

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS A LEAFLET FOR PARENTS/CARERS



We are really excited to send home our first knowledge organisers.

Knowledge Organisers: A summary!

A summary of the most important bits of a topic!

Keep it simple and have fun!

Helps children remember more and makes links

Keeps children interested

Practice is perfect! (Well not quite but it helps 😊)

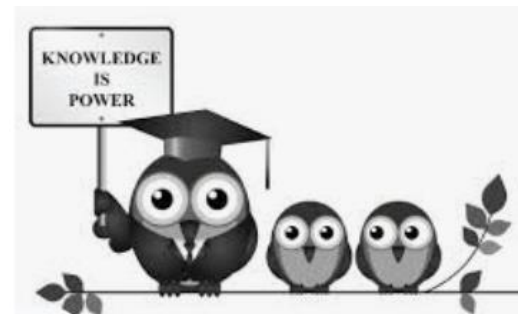
You have to use it not just own one!

What is a knowledge organiser?

- A knowledge organiser is a document that has lots of key facts, dates and knowledge that your child will need to have a basic knowledge and understanding of a topic. A knowledge organiser will not include every possible fact on a topic; it will include facts needed to understand the main points.

You will see:

1. Key vocabulary
2. Important dates
3. A time line
4. Sticky knowledge
5. Information about important people!



- All the information helps your child get ahead and understand the knowledge so they can use it!

YEAR 5
KEY VOCABULARY

Invasors: people who attack (invade) and try to take land from other people.

Raiders: people who attack, then take what they find away with them.

Kingdoms: a large area of land ruled by a king.

Settlers: people who migrate to a new place and start a community.

Danegeld: money, or goods, paid by the Anglo-Saxons to the Vikings to stop them invading more places.

Migration: movement from one place to another in order to settle there.

Picts: ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland.

Pagan: someone who believes in the existence of a wide range of gods or spirits rather than one single god.

Vikings: people who travelled from Northern Europe to other regions including England. The Vikings raided and traded with other regions.

Anglo Saxons: people who settled in Britain after the Romans left and lived in England when the Normans invaded.

Danelaw: an area of Viking origin in England.

VOCABULARY

INVADERS AND SETTLERS
STICKY KNOWLEDGE

1. The Anglo Saxons invaded Britain in 459CE after the Romans left in 410CE.
2. The time of the Anglo Saxons is often called the Dark Ages or the Middle Ages.
3. The Anglo Saxons came for four main reasons: to fight, to farm, to make new homes and because they were invited by the Picts and Scots.
4. In 600AD, there were 5 kingdoms in Britain: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex and Kent.
5. The Vikings came from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Iceland and Greenland.
6. The Anglo Saxons were great craftsmen making things from metal, wood and pottery.
7. Anglo Saxons and Vikings worshipped more than one God.
8. The Vikings came to Britain in long ships.

STICKY KNOWLEDGE

HISTORY
FACTS AND DATES

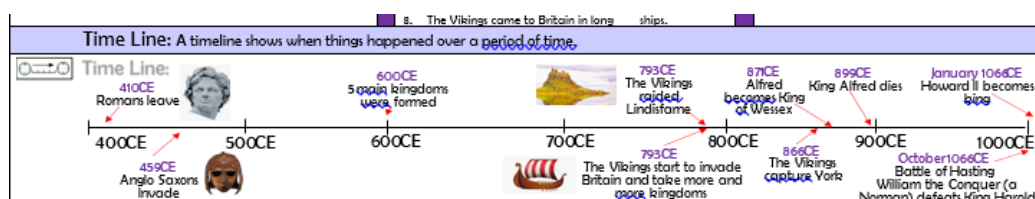
1. In 1939, archaeologists discovered an Anglo-Saxon burial at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk.
2. 793CE: the Vikings raided monastery of Lindisfarne.
3. 1066CE: the Battle of Hasting.

IMPORTANT PEOPLE

Alfred the Great (849-99 CE) was the Anglo Saxon King of Wessex. He won 9 battles against the Vikings in 871 CE. He paid Danegeld to the Vikings to stop them invading more.

Ivar the Boneless (794 - 873 CE) was a bold Viking chief who sought to conquer England. He was the son of the great Viking Ragnar Lothbrok. He fought the Anglo Saxons with great armies.

FACTS AND DATES



TIMELINE

Why are knowledge organisers good for learning?

- Research shows that our brains remember things better when we know the 'bigger picture' and can see the way that 'nuggets' of knowledge link together. Making links helps information move into our long-term memory. A knowledge organiser shows linked facts.
- Children understand a topic much better when they have lots of knowledge about it!
- Having knowledge helps keep children interested.
- Knowledge organisers can be used for 'retrieval' practice (practising remembering things!). Regular practice at remember (retrieving) knowledge helps us remember more over time and puts the information into our long term memory.
- Knowledge organisers make knowledge clear. So, even if a learner misses a lesson it helps them catch up.



How can you best use your knowledge organiser?

There are many ways you can use a knowledge organiser. The most important thing to say, however, is 'use it'.

Owning a knowledge organiser does not make your child remember facts! They have to practice!

There will be mistakes – this is how we learn. Also, try different ways of practice. Ultimately, the best way to remember things is to try and remember facts that you can't quite remember instantly... practise, practise and practise!

Here are some fun ways you could try to improve your long-term memory. Some are better for Years 5 and 6 but start simple and keep it fun. We will teach children in school how to do the activities during this term.

Hide and Seek

Children can:

- Read through a small section of your knowledge organiser (three or four key words), cover the facts and try to write out as much as you can remember. Check your answers and correct them if needed. Then choose your next words or check ones you have already done again.

Hide it and write it or hide it and say it!

Brain Dumps

- Give your child a few minutes to write down (or draw) everything

Quiz

- Write questions for your child or ask them to write their own questions for a particular section of a knowledge organiser. They must write the answer or the question from memory. Check and correct using the knowledge organiser.
- Maybe have fun and make it a game with you- 2 points for every question answered correctly without checking and one for checking and finding the answer! Maybe every point is a Smartie or a grape, or a minute playing their favourite game with you!

One minute challenge!

- After reading and practising with their knowledge organiser ask your child to spend one minute telling someone everything you know about the topic. You could video it and send it one DOJO or watch it again and then try and remember more another time. Is the second video better?

Find out more!




Help your child to search on the internet about the topic. Use a safe search engine or parent controls if you are not with them.

<https://www.safesearchkids.com/>

Always get your child to check your answers and correct anything they got wrong.... Everyone is allowed to get things wrong... That is how you learn!

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT

Emmanuel Junior Academy DSAT Knowledge Organiser

YEAR 3		STONE AGE TO IRON AGE		HISTORY	
KEY VOCABULARY <p>Prehistoric: The period of time before written History (A time before people wrote things down)</p> <p>Neanderthals: People who lived in the Stone Age. They looked much like us but were shorter and much stronger.</p> <p>Humans: Humans</p> <p>Hunter Gatherers: Someone who gathers food or hunts animals to live.</p> <p>Migrations: movement of people from one place to another, in order to settle there</p> <p>Settlements: A place where people have begun to live.</p> <p>Community: is a social group of people. Communities can be all different sizes. They often have a common cultural heritage.</p> <p>Archaeologist: A person who studies human history and prehistory through the digging of historical sites and studying the artefacts found.</p> <p>Artefact: an object from prehistory or prehistory that shows evidence of what life was like back then.</p>		 		FACTS AND DATES <p>700,000BCE – Paleolithic era of Stone Age begins</p> <p>10,500BCE – Mesolithic era of Stone Age begins</p> <p>4000BCE – Neolithic era of Stone Age begins</p> <p>2300BCE – Stone Age ends and Bronze Age begins</p> <p>1000BCE – the cart with wheels is invented</p> <p>800BCE – Bronze Age end and Iron Age begins</p> <p>80BCE – coins are used for the first time</p> <p>43AD – Romans invade England and Iron Age ends.</p>	
		STICKY KNOWLEDGE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> There are three main periods of prehistory – the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age. The Stone Age lasted approximately 650,000 years, dating from approximately 700,000BCE until 2300BCE. The Bronze Age lasted approximately 1500 years, dating from approximately 2300BCE until 800BCE. The Iron Age lasted approximately 800 years, dating from approximately 800BCE until 43CE. The Stone Age splitted up into three main eras – the Paleolithic era, the Mesolithic era and the Neolithic era. In the Stone Age humans survived by moving around and living in caves, hunting wild animals and gathering wild food. They communicated by drawing art on cave walls. Tools were made from stone, wood and bone. In the Bronze Age humans began to live in villages in round houses made from wattle (sticks) and daub (mud) or stone. They built roads and became farmers, raising animals and growing crops. Humans discovered how to make bronze and made weapons and tools from it. In the Iron Age humans lived in farms or villages in round houses. Settlements became much bigger because humans were better at farming and were able to defend themselves from other communities. Humans discovered how to make iron and made better farming equipment from it. 		IMPORTANT PEOPLE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Starva – first inhabited in 2200BCE. It contains the most advanced Stone Age houses discovered and contain ovens and an indoor toilet. Beaker People – brought Bronze to Britain in approximately 2300BCE and initiated the Bronze Age. The Celts – the tribes of people living in Britain in the Iron Age. Iron Tribes – a famous Celtic tribe. Julius Caesar – Roman emperor who invaded Britain and brought around the end of the Iron Age. 	
Time Line: A timeline shows when things happened over a period of time					
 <p>Timeline showing key events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 700,000BCE: Paleolithic era of Stone Age begins 10,500BCE: Mesolithic era of Stone Age begins 4000BCE: Neolithic era of Stone Age begins. Humans begin to farm. 2300BCE: Beaker people bring bronze to Britain. Stone Age ends and Bronze Age begins. 1000BCE: The cart with wheels was invented. 800BCE: The Bronze Age end and Iron Age begins. 80BCE: Coins are used for the first time. 43AD: Romans invade Britain and the Iron Age ends. 					