



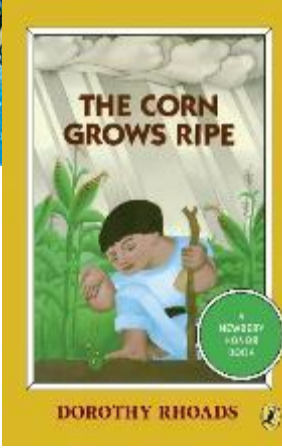


Year 5/6 knowledge
organisers 23/24

Ancient Greeks KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Where is Greece?
philosophy	Philosophy is a way of thinking about the world, the universe, and society.		<h2>Sticky Knowledge about Ancient Greece</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Ancient Greeks invented the theatre because they loved watching plays, and most cities had a theatre. <input type="checkbox"/> Events at the Greek's Olympics included wrestling, boxing, long jump, javelin, discus and chariot racing. <input type="checkbox"/> The Ancient Greeks held many festivals in honour of their gods. <input type="checkbox"/> 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.
Athenians	It is the birth place of democracy and the heart of the Ancient Greek civilisation.	<h2>Exciting Books</h2>  	
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.		

Mayan Civilisation: KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
glyphs	Symbols used in the Mayan writing system. Each symbol represents a word or sound.		<h2>Sticky Knowledge about the Mayan civilization</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ 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.
codices	Books created by the Mayans. They were made of soft bark and folded like a fan.		
Chichen Itza	The Mayans most well-known pyramid.		
cacao	Seeds that the Maya used to make chocolate.		
ahau or ahaw	The main king or lord of a Maya city-state.		
batab	A lesser lord, usually ruling over a small town.		
Itzamna	The main god of the Maya, Itzamna was the god of fire who created the Earth.		
huipil	A traditional garment worn by Maya women.		
Kin	Word representing a day in the Maya calendar.		
Kukulcan	The serpent god of the Maya. One of the primary gods, especially to the Itza peoples of Chichen Itza.		
Uinal	Word for a month in the Maya calendar. It was 20 days long.		



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.

World War 2: KS2 Knowledge Mat

		War Timeline		Sticky Knowledge
axis	Countries which fought on the German side including Italy, Germany and Japan.	1 st September 1939	In 1933, Adolf Hitler rose to power as the political leader of Germany. Germany invades Poland. Britain insists Germany withdraw troops from Poland. The Germans refuse. Britain declares war on 3rd Sep 1939. Britain initially responded with bombing raids over Germany.	<p>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.</p> <p>Adolf Hitler, together with the Nazi Party, wanted Germany to rule Europe. To gain more land and power, on 1 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 to the Nazi Party, this excluded certain groups, such as Jews, Gypsies and those with physical and mental disabilities. The group most heavily targeted by the Nazis were the Jews. Around six 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.</p> <p>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 8 December 1941 (the very next day), the US declared War on Japan and, in turn, its German allies.</p> <p>Some countries remained 'neutral' in World War 2. Such countries were Spain, Sweden and Switzerland – who chose not to join either side.</p> <p>The Germans surrendered on 8 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.</p>
Allies	Countries which fought on the British side (including: USA, Great Britain, France and Russia).	1939 Onwards	Children were evacuated from cities expected to be bombed as enemy planes targeted factories etc. Children were evacuated to the countryside.	
Nazi	Member of the German political group which came to power in 1933.	10th May 1940	Chamberlain resigned and Winston Churchill was chosen to be his successor as Prime Minister on May 10, 1940.	
evacuation	Organised movement of children and the vulnerable from towns and cities to safe zones.	June 1940	Evacuation of Dunkirk. Large numbers of troops were surrounded by Germans at the French coastal town of Dunkirk. 338, 226 were saved by a fleet of 800 boats. This is known as the 'Miracle of Dunkirk'.	
evacuee	Someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place.	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.	
Blitz	A series of bombing raids on the UK.	7th May 1945	Germany surrenders: The Allies had forced the surrender of Axis troops in Europe. On 7 th May 1945 Germany surrender to the Allies – the end of war in Europe.	
propaganda	Controlling news media (such as radio) to depict the war effort .	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 World War 2 .	
Holocaust	Murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis.	6th August 1945	Atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. Japan refused to surrender, threatening to fight on. The US considered invasion but this would have led to deaths of 500,000. On the 9 th Aug, the US dropped an atomic bomb on Nagasaki.	
Luftwaffe	The German Airforce.	15th August 1945	End of WW2 . The surrender of Japan was announced on August 15 th 1945.	
RAF	The Royal Airforce (British).			
refugees	A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war.			
Kindertransport	Transport arranged for Jewish children to flee German occupied countries.			



South America KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
street children	Street children are groups of children with no homes or parents who are forced to beg for a living.		
pampas	The pampas are fertile South American lowlands that cover more than 750,000 km ² .		
anaconda snake	Anacondas are semiaquatic snakes found in tropical South America. They are some of the largest snakes in the world.		
I am somebody	A poem which was used in a campaign to bring attention to the street children of Brazil.	Sticky Knowledge about South America	
Andes	The Andes are the world's longest continental mountain range. They lie as a continuous chain of highland along the western coast of South America.	<p>There are 12 countries in South America and almost 400 million people live there.</p>	
inhabitant	An inhabitant is a person or animal that is a permanent resident of a particular place or region.	<p>There are 12 sovereign states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil • Argentina • Chile • Venezuela • Colombia • Peru • Suriname • Bolivia • Uruguay • Paraguay • Guyana • Ecuador 	
sparsely populated	Sparsely populated means that there are few people scattered around the area.	<p>Plus, a part of France (French Guiana) and a non-sovereign area (the Falkland Islands, a British Overseas Territory though this is disputed by Argentina).</p>	
Lake Titicaca	Lake Titicaca straddles the border between Peru and Bolivia in the Andes Mountains and is one of South America's largest lakes.	<p>There are 12 countries in South America and almost 400 million people live there.</p>	
Incas	The Incas, an American indigenous people, were originally a small tribe in the southern highlands of Peru.	<p>South America's largest river is the Amazon, which is the second longest river in the world. However, the Amazon carries more water than any other river in the world.</p>	
Atacama Desert	The Atacama Desert is one of the driest places in the world. It has a stony terrain.	<p>Sao Paulo is the largest city with more than 20 million people living there.</p>	
		<p>Spanish is the most popular language in South America even though Brazilians speak Portuguese.</p>	
		<p>The Incas were the largest group of indigenous people in South America when the Europeans arrived.</p>	

North America KS2 Knowledge Mat



Subject Specific Vocabulary

A buck	A nickname for the American dollar.
Cherokee	A member of an American indigenous people formerly inhabiting much of the southern US.
American state	The U.S. is a country of 50 states covering a vast swathe of North America.
national park	An area of countryside, or occasionally sea or fresh water, protected by the state for the enjoyment of the general public or the preservation of wildlife.
The 'big apple'	This is the nickname associated with New York City (NYC). The nickname became common from the 1920s.
coyotes	Coyotes were a purely North American animal that lived in the West. They are small wolf-like creatures.
Statue of Liberty	The Statue of Liberty is a colossal neoclassical sculpture on Liberty Island in New York Harbour in New York City.
Chichén Itzá	Chichén Itzá is a complex of Mayan ruins in Mexico. It is a massive step pyramid.
A cold shoulder	An American metaphor for deliberately ignoring someone.
lighten up	To relax and not to take things too seriously.

Sticky Knowledge about North America

- There are 23 countries in North America, with Canada being the biggest.
- Mexico City is the largest city with more than 9 million people living there.
- Before the Europeans arrived, the indigenous and native Americans lived in the continent. Today, only about 2% of US Americans consider themselves as descendants from native Americans.
- Greenland is the not only the biggest island in North America but also in the world.
- The Missouri River is the longest in North America and flows through seven US states. Denali is the highest mountain in North America.
- Lake Superior, which borders Canada and the US, is the third largest lake in the world and the largest North American lake.




Exciting Books



10 biggest North American countries

- Canada
- USA
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Honduras
- Cuba
- Guatemala
- Panama
- Costa Rica
- Dominican Republic

Map Reading KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
Ordnance Survey	An Ordnance Survey map is a detailed map produced by mapping agency of the United Kingdom (UK).		<h3>Sticky Knowledge about Map Reading</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Cartography is the study of maps and map making. Someone who makes maps is called a cartographer. ❑ There are two norths: true north and magnetic north. True north is the direction of the geographic North Pole. Magnetic north is the direction the north end of a needle in a compass points. ❑ Throughout Medieval times in Europe most maps of the world, known as Mappae Mundi, were expensive to create by hand, so were used by royals and nobles as displays of wealth rather than for practical purposes. ❑ The world map that is familiar to most of us is the Mercator projection, but it is full of distortions so some countries appear larger or smaller than they actually are. ❑ North may be at the top of maps today, but that wasn't always the case. During the middle ages, most Western maps put east at the top instead.
symbol	Map symbols are used to represent real objects. Both shapes and colours can be used for symbols on maps.		
hemisphere	A hemisphere is formed by dividing the earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres at the equator.	<h3>OS Map Symbols</h3> 	
latitude	The lines extending around the Earth horizontally are called lines of latitude.		
longitude	The lines extending around the Earth vertically are called lines of longitude.		
time zones	Time zones give specific areas on the Earth a time of day that is earlier or later than the neighbouring time zones.		
grid reference	Numerical grid references consist of an even number of digits. Eastings are written before Northings.		
aerial photograph	Aerial photography is the taking of photographs of the ground from an elevated/direct-down position.		
Greenwich meridian	The prime meridian is the imaginary line that divides Earth into two equal parts: the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere, often called the Greenwich meridian.		
tropics	The tropics are regions of the Earth that lie roughly in the middle of the globe.		