

# 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

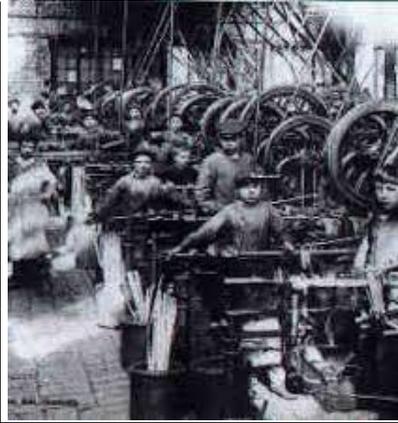
A type of horse-drawn vehicle or early motor coach, usually open-topped.

### workhouse

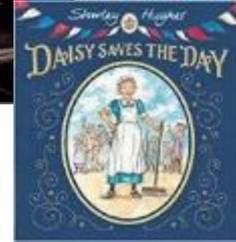
This was the home to many orphaned or sick children. It was also home to poor people without a job.

### 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.



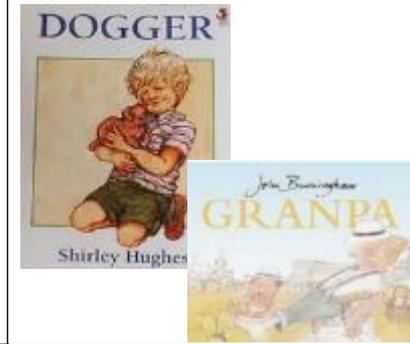
# Within Living Memory: KS1 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>blackboard</b>         | A blackboard would be seen in almost every classroom in the 1960s. Today we have screens or an interactive whiteboard.             |
| <b>chalk</b>              | Chalk was used by teachers to write on the blackboard. It was mainly white but there many colours of chalk.                        |
| <b>nit nurse</b>          | The name given to the nurse who came to school to check hair for lice.   |
| <b>inkwell</b>            | Many desks had a hole in the top right hand corner for ink. This was known as the inkwell.   |
| <b>pen and nib</b>        | In most schools children used pens and ink to write. The pens had a nib at the end which was replaced from time to time.           |
| <b>skipping</b>           | A very popular game in the 1960s. It was a long piece of rope which was turned by two children.                                    |
| <b>marbles</b>            | Another popular game was marbles. Many children came to school with a pocketful of marbles.  |
| <b>snakes and ladders</b> | A board game which everyone knew in the 1960s. The board was made up of squares and you would move up a ladder and down the snake. |
| <b>ludo</b>               | Another very popular board game. It was played with a dice. Children would chase each other around the board.                      |



## Exciting Books



## Sticky Knowledge about history within living memory

- The Beatles became a world famous pop group. The four members of the group came from Liverpool and their music is still very popular today.
- The England football team won the World Cup in 1966. It is the only time England has won it. The final was played at Wembley in London.
- It was very rare for people to go to a restaurant in the 1960s. 'Meat and two veg' was a common term to describe a roast meat meal. Prawn cocktail started to be eaten as a starter.
- Fashion changed greatly in the 1960s. After the war people didn't have money to spend on clothes but that changed in the 1960s with colourful, hippie-style clothes being very popular.
- The mini car was very fashionable in the 1960s. The best selling cars were Ford Anglia; Vauxhall Viva; Morris Minor and the Ford Corsair.

## Popular TV programmes in the 1960s

Jackanory  
 The Flowerpot Men  
 Thunderbirds  
 Crackerjack  
 Lassie

# 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 unfairly because of the belief that their race, religion or beliefs are not as good as yours.

### chronological

Arranging something by the order they occurred in time.

### inclusion

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

### protest

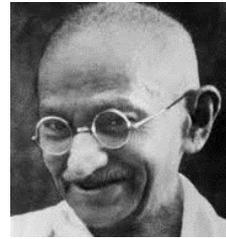
To take action to show disapproval or objection to something.

### equality

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

### courageous

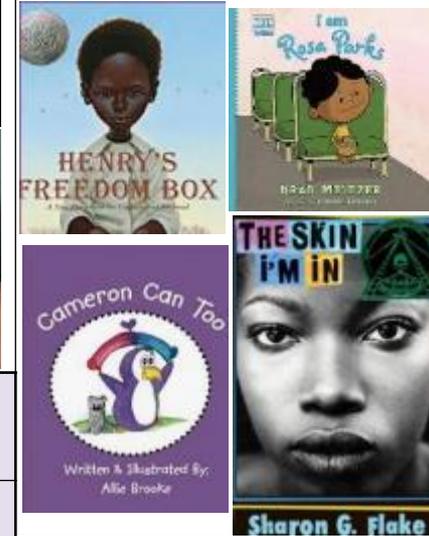
If you are a courageous person, you face danger or stand up against the odds without flinching.



## 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.

## Exciting Books



## More famous British people to find out about

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

# Stone Age Year 3 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>archaeologists</b>   | People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.      |
| <b>artefact</b>         | An object made by human beings, usually with historical or cultural interest.      |
| <b>Neolithic</b>        | The later part of the Stone Age and following the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Age. |
| <b>B.C.</b>             | Before Christ. The date 250BC means 250 years before Christ was born.              |
| <b>chronology</b>       | The ordering of events, for example the Stone, Bronze and Iron Age.                |
| <b>tribal</b>           | Groups of people who live together.  |
| <b>hunter-gatherers</b> | People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.               |
| <b>shelter</b>          | A house where Stone Age people would have lived.                                   |
| <b>civilization</b>     | When people live in a large society with a shared culture and rules.               |
| <b>settlement</b>       | A place where there were several Stone Age shelters, like a small village.         |
| <b>prey</b>             | An animal that is hunted for its food.   |



## Exciting Books



## Sticky Knowledge about the Stone-age period

- The Stone Age period is said to have started around 3 million year ago when humans started to live in Europe.
- The Stone Age was followed by the Bronze Age period. This is when humans started to use metal.
- The Bronze Age was followed by the Iron Age when tools and weapons became more advanced and were used for farming, hunting and fighting.
- During the Palaeolithic Age (old Stone Age), people gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting fruits and nuts.
- 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.

## Important

**Skara Brae**  
The archaeological site found on the Orkney Islands in Scotland. It is a Stone Age village that has been well preserved.

**Stonehenge**  
A famous Stone Age monument in Wiltshire.

# Ancient Egypt Year 3 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>archaeologist</b> | People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.   |
| <b>pharaohs</b>      | The word pharaoh originally meant 'great house', but came to mean the person who resided in it.   |
| <b>tombs</b>         | Ancient Egypt is known for its magnificent and beautiful tombs. The most well known are within the pyramids in the Valley of the Kings.       |
| <b>pyramid</b>       | A geometrical term that refers to part of the burial complexes for Egyptian pharaohs.   |
| <b>hieroglyphs</b>   | The term hieroglyph refers to the fact that it is carving for sacred things, but hieroglyphs were also written on papyrus.                    |
| <b>vizier</b>        | The vizier in ancient Egypt was the most powerful position after the king. A vizier was the equivalent of a modern day prime minister.        |
| <b>scribe</b>        | A scribe recorded in writing the everyday life and extraordinary happenings in ancient Egypt.   |
| <b>sarcophagus</b>   | Sarcophagus is a Greek word meaning flesh-eating and refers to the mummy case.  |
| <b>mummy</b>         | Remains of a body found inside the carved and brilliantly painted burial case known as a sarcophagus.   |
| <b>papyrus</b>       | An Egyptian plant whose reeds are slit and placed in layers in order to form paper.   |
| <b>scarab</b>        | 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.

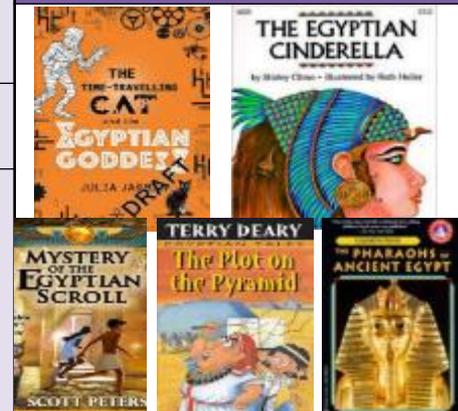
## Egyptian Artefacts

**scarab** 

**sphinx** 

**death mask** 

## Exciting books



# The Romans Year 4 Knowledge Mat

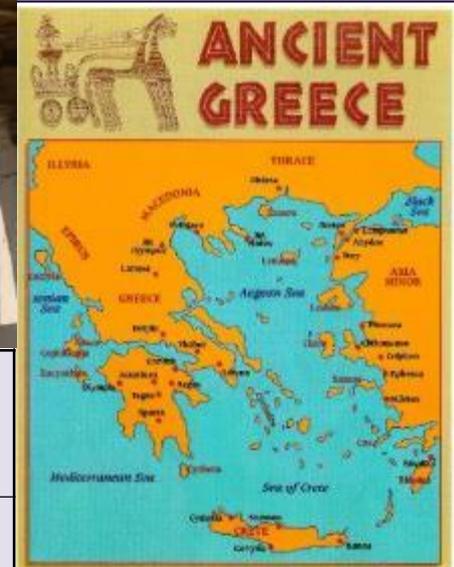
| Subject Specific Vocabulary |  | Exciting Books  |  |
|-----------------------------|--|---|--|
| <b>centurion</b>            | A commander of a group of 100 Roman soldiers.  |   |  |
| <b>emperor</b>              | The Roman leader of the Roman Empire during the imperial period.                                   |   |  |
| <b>aqueduct</b>             | A large system, like a bridge, for carrying water from one place to another is called an aqueduct. |   |  |
| <b>gladiator</b>            | A gladiator was an armed fighter who entertained audiences in the Roman Republic.                  |   |  |
| <b>Londinium</b>            | This was the Roman name for London.  |   |  |
| <b>conquer</b>              | To overcome and take control of people or land using military force.                               |   |  |
|                             |  | <h2 style="color: purple;">Sticky Knowledge about the Romans</h2>   |  |
| <b>invade</b>               | Enter a place or land with the intention of occupying it.  | <input type="checkbox"/> Julius Caesar was probably the best known Roman leader. He extended the empire by invading other lands.  |  |
| <b>Romanisation</b>         | When the countries that the Romans conquered became very much like Rome.                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni Tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire.   |  |
| <b>senate</b>               | Similar to the Roman version of our parliament.  | <input type="checkbox"/> A legend tells that Rome was created by two brothers, Romulus and Remus who were abandoned after they were born.   |  |
| <b>Roman baths</b>          | A number of rooms designed for bathing, relaxing, and socialising, as used in ancient Rome.        | <input type="checkbox"/> Romans used to eat food like dormice dipped in honey.  |  |
|                             |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Romans occasionally used a spoon, but they would never use a knife and fork. Rich Romans liked to eat exotic food, such as stork, roast parrot and even flamingo!      |  |
|                             |  | <input type="checkbox"/> When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin); introducing coins and even introducing rabbits to our country. |  |
|                             |  | <h2 style="color: purple;">Important Places</h2>  |  |
|                             |  | <p><b>Colosseum</b><br/>An oval amphitheatre in the centre of Rome which held up to 50,000 people.</p>  |  |
|                             |  | <p><b>Hadrian's Wall</b><br/>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 attractions.</p>         |  |

# Ancient Greeks Year 4 Knowledge Mat

| Subject Specific Vocabulary |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>philosophy</b>           | Philosophy is a way of thinking about the world, the universe, and society.  |
| <b>Athenians</b>            | It is the birth place of democracy and the heart of the Ancient Greek civilisation.                                |
| <b>Spartans</b>             | The Spartans believed that strict discipline and a tough upbringing was the secret to making the best soldiers.    |
| <b>democracy</b>            | Democracy means allowing citizens to make their own decisions for their personal lives.                            |
| <b>Olympics</b>             | The ancient Olympic Games were originally a festival, or celebration of Zeus.                                      |
| <b>plague</b>               | The plague of Athens was an epidemic illness that devastated the city.   |
| <b>truce</b>                | A truce is when two fighting sides declare peace or a break in the war.  |
| <b>Zeus</b>                 | The supreme god of the Olympians, Zeus was the father of Perseus and Heracles.                                     |
| <b>loincloth</b>            | A single piece of cloth wrapped round the hips, typically worn by men in some hot countries as their only garment. |
| <b>Apollo</b>               | Apollo was the god of music, truth and prophecy.   |
| <b>sacred truce</b>         | A special truce called whilst the Olympics were taking place.  |
| <b>temple</b>               | A building devoted to the worship of a god or gods.  |



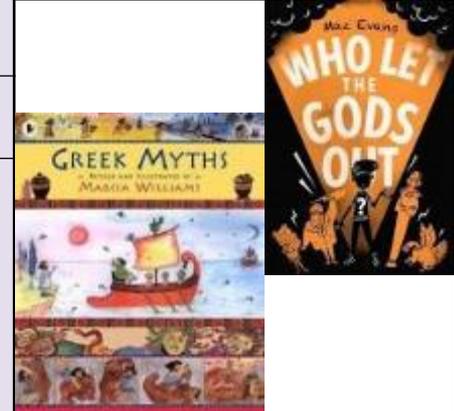
## Where is Greece?



## 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.

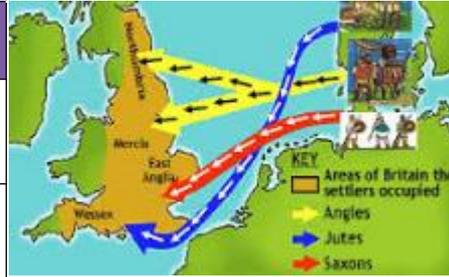
## Exciting Books



# Anglo-Saxon: Year 5 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>archaeologist</b>        | People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.  |
| <b>Anglo-Saxon kingdoms</b> | The Anglo-Saxons formed many regions each with one ruler, known as kingdoms.   |
| <b>shires</b>               | Saxon lands were divided into shires, which helped to make up the counties we have today   |
| <b>Shire reeve</b>          | The peace officer of a shire, later known as 'sheriff'.  |
| <b>thane</b>                | An important Anglo-Saxon person.   |
| <b>legacy</b>               | Anglo-Saxons left a legacy which included the language we speak, culture and politics. Many of the shires are our boundaries for counties today. |
| <b>Wessex</b>               | Known today as Dorset, Hampshire, Somerset and Wiltshire.  |
| <b>Witan or witenagemot</b> | A council that helped the Saxon king rule.   |
| <b>wergild</b>              | A fine imposed for stealing or killing.  |
| <b>churl</b>                | A lower-class Anglo-Saxon but better than a slave.   |
| <b>Mercia</b>               | Known today as East Anglia, Essex, Kent and Sussex.  |



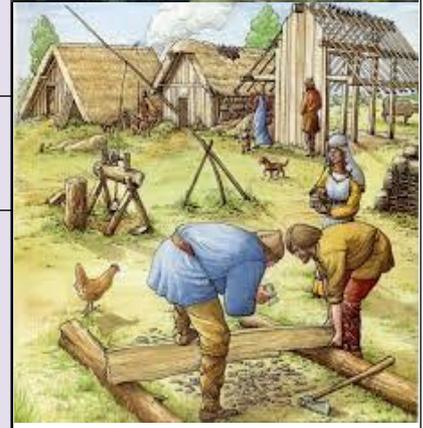
## Exciting Books



## Sticky Knowledge about the Anglo-Saxons

- The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and Jutes.
- The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land, 'Angle-land', became 'England'.
- They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> 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.

## Anglo-Saxon Settlements



# Mayan Civilisation: Year 5 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

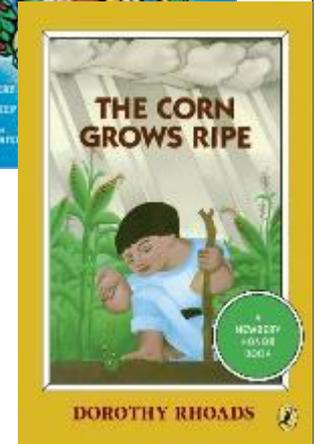
|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>glyphs</b>       | Symbols used in the Mayan writing system. Each symbol represents a word or sound.                     |
| <b>codices</b>      | Books created by the Mayans. They were made of soft bark and folded like a fan.                       |
| <b>Chichen Itza</b> | The Mayans most well-known pyramid.   |
| <b>cacao</b>        | Seeds that the Maya used to make chocolate.   |
| <b>ahau or ahaw</b> | The main king or lord of a Maya city-state.   |
| <b>batab</b>        | A lesser lord, usually ruling over a small town.  |
| <b>Itzamna</b>      | The main god of the Maya, Itzamna was the god of fire who created the Earth.                          |
| <b>huipil</b>       | A traditional garment worn by Maya women.   |
| <b>Kin</b>          | Word representing a day in the Maya calendar.   |
| <b>Kukulcan</b>     | The serpent god of the Maya. One of the primary gods, especially to the Itza peoples of Chichen Itza. |
| <b>Uinal</b>        | Word for a month in the Maya calendar. It was 20 days long.   |



## Sticky Knowledge about the Mayan civilization

- ❑ The Mayans were expert mathematicians and astronomers. They used this expertise to make calendars.
- ❑ Although the Mayans had metal-working skills, metal ores were scarce. Mayans used stone tools to carve the limestone that they used for their buildings.
- ❑ Mayan religion was extremely bloodthirsty, demanding human sacrifices and blood-letting rituals. The Mayans believed in an afterlife and that those who were sacrificed, as well as those killed in war and women who died in childbirth, went to 'the place of misty sky'.
- ❑ At the top of Mayan society was the king and royal family who were believed to be closely linked to the gods. An educated elite of scribes, priests and nobles formed the ruling class. They occupied the finest buildings in the city.
- ❑ Mayan society was formed of a number of city states each with their own ruler.

## Exciting Books



**Mayans.** The **Mayan**, or **Maya**, peoples made their home in an area known as Mesoamerica (modern day Mexico and Central America). **Mayan** culture was well established by 1000 BCE, and it lasted until 1697.

# Vikings: Year 6 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>archaeologist</b> | People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.   |
| <b>raids</b>         | A sudden armed attack with the aim of causing damage rather than occupying any of the enemy's land.                                     |
| <b>vicious</b>       | To be intentionally harmful or nasty. Vikings warriors were known to be vicious.  |
| <b>longhouse</b>     | A large hall-like building where many Viking families would live together.  |
| <b>berserkers</b>    | Warriors that went to war wearing wolf or bear skins. They were out of control and charged fearlessly. The word 'berserk' came from it. |
| <b>longship</b>      | The narrow boat used by Vikings to raid along coasts.   |
| <b>Odin</b>          | One of the most famous Viking Gods known for wisdom.  |
| <b>Scandinavia</b>   | The name given to a collection of countries: Denmark, Norway and Sweden.  |
| <b>Danelaw</b>       | The name given to lands in Britain occupied by the Vikings.   |
| <b>misconception</b> | This means mis-understanding. In Viking terms there were many misunderstandings about the Vikings.                                      |
| <b>Jorvik</b>        | 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.
- No Vikings 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 and sail in rivers to get inland.
- 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 Odin and known as Woden's Day.

**Thursday** – named after Thor, the God of thunder.



