



LKS2 Knowledge Organiser

RE



What is a Humanist? What matters most to a Humanist?

Knowledge End Points:

I can explain what a humanist is.

I can explain one value that humanists share.



Use the knowledge to learn more and remember more.

VOCABULARY

Humanist – Non religious group

Atheist – Does not believe in God/a god

Agnostic – Unsure if they believe in God/a god

Science – study of the physical and natural world.

Atoms – matter which makes up the universe

Evidence– information or clues which help to show something that is true

Ethics– what is right and wrong

Tolerance – accepting others'

THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

Humanist are atheist/agnostic, meaning they do not believe in God.

Humanists do not have a special place to worship or a special book to follow.

Science is used to explain how humans came to exist. For example, they might support the idea of the Big Bang and evolution.

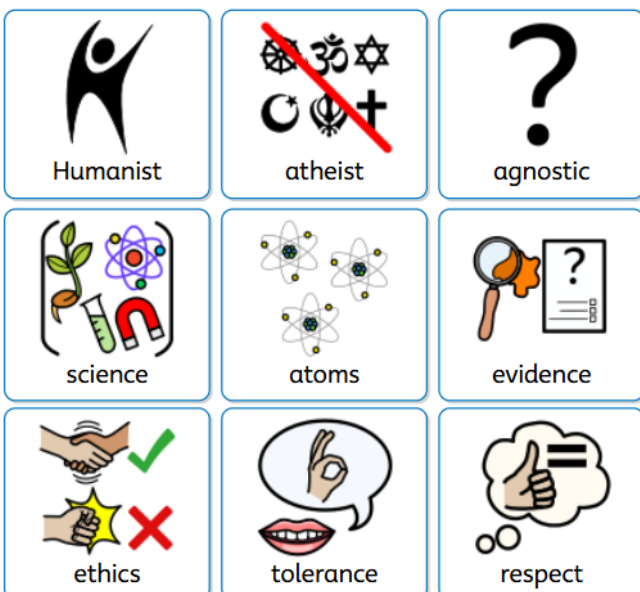
Humanists use evidence from the world around them to understand the world.

Humanists believe we only have one life, and we should make it meaningful.

Each person gets to decide what makes their life meaningful, although it has to not harm others around them.

Right and wrong is decided by thinking what is best for everyone. Humanists follow the "Golden Rule" which means "treat others as you want to be treated".

Humanists believe that humans have responsibility over making the world a better place to live in.





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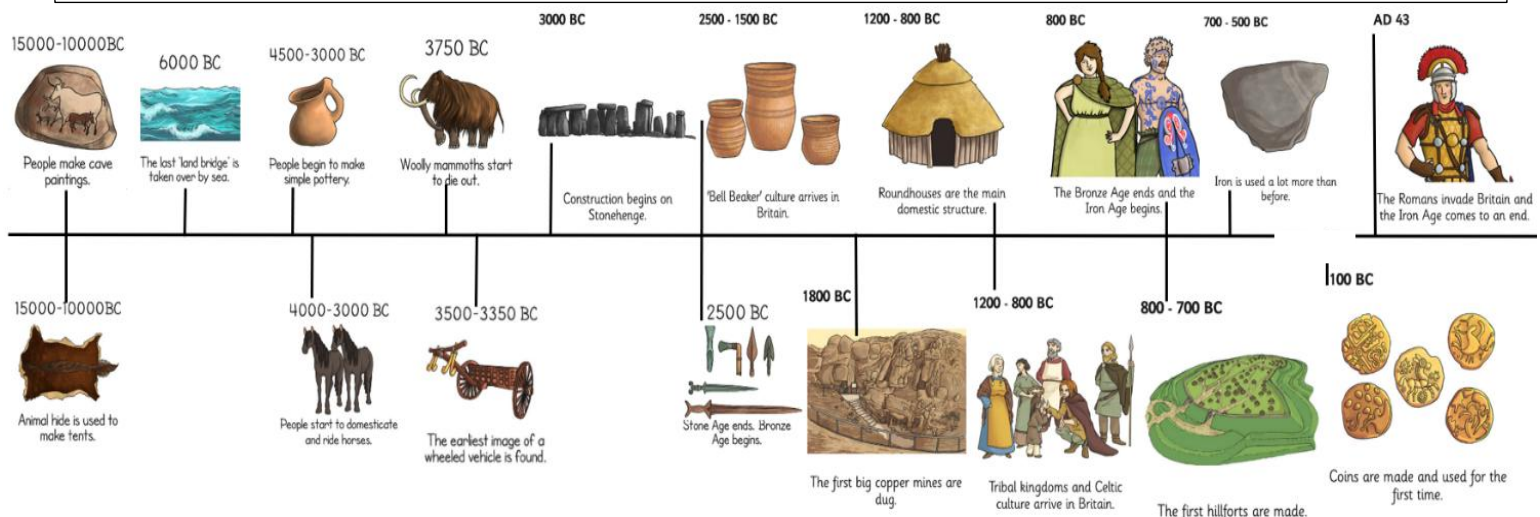
History



Stone Age to Iron Age

Knowledge End Points

- I can explain what prehistory is linked to Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.
- I can describe how their lives changed over time including houses, weapons, jobs and food sources.
- I can describe Skara Brae.



THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

- Early Stone Age people were nomadic, hunter-gathers.
- They first came to Britain 800,000 years ago.
- Their weapons and tools were made from stone, bone, wood, ivory and antlers.
- Remains of Stone Age houses still exist as well as monuments, cave paintings, graves, pottery and jewellery.
- During the late Stone Age people became farmers and kept animals. They grew crops like wheat and barley.
- Skara Brae is an important Stone Age village that still exists today. It is in the Orkney Islands (north of Scotland). The artefacts found at Skara Brae, give us clues about how Stone Age people lived, how they farmed and hunted.
- The Bronze Age (2500BC-800BC) followed the Stone Age. Bronze, a metal, was made from smelting copper and tin. Tools for farming and weapons were improved as they were stronger and more durable. Homes also became stronger.
- The Iron Age (800BC-43AD) began when iron was discovered. Iron was stronger than bronze and could be shaped by heating.
- The Iron Age Celts lived in groups in hillforts.
- Each village had a hierarchy of jobs with a chief who was in charge.
- The Romans invaded in 43AD and Britain became part of the Roman Empire.
- People from the Stone Age to Iron Age believed in many Gods and Goddesses and they believed in life after death.
- The Druids were the religious leaders.



Use the knowledge to help you learn more and remember more.

Vocabulary

Prehistory – the time before written records.

Archaeologist – someone who studies the buildings, graves, tools, and other objects of people who lived in the past.

Stone Age – the first people used stone tools and weapons.

Bronze Age – people started to use tools and weapons that were made of bronze which was strong and durable.

Iron Age – people discovered how to make iron which was a much stronger and better metal than bronze. They made iron tools and weapons.

Ice-age – periods of time when the planet is much colder and there are vast areas of ice.

cave paintings – people used natural colours and painted pictures in caves. These give us lots of clues about their lives in prehistory.

hunter-gathers – during the stone age, people hunted animals for food and gathered berries and seeds to eat.

nomadic – in the Stone Age, people moved to where the food was. Their homes were temporary structures.

Celt – the Iron Age tribes living in Britain were known as the Celts.

Hillfort – the Celts lived in tribes in forts that were on top of hillsides. This gave them the advantage of seeing their enemy approaching.

Druids – were the religious leaders who were more important than the chief.

LKS2 Knowledge Organiser

French

Les Formes (The Shapes)

Knowledge End Points

- I can name, recognise and remember up to 10 shapes in French.
- I can attempt to spell some of these shapes in French.
- I can attempt to remember which shapes are un or une.

phonics

oi sound in: • étoile 

&

guttural 'r'

The 'r' sound in French is guttural made from the back of the throat like in the words 'triangle' , 'cercles' , and 'carrés' .

silent letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the words 'triangles', 'cercles', carrés, ovales, étoiles, rectangles, pentagones, hexagones, losanges and lignes.

grammar

Nouns in French can be either 'masculine' or 'feminine'. Therefore there are 2 determiners (often referred to as **indefinite articles**) for 'a' in French:

un

Determiner 'a' for masculine nouns.

une

Determiner 'a' for feminine nouns.

THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF!

	un triangle		un pentagone
	un carré		un hexagone
	un ovale		un losange
	un cercle		une ligne
	un rectangle		une étoile

Use the knowledge to help you learn more and remember more.





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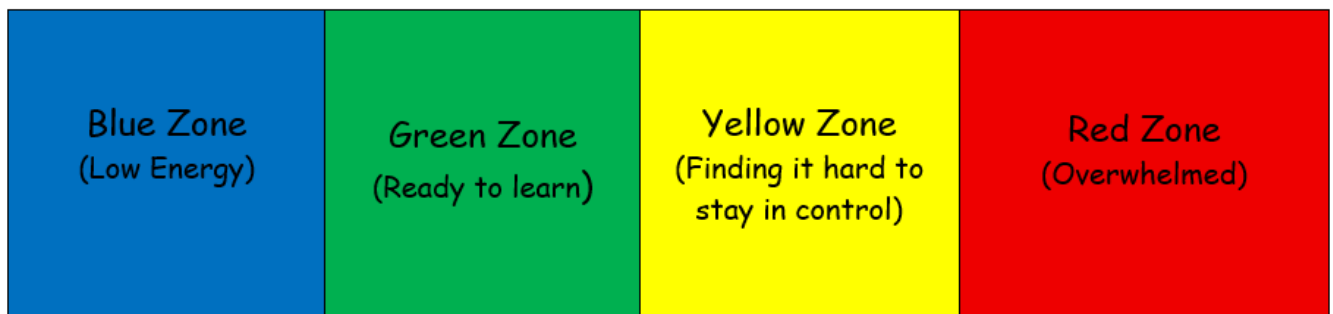
PSHE



Zones of Regulation

Knowledge End Points

- I can give examples of regulating something including my emotions.
- I can name the four zones of regulation.
- I can sort at least six emotions into their relevant zones.
- I can give some examples of tools I might use to regulate a particular zone.



Our Regulation Toolbox



Vocabulary

Regulate - To adjust, manage, or control something so it works well.

Well-being – Feeling well, healthy, comfortable and / or successful.

Behaviour – A person's actions.

Emotions – Feelings we have.

Category - A group of things or ideas that are similar.

Zone – A category used to describe our feelings on the inside. (Including emotions and energy)

Tool - A strategy, activity, or resource that helps us regulate our feelings, emotions, energy, or behaviour.

Toolbox - A set of tools we can use to help us manage our feelings, emotions, energy, and behaviour.

THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

Feelings and zones happen inside our bodies. Behaviour is what we do on the outside. The goal is not to stay in, or always get back to, the Green Zone. The goal is to regulate how we are feeling in the moment by turning our energy or emotions up or down when needed. All zones are okay, but not all behaviours are.



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LKS2 Knowledge Organiser

Science



Rocks and Soils

Knowledge End Points

- I can name examples of natural and man-made rocks.
- I can describe the properties of different rocks and identify simple similarities and differences.
- I can explain that fossils are things that have once lived trapped within rock and describe the main process involved in fossilisation.



THE REALLY IMPORTANT STUFF

- Rocks can be **natural** or **man-made**.
- Rocks can be grouped based on their physical properties or appearance.
- Some rocks are **durable**. This means they are resistant to weathering, so take longer to break down.
- Weathering causes rocks to break apart into smaller pieces that eventually become part of **soil**.
- Some rocks are **porous**, which means they have small holes that allow water and air to pass through. This can also be described as **permeable**. **Permeable** rocks and soils allow water and air to flow through. **Impermeable** means water and air cannot pass through.
- **Fossils** are the remains of ancient life that have been trapped in rock and preserved by a natural process called **fossilisation**. Animals and plants can become **fossils**. **Fossils** can range from large skeletons to small shells, to footprints. People who study fossils are called **palaeontologists**.
- **Mary Anning** was a famous English fossil hunter who discovered many fossils in Dorset, UK.

Vocabulary

Durable – strong, takes longer to break down.

Permeable – allows water to pass through.

Impermeable – water cannot pass through.

Porous – has many small holes which water and air can pass through.

Fossil – preserved remains or traces of a dead organism.

Fossilisation – the process of turning into a fossil.

Paleontology – the study of fossils.

Types of rock – Igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic.



Use the knowledge to help you learn more and remember more.