Autumn 1
Knowledge Mats

Upper Key Stage 2 – Unit 2b.1 – God

What does it mean if God is holy and loving?

Outcomes

Identify some different types of biblical texts, using technical terms accurately.

Explain connections between biblical texts and Christian ideas of God, using theological terms.

Make clear connections between Bible texts studied and what Christians believe about God; for example, through how churches are designed.

Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in worship.

Weigh up how biblical ideas and teachings about God as holy and loving might make a difference in the world today, developing insights of their own.

Christians believe God is omnipotent, omniscient and eternal, and that this means God is worth worshipping.

Christians believe God is both holy and loving, and Christians have to balance ideas of God being angered by sin and injustice (see Fall) but also loving, forgiving, and full of grace

Christians believe God loves people so much that Jesus was born, lived, was crucified and rose again to show God's love

Key Vocabulary

Omnipotent
God is all-powerful
Omniscient
God knows all things
Eternal
God created time and is not limited by it — God is outside time: God does not get old like human beings
Holy
God is morally pure and hates sin — God is separate from human beings, who are sinful
Loving
God wants the very best for human beings, and does a lot to care for them.
Spirit
God is not physical — God does not have a body
Sin
transgress those boundaries God has set for us

Holiness

The state of being holy

Confession
Being transparent and honest before God.
Reconciliation
Bridging of the gap between God and humans caused by original sin

Zones around the world KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

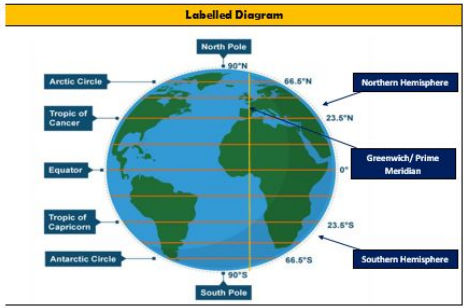
Latitude	-Lines of latitude circle the Earth parallel to the Equator. -Lines of latitude run in an east-west direction all of the way around the Earth. -Latitude is measured in degrees. The Equator is located at 0°.
Longitude	Lines of longitude run between the North and South Poles. These lines are called meridians. -Like latitude, longitude is measured in degrees.
Equator	The Equator is an imaginary line of latitude which circles the Earth. It lies halfway between the North/ South Poles. -It splits Earth into the Northern/ Southern Hemispheres
Tropics of Cancer	The Tropic of Cancer is an imaginary line of latitude which circles the Earth. It lies at 23 degrees north
Tropics of Capricorn	The Tropic of Capricorn is an imaginary line of latitude which circles the Earth. It lies at 23 degrees south
Northern Hemisphere	The Northern Hemisphere is the section of the Earth that is north of the Equator.
Southern Hemisphere	The Southern Hemisphere is the section of the Earth that is south of the Equator
Arctic Circle	The Arctic Circle is the area north of an imaginary line of latitude situated at around 66°N
Antarctic Circle	The Antarctic Circle is the area south of an imaginary line of latitude situated at around 66°S..

Sticky Facts

Time Zones

Greenwich/ Prime Meridian		-The Greenwich Meridian is an imaginary line of longitude that divides Earth into the Eastern/Western hemispheres. -It is the start point for measuring longitude & time zones. -Greenwich was chosen because its Royal Observatory was used as a major navigational base at the time.
Time Zones		-Time zones give the time at different places on Earth (it is day/night at different times in different places). -Time zones run longitudinally and are measured in relation to the time in Greenwich (Greenwich Mean Time). -There are 24 time zones across the world.

Labelled Diagram



UKS2 Properties and Changes of Materials Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

solubility	Is a chemical property referring to the ability for a given substance, the solute, to dissolve in a solvent.
conductivity	Conductivity defines a material's ability to conduct electricity.
transparency	In general, transparency is the quality of being easily seen through.
thermal evaporation	Something that is thermal is hot, retains heat, or has a warming effect. Evaporation is the process of a substance in a liquid state changing to a gaseous state due to an increase in temperature and/or pressure.
dissolve	To dissolve is defined as to become broken up or absorbed by something or to disappear into something else.
bicarbonate of soda	A white water-soluble powder, used chiefly as an antacid, a fire extinguisher, and a leavening agent in baking.
thermal	Something that is thermal is hot, retains heat, or has a warming effect.
filtering	To filter a substance means to pass it through a device which is designed to remove certain particles contained within.
melting	Melting is a physical process that results in the transition of a substance from a solid to a liquid.
separate	Separate, part, and divide mean to break into parts or to keep apart.

Interesting Books

Important facts to know by the end of the reversible and irreversible changes topic:

- Know what a reversible change means.
- Know what an irreversible change means.
- Give examples of reversible and irreversible changes.
- Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution.
- Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating

Sticky Knowledge about Reversible and Irreversible changes

- ❑ Irreversible changes, like burning, cannot be undone. Reversible changes, like melting and dissolving, can be changed back again.
- ❑ Mixtures can be separated out by methods like filtering and evaporating. A change is called irreversible if it cannot be changed back again.
- ❑ Examples of reversible changes: Melting is when a solid converts into a liquid after heating. An example of melting is turning ice into water. Freezing is when a liquid converts into a solid.
- ❑ A cooked egg cannot be changed back to a raw egg again. Mixing substances can cause an irreversible change. For example, when vinegar and bicarbonate of soda are mixed, the mixture changes and lots of bubbles of carbon dioxide are made. Burning is an example of an irreversible change.

Autumn 2

Knowledge Mats

Upper Key Stage 2 – Unit 2b.3 – People of God – How can following God bring freedom and justice?

Outcomes

Explain connections between the story of Moses and the concepts of freedom and salvation, using theological terms.

Make clear connections between Bible texts studied and what Christians believe about being the People of God and how they should behave.

Explain ways in which some Christians put their beliefs into practice by trying to bring freedom to others.

Identify ideas about freedom and justice arising from their study of Bible texts and comment on how far these are helpful or inspiring, justifying their responses.

The Old Testament pieces together the story of the People of God.

The story of Moses and the Exodus shows how God rescued his people from slavery in Egypt; Christians see this story as looking forward to how Jesus' death and resurrection also rescue people from slavery to sin

Christians apply this idea to living today by trying to serve God and to bring freedom to others; for example, loving others, caring for them, bringing health, food, justice, and telling the story of Jesus

Key Vocabulary

Covenant

Promises made by two people to each other

Command

Being told to do something

Promise

Saying you will do something.

Freedom
the state of not being imprisoned or enslaved
Justice
just behaviour or treatment
Old Testament

the first part of the Christian Bible

Exodus
the departure of the Israelites from Egypt

Plague
An incident of affliction or disease

Moses
One of God's prophets

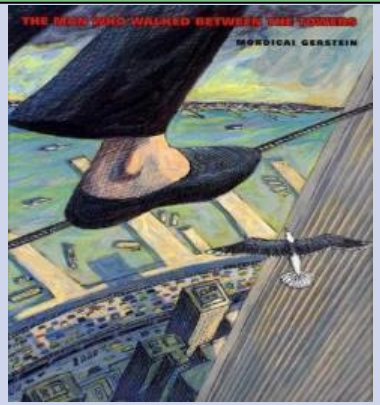
Promised Land
A land promised by God

UKS2 Forces Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

friction	Friction is a force between two surfaces that are sliding, or trying to slide, across each other.
gravity	Gravity is a force which tries to pull two objects towards each other.
air resistance	Air resistance is a type of friction between air and another material. For example, when an aeroplane flies through the air.
water resistance	If you go swimming, there is friction between your skin and the water particles.
levers	A lever can be described as a long rigid body with a fulcrum along its length.
pulleys	Pulley is a simple machine and comprises of a wheel on a fixed axle, with a groove along the edges to guide a rope or cable.
gears	Gears are wheels with teeth that slot together. When one gear is turned the other one turns as well.
parachute	A parachute is a device used to slow down an object that is falling towards the ground. As the parachute opens, the air resistance increases.
Galileo	Galileo developed the telescope to enable close observation of the night sky.
Newton	During his lifetime, Newton developed the theory of gravity and made breakthroughs in the area of optics, such as the reflecting telescope.

Interesting Book



Important facts to know by the end of the forces topic:

- Know what gravity is and its impact on our lives.
- Identify and know the effect of air resistance.
- Identify and know the effect of water resistance.
- Identify and know the effect of friction.
- Explain how levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.
- Know who Isaac Newton and Galileo were.

Sticky Knowledge about Forces

- ❑ Frictional force is any force that is caused due to friction. An example of this might be when you put on the brakes on your bike.
- ❑ Gravity is the pulling force acting between the Earth and a falling object, for example when you drop something. Gravity pulls objects to the ground.
- ❑ Surface resistance is the force on objects moving across a surface, such as an ice-skater skating on ice.
- ❑ Any kind of force is really just a push or a pull.
- ❑ Air resistance is the force on an object moving through air, such as a plane moving through the sky. Air resistance affects how fast or slowly objects move through the air
- ❑ Water resistance is the force on objects floating on or moving in water.
- ❑ Magnetic force is an invisible force created by electrons. Magnetic force controls magnetism and electricity.