



Y1 Mary Anning Knowledge organiser



Vocabulary



artefact



discover/discovery



fossil



ichthyosaur



important



inspire



paleontologist



plesiosaur



significant

Sticky Knowledge

Then

People didn't respect Mary as a  scientist

when she was alive because she was



poor

and she was a



girl.



Now

Now, Mary is  celebrated as the

greatest



fossil

hunter and



paleontologist

of all time!



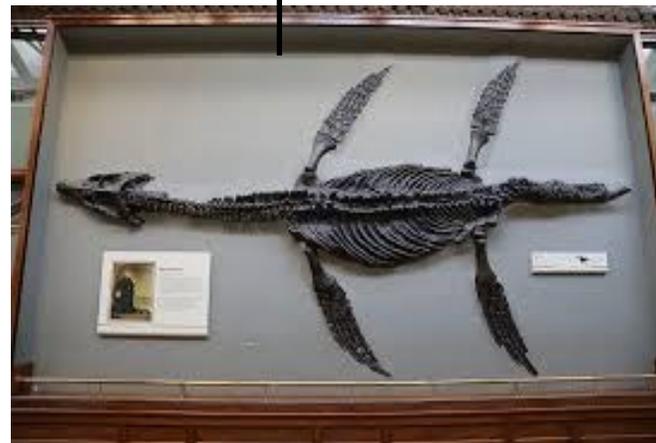
y1 Mary Anning Knowledge organiser



Chronology



May 21, 1799	1809-1811	1823-1824	1828	March 9, 1847
Mary Anning was born in Lyme Regis, Dorset, England.	Mary and her brother found an ichthyosaurus fossil.	Mary uncovered a plesiosaurus skeleton.	Mary uncovered a pterosaur.	Mary Anning died in Lyme Regis, Dorset, England.





y1 Mary Anning Knowledge organiser



Vocabulary

artefact– an object made by human beings

discover– to find something before

discovery- something that nobody has ever found before

fossil– the remains or impression of a plant or animal from long ago



ichthyosaur– a kind of reptile that lived in the sea a very long time ago



important/significant– something that means a lot

inspire– to make somebody want to do something

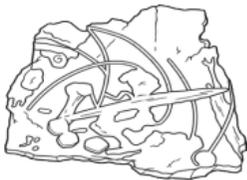
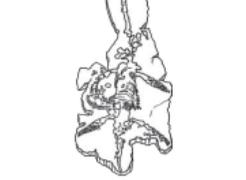
paleontologist– a person who studies fossils

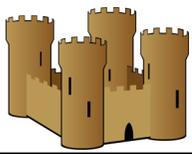
plesiosaur- a kind of reptile that lived in the sea a very long time ago

Sticky Knowledge

1. Mary Anning was born in **Lyme Regis, Dorset, UK, in 1799.**
2. Mary's father didn't earn much in his job as a **cabinet maker**, so he sold fossils (then known as 'curiosities') to tourists
3. In **1811**, when Mary was **12**, they uncovered a strange **5.2-metre-long skeleton**. It was an ichthyosaur!
4. In **1823**, she made another important discovery – the first ever **plesiosaur skeleton!**
5. Mary wasn't taken seriously as a scientist in her lifetime because she was poor and she was a girl. Now, Mary is celebrated as the greatest fossil hunter and paleontologist of all time!

Chronology

May 21, 1799	1809-1811	1823-1824	1828	March 9, 1847
Mary Anning was born in Lyme Regis, Dorset, England.	Mary and her brother found an ichthyosaur fossil.	Mary uncovered a plesiosaurus skeleton.	Mary uncovered a pterosaur.	Mary Anning died in Lyme Regis, Dorset, England.
				



Y2 Castles Knowledge Organiser



Vocabulary



artefact



archaeologists



bailey



blacksmith



carpenter



chronology



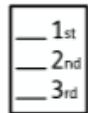
farmer



fortify



knight



hierarchy



keep



lord



lady



noble



motte



minstrel



peasant



power



protect

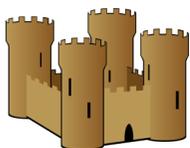
stone



mason

Sticky Knowledge

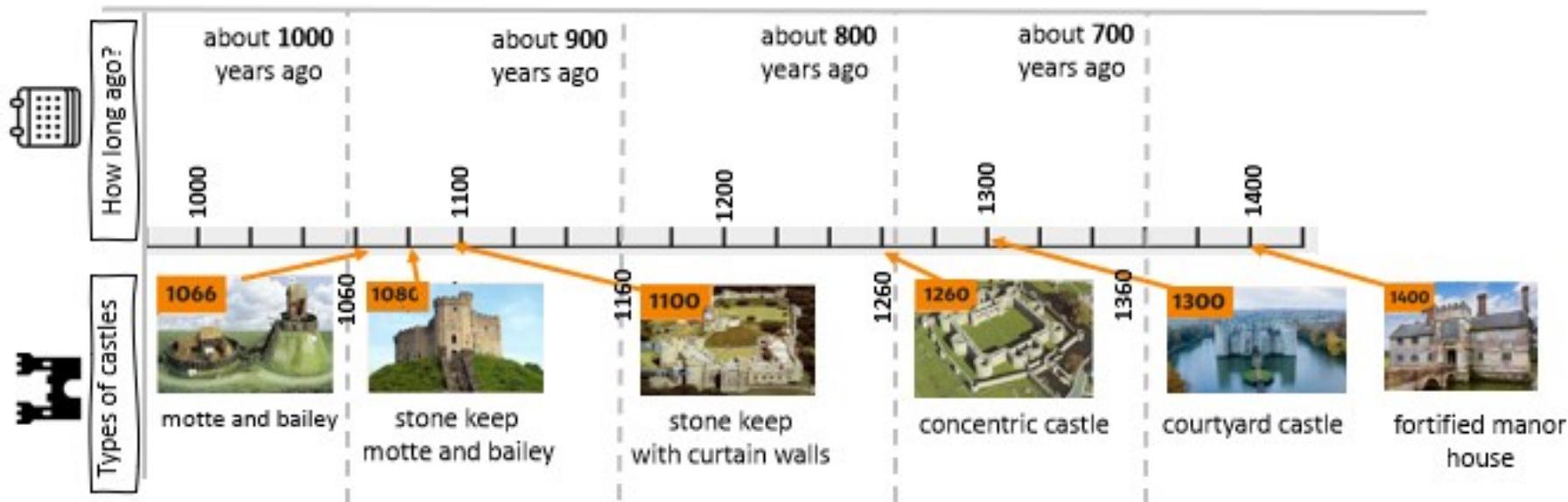
1. People started building castles over a 1000 years ago to protect themselves from enemy armies.
2. Castles have changed a lot over time!
3. The castle and the land around the castle was ruled by the **lord and lady**, who were at the top of the hierarchy.
4. Lots of different people lived in castles and each helped the castle to run smoothly.
5. Castles had lots of special features which help to keep the people inside safe.

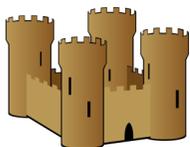


Y2 CASTLES Knowledge organiser



Chronology





Y2 CASTLES Knowledge organiser



Vocabulary

artefact– an object made by human beings

archaeologists- People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.

bailey– a walled courtyard

blacksmith– a person who makes things out of iron

carpenter– a person who makes things out of wood

chronology/chronological– arranging events in time order

farmer– a person who grows crops and looks after animals for food

fortify- to make something stronger

knight– a man who served his king or lord as a soldier on horseback

hierarchy- a way of organising people in order of how much power they have

keep– the strongest tower in the middle of a castle

lord– a rich man, who owns and is in charge of a big area of land

lady– the wife of the lord

noble– a rich person who is high up in society

motte– a high hill that a castle has been built on

minstrel– a person who's job it was to sing and play music for the nobles

peasant– a poor person who is the bottom of society

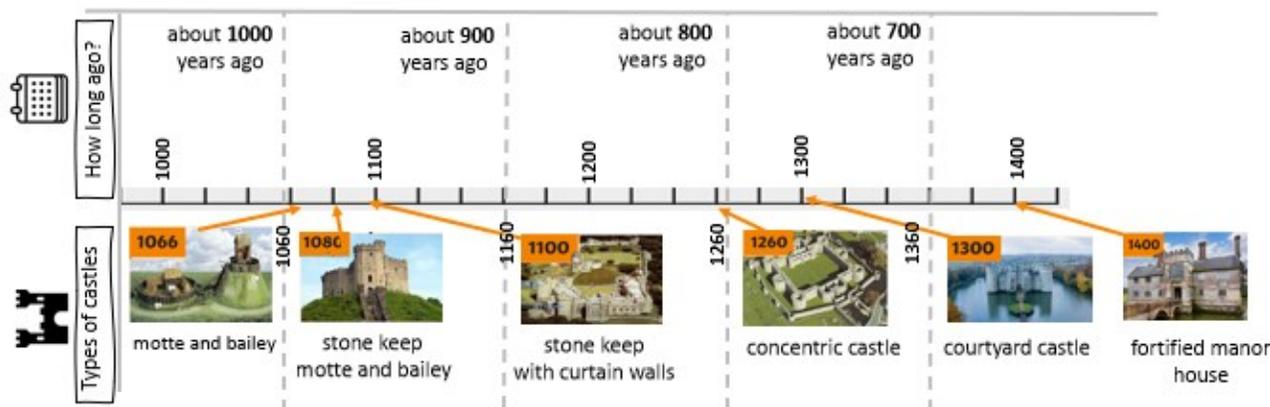
power- if someone has **power**, they have a lot of control over people and activities.

protect- to stop something from getting hurt or damaged

Sticky Knowledge

1. People started building castles over a 1000 years ago to protect themselves from enemy armies.
2. Castles have changed a lot over time! At first, they were simple **motte and bailey** castles made out of **wood**. Soon people started making them out of **stone**. After that, people added **curtain walls, courtyards, moats, and bridges** to make the castles stronger.
3. The castle and the land around the castle was ruled by the **lord and lady**, who were at the top of the hierarchy.
4. Lots of different people lived in castles and each helped the castle to run smoothly. Can you name some people who might have lived in castles and explain what job they did?
5. Castles had lots of special features which help to keep the people inside safe. Can you label the features of a castle and explain how that feature helps to protect the people inside?

Chronology





Y3 Stone Age to Iron Age Knowledge organiser

Vocabulary

archaeologists- People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.

artefact - An object made by human beings,

chronology/chronological- arranging events in time order

civilisation- a large group of people that share certain advanced ways of living and working

henge - upright stones ditches and mounds

historical source- a source of information that came from the time period being studied

historical interpretation- a source of information that was written/made after the time period being studied

hunter gatherers - People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.

Mesolithic- Middle Stone Age

migration/migrant- a long journey to a new home

Neolithic- New Stone Age

Palaeolithic- Earliest period of the Stone Age when chipped stone tools were used

pre-historic- before the Romans and written records

prey - An animal that is hunted for its food.

ritual- A ceremony, often religious

tribe- Tribal group of people, often of related families, who live in the same area and share the same language and culture.

society- a group of people living together in a particular place with shared beliefs, values, customs and laws

Sticky Knowledge

1. Can you put these time periods in the correct order? **Iron Age, Bronze Age, Mesolithic Period, Paleolithic Period, Neolithic**

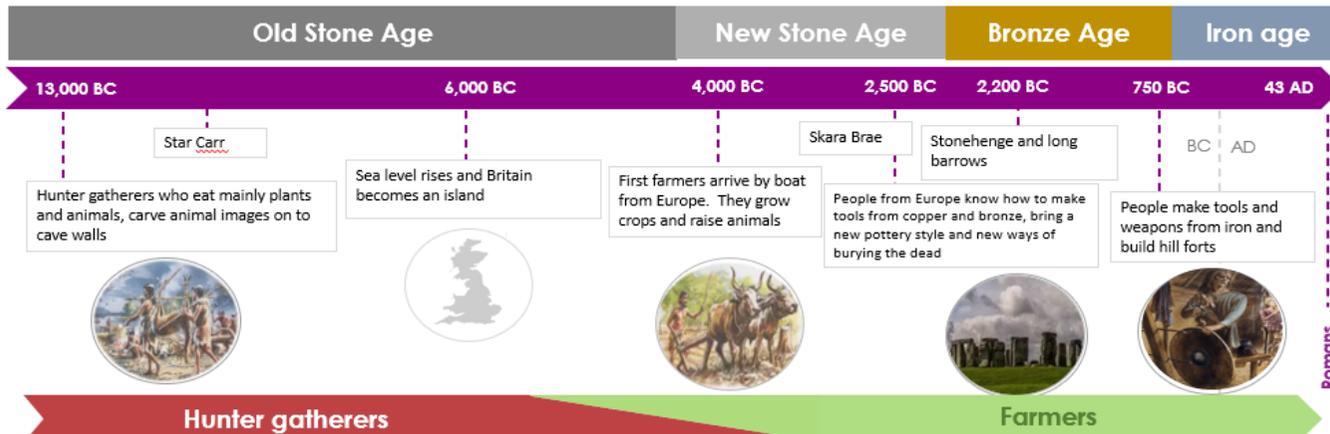
2. Throughout the Paleolithic and Mesolithic periods (Old Stone Age), people were **hunter gatherers**.

3. The Neolithic Period (also known as the New Stone Age) was a time of great change. People begin to transition from their lives as hunter gatherers and become **farmers** instead.

4. Europeans arrived who know how to make tools from **copper and bronze**. This marks the beginning of the **Bronze Age**.

5. People build hill-forts and learn how to make tools from **iron**. This marks the beginning of the **Iron Age**.

Chronology





y4 Vikings Knowledge organiser



Vocabulary

archaeologists- People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.

artefact - An object made by human beings.

civilisation- a large group of people that share certain advanced ways of living and working

chronology/chronological- arranging events in time order

concurrent- existing or happening at the same time

Danegeld- protection money paid by Saxons to bribe Vikings not to attack their lands

Danelaw- large part of Eastern England where the Danes settled in the late 9th century with their own laws and culture

historical source- a source of information that came from the time period being studied

historical interpretation- a source of information that was written/ made after the time period being studied

heathen- person who does not accept a religion that says there is only one god

hoard- hidden collection of treasure

invasion/invaders- an unwanted intrusion into another person's space or domain

kingdom- a country, region or territory ruled by a king or queen

migration/migrant- a long journey to a new home

pagan- person who believes in more than one god

Polytheistic- to believe in more than one god

runes- Viking writing

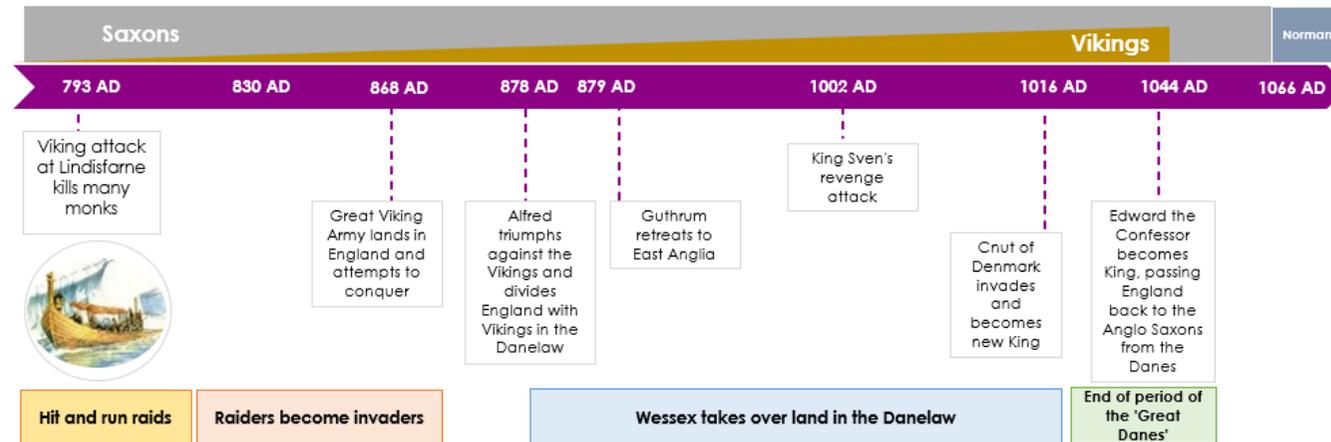
saga- long story about Viking heroes, spoken at first but later written down

settlement/settlers- a place, typically uninhabited, where a community of people make a home

Sticky Knowledge

1. The word Viking means **raider** (and they certainly did a lot of that!) but they were also **traders and settlers**, especially later in the period
2. They attacked England from **Scandinavia** carrying out raids on monasteries which is why the monks criticised them so much.
3. For many years, they fought hard against the Saxons for control of England but were stopped by Alfred. They then settled in the East with some becoming kings of England at the end of the Saxon period.
4. They were highly skilled **shipbuilders**, taking them vast distances across dangerous seas.
5. They did not worship a single god but made offerings to a large number such as Odin (Wednesday named after him) Thor (Thursday) and Freya (Friday).

Chronology





Y5 Ancient Egypt Knowledge organiser



Vocabulary

ancient– the term to describe history before 500AD

archaeologists- People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.

artefact - An object made by human beings,

ankh- Symbol of life which only gods and kings carried

chronology/chronological– arranging events in time order

civilisation– a large group of people that share certain advanced ways of living and working

concurrent– existing or happening at the same time

embalming- Preserving the dead body using chemicals salts and oils

excavate- To dig in the ground to discover old buildings or objects

flax– plant that can be made into cloth

historical source– a source of information that came from the time period being studied

historical interpretation– a source of information that was written/ made after the time period being studied

mummification– a way of preserving a body after death

natron salt– absorbs water used to dry the body before it was wrapped in bandages

papyrus– paper made from the stems of the papyrus plant

Polytheistic– to believe in more than one god

Pharaoh– a ruler of Ancient Egypt



sarcophagus– massive stone, painted outer coffin in which mummy was stored

scribe– person whose job it was to read, write and keep records

society– a group of people living together in a particular place with shared beliefs, values, customs and laws

theocracy- a system of government in which the ruler rules in the name of God or a god

tyrant– a cruel and oppressive ruler

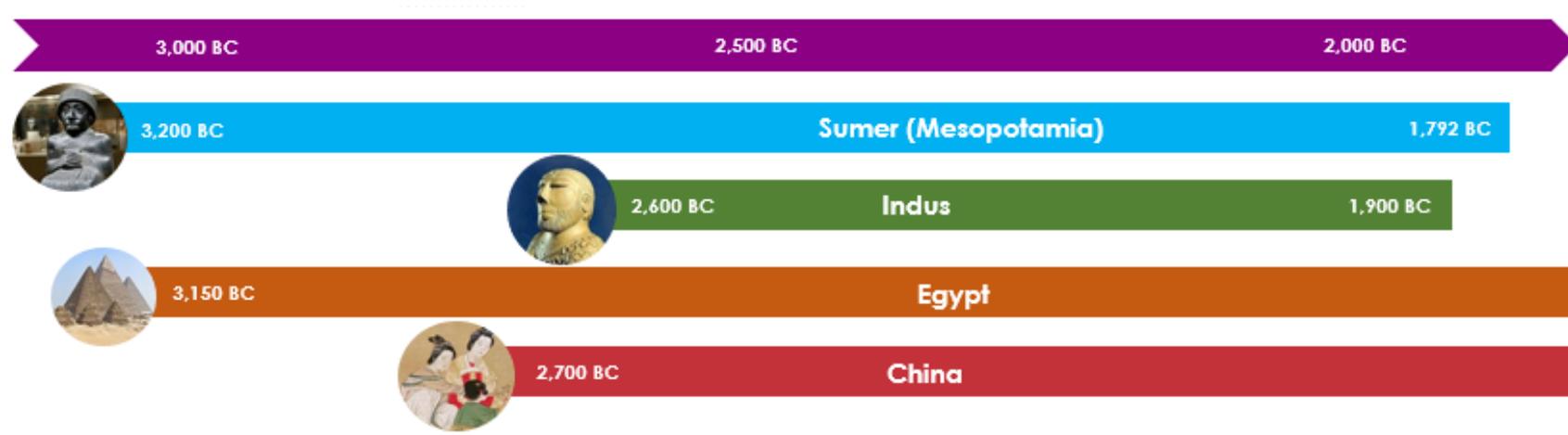
Rosetta Stone- A broken part of a bigger stone slab. It was an important clue that helped researchers read hieroglyphics

Sphinx– sculpture with lion's body and head of the ruler built to guard the pharaoh in the afterlife

tomb– grave or building where body of dead person is laid

vizier– important men who worked for the pharaoh

Chronology





Y5 Ancient Egypt Knowledge organiser

Where in the world?



Sticky Knowledge

1. Ancient Egypt is just one of **5 major ancient civilisations** which emerged about 5000 years ago, each being organised with cities and having their own form of communication- e.g. hieroglyphics or cuneiform.
2. Egypt was a **theocracy**, ruled by **Pharaohs** who were seen more like a god than just a person. Tutankhamun is the most famous whose tomb was only discovered 100 years ago. Below the pharaoh there were other levels of society from **viziers** and **scribes** and **priests** down to **slaves**.
3. The Egyptians were **polytheistic**. They worshipped hundreds of gods, many represented by animals.
4. Much of daily life in Egypt was influenced by **the Nile** which flooded every year, essential for growing crops.
5. We know that the Egyptians thought that people who died went to a new world and we have lots of artefacts used in the **mummification** process.
6. Much of what we know for sure about Ancient Egypt comes from the **Rosetta stone** discovered only 200 years ago. There are still a lot of unanswered questions about this ancient civilization such as did slaves really build the **pyramids**?





Y6 Victorians Knowledge organiser



Vocabulary

archaeologists- People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.

artefact - An object made by human beings.

chronology/chronological- arranging events in time order

civilisation- a large group of people that share certain advanced ways of living and working

concurrent- existing or happening at the same time

class- A group of people sharing a similar social rank; often described as upper, middle and working(lower) class.

equality- the state of being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities

freedom- the power or right to act, speak, or think as one wants

government- the group of people with the authority to govern a country or state

hierarchy- a way of organising people in order of how much power they have

historical source- a source of information that came from the time period being studied

historical interpretation- a source of information that was written/made after the time period being studied

legacy- something left or handed down by a predecessor

legislation- the process of making or enacting laws

mill- a building equipped with machinery for weaving and spinning into cloth

oppression/oppressors- prolonged cruel or unjust treatment or exercise of authority:

poverty- the state of being extremely poor

power- if someone has **power**, they have a lot of control over people and activities.

rural- to do with living in the country

slums- the squalid section of a city, full of overcrowded houses in poor conditions

society- a group of people living together in a particular place with shared beliefs, values, customs and laws

urban- characteristic of a town or city

wealth- to have a large amount of money or riches

workhouse- A place where poor people without families or jobs lived

Chronology

Laws passed to improve conditions for those, especially children working in mines and factories





Y6 Victorians Knowledge organiser



Where in the world?

Map of Walkley – now



Map of Walkley – 1890s



Sticky Knowledge

- 1 During Victoria's 64 year reign, there were massive changes in industry and technology with Britain becoming the world leader in the production of goods.
2. Britain grew extremely wealthy and expanded her empire across the world.
- 4 During this time the population more than doubled and there was a major shift of population from countryside to the industrial towns and cities many of which grew up in the north.
- 5 There was a dark side to Victorian society and there was an enormous gap between rich and poor.
- 6 Some rich Victorians worked hard to improve the life of the poor, the conditions for children working in factories, and mines and reformed prisons and public health.
7. St. Mary's was the first school in Walkley and opened on the 8th December 1871. It was originally situated on South Road, but moved to the current building in 1978.