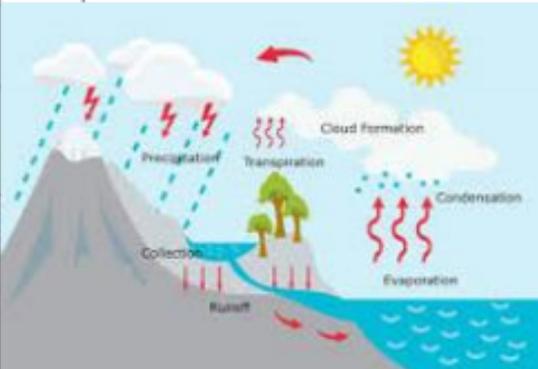


Changing State Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Stages of the water cycle		Sticky Knowledge about water	
water vapour	Water that is in the form of gas.	1	The sun heats up rivers, lakes and the sea.	1	Water can exist in three forms: liquid (water), solid (ice) or gas (water vapour).
condensation	When water vapour that is around us changes from a gas back to liquid.	2	Water evaporates into the air. This is called water vapour.	2	About 70% of Earth is covered in water.
precipitation	Any watery substance such as rain, water, snow, hail or sleet that falls to Earth.	3	The water vapour rises, cools and condenses to water in the form of clouds.	3	There are underground reservoirs called aquifers.
evaporation	When liquid changes into gas, usually when it heats up.	4	The droplets in the clouds become too heavy and fall as rain, snow or hail.	4	Some water in the ground may stay there for thousands of years.
substance	Any solid, liquid, powder or gas is a substance.	5	The rain, snow or hail is then collected in rivers that run off to the sea.	5	Water can be used to create electricity through a hydro-electric power station.
matter	Any solid, liquid or gas that exists in the universe.				
lava	Very hot liquid that comes out of a volcano.	6	The cycle starts again.	6	The Nile is 4132 miles long, making it the longest river in the world.
solid	A substance that stays the same shape. Its particles do not move.				
liquid	Liquids will flow as they are made up of loosely packed particles.				
gas	Gaseous matter is made up of matter that is so loose it is always moving.				
		7		7	Humans are made up of about 75% water.
		8		8	97% of water is in the oceans (this is salty water) and 2% is in the ice caps, leaving only 1% available for us to drink.

Vikings: KS2 Knowledge Mat

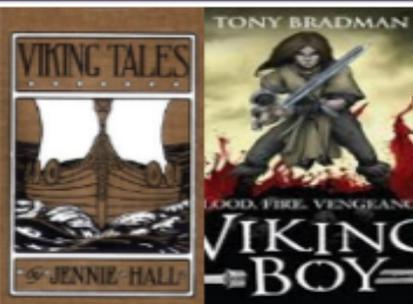
Subject Specific Vocabulary	
archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
raids	A sudden armed attack with the aim of causing damage rather than occupying any of the enemy's land.
vicious	To be intentionally harmful or nasty. Vikings warriors were known to be vicious.
longhouse	A large hall-like building where many Viking families would live together.
berserkers	Warriors that went to war wearing wolf or bear skins. They were out of control and charged fearlessly. The word 'berserk' came from it.
longship	The narrow boat used by Vikings to raid along coasts.
Odin	One of the most famous Viking Gods known for wisdom.
Scandinavia	The name given to a collection of countries: Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
Danelaw	The name given to lands in Britain occupied by the Vikings.
misconception	This means mis-understanding. In Viking terms there were many misunderstandings about the Vikings.
Jorvik	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.



Anglo-Saxon: KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
Anglo-Saxon kingdoms	The Anglo-Saxons formed many regions each with one ruler, known as kingdoms.
shires	Saxon lands were divided into shires, which helped to make up the counties we have today
Shire reeve	The peace officer of a shire, later known as 'sheriff'.
thane	An important Anglo-Saxon person.
legacy	Anglo-Saxons left a legacy which included the language we speak, culture and politics. Many of the shires are our boundaries for counties today.
Wessex	Known today as Dorset, Hampshire, Somerset and Wiltshire.
Witan or witenagemot	A council that helped the Saxon king rule.
wergild	A fine imposed for stealing or killing.
churl	A lower-class Anglo-Saxon but better than a slave.
Mercia	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 5th 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

