

Knowledge Organisers

2nd Spring Term – Cycle B

Art / DT

History

Music

PE

PSHE

RE

Science

Oak Class

Knowledge Organiser- Art of Ancient Egypt - Visual Arts - Year 1/2 – Cycle B

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Ancient Egypt	An ancient civilisation which grew along the River Nile, in the country we now call Egypt.
Pharaoh	A ruler in Ancient Egypt.
Pyramid	A large stone building in the shape of a pyramid, built as a royal tomb .
Tomb art	Art painted on the walls of special places where the Ancient Egyptians placed important people who had died.
Sarcophagus	A stone coffin, which was decorated, used in Ancient Egypt.
Sphinx	A mythical creature with the head of a man and the body of a lion.
Bust	A sculpture of a person's head, shoulders and chest.
Papyrus	Paper made from reeds.
The Book of the Dead	A collection of art work and hieroglyphs that tells stories about the afterlife, often found on the walls of Ancient Egyptian tombs, on coffins and on papyrus.

Key Knowledge

To know the Ancient Egyptians created different pieces of art.

To know that the Great Sphinx is a large statue built by the Ancient Egyptians.

To know that a bust means a sculpture of a head and shoulders.

To know that the Ancient Egyptians made the first paper called papyrus.

To know that the Ancient Egyptians used art to show what they believed in.

Art	Description
	The Great Sphinx
	A Bust of Queen Nefertiti
	Tutankhamun's death mask

Year 2 Knowledge Organiser - History – The Romans – Year 1/ 2- Cycle B

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Empire	A group of states or countries ruled over by a single person
Legion	A large group of soldiers who form one section of an army.
Cavalry	Soldiers who fought on horseback.
Invasion	The entering or taking over of a place, by force
Rebellion	When a group of people are angry about something, usually something done by the people in power, and rise up and fight them
Emperor	A man who rules an empire
Defeat	To win against someone in a fight, war, or competition
Aqueduct	Bridge-like system built to move water from one location to another
Centurion	Soldier in the Roman army responsible for the command of one hundred men.

Cassis: A metal helmet, with a peak designed to protect the forehead from being smashed, and a guard at the back to protect the neck.

Lorica: A suit of armour made out of metal strips tied together with leather straps. It was very protective, but still allowed freedom to move.

Tunica: Under the armour, a red, woolen tunic.

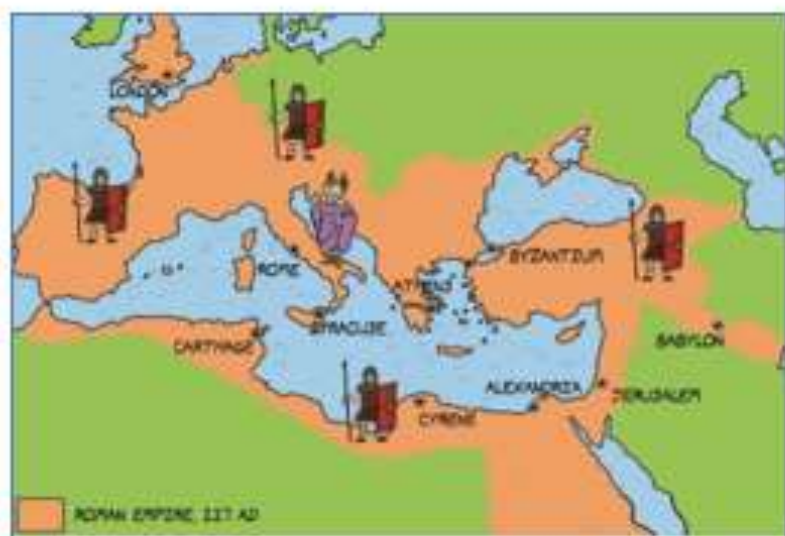
Pilum: A long, metal tipped javelin to throw at enemy shields. The metal would bend on impact making it difficult for the victim to remove.

Gladius: A short, sharp, double-edged sword for short range combat. Carried on the right.

Baltea: A belt, or apron, of leather strips to protect lower part of the body, weighed down with metal weights.

Scutum: A large shield made of thick wood covered in leather, and rimmed with iron. It was curved to deflect arrows and wrap around the legionary.

Caligae: Heavy leather sandals for marching, with nails driven into their soles to improve the grip.



Key Knowledge

I understand that the Romans built an empire.


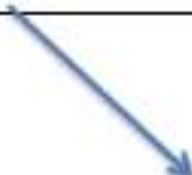
I know that the soldiers had several large armies with many soldiers.

I know that the Romans invaded Britain.

I know that Romans built towns across Britain.

I know that Romans tried to invade Scotland.



Key Vocabulary	Definition
ensemble	A French word used for performing together.
bass	The lowest or deepest sounding part of the music; in reggae music it's played on bass guitar.
groove	The rhythmic part of the music that makes you want to move and dance.
woodblock	A musical instrument – a block of wood which you strike with a wooden beater.
cymbal	A musical instrument – a large disc of metal which you strike with drumstick. 
keyboard	A musical instrument – an electronic (and usually smaller) version of a piano. 



We are Good Listeners!

In our Music lessons we can...

- **Listen** with an **Open mind** to new music.
- **Listen** with **respect** to other pupils' ideas.
- **Listen thoughtfully** to other pupils' performances.
- **Listen** with **awareness** when playing or singing in a group.
- **Listen Carefully** to instructions.





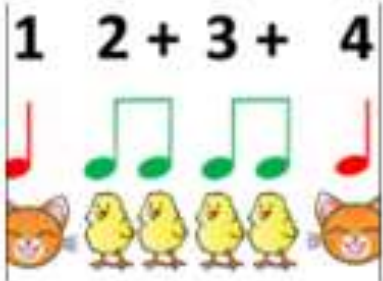
How are you...

- Can you sing louder or quieter when directed by a leader?
- Which classroom instruments have you had a chance to play?

Knowledge Organiser – PE – Dance - Year One/ Two – Cycle B

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Compose	To create a dance.
Feeling/mood	The emotions that a dance or song make you feel, e.g. happy, sad, funny.
Sequence	A group of moves that come one after the other.

Skill development	
Choreography	To compose movements in response to a piece of music.
	To show the feeling/mood of a piece of music by choosing appropriate movements.

Skills	
Direction	
Levels	
Rhythm	

Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Healthy Me - Year One/Two – Cycle B

Key Vocabulary

Lifestyle	The way in which a person lives.
Relaxation	The state of being free from tension and anxiety.
Medicines	A substance used to treat illness or diseases and maintain good health.
Balanced Diet	A variety of foods that provide the nutrients needed for good health.
Portion	A part of a whole.
Nutritious	A substance that helps your body to be healthy.

Key Knowledge

- I know what I need to keep my body healthy.
- I can sort foods into the correct food groups and know which foods my body needs every day to keep me healthy.
- I understand how medicines work in my body and how important it is to use them safely.

Reflective questions

Ask me this...

- Which foods do you need every day to keep you healthy?
- Why should medicines only be used in the way that they are intended?



R.E. Year 1/2 Spring 2 Knowledge Organiser – Cycle B

Enquiry: How important is it to Christians that Jesus came back to life after His crucifixion?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Easter Egg	Symbol of new life.
Hot Cross Bun	Symbolic of the shape of the stone across the front of Jesus' tomb. Cross representing crucifixion.
Crucifixion	When Jesus was left to hang on a cross until he died.
Resurrection	The Christian belief of the rising from the dead of Jesus on the third day after crucifixion. Celebrated on Easter Sunday.
New Life	A new beginning or a fresh start.

Key Knowledge
I can explain what I think happens when something dies
I can re tell the Easter story
I can re tell the story of the resurrection
I know what the resurrection means for Christians
I know and can use a range of symbols to represent New Life.



Crucifixion

Easter egg



New Life

Hot cross buns



Resurrection



Knowledge Organiser - Matter and Materials – Science - Year 1/2 – Cycle B

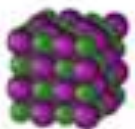
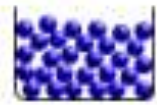

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Atoms	The smallest particle of a chemical element that can be used
Molecule	A group of atoms, making the smallest unit of a chemical compound
Solid	A substance or object that is firm and stable in shape
Liquid	A substance that flows freely but is of constant volume
Gas	An air-like fluid, which expands freely to fill any space available
States of Matter	The different form in which matter can exist and matter can change states. Include additional vocabulary; Ice, freeze, heat, melt, steam, condensation, change,
Material	The specific matter something is made from
Properties	How a material feels, behaves and can be changed
Suitable	Why a material is right for one purpose or object
Purpose	What something is used for
Materials;	Wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, stone, paper and cardboard, ice, fabric, leather, water
Properties;	Hard, soft, rough, smooth, shiny, dull, magnetic, transparent, bendy, waterproof, strong, stiff, squashy, stretchy, elastic

Key knowledge
To understand that everything around us is made from tiny building blocks we cannot see.
To understand that matter can exist in 3 different states, solids, liquids and gases.
To identify the properties of materials.
To explain why materials are chosen for certain objects.
To understand that some materials can change shape.



Plastic



States of Matter	Atoms and Molecules
Solid - A substance or object that is firm and stable in shape.	
Liquid - A substance that flows freely but has constant volume.	
Gas - An air-like fluid, which expands freely to fill any space available, irrespective of its quantity.	



Freeze → Warm → Heat
Ice → Water → Steam
Solid → Liquid → Gas