

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 civilisation.
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.



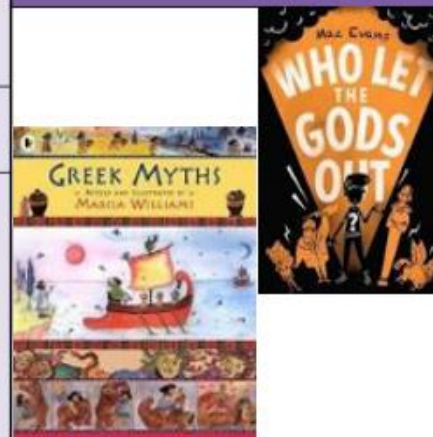
Sticky Knowledge about Ancient Greece

- 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?

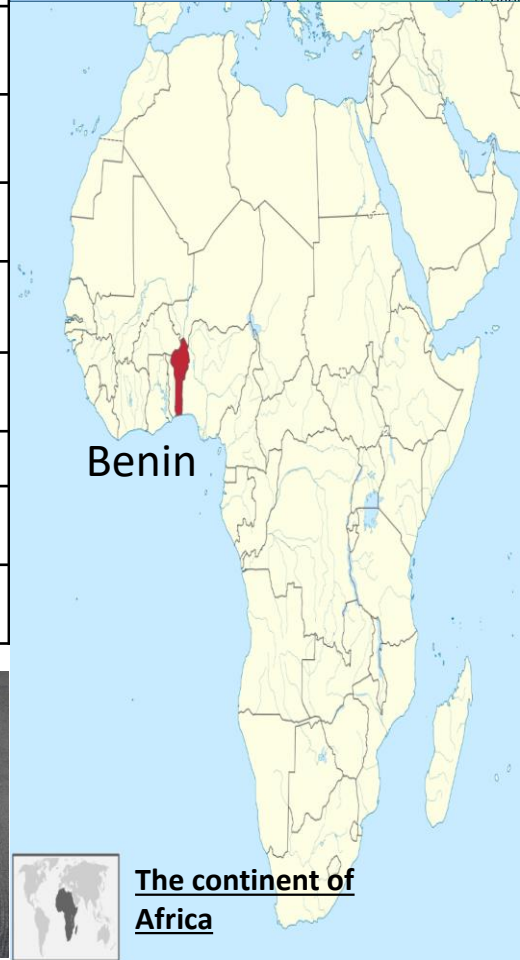


Exciting Books

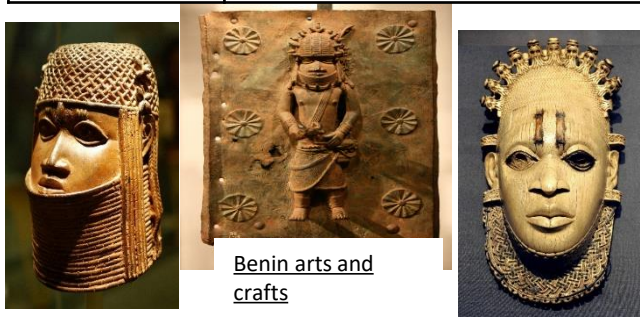


Benin (Africa) KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Benin	The ancient Kingdom of Benin in the west of Nigeria. It was not located in the country now called Benin.
Benin bronzes	A group of more than a thousand metal plaques and sculptures that decorated the royal palace.
Kingdom	An area of land under the control of a ruler or ruling class.
Africa	Africa is the second largest and second most populated continent of Earth.
Nigeria	A country located on the West coast of Africa.
Yoruba	The name of the group of people who lived within the ancient Kingdom of Benin
Edo	The name of the group of people and their language who lived within the ancient Kingdom of Benin
Igodomigodo	The original name for the land of the first Kingdom of Benin
Oba	The Edo word meaning 'Kings of the Sky'.
Ogiso	The first Oba of the Kingdom of Benin. He came to power in AD 1180
Eweka	The first Oba of the Kingdom of Benin. He came to power in AD 1180








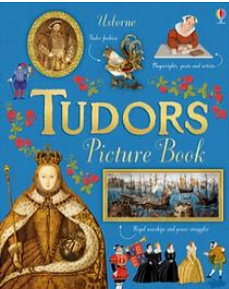






Sticky Knowledge about Benin
The Kingdom of Benin was one of the world's major civilisations and rose to become a powerful empire in the 16th Century, but was destroyed when it was invaded by British forces in 1897.
Benin was a successful, highly organised and productive society.
The Edo people were ruled by the Ogiso which means Kings of the sky. They lived in Igodomigodo.
A large network of moats and walls surround Benin City (between 2m and 20m high). Covering up to 16 000km they were 4 times as large as the Great Wall of China but were destroyed by British soldiers.
European sailors began to sail to Africa. They began to buy things such as gold, ivory and pepper
It was only when the Portuguese made contact with Benin that the name 'Benin' began to be used .
In the 1960s it became part of independent Nigeria.
From before the 15 th century shells and brass bracelets were used as money.
Benin Kingdom declined due to a series of civil wars and the abolition of the slave trade with Europe.
A large number of the Benin Bronzes are held by the British Museum after they were taken by British forces in 1897.
Benin women played a number of important roles. The queen mother was one of the senior advisers to the king (Oba) and ranked with the highest chiefs.
The power of the Benin Empire was at its greatest at the same time as the Tudors were ruling England.
The Benin Empire was almost entirely within a tropical rain forest belt.
Trade and industry was based around a guild system often through families e.g. iron smiths, carvers, carpenters, brass casters, cloth makers.
Farming was the main occupation. Yam was the staple food. Women did most of the work.
Houses were built in a courtyard style with a thatched, palm roof and mud walls.
Storytellers were very important and kept the kingdom's history and mythology alive by telling stories aloud by the fire every evening.
Children did not go to school but learnt from storytellers.
The people of Benin had many stories involving gods and magic and they believed that non-human objects had spirits or souls, a belief known as 'animism'.



The continent of Africa

The Tudors - KS2 Knowledge Organiser

Subject Specific Vocabulary:		Henry VIII's Wives			His children:			Exciting Books:	
Tudor	English royal dynasty which held the throne from the accession of Henry VII in 1485 until the death of Elizabeth I in 1603.	 Catherine of Aragon (divorced)	 Anne Boleyn (beheaded)	 Jane Seymour (died)	 Mary I	 Elizabeth I	 Edward VI		
Reign	The period of rule of a monarch.				 Anne of Cleves (divorced)	 Catherine Howard (beheaded)	 Katherine Parr (survived)		
Parliament	A group of people who make the laws for a country.	Sticky Knowledge about the Tudors:							
Executed	To be sentenced to death usually due to treason.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Battle of the Roses – Richard III of York and Henry VII of Lancaster. Henry VII won the battle, became the first Tudor King to reign over England. He then married Elizabeth of York to join the houses creating the Tudor Rose. 							
Beheaded	To cut off the head of (someone), especially as a form of execution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Henry VIII - became King aged 17. He married six times in the hope of having a son to be his heir to the throne. 							
Monasteries	A place where a community of monks live and work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Henry VIII six wives – Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard, Katherine Parr. 							
Roman Catholic	The largest Christian church, headed by the Pope in Rome.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Henry VIII divorced Catherine of Aragon - she could not give him an heir to the throne. 							
Protestant	A member of one of the Christian churches that separated from the Roman Catholic church.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Edward VI - Henry VIII's son. He was King for just a few years from aged 9 to 15 years old. 							
Dissolution	An event that happened from 1536-1540 when Henry VIII took away land and money from monks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Mary I - Henry VIII's eldest daughter. Nicknamed 'Bloody Mary' after burning people at the stake if they didn't agree to the religious changes she made to the country. 							
Church of England	A Christian church which was established by Henry VIII who became the Supreme Head.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Elizabeth I - Daughter of Henry VIII. She reigned for nearly 45 years. She never married or had any children so when she died, the Tudor era ended. 							
Heir	A person legally entitled to the property or rank of another on that person's death e.g. <i>The heir to the throne</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Henry VIII's death – Henry died 28th January 1547 from an infected leg when he was injured in a jousting accident. 							
Monk	A man who is a member of a religious order and lives in a monastery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Henry VIII died and his son Edward VI becomes king: 1547 ❑ Edward VI dies and Mary I becomes king: 1553 ❑ Mary I dies and Elizabeth I becomes queen: 1558 ❑ Elizabeth I dies/end of the Tudor reign: 1603 							
								Important Dates:	
								Tudor Period: 1485-1603 Battle of Bosworth: 22 nd August 1485 Henry VII and his son Henry VIII Becomes King: 1509 England becomes a protestant country: 1533 The dissolution of the monasteries: 1536-1540 Henry VIII dies and his son Edward VI becomes king: 1547 Edward VI dies and Mary I becomes king: 1553 Mary I dies and Elizabeth I becomes queen: 1558 Elizabeth I dies/end of the Tudor reign: 1603	

World War 2: UKS2 Knowledge Mat

		War Timeline	
Axis	Countries which fought on the German side including Italy, Germany and Japan.	1933	Adolf Hitler rose to power as the political leader of Germany.
Allies	Countries which fought on the British side (including: USA, Great Britain, France and Russia).	1st Sept 1939	Germany invades Poland.
Neutral	Countries which neither fought on either the Allied/Axis powers in WW2 including Ireland, Turkey, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal.	3th Sept 1939	Britain, France and their Allies declare war on Germany. Britain initially responded with bombing raids over Germany.
Nazi	Member of the German political group which came to power in 1933.	1939 Onwards	Children were evacuated to the country from cities expected to be bombed as enemy planes targeted factories etc. Many children from Birmingham and Coventry were evacuated to villages like Bidford on Avon.
evacuation	Organised movement of children and the vulnerable from towns and cities to safe zones.	7th Jan 1940	Rationing of food begins.
evacuee	Someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place.	10th May 1940	Chamberlain resigned and Winston Churchill was chosen to be his successor as Prime Minister on May 10, 1940.
Blitz	A series of bombing raids on the UK.	14th Nov 1940	The Coventry Blitz: A series of bombing raids that took place on the English city of Coventry, in which much of the city and the Cathedral was destroyed.
propaganda	Controlling news media (such as radio) to depict the war effort.	June 1940	Evacuation of Dunkirk: Large numbers of troops were surrounded by Germans at the French coastal town of Dunkirk and rescued by boat.
Holocaust	Murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis.	10th July – 31st Oct 1940	The London Blitz begins: The Blitz was the name given to the bombing raids that Germany launched against Britain
Luftwaffe	The German Airforce.	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. On this day in Bidford, many locals gathered to pray in the local church for the safe return of the soldiers of D-Day.
rationing	A fixed amount of food that is allocated to a given person on a daily/weekly basis.	7th May 1945	Germany surrenders: The Allies had forced the surrender of Axis troops in Europe. On 7th May 1945 Germany surrendered to the Allies – the end of war in Europe.
refugees	A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war.	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 WW2. Bidford celebrated with a bonfire party.
Air Raid Shelters	Anderson Shelter – made of corrugated iron usually at the end of a garden. Morrison Shelter – a metal cage used inside a house.	15th August 1945	End of WW2: The surrender of Japan was announced on August 15th 1945.
Blackout	a period of darkness enforced as a protection against enemy attack by airplanes during a war	4th July 1954	Rationing Ends. © Focus Education UK Ltd.
United Nations	Organisation set up in 1945 by the Allies to work for world peace.		

Sticky Knowledge

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.

Adolf Hitler, together with the **Nazi Party**, wanted Germany to rule Europe. To gain more land and power, on 1st 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**.

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.

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 this excluded certain groups.

The group most heavily targeted by the Nazis were the Jews. Around **6 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.

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 8th December 1941 the US declared War on Japan and, in turn, its German allies.

Some countries remained '**neutral**' in World War 2. Such countries were Spain, Sweden and Switzerland – who chose not to join either side.

The Germans surrendered on **8th 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.



Axis Leader: Adolf Hitler

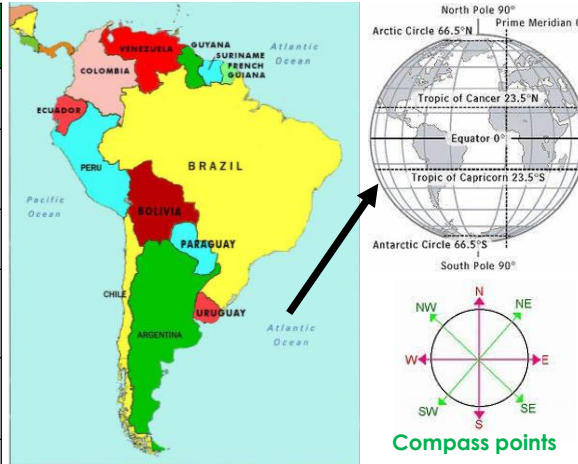


Allies Leader: Winston Churchill

South America: UKS2 Knowledge Mat

Key Vocabulary

Climate Zones	There are different climate zones across the world. These range from deserts to rainforests.
Continents	There are seven continents in the world: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia /Oceania, Europe, North America, and South America.
Countries	There are 12 different countries within the continent of South America – see map
Compass	Is an instrument that you use for finding directions. It has a dial and a magnetic needle that always points to the north.
Deforestation	Is the large-scale removal of trees from a forested area to allow the land to be repurposed / used for housing or crops.
Environment	The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.
Human features	Anything that is built by humans - not something formed naturally.
Latitude	They are the imaginary lines drawn around the globe from side to side (W to E).
Longitude	They are the imaginary lines around the globe, drawn up and down (N to S).
Mountain	Is a large landform that rises above the surrounding land in a limited area, usually in the form of a peak/summit.
Physical Features	A natural feature such as the terrain/ land mapping of a particular area on the globe (mountains, lakes, rivers, etc).
Precipitation	The fall of water, ice, or snow deposited on the surface of the Earth from the atmosphere.
Terrain	The specific physical features of an area of land e.g. a rocky and jagged coastline.





Places in South America

Amazon River Basin	Is located in the northern portion of South America, flowing from west to east – 2 nd longest river in the world,
Andes	The world's longest mountain range is found along the western edge of South America. They are 7000km long and 6981 km high,
Atacama desert	Is the driest place in South America. It is situated between two mountain ranges (the Andes and the Chilean Coast Range)
Angel Falls	They are the world's highest waterfalls, found in Southern Venezuela . The water drops 979 metres, and is 150 metres wide at the base of the waterfall.
Bogota	Capital city of Colombia
Buenos Aires	Is the capital and largest city of Argentina. The birthplace of tango dancing and a cultural city of South America
Lima	Is the capital city of Peru. It is the second-driest world capital, rising above a long coastline of crumbling cliffs
Rio de Janeiro	City in Brazil – was founded by the Portuguese on 1 st March 1565 and is famous for an annual colourful street carnival.
Santiago	Is the capital city of Chile - it is named after the biblical figure St. James.
Sao Paulo	Most populated city in South America
Torres del Paine	Is a national park encompassing mountains, glaciers, lakes, and rivers in the southern Chilean Patagonia

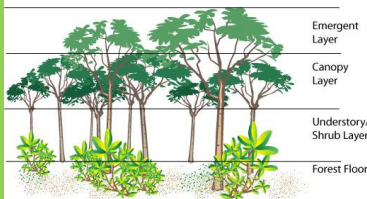
People of South America

Kayapo Tribe	Kayapo Is a tribe whose homeland is in Mato Grosso and Para, Brazil. The name Kayapo means, "those who look like monkey," and the men wear monkey masks for rituals. Living in the Amazon rainforest, the tribe use 'slash and burn' subsistence farming techniques.
	
Incas	The Incas were the largest group of indigenous people in South America when the Europeans arrived. The Incan Empire lasted from 1438 until 1533. They use the 'Quechua' language.
	
Foreign travellers / colonies / languages	Evidence of human life in South America dates back to 9000BC. It was colonised from the late 15th century by foreign travellers. Spanish is now the most common language, however Portuguese is mostly used in Brazil.

Flora - Plant and Flower Species

Vines	90% of the world's vine species live in the rainforest. They climb through the layers to reach the sunlight / canopy,
	
Bromeliads	Are related to the pineapple family and grow in the rainforest. Their large, waxy leaves form a bowl shape, which catch water.
	
Pitcher Plants (carnivorous)	These plants have adapted to trap and eat insects/small animals,

Amazon Rainforest



It is the world's richest and most-varied biological reservoir, containing several million species of animals/ plants
A hot, wet and humid climate with a average temperature of 28 degrees

A moist broadleaf tropical rainforest in the Amazon biome.

Animal Species

Gold Lion Tamarin	A small endangered monkey that lives in the Amazon Rainforest, Brazil. It is an omnivore.
Sloth	A tree-dwelling mammal living in the rainforest canopies. It is an herbivore eating only leaves.
River Dolphin	Also known as the boto, bufeo or pink river dolphin, it is a species of toothed whale living in the Amazon.
Anaconda	The large dark-spotted snake lives in Brazil.
Jaguar	Is a native, large + endangered cat of Brazil.
Amazonian manatee	Is a species of manatee that lives in the freshwater habitats of the Amazon River.
Poison Dart Frog	A frog which releases poisonous toxins from its skin. Native to the tropical jungles of Central and South America.
Jesus Lizard	The Basilisk lizard genus is commonly called the Jesus Lizard, renowned for running very fast across the top of water.