

# Vikings: KS2 Knowledge Mat

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

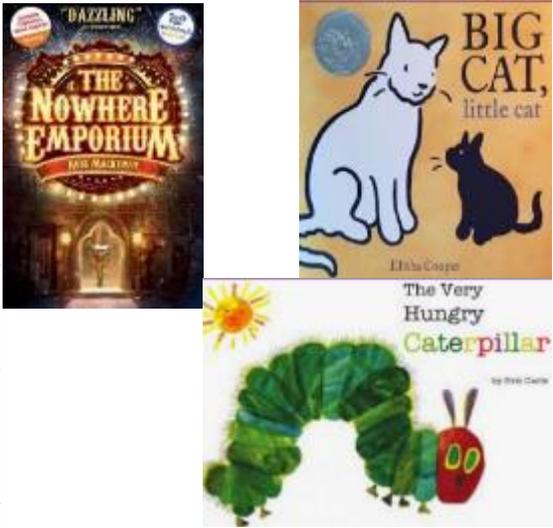


## Sticky Knowledge about the Vikings

- Not all Vikings were warriors. Many came in peace and become farmers.
- The lands that the Vikings occupied were known as Danelaw.
- Not many Vikings, if any, 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 so they could not be easily seen.
- 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
<p><b>The names for most of the days of the week originate from Vikings.</b></p> <p><b>Monday</b> – linked to the moon by the name Mani – Norse for Moon.</p> <p><b>Tuesday</b> named after the Viking God of War – Tyr.</p> <p><b>Wednesday</b> – named after Odin and known as Woden's Day.</p> <p><b>Thursday</b> – named after Thor, the God of thunder.</p>

# Year 5: Life Cycles Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Books	Sticky Knowledge about Life Cycles
<b>puberty</b>	Puberty is the name for the time when your body begins to develop and change as you move from childhood to adulthood.	 <p><b>Important facts to know by the end of the life cycles topic:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know the life cycle of different living things, e.g. mammal, amphibian, insect and bird.</li> <li>• Know the differences between different life cycles.</li> <li>• Know the process of reproduction in plants.</li> <li>• Know the process of reproduction in animals.</li> <li>• Create a timeline to indicate stages of growth in humans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ The years between 6 and 14 - middle childhood and early adolescence - are a time of important developmental advances that establish children's sense of identity.</li> <li>❑ Many insects have four stages in their life cycle: egg or the unborn stage; larva – young stage; pupa – inactive (no feeding) stage; and adult stage.</li> <li>❑ In general, the life cycles of plants and animals have three basic stages including a fertilised egg or seed, immature juvenile, and adult. However, some organisms may have more than three life cycle stages, and the exact names of each stage can slightly differ depending on the species.</li> <li>❑ The early years, especially the first three years of life, are very important for building the baby's brain. A child's brain develops rapidly during the first five years of life, especially the first three years. It is a time of rapid cognitive, linguistic, social, emotional and motor development.</li> </ul>
<b>gestation</b>	Gestation, in mammals, is the time between conception and birth, during which the embryo is developing in the uterus.		
<b>classification</b>	This is the grouping together of similar species of plant, animal and other organisms.		
<b>precision</b>	For scientists, precision describes a measurement system, that is, how good it is at giving the same result every time it measures the same thing.		
<b>reproduction</b>	Reproduction is the way different plants and animals make new plants and animals. The reproduction system differs in plants and animals.		
<b>teenager</b>	The age between thirteen and nineteen. The 'teen' element gives rise to the word teenager. It is a time that humans mature quite rapidly.		
<b>obese</b>	Obesity is the condition of being much too heavy for one's height so that one's health is affected. In other words, it means to be too overweight.		
<b>toddler</b>	Is the period that a young child starts to walk and become more independent.		
<b>embryo</b>	Fertilisation happens when an egg cell meets with a sperm cell and joins with it. The fertilised egg divides to form a ball of cells called an embryo.		