

# Anglo-Saxon: KS2 Knowledge Organiser

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>tribe</b>	A group or class of people or things. The Anglo Saxons were split into 3 tribes.
<b>Latin</b>	The ancient language spoken by the Romans whilst they were in England. Eventually, Alfred the Great converted books from Latin to English
<b>Anglo-Saxon kingdoms</b>	The Anglo-Saxons formed many regions each with one ruler, known as kingdoms.
<b>settlement</b>	A place, typically one that has been uninhabited, where people establish a community. The Anglo Saxons settled in kingdoms in England.
<b>chronological</b>	A record of events in the order in which they occurred.
<b>thane</b>	An important, rich Anglo-Saxon person.
<b>legacy</b>	Anglo-Saxons left a legacy which included the language we speak, culture and politics. Many of the kingdom are our boundaries for counties today.
<b>Danelaw</b>	A historical name given to the part of England in which the Vikings ruled and the Anglo Saxons did not.
<b>Doom book</b>	Also known as the Legal Code. A book of laws created by Alfred the Great.
<b>wergild</b>	A fine imposed for stealing or killing.



## Exciting Books

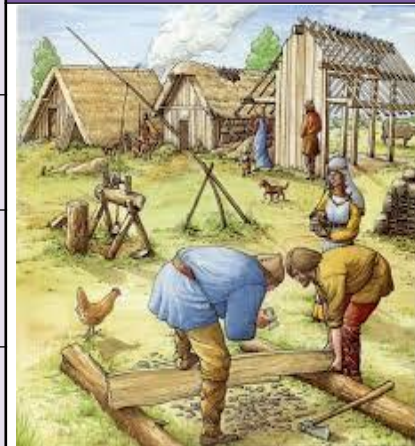


## Sticky Knowledge about the Anglo-Saxons

- ☐ The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and Jutes. They came to England from Germany, Netherlands and Denmark.
- ☐ 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. They travelled on longboats.
- ☐ Alfred the Great is the most significant Anglo Saxon monarch.
- ☐ The Anglo-Saxons were fierce people who fought many battles, including fighting each other and the Vikings.
- ☐ The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066.



## Anglo-Saxon Settlements



# Rivers KS2 Knowledge Organiser

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>estuary</b>	An estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean.
<b>mouth</b>	A river mouth is the part of a river where the river flows into another river, a lake, a reservoir, a sea, or an ocean.
<b>source</b>	The source of a river is where it begins, usually on high ground.
<b>meander</b>	A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river.
<b>waterfall</b>	Waterfalls form where water rushes down steep hillsides in upland areas and erodes the rocks.
<b>erosion</b>	Erosion occurs when the fastest currents in the river carve into the banks.
<b>confluence</b>	The junction of two rivers where they merge together.
<b>tributary</b>	When one stream or river meets another and merge together, the smaller stream or river is known as a tributary.
<b>ox bow lake</b>	Ox bow lakes are created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the river and leaves a lake.
<b>skyline</b>	An outline of land and buildings defined against the sky. From the river Mersey ferry you can see the spectacular Liverpool skyline.
<b>import</b>	Bringing goods in from another country for sale.



## Sticky Knowledge

The start of a river is called the source and the end is called the mouth. The mouth of a river leads to a larger body of water.

A fast flowing river will carry soil and dirt from its banks and bed downstream and drop them when it gets wider and slows down.

The source of the Mersey is in Stockport and the mouth of the Mersey is in Liverpool bay flowing into the Irish Sea. The Mersey widens into a large estuary near Ellesmere Port.

The River Mersey helped Liverpool grow into a busy city when the Mersey docks became Britain's busiest port 300 years ago. Lots of people came to work here so the city grew and grew.

## Exciting Books



## World rivers

**Mersey** Liverpool river that is 70 miles long.

**Thames** London river that is 184 miles long.

**Severn** Britain's longest river (220 miles) running from Wales to Bristol.

**Nile** The world's longest river (4132 miles) running through 11 African countries.

**Amazon** South American river that is 3977 miles long.



# Geography of the UK KS2 Knowledge Organiser

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>country</b>	A country is land that is controlled by a single government. Some countries are big and some are small. The country we live in is England.
<b>region</b>	A smaller area of a country that may contain cities, towns, villages and counties. The region we live in is the North West of England. Liverpool and Manchester are part of the North West region.
<b>county</b>	A smaller section of a region. The North West is divided into many counties. The county we live in is Merseyside.
<b>city</b>	A large town that contains a cathedral. The city we live in is Liverpool.
<b>borough</b>	A smaller section of a county. Merseyside is divided into 5 boroughs. The borough our school is in is Sefton.
<b>Great Britain</b>	Large country made up of smaller countries England, Scotland and Wales.
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Larger country made up of smaller countries England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
<b>British Isles</b>	Group of islands including England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Republic of Ireland, Isle of Man and Channel Islands.
<b>Co-ordinates</b>	A set of numbers or numbers and letters together that show you a position on a map.



## Sticky Knowledge

- The British Isles are a group of islands that include England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Republic of Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man. There are 4 countries in the United Kingdom and 3 countries in Great Britain. **Our school is in England,**
- There are 9 regions of England. They are North West, West Midlands, East Midlands, London, South West, North East, South East, Yorkshire and the Humber and East of England, **Our school is in the North West.**
- There are 5 counties of the North West region. They are Mersey side, Cheshire, Greater Manchester, Cumbria and Lancashire. **Our school is in Merseyside.**

## Exciting Books



## Capital Cities in UK

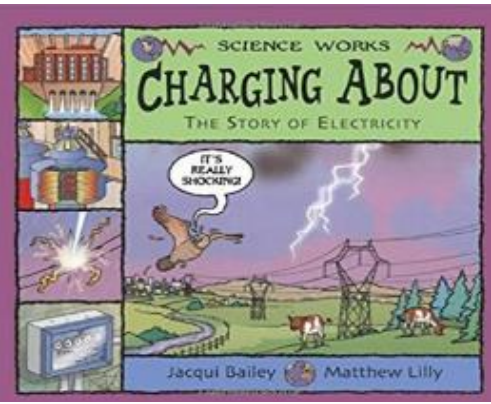
**London** is the capital of England, it has a population of 8.9 million.

**Edinburgh** is the capital of Scotland, it has a population of 489,000.

**Cardiff** is the capital of Wales, it has a population of 335,145.

**Belfast** is the capital of Northern Ireland.

# Year 4: Electricity Knowledge Organiser

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Book	Sticky Knowledge about electricity
<b>circuit</b>	An electrical circuit is a completed path through which an electrical current flows.		<input type="checkbox"/> Electricity can be generated by from power stations, wind, the sun and water.
<b>buzzers</b>	A buzzer is an automatic signalling device. They are used as alarms and door bells.		<input type="checkbox"/> Electricity is a type of energy that can build up in one place to flow to another.
<b>conductor</b>	A conductor is an object or type of material that allows the flow of an electrical current in one or more directions		<input type="checkbox"/> A power station is a place where electricity is created and sent to our homes.
<b>battery</b>	A battery is a device that stores chemical energy and makes it available in an electrical form.		<input type="checkbox"/> Electricity travels at the speed of light, which is more than 186,000 miles per hour.
<b>cells</b>	An electrical cell is a device that is used to generate electricity.		<input type="checkbox"/> Electricity can be very dangerous. There are many rules we have to follow in order to keep ourselves safe!
<b>switch</b>	A switch is an electrical component that can 'make' or 'break' an electrical circuit.	<b>Important facts to know by the end of the electricity topic in Year 4</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Know about common appliances that run on electricity.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Know how to construct a simple series electrical circuit.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Identify and name the basic parts of the circuit, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Know that a switch opens and closes a circuit.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Know about some common conductors and insulators.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Know that metals are good conductors.</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Electricity can be mains or battery operated. Mains electricity is when an appliance is plugged into a socket. Batteries need to be inserted into some electrical appliances.
<b>socket</b>	Sockets allow electrical equipment to be connected to the alternating current (AC) power supply in buildings and at other sites.		<input type="checkbox"/> Universal symbols are used to represent the components of an electrical circuit.
<b>appliance</b>	An electrical appliance is a device that uses electricity to perform a function.		<input type="checkbox"/> When there is a break in an electrical circuit, this prevents the electricity from flowing around to the appliance.
<b>series circuit</b>	Components connected in series are connected along a single path, so the same current flows through all of the components.		
<b>insulator</b>	An insulator is a material whose internal electric charges do not flow freely.		