

Early Stone Age (Palaeolithic)



2.5 million years ago to 10,000 years ago

In the Early Stone Age, Britain was part of mainland Europe. The first humans probably arrived in Britain around 900,000BC. *Homo sapiens* (our ancient ancestors) arrived around 30,000BC. Early Stone Age people lived in caves or very simple shelters. They made stone tools and survived by hunting and fishing

Middle Stone Age (Mesolithic)



8000BC to 4500BC
During the Middle Stone Age, Britain was linked to Europe by a strip of land called Doggerland. People in Britain began to set up camps along the British coast and on river banks. Hunters often worked together as a team, using spears and bows and arrows. People also tamed wolves so they could work as hunting dogs and guard their camps.

Late Stone Age (Neolithic)



4000BC to 2500BC
Britain became an island at the start of the Late Stone Age. During this period, people learned to farm. They cleared large areas of land and settled down to live in small communities. Neolithic people used flint, antler and bone to make tools, and developed the skill of making clay pots. They buried their dead in large tombs (known as long barrows), like the one in the picture, and built huge stone circles for outdoor ceremonies.

Bronze Age

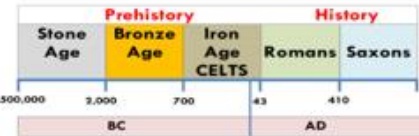


2300BC-700BC
The Bronze Age is a time period when bronze replaced stone as the preferred material for making tools and weapons. This led to improvements in agriculture and brought with it changes in the way people live. Some groups of Bronze Age people developed early writing and other important advances included irrigation, the wheel and the potter's wheel.

Iron Age



The Iron Age was a period in human history that started between 700 B.C. and 53 B.C and followed the Stone Age and Bronze Age. During the Iron Age, people began making tools and weapons from iron and steel. By the end of the Iron Age, amongst other things, coinage had been introduced, there was an increased interest in personal appearance, people had started to live in larger and more settled communities.



The Palaeolithic period lasted for such a long time that it accounts for 99% of all human history.



In the early Stone Age, people made simple hand-axes out of stones. They made hammers from bones or antlers and they sharpened sticks to use as hunting spears.

Stone Age people cut up their food with sharpened stones and cooked it on a fire. They used animal skins to make clothes and shelters. After a good day's hunting people could feast on meat. But the next day they had to start finding food again!

Timeline of Key Events:
Stone Age:
 Palaeolithic to 10,000 BCE
 Mesolithic to 4000 BCE
 Neolithic to 2300 BCE
Bronze Age: 2300 BCE to 800 BCE
Iron Age: 800 BCE to 43 CE
 All dates below are approximate
 800,000 BCE Earliest footprints in Britain
 400,000 BCE Earliest hearth in Britain
 10,000 BCE End of the last Ice Age
 6000 BCE Land bridge to Europe flooded
 4000 BCE Adoption of agriculture
 3000 BCE Stonehenge started
 3000 BCE Skara Brae built
 2300 BCE Bronze working introduced
 1500 BCE Villages and mixed farming
 1200 BCE First hillforts
 800 BCE Ironworking introduced
 120 BCE Coins introduced from Europe
 80 BCE Roman amphorae imported
 54 BCE First Roman invasion (Julius Caesar)
 43 CE Second Roman invasion (Claudius)



People living in caves decorated their walls with pictures of animals. Carvings found on cave walls show giant bulls, stags, horses, bison and birds.

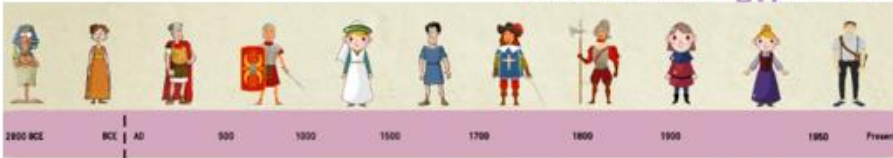
Prehistoric people couldn't read or write, but they were astonishing builders. Their tombs, forts and monuments have survived for thousands of years.

Stone Age Britons made necklaces and bracelets from tusks, bones and shells. They also drew patterns on their bodies, using a kind of paint made from ochre (a type of red clay).



| Vocabulary | Definition |
|------------------------|---|
| The Stone Age | The first period in human history |
| Palaeolithic | Old Stone Age, the earliest part of the Stone Age |
| Mesolithic | Middle Stone Age |
| Neolithic | New Stone Age |
| Pre-history | The period of time before people were recording history |
| Timeline | A way to plot and track events in time |
| Artefacts | Objects collected from history |
| Throwing stones | Stones that were used as weapons |
| Spears | weapons made from stones and wood |
| Cave paintings | Art on cave walls |
| Skara Brae | A famous Stone Age site of pre-historic houses |
| Hammer Stone | A very hard stone, used a bit like a hammer |
| Hand Axe | A weapon and tool made from stone and wood |
| Stonehenge | - A famous Stone Age landmark |
| Flint | A type of hard, grey rock |

LKS2 Ancient Egyptian Knowledge Organiser



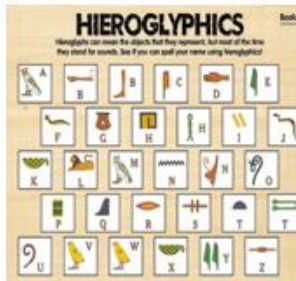
Egypt has **hot and dry weather** because so much of it is a desert. The ancient Egyptians had to have clothing that was not too hot and allowed free flowing air to cool their bodies. Most of the clothes they wore were made of **linen** that was made from the flax plant.

| Vocabulary | Definition |
|------------------|--|
| Afterlife | The place where the Ancient Egyptians believed they would go after they died. |
| Amulet | A charm worn that the Ancient Egyptians thought had magical powers. |
| Book of the Dead | A text that had a number of magic spells that were supposed to help a person in the afterlife. |
| Canopic jars | Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver, and stomach. |
| Hieroglyphics | A type of writing used by the Ancient Egyptians that used a combination of pictures and symbols |
| Imhotep | The architect of the first Egyptian pyramid. He was also the second in command after the pharaoh and was later made into a god. |
| Mummy | A dead body that has been specially preserved using embalming so that it won't rot. |
| Nefertiti | A queen of Egypt who was famous for her beauty |
| Osiris | Egyptian god of the afterlife. |
| Papyrus | A plant that grew on the banks of the Nile. The Ancient Egyptians used it to make paper, boats, sandals, baskets, and rope. |
| Pharaoh | The supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt. He or she was considered a god. |
| Pyramid | A giant tomb built for the pharaohs of Egypt. It was made from stone and had four sides that came to a point at the top in a pyramid shape. |
| Rosetta stone | A special stone that had the same inscription written both in Greek and in Egyptian hieroglyphics. It was very helpful in translating and understanding hieroglyphics. |
| Sarcophagus | A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin. |
| Scribe | An Ancient Egyptian that was specially trained to read and write. |
| Shaduf | An Egyptian farming invention to water fields |
| Sphinx | A mythological beast with the body of a lion and the head of a pharaoh or god. The Egyptians built sphinx statues to guard tombs. |

The ancient Egyptians are famous for the building of the **Pyramids**. The pyramids were built as the burial places of the Egyptian kings.



Most Egyptians lived near **The Nile** as it provided, water, food transportation and excellent soil for growing food. The River Nile is the longest in the world

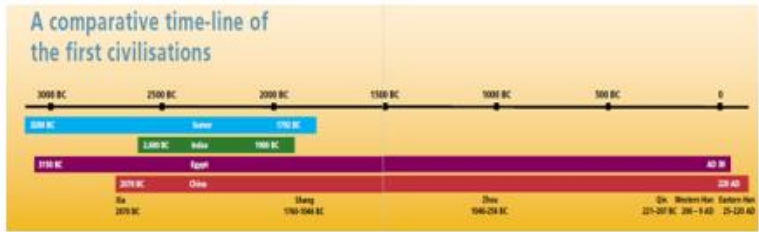


The Ancient Egyptians helped us learn a lot about maths, medicine and farming. They also made their own paper out of reeds called papyrus, and wrote using pictures called **hieroglyphics**.



Men, women and children all wore **jewellery** in Ancient Egypt

They worshipped different gods. **There were over 2000 names of Gods.**

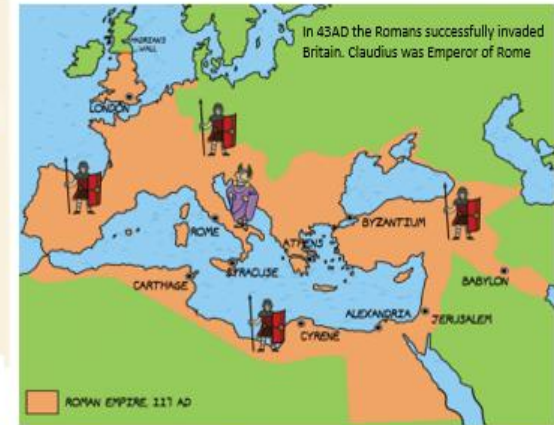


| Ancient Egypt | Ancient Sumer | Indus Valley | Shang Dynasty |
|--|---|--|--|
| Time Period: 3500BC - 550BC | Time Period: 3500BC - 2000BC | Time Period: 2500BC - 1500BC | Time Period: 1600BC - 1046BC |
| Where in the world: North East Africa along the River Nile | Where in the world: South Iraq between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers | Where in the world: Pakistan/India along the Indus River | Where in the world: Eastern China along the Yellow River |
| Achievements: Created a system of writing called hieroglyphics. Created one of the first types of paper called papyrus. Built enormous pyramids without modern technology. Introduced a calendar based around 365 days in a year. | Achievements: Created a system of law based around 600. They invented one of the world's first written languages, cuneiform. They made cylinder seals to act as identification. Sumerian government was part king monarchy (and part council elected). | Achievements: Created a system of writing and a system for numbers and maths. The first concrete public hygiene system. Invented a writing system for weights and measurements so building materials could be the same. | Achievements: Developed a system of writing that hasn't changed much in China. Developed ways of using bronze for stronger weapons and art. Created a strong government to help them win where people had certain jobs and roles. |
| Impact on today's world: One of the first writing systems. We still use a calendar based around 365 days (plus a quarter). Some of their building techniques are still used today. | Impact on today's world: The same system of law is still used today. Signatures are still used for identification. Monarchy and government still exist in Britain today. | Impact on today's world: Public health is taken very seriously today. Maths is used all over the world for building accurately, as well as using standard sized bricks and materials. | Impact on today's world: China still uses a writing system similar to that of the Shang Dynasty. Governments around the world are all organised in a similar way. |



The Romans 43 - 410 AD - Knowledge Organiser Lower Key Stage 2

| Vocabulary | Definition |
|-----------------------|---|
| Roman Empire | All the land and people controlled by Rome |
| Centurion | A Roman soldier |
| Hadrian's wall | A wall built in North England |
| Catapult | A weapon used to fire rocks in battles |
| Villa | A Roman country house |
| Mosaic | A picture made from hundreds of coloured stones |
| Gladiator | A man who fought to entertain people |
| Chariot | A cart pulled by horses used for racing |



Roman Gladiators



The Romans brought new food to Britain



The Romans worshipped gods. **Jupiter** was King of the gods

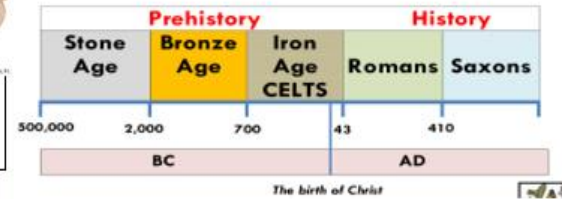
Hadrian's Wall
- built in 122 AD



Roman Mosaic



Emperor Julius Caesar was the first Roman general who invaded Britain in 55BC



Queen Boudicca rebelled against the Romans in Britain in 61AD

The Romans made straight roads



The Romans built Britain's first towns
London, Colchester & St Albans were the biggest

Important Romans wore **Togas**

In **43AD** the Romans successfully invaded Britain. **Claudius** was Emperor of Rome

Children wore simple **tunics**



Roman numerals used for counting



The Romans loved **washing and bathing**



Anglo Saxons and Vikings– Knowledge Organiser LKS2

Anglo-Saxon in Britain went from invaders to settlers to makers. Originally from Germany and Scandinavia, the Angles, Saxons and Jutes were lots of warring tribes who settled in Britain from about 410AD. Many of them were farmers before they came to Britain and it's thought they were on the look-out for new land as floodwaters back home had made it almost impossible to farm.



Germanic Tribes Angles, Saxons, Jutes



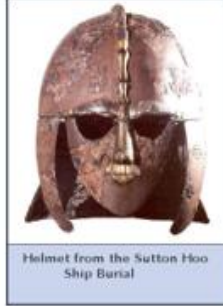
| ROMANS | SAXONS | VIKINGS | NORMANS | TUDORS | VICTORIANS |
|--------|--------|---------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | | | | | |
| AD 43 | 450 | 793 | 1066 (Battle of Hastings) | 1485 (HENRY VIII) | 1837 |

The first invasion of Britain by Vikings was in 793AD. Vikings invaded Lindisfarne Monastery. They stole treasure as they knew the monks were not armed.



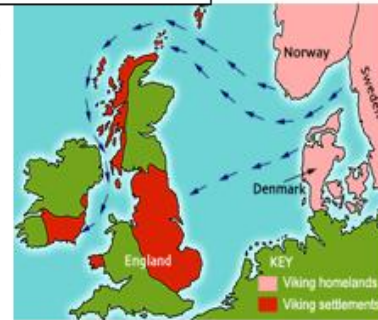
Many towns and villages still carry their Anglo-Saxon names today, including "England" which comes from the Saxon word "Anglo-Land". Early Anglo-Saxon villages were named after the leader of the tribe so everyone knew who was in charge. The Anglo-Saxons settled in many different parts of the country – the Jutes ended up in Kent, the Angles in East Anglia, and the Saxons in parts of Essex, Wessex, Sussex and Middlesex.

The Vikings had many battles with the Anglo Saxons to try and control Britain.



English words that originated from the Viking language.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| Arm | Mistake |
| Bag | Plow |
| Cake | Race |
| Child | Raise |
| Club | Rot |
| Die | Saga |
| Egg | Same |
| Freckle | Scarf |
| Guest | Sky |
| Husband | Sick |
| Frog | Sister |
| Freckle | Take |
| Guest | Troll |
| Husband | Trust |
| Knife | Ugly |
| Knot | Viking |
| Lad | Want |
| Law | Weak |
| Loose | Window |



Vikings were legendary sailors. They sailed across the world to trade and discover new lands. They were the first people to sail to America.



- Did you know?**
- We know how the Anglo-Saxons lived because we've found items that they once used buried in the ground – archaeologists excavate spots where Anglo-Saxons houses used to stand – and we've been able to figure out a lot about what their lives were like.
 - A famous Anglo-Saxon archaeological site is Sutton 500, where a whole ship was used as a grave! An Anglo-Saxon king was buried inside the ship along with some of his possessions, such as his helmet and sword.
 - An instrument that people in Anglo-Saxon times would play is the lyre, which is like a small harp.
 - Anglo-Saxons mostly lived in one-room houses made from wood, with thatched roofs. Important people in the village would live in a larger building with their advisors and soldiers – this was called the hall.
 - Anglo-Saxons lived in small villages near rivers, forests and other important resources that gave them everything they needed to care for farm animals, grow crops and make things to sell.
 - Anglo-Saxons once worshipped lots of different gods, but around the 7th century many converted to Christianity.



The Anglo-Saxons didn't like the stone houses and streets left by the Romans, so they built their own villages. They looked for land which had lots of natural resources like food, water and wood to build and heat their homes, and Britain's forests had everything they needed. They surrounded each village with a high fence to protect cattle from wild animals like foxes and wolves, and to keep out their enemies, too!

Viking Houses
The Vikings built their houses from local material such as wood, stone or blocks of turf. They lived in long rectangular houses made with upright timbers (wood). The walls were made of wattle (woven sticks, covered with mud to keep out the wind and rain). Viking houses were often one room homes with a cooking fire in the middle. The smoke escaped through a hole in the roof. Animals and people lived in the same building. The animals lived in a box at one end of the house and the people lived at the other.



Viking clothes were made from wool, linen and animal skins. The Vikings were skilful weavers and made their own clothes. Women, with the help of children, made the wool into yarn and used natural dyes from plants to give it colour. Men wore tunics and trousers and women wore a long dress with a pinafore over it. Their clothes were fastened with belts and brooches.


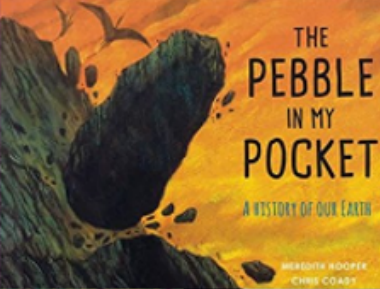

They were fierce people, who fought many battles during their rule of Britain – often fighting each other! Each tribe was ruled by its own strong warrior who settled their people in different parts of the country.



Water of Life: LKS2 Knowledge Mat

| Water Cycle Key Vocabulary | | The Course of a River 1 | | Rivers Key Vocabulary | |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|
| Evaporation | To turn liquid into gas . | The Upper Course | Rain falling on high ground collects in channels and flows downwards forming a stream . Streams run downhill and join other streams, increasing in size and speed, forming a river . The river here flows quickly and the channel has steep sides and runs through valleys. Features include - waterfalls and rapids. | Channel | The course in the ground that a river or water flows through. |
| Condensation | Small drops of water which form when water vapour or steam touches a cold surface, such as windows. | | | Dam | A barrier built to hold back water. |
| Precipitation | Rain, snow, sleet, dew etc. that is formed by condensation of water vapour in the atmosphere. | | | Deposition/Deposit | When rocks and other materials that have been eroded are dropped off further along the river. |
| Runoff | Rain in excess of the amount absorbed by the ground. | The Middle Course | Fast flowing water causes erosion making the river deeper and wider. Features include - meanders . | Erosion | Rocks and other river materials are picked up by the water and moved to another place along the river. |
| Transpiration | Evaporation of water from a plant's leaves, stem or flowers. | | | Mouth | The point where a river joins the sea. |
| Absorb | To soak up or take in. | The Lower Course | Rivers flow with less force due to being on flat land. The river deposits the eroded material that it has carried. Riverbanks have shallower sides. Features include - floodplains, deltas and estuaries. | Source | The place where a river begins. |
| Atmosphere | The layer of air or other gases around a planet. | | | Tributaries | Rivers that join up with another river. |
| Gas | A form of matter that is neither liquid nor solid . A gas rapidly spreads out when it is warmed and contracts when it is cooled. | | | Valley | A long ditch in the earth's surface between ranges of hills or mountains. |
| Liquid | In a form that flows easily and is neither a solid nor a gas. | Important rivers | | | |
| Groundwater | Water that is found under the ground. Groundwater has usually passed down through the soil and become trapped by rocks. | The River Avon | Important towns along the river include Rugby, Royal Leamington Spa, Warwick, Stratford-upon-Avon, and Evesham.. | | |
| Water vapour | Water in the gaseous state, especially when due to evaporation at a temperature below the boiling point. | The Amazon River | The Amazon River in South America is the largest river by volume of water in the world. | | |
| Meander | A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river. | The River Nile | The longest river in the world. Located in Africa. Flows through 11 countries, including Egypt. | | |

Natural Disasters KS2 Knowledge Mat

| Subject Specific Vocabulary | |  | Exciting Books | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| eruption | An explosion of steam or lava from a volcano. | | <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;">   </div> | |
| aftershock | A shaking event that follows an earthquake. Sometimes more damaging than the original earthquake. | | | |
| tsunami | A long, high wave usually caused by an earthquake in the ocean. | | | |
| magma | Hot fluid or semi-fluid material below or within the Earth's crust from which lava is formed. | | | |
| lava | Hot, molten or semi-fluid rock erupted from a volcano, or solid rock, resulting from cooling of this. | <h3 style="text-align: center;">Sticky Knowledge about natural disasters</h3> | <h3 style="text-align: center;">More Sticky Knowledge</h3> | |
| dormant | A dormant volcano is an active volcano that has not erupted in the past 10,000 years. | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Volcanoes are caused when magma rises to the surface of the Earth, which causes bubbles of gas to appear in it. This gas can cause pressure to build up beneath the surface, and it eventually explodes. |
| fault | Fractures in the Earth's crust where rocks on either side of the crack have slid past each other. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Earthquakes are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> A hurricane is a large rotating storm with high speed winds that form over warm waters in tropical areas. |
| magnitude | If you talk about the magnitude of something, you are talking about its great size. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> A tsunami is a series of large waves generated by an abrupt movement on the ocean floor that can result from an earthquake, an underwater landslide, a volcanic eruption or - very rarely - a large meteorite strike. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Flooding occurs when a river bursts its banks and overflows onto the surrounding land. |
| landslide | A landslide is a collapse of a mass of earth or rock from a mountain or cliff. | | | |
| tectonic plates | The Earth's outer shell is made up of huge slabs of moving rock called tectonic plates. | | | |
| saturated | Holding as much water or moisture as can be absorbed; thoroughly soaked. | | | |