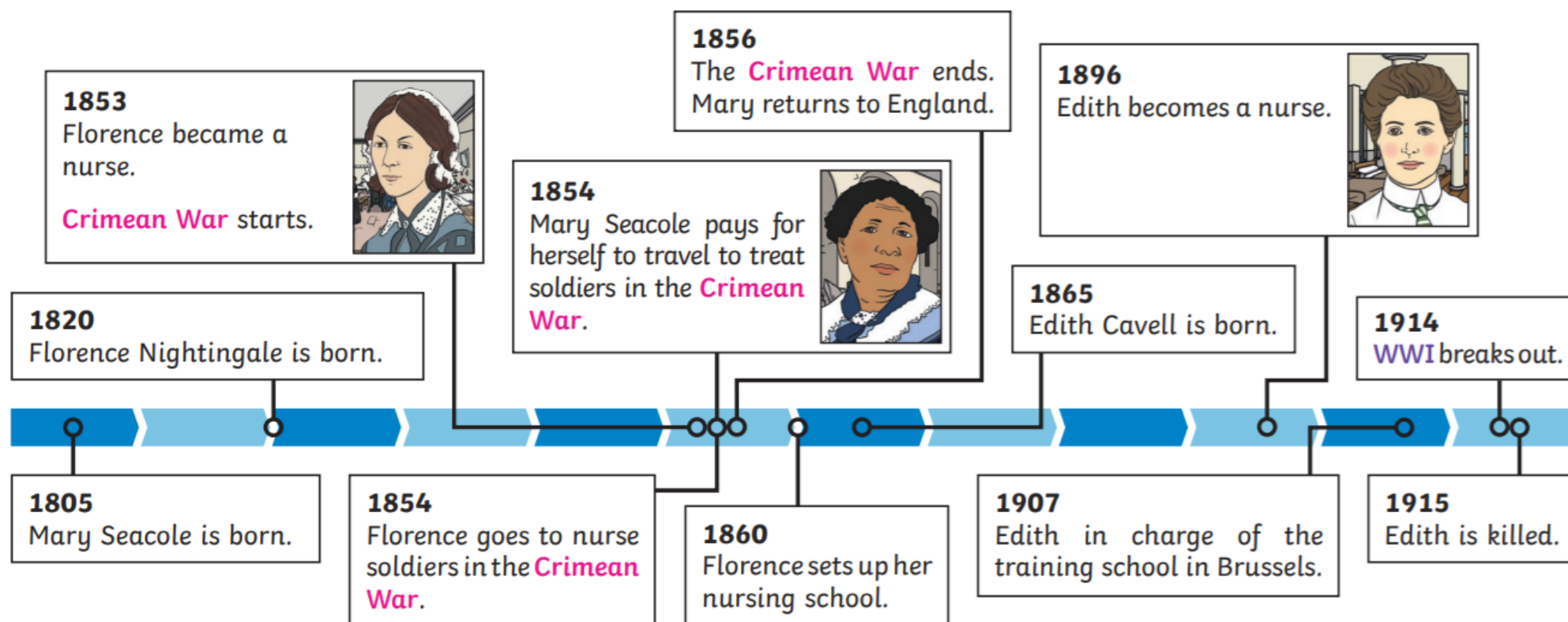


Knowledge Organiser - Rebel Girls

Who was Florence Nightingale?	Florence Nightingale was a British nurse born on 12 th May 1820, in Florence, Italy. She was a daughter of an upper-class couple. She longed to be a nurse, but her father wouldn't allow it as it was not a job that a lady would have. Eventually, she became a nurse in 1853.
What is Florence Nightingale remembered for?	Florence Nightingale is remembered for changing the way hospitals were run. She treated soldiers during the Crimean War; here she became known as, 'The Lady with the Lamp.'
Who was Mary Seacole?	Mary Seacole was a nurse. She was born in Jamaica in 1805. Her mother was Jamaican, and her father was Scottish. She died in Britain in 1881.
What is Mary Seacole remembered for?	Mary Seacole wanted to join the nurses treating the soldiers injured in the Crimean War, but the British Government refused. So, she paid for herself to go. She set up the 'British Hotel' hospital two miles from the fighting for soldiers to receive food, drink and treatment. She would also travel to the front line, taking supplies and treating soldiers from both sides.



Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale 1820 - 1910

In Victorian Britain, girls like Florence Nightingale would usually do housework or charity work. Florence was different. Florence trained as a nurse and decided to help others. She changed the way people nursed and helped save many lives.

Florence led a team of nurses to the Crimea. When she was there, she saved many lives.

The Nightingale Fund was established for the training of nurses which many people donated to.

She used some of the money to set up Nightingale Training School at St Thomas' Hospital to train nurses.

Queen Victoria wrote her a letter to say thank you for everything she had done.

Florence wrote letters to important people telling them what was wrong with Army hospitals, and in September 1856, she met with Queen Victoria to discuss ways to improve military medical systems.

Huge reform took place - the Army started to train doctors, hospitals became cleaner and soldiers were provided with better clothing, food and care.



Mary Seacole

Mary Seacole 1805 - 1881

Mary was born in Jamaica. Mary's mother was a nurse and when she was 12, Mary started to help her mum look after the sick.

As an adult, when she heard news of British soldiers going off to Russia to fight in the Crimean War, she wanted to help. She went to London and asked to join Florence Nightingale and her team of nurses but she was turned down.

Together with her friends, she set off to the Crimea in a ship stocked with medical supplies.

She arrived to a terrible state. Many of the soldiers were cold, dirty and hungry, and those that were sick and wounded, weren't being cared for. Mary used the money spent there to help treat and care for sick and wounded soldiers.

Mary rode on horseback into the battlefields, even when under fire, to nurse wounded men from both sides of the war. Mary was so caring she became known as 'Mother Seacole.'

Mary Seacole was awarded medals by the British, Turkish and French to thank her for her work with the soldiers of all nationalities.

The Crimean War

In 1854, the Crimean War broke out. British troops went off to fight.

News soon reached home of soldiers dying from battle wounds, cold, hunger and sickness, with no real medical care or nurses to treat them.

Help was needed fast and Florence was asked to lead a team of nurses to the Crimea.

When they arrived, the nurses found the Army hospital in Scutari in a terrible state. It was overcrowded and filthy, with blocked drains, broken toilets and rats running everywhere. Disease spread quickly and most of the soldiers died from infection.

Florence knew that the soldiers could only get well again if the hospital conditions improved. She bought better medical equipment and food, and paid for workmen to clear the drains.

Together with her team, she cleaned the wards, set up by a hospital kitchen and provided the wounded soldiers with quality care.

As a result of all the improvements, far fewer soldiers were dying from the disease.



beds



bedding



crowded



technology



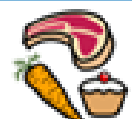
hospital



clean



floor



food



fresh bandages

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Victorian era	A period of time between 1837-1901 when Queen Victoria was the queen of England.
Crimean War	A war that was fought between 1853 and 1856 in Russia. On one side were Britain, France and Turkey. On the other side was Russia.
injured	Hurt or harmed by something or someone.
soldiers	A person who fights as part of an army.
medicine	A pill or liquid taken to prevent or cure an illness.
germ	A tiny organism that causes a disease in a plant or animal.
heroine	A brave woman who we admire.
WWI	(1914 -1918) First World War or World War I.
allies	Countries that fight together against other countries. In the First World War, the allies were Britain, France, Russia and USA.
treason	The crime of betraying your country by helping the enemy.
nurse	A person who is trained to care for sick or injured people and who usually works in a hospital or doctor's office.
Monarch	A person who reigns over a kingdom or empire.
antiseptic	Used for cleaning wounds to stop infections.
anaesthetic	Medicine is given to a patient to stop them feeling pain in an operation.
disease	A condition that causes harm to the health of a person, animal or plant.

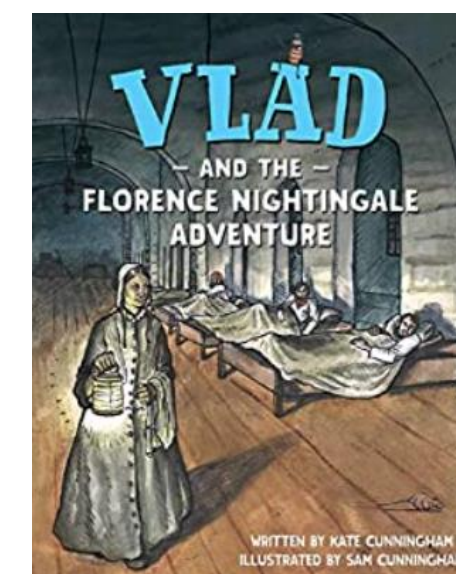
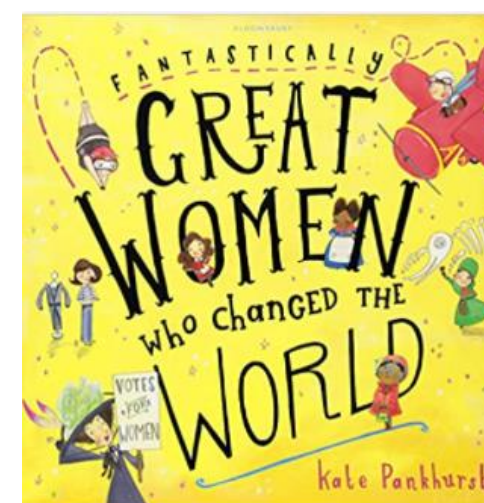


Queen Victoria, the monarch, awarded Florence a jewelled brooch, designed by her husband, Prince Albert. It was dedicated: 'To Miss Florence Nightingale, as a mark of esteem and gratitude for her devotion towards the Queen's brave soldiers.'

Amazing Fact!

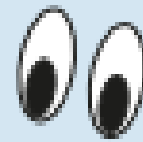
Florence Nightingale could speak four languages!

Exciting Books

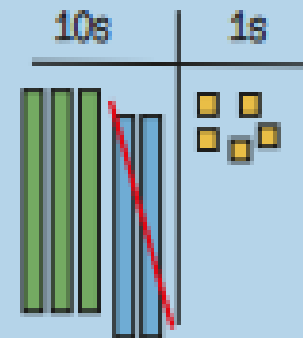


10	10-0								
9	10-1	9-0							
8	10-2	9-1	8-0						
7	10-3	9-2	8-1	7-0					
6	10-4	9-3	8-2	7-1	6-0				
5	10-5	9-4	8-3	7-2	6-1	5-0			
4	10-6	9-5	8-4	7-3	6-2	5-1	4-0		
3	10-7	9-6	8-5	7-4	6-3	5-2	4-1	3-0	
2	10-8	9-7	8-6	7-5	6-4	5-3	4-2	3-1	2-0
1	10-9	9-8	8-7	7-6	6-5	5-4	4-3	3-2	2-1
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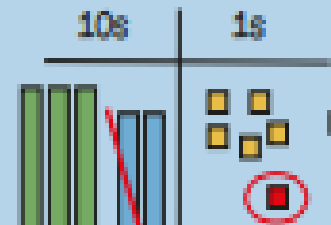
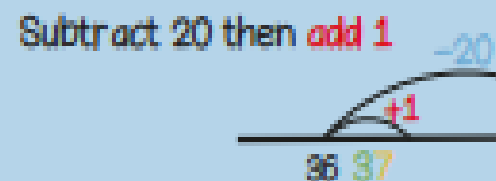
Subtraction Facts



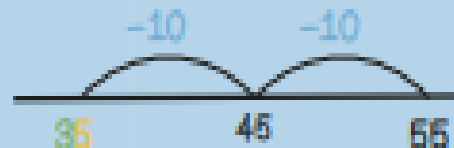
If I know $5 - 2 = 3$
then I also know
 $50 - 20 = 30$



$56 - 19$
Round then adjust



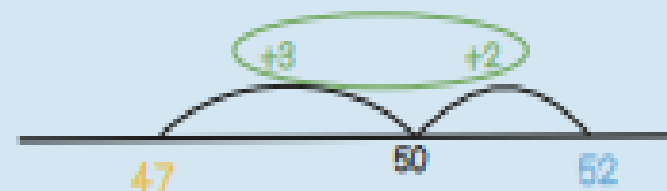
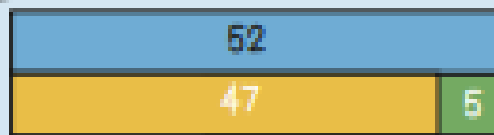
$55 - 20$
Subtract multiples of ten



$52 - 47$
Find the difference between
two numbers

$$52 - 47 = \bigcirc$$

$$47 + \bigcirc = 52$$

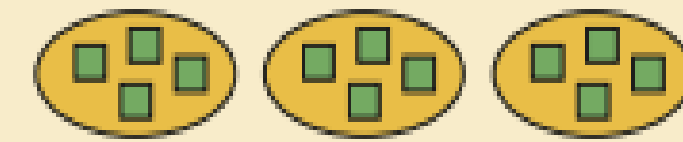


Stop and look.
What do you notice?

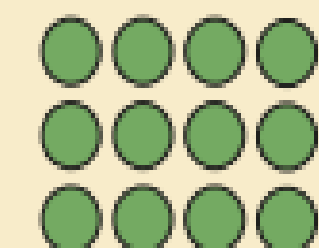
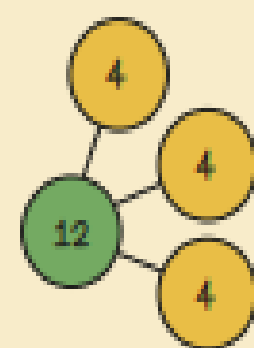


subtract
difference
commutative

$52 - 47$ is not equal to $47 - 52$
Subtraction is not commutative



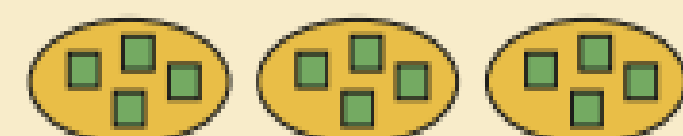
Three groups of four
 $4 + 4 + 4 = 12$



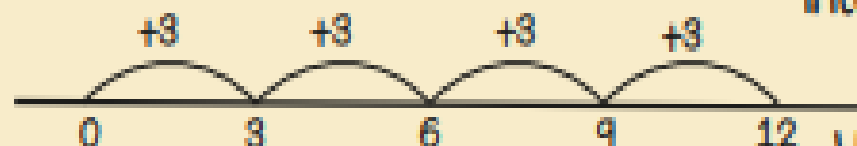
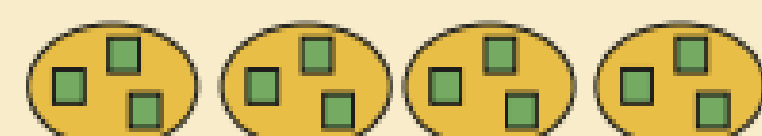
4 multiplied by 3
 $4 \times 3 = 12$

3 groups of 4
 $3 \times 4 = 12$

multiply
equal
share
group
divide



$12 \div 3 = 4$
12 divided equally
into 3 groups



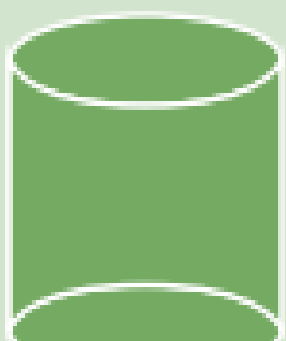
$12 \div 3 = 4$
12 divided equally
into groups of 3

How many 3s
in twelve?

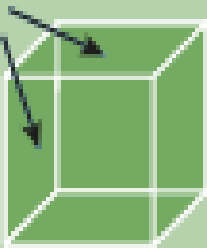
Year 2 Term 2



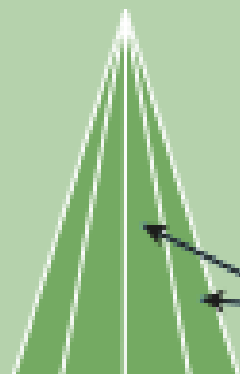
A cylinder is a 3-D shape
with circles at both ends



All faces are
squares



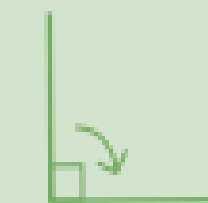
Some faces are
triangles



Clockwise



Anti-clockwise



1 right angle turn
or 1 quarter turn
clockwise



2 right angle turns
or 1 half turn
anti-clockwise



Full or whole turn

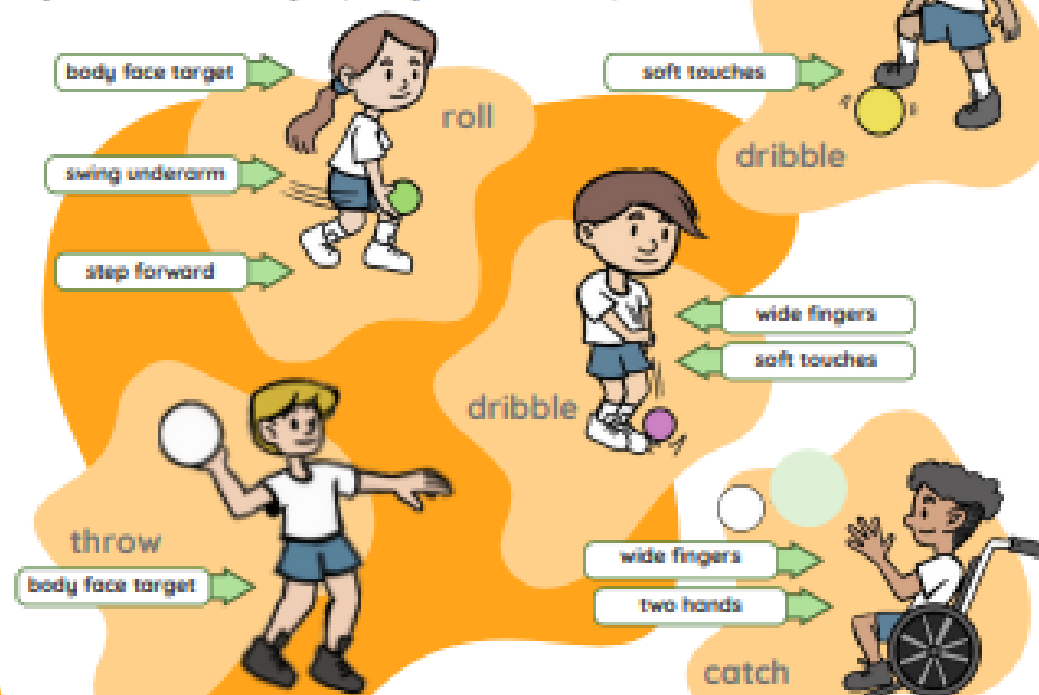


Get Set 4
Education

Knowledge Organiser Ball Skills Y2

About this Unit

Ball skills are important because they can be used in lots of other games. Learning different ball skills also helps your eyes, hands and feet work together. This makes your brain smarter because it has to think about where the ball is and how to make your body do what you want. You can always improve your ball skills with practise.



Ladder Knowledge



Sending:

Step forward with your opposite foot to throwing arm. This will help you to balance.

Catching:

Use wide fingers and pull the ball into your chest to catch securely.

Tracking:

It is easier to move towards a ball to track it than chase it.

Dribbling:

Keep your head up when dribbling to see the space and other players.

Movement Skills

- roll
- track
- dribble with feet
- kick
- throw
- catch
- dribble with hands

This unit will also help you to develop other important skills.

Social inclusion, communication, collaboration, leadership

Emotional independence, honesty, perseverance, determination

Thinking comprehension, select and apply skills, use tactics

Strategies

For all ball skills use these tips:

Track the ball as it comes towards.
Point your hand or foot towards your target when sending the ball.
Cushion the ball as you receive it.

Healthy Participation

- Make sure unused balls are stored in a safe place.
- Make sure you work in a safe space and show an awareness of others as you use the ball.

Key Vocabulary



bounce

catch

collect

control

dribble

kick

prepare

receive

release

roll

target

touch

underarm

If you enjoy this unit why not see if there is a ball game e.g. a basketball club in your local area.



This unit will help you to:

- change direction
- balance
- move different body parts at the same time
- be faster
- move for longer

Head to our youtube channel to watch the skills videos for this unit.



@getset4education136

Home Learning

Find more games that develop these skills in the Home Learning Active Families tab on www.getset4education.co.uk



Sock Boule



What you need: a target object, rolled up socks, 2 or more players.

How to play:

- Each player has three pairs of rolled up socks.
- Place the target object seven big steps away from you.
- Take it in turns to throw your socks as close to the target as possible.
- The winner for each round is the person who gets their socks closest to the target, they get one point for winning the round.
- First player to 5 points wins.



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Get Set 4
Education

Knowledge Organiser

Yoga Year 2

About this Unit

Imagine a fun and relaxing activity that's like a magical adventure for your body and mind - that's yoga! Yoga is a special kind of exercise that makes your body strong, flexible, and happy.

In yoga, you get to do different poses, kind of like pretending to be things from nature. Yoga also teaches you how to take deep, calm breaths. Breathing is like magic because it helps you feel relaxed and focused.

And guess what? Yoga isn't just about moving your body and breathing. It's also about using your imagination and being mindful. Being mindful means paying close attention to how your body and mind feel in the present moment. It's like taking a little break from the busy world around you to be kind to yourself.

balance

look at something still

strength

squeeze your muscles

Yoga will help my body with:



flexibility

breathe out to stretch a little further

co-ordination
move slowly to move from one pose to another

Key Vocabulary



breath

choose

create

flexibility

flow

focus

perform

pose

strength

If you enjoy this unit why not see if there is a yoga club in your local area.



Ladder Knowledge



Balance:

you can squeeze your muscles to help you to balance.

Flexibility:

flexibility helps you to stretch your muscles and increase the movement in our joints.

Strength:

strength helps you with everyday tasks such as carrying your school bag.

Movement Skills

- balance
- flexibility
- strength
- co-ordination

This unit will also help you to develop other important skills.

Social respect, leadership, work safely, collaboration

Emotional confidence, perseverance, honesty, focus, identify feelings

Thinking create, select and apply, comprehension, decision making, reflection

Strategies

- Use breathing activities and poses to help you feel calm and relaxed.
- Use breathing activities and poses to help you notice how you feel about a situation.

Healthy Participation



- Don't wear shoes or socks to make sure that you do not slip.
- Stretch slowly and breathe deeply, never force a pose.



This unit will help you to:

- balance
- move different body parts at the same time
- be more flexible
- be stronger

Home Learning

Find more games that develop these skills in the Home Learning Active Families tab on www.getset4education.co.uk



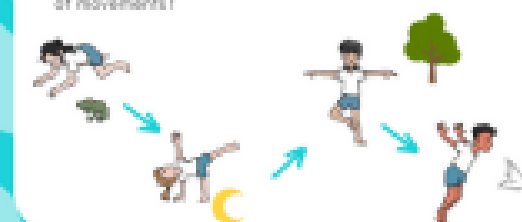
Nature Walk



What you need: an outside space

What to do:

- Head outside and find four things in nature that you can use to inspire your poses. For example, a tree or a bird.
- Using your four things, can you create a pose that represents each one?
- Can you link your four poses together to create a sequence of movements?



www.getset4education.co.uk

Head to our youtube channel to watch the skills videos for this unit.



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Y2 PSHE Jigsaw Knowledge Organiser Celebrating Difference

Puzzle Outcomes

- I start to understand that sometimes people make assumptions about boys and girls (stereotypes).
- I understand some ways in which boys and girls are similar and feel good about this.
- I understand some ways in which boys and girls are different and accept that this is OK.
- I understand that bullying is sometimes about difference.
- I can tell you how someone who is bullied feels and be kind to children who are bullied.
- I can recognise what is right and wrong and know how to look after myself
- I know when and how to stand up for myself and others if I am being bullied.
- I understand that it is OK to be different from other people and to be friends with them
- I understand that we shouldn't judge people if they are different from us.
- I know how it feels to be a friend and have a friend
- I can tell you some ways I am different from my friends and know these differences make us all special and unique

Weekly Celebrations

Week 1: Accept that everyone is different

Week 2: Include others when working and playing.

Week 3: Know how to help when someone is being bullied.

Week 4: Try to solve problems.

Week 5: Use kind words.

Week 6: Know how to give and receive compliments.

Celebrating Difference at Haydon Wick Primary School

As good citizens of Haydon Wick Primary School, we understand that everybody is unique and we should respect and celebrate everyone's differences.

Anti-bullying week: Power for Good



Our Values of the term: Patience and Peace



Key Vocabulary

Similarities	Being similar.
Stereotypes	A fixed idea that many people have about a thing or a group that may often be untrue or only partly true.
Assumptions	Something that is supposed or believed without questioning.
Bullying	unwanted, aggressive behaviour that involves a real or perceived power imbalance.
Bully	Someone who hurts someone else. This could be by name calling, hitting, pushing, spreading rumours, threatening or undermining someone.
Diversity	Differences. People may be different in many ways, including race or ethnicity, age, disabilities, language, culture, appearance, or religion.
Unique	Being the only one of its kind.



Knowledge Organiser: Animals, including humans 2 - Life cycles

Careers connected to human's life cycle:
midwife, medical receptionist, radiologist



Lesson Sequence



1. Learn how to order the stages of the human life cycle



2. Describe the stages of life from adulthood to old age



3. Learn how to match offspring to their parent



4. Explore the life cycle of a chicken



5. Describe the life cycle of a butterfly

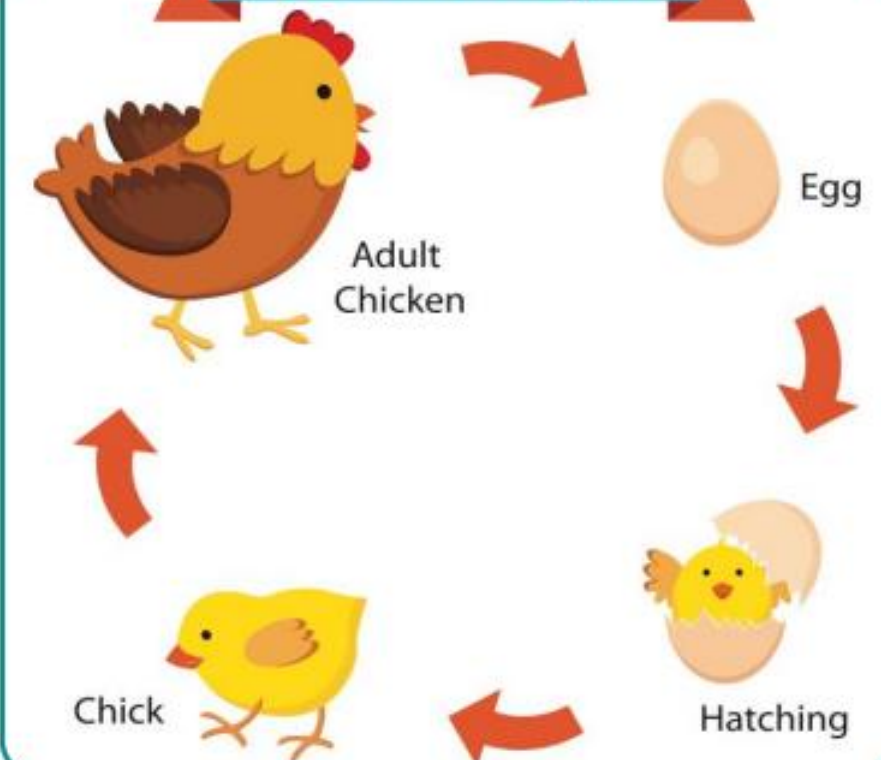


6. Explore the life cycle of a frog

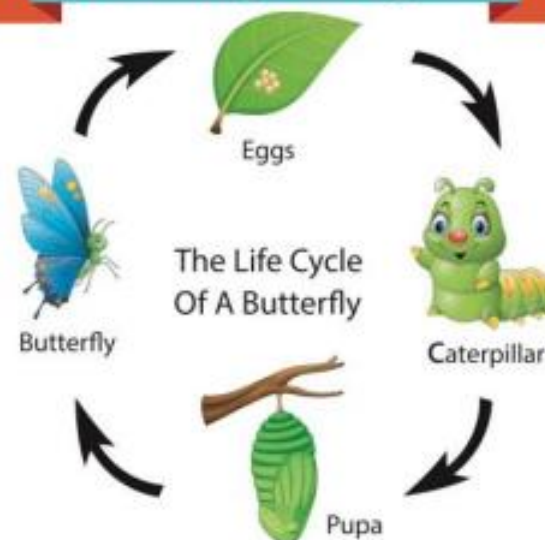
Human Life Cycle



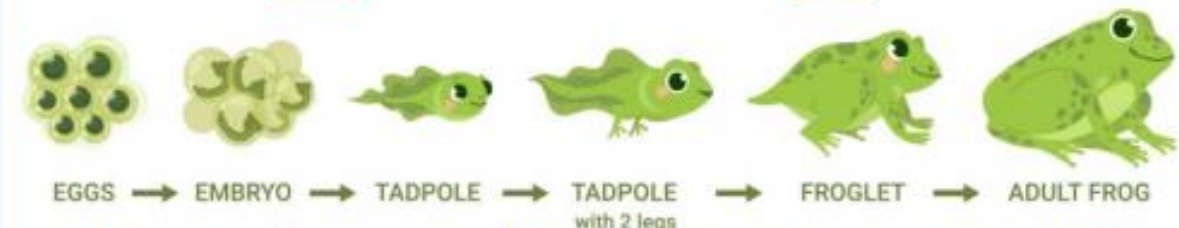
Chicken Life Cycle



Butterfly Life Cycle



Frog Life Cycle



1. Eggs – Female lays eggs which are fertilised by the male.
2. Tadpole – After 2-25 days the tadpole hatches from egg.
3. Jumps – Grows front legs. Uses nutrients in tail as food.
4. Grows fins and hind legs.
5. Adult Frog – Eats insects instead of plants. After 2-4 years it becomes an adult frog and can lay eggs.

Textiles - Pouches

Accurate	Neat, correct shape, size and pattern with no mistakes.
Fabric	A natural or man-made woven or knitted material that is made from plant fibres, animal fur or synthetic material.
Knot	A join made by tying two pieces of string or rope together.
Pouch	A small bag made to keep objects safe and to be carried easily.
Running-stitch	A simple style of sewing in a straight line with no overlapping.
Sew	To join or fasten by stitches made using a needle and thread.
Shape	The form of an object.
Stencil	A shape that you can draw around.
Template	A stencil which you use to help you draw a shape more easily on to different materials.
Thimble	A small metal cap to cover and protect your finger when sewing.

Here are some examples of sewn products:



Key facts

Remember to plan where your stitches will go on the pouch **template**.



When cutting the **template** out, be careful and as **accurate** as possible.



Eye of the needle



Remember to tie a knot at the other end of your thread before sewing. Ask an adult if you are stuck.