

Beyond Living Memory: KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

gramophone

A gramophone is an old type of record player. A gramophone plays records.

wireless

The earliest form of radios. The word radio replaced wireless around the 1920s.

quilt

A quilt is the name given to a warm and heavy covering put on a bed. Today we use a duvet.

penny farthing

This was one of the earliest bicycles. It had one large and one small wheel.

farthing

A farthing was a coin. It was worth a quarter of an old penny. Four farthings made an old penny.

washing dolly

A washing dolly was historically a tool used for tossing laundry by pumping the dolly up and down on the laundry in the dolly tub.

charabanc

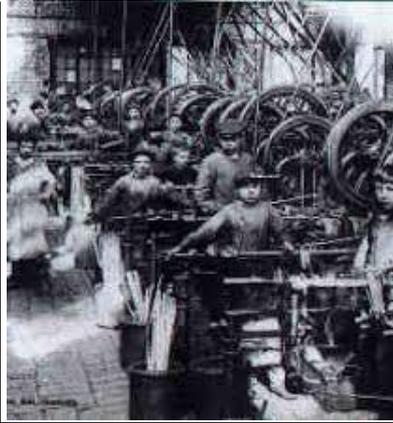
Is a type of horse-drawn vehicle or early motor coach, usually open-topped.

workhouse

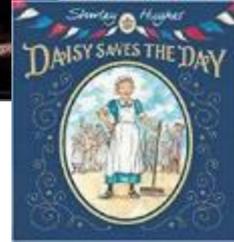
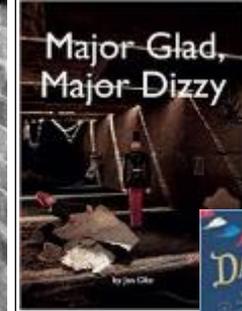
Was the home to many orphaned or sick children. It was also home to poor people without a job.

gruel

Gruel is a food consisting of some type of cereal—oat, wheat or rye flour, or rice—boiled in water or milk.



Exciting Books



Sticky Knowledge about history beyond living memory

- Workhouses were unpleasant places where orphaned children or abandoned children lived. It was also the home to mentally ill or very poor people.
- There were no televisions or electronic games 100 years ago. There were very few books as well and very few poor children would know how to read.
- About 100 years ago most children would have been working in a full-time job by the time they were 12 years old.
- The most popular games played by children 100 years ago were marbles, hopscotch, blind man's bluff and blow football.
- Over a 100 years ago there would not have been any take-away food places. However, fish and chip shops first opened about 150 years ago.



Famous people : KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

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 un fairly because of the belief that their religion or beliefs are not as good as yours.

chronological

Arranging something by the order of time they occurred.

inclusion

To include someone within your group however different they may seem.

protest

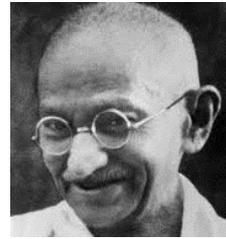
To take action to show disapproval or objection to something.

equality

Equality is about ensuring that every individual has an equal opportunity to make the most of their lives and talents.

courageous

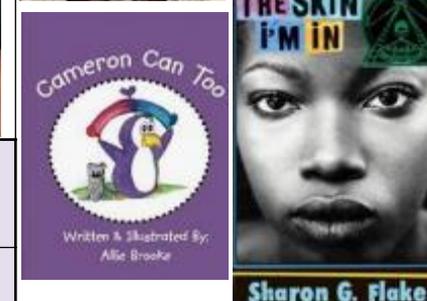
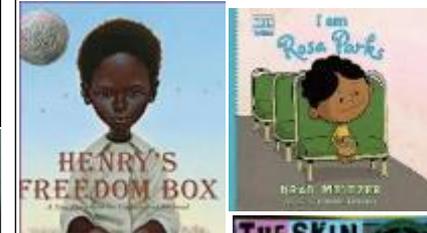
If you are a **courageous** person, you face danger or stand up against the odds without flinching.



Sticky Knowledge about Famous people

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Florence 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.

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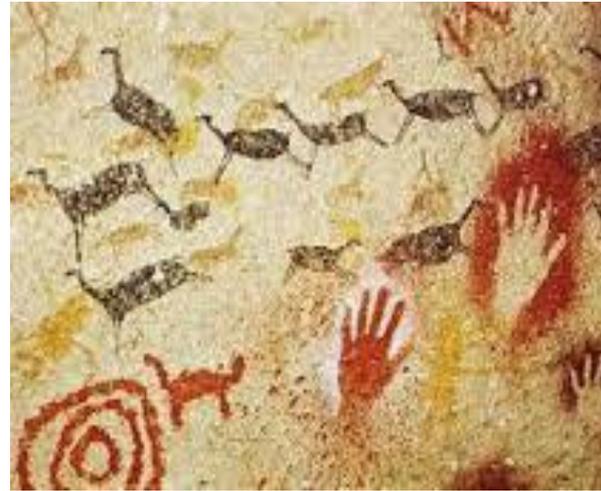


More famous British people to find out about

Grace Darling
 William Shakespeare
 Charles Dickens
 John Lennon
 Elizabeth the First
 Sir Isaac Newton

Stone Age KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
archaeologists	People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
artefact	An object made by human beings, usually with historical or cultural interest.
Neolithic	Is the later part of the stone age and follows the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic age.
B.C.	Before Christ. A date like 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	A group that lived during a period of time long ago.
settlement	A place where there were several stone age shelters, like a small village.
Prey	An animal that is hunted for its food.



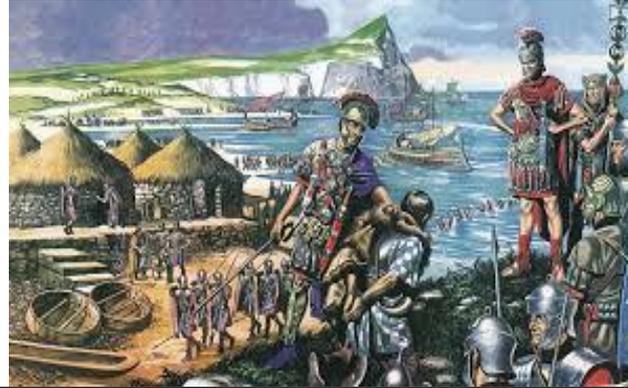
Exciting Books	
Important	
Skara Brae	Is an archaeological site found on the Orkney Islands in Scotland. It is a stone age village that has been well preserved.
Stonehenge	Is a famous stone age monument in Wiltshire.

Sticky Knowledge about the Stone-age period	
<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 was followed by the bronze-age period. This is when humans started to use metal.
<input type="checkbox"/>	The bronze-age was followed by the iron-age when tools and weapons became more advanced and were used for farming.
<input type="checkbox"/>	During the Palaeolithic Age (old stone age), man 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.

The Romans KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

centurion	A commander of a group of 100 Roman soldiers.
emperor	The Roman emperor was the ruler of the Roman Empire during the imperial period.
aqueduct	A large system for carrying water from one place to another is called an aqueduct.
gladiator	A gladiator was an armed combatant 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 complex of rooms designed for bathing, relaxing, and socializing, as used in ancient Rome.



Sticky Knowledge about the Romans

- Julius Caesar was probably the best known Roman leader. He extended the empire through invading other lands.
- Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire.
- Rome was created by two brothers, Romulus and Remus who were abandoned after they were born.
- Romans used to eat food like dormice dipped in honey.
- Romans used to eat food like dormice dipped in honey.
- When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin); introduced coins and even introduced rabbits to our country.

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Important Places

Colosseum

An oval amphitheatre in the centre of Rome which held up to 50,000 people.

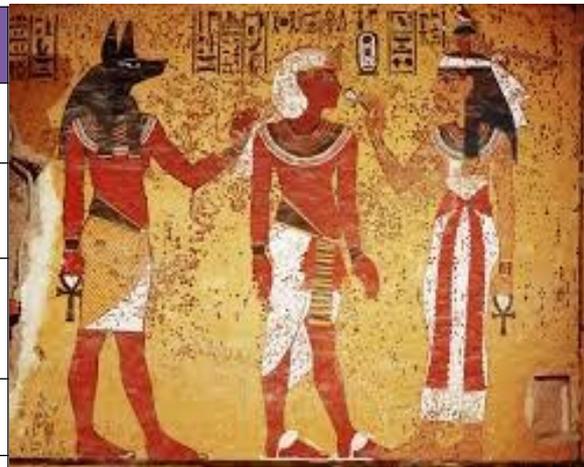
Hadrian's Wall

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 attraction.

Ancient Egypt KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

archaeologist	People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
pharaohs	The word pharaoh originally meant 'great house', but came to mean the person who resided in it
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
pyramid	A geometrical term that refers to part of the burial complexes for Egyptian pharaohs.
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 that of king. A vizier was the equivalent of the 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 a 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.



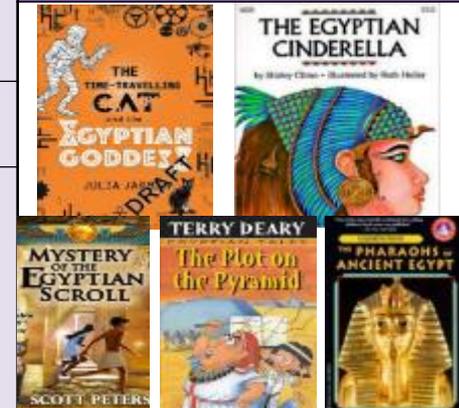
Sticky Egyptian knowledge

- Cleopatra was the last pharaoh of Egypt before the Romans took over.
- Tutankhamen was known as the boy king, famous because his tomb was found in 1922.
- Egyptian men and women wore make-up.
- The Egyptians were the first civilization to invent writing.

Egyptian Artefacts



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Ancient Greeks KS2 Knowledge Mat

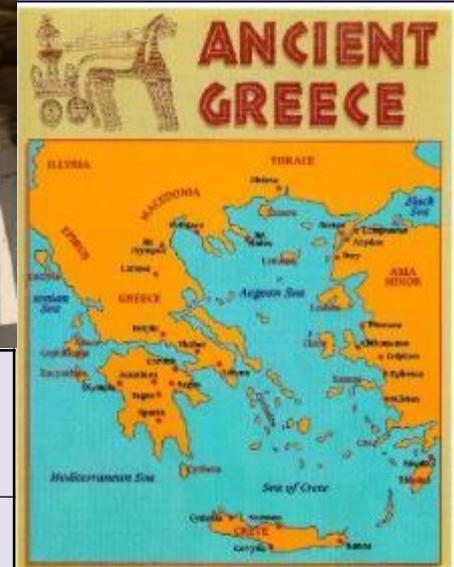
Subject Specific Vocabulary	
philosophy	Philosophy is a way of thinking about the world, the universe, and society.
Athenians	It is the birth place of democracy and the heart of the Ancient Greek civilization.
Spartans	The Spartans believed that strict discipline and a tough upbringing was the secret to making the best soldiers.
democracy	Democracy means allowing citizens to make their own decisions for their own personal lives
Olympics	The ancient Olympic Games were originally a festival, or celebration of and for Zeus
plague	The Plague of Athens was an epidemic that devastated the city-state of Athens.
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 is 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.



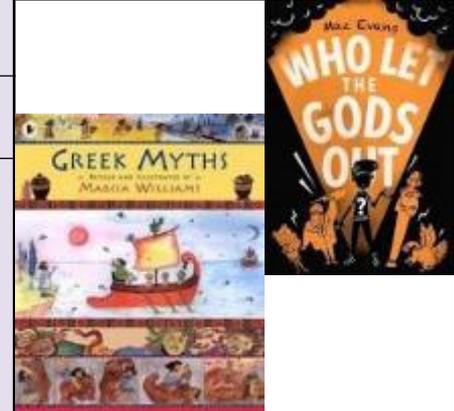
Sticky Knowledge about Ancient Greece

- The Ancient Greeks invented the theatre because they loved watching plays, and most cities had a theatre.
- Events at the Greek's Olympics included wrestling, boxing, long jump, javelin, discus and chariot racing.
- The Ancient Greeks held many festivals in honour of their gods.
- 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.

Where is Greece?



Exciting Books



Vikings: KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

archaeologist	People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
raids	A sudden armed attack against it, 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 the 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.
- Not many Vikings, if any, 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 so they could not be easily seen.
- 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

The names for most of the days of the week originate from Vikings.

Monday – linked to the moon by the name Mani – Norse for Moon.

Tuesday named after the Viking God of War – Tyr.

Wednesday – named after Woden.

Thursday – named after Thor, the God of thunder.



Anglo-Saxon: KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

archaeologist	People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
Anglo-Saxon kingdoms	During their time in Britain the Anglo-Saxons formed many 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.
- They name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their 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.
- The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and, Jutes

Anglo-Saxon Settlements

