



## Sticky Knowledge and Vocabulary Links – History and Geography



### Little Explorers (YR)

Term and Topic	Sticky Knowledge from Current Year	NEW Key Sticky Facts	Key Vocabulary Tier 1 (known); Tier 2 (learn) and Tier 3 (challenge)
Autumn 1 – Marvelous Explorers!		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• We all belong to a family and they are all different.</li><li>• Westhouses is in Derbyshire.</li><li>• We have 5 senses. These are touch, hearing, smell, tasting and sight.</li></ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> Westhouses home England family group hear touch me body house baby taste smell see grow family leaves</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> special harvest change collect parents grandparents siblings local Derbyshire similar senses different autumn roots</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> self-portrait extraordinary community marvellous unique</p>
Autumn 2 – Exploring the Future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• We all belong to a family and they are all different.</li><li>• Westhouses is in Derbyshire.</li><li>• We have 5 senses. These are touch, hearing, smell, tasting and sight.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The emergency services are made up of the groups of people who help us; Firefighters, Police and the Ambulance service.</li><li>• In our school there are teaching staff, office staff, a cook and a caretaker.</li><li>• Christians believe that a special baby called Jesus was born on 25th December. This is why people started to celebrate Christmas.</li></ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> job help people adult police firefighter driver builder light candle darkness baby born donkey angel king sheep firework bonfire remember</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> celebrate Christmas Diwali Hanukkah emergency services rescue vet worker Jesus diva lamp stable shepherd</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u></p>

			religion festival career praise
Spring 1 – Animal Explorers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where an animal lives is called a habitat. Some habitats are being destroyed and we should try to help the animals survive.</li> <li>• Some animals eat plants and some eat meat.</li> <li>• An animal needs food, water and shelter to survive.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> birds fish animal vet appointment bill weigh cage farm zoo alive young</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> jungle rainforest wild pond ocean river woodland environment deserts operation vaccination habitat surgery creatures</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> reptile species mammal nocturnal offspring cold/warm blooded environment arachnid</p>
Spring 2 – Exploring Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where an animal lives is called a habitat. Some habitats are being destroyed and we should try to help the animals survive. (Exploring Animals)</li> <li>• Westhouses is in Derbyshire. (Marvelous me!)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homes around the world can be very different. This is because people have access to different materials and because the weather can very different.</li> <li>• The British Royal Family live in Buckingham Palace in London.</li> <li>• Bridges are used to go over obstacles such as roads, rivers and railways.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> build brick tall pig wolf stone strong wood weak straw test garage ice logs for sale obstacle</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> connect site cement measure plan collapse structure construction design detached semi- detached bungalow terrace story extension material cottage</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> assemble survey architect assess co-operate blueprint</p>
Summer 1 – Exploring Growing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where an animal lives is called a habitat. Some habitats are being destroyed and we should try to help the animals survive. (Exploring Animals)</li> <li>• Westhouses is in Derbyshire. (Marvelous me!)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vegetables, fruit, plants, trees and animals (including humans) all grow.</li> <li>• Some vegetables grow in the ground and some fruits grow on trees</li> <li>• Some people grow their own vegetables in an allotment.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> flower leaf rain sun water soil vegetables fruit grow plant patch garden sunflower daisy rose tree hedges spade fork gardener greenhouse nettle seed</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We have 5 senses. These are touch, hearing, smell, tasting and sight.</li> </ul>		<p><u>Tier 2:</u> lily roots stem petal bulb shoot beanstalk lawn turf tulip daffodil pollen shrub trowel hoe rake allotment harvest weed</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> evergreen seasonal temperature greenery suitable</p>
Summer 2 – Go and Explore!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We all belong to a family and they are all different.</li> <li>Westhouses is in Derbyshire.</li> <li>We have 5 senses. These are touch, hearing, smell, tasting and sight.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People go on holiday in the UK and abroad.</li> <li>Some people go on holiday by driving, catching a train or an aeroplane.</li> <li>Some people go on holiday for a rest, other people go to see new places and some people go to visit their friends and families.</li> <li>There are 7 continents in the world and 5 oceans.</li> <li>We live on the planet Earth and we orbit the sun which means we travel around the sun.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> dinosaur sandcastle ice cream pirate starfish crabs jellyfish sword treasure shells camping seaweed wave skeleton whale snail holiday beach cliff mountains recycling</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> travel agent airport cruise Africa mango compass directions fossil scales tangerine antelope passionfruit avocado anchor binoculars ocean country shore</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> Kenya guava voyage herbivore carnivore</p>

## Big Explorers (Y1/2) Year A:

Term and Topic	Sticky Knowledge EYFS	Sticky Knowledge from Current Year	NEW Key Sticky Facts	Key Vocabulary Tier 1 (known); Tier 2 (learn) and Tier 3 (challenge)
Autumn 1 – All Aboard!	•Westhouses is in Derbyshire.		•The UK is an island made up of 4 countries: England,	<u>Tier 1:</u>

	<p>We have 5 senses. These are touch, hearing, smell, tasting and sight. (Marvellous me!)</p> <p>•The emergency services are made up of the groups of people who help us; Firefighters, Police and the Ambulance service. (Explore the future)</p> <p>The British Royal Family live in Buckingham Palace in London.</p> <p>•Bridges are used to go over obstacles such as roads, rivers and railways. (Exploring building)</p> <p>•Some people go on holiday by driving, catching a train or an aeroplane. (Go Explore!)</p>		<p>Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>•England's Capital city is London; Scotland's capital city is Edinburgh; Wales's capital city is Cardiff and Northern Ireland's capital city is Belfast.</p> <p>•Settlements can be split into villages, towns and cities.</p> <p>•Roads have different signs – circle ones are commands and triangle shaped ones are warnings.</p>	<p>bus, roundabout, road, car, wheels, sea, people, station, glass, wood, metal, plastic, countries, cities, aeroplane, tram, bike</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> traffic, travel, buildings, vehicle, land, London, Big Ben, passengers, journey, transport, electricity, engine, powered, Capital city, penny-farthing, petrol, country, UK, Ireland, countryside, town, pro, con, island, landmarks,</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> distance, direction, speed, invent, properties, propelled, successfully</p>
Autumn 2 – Fire! Fire!	<p>•The emergency services are made up of the groups of people who help us; Firefighters, Police and the Ambulance service. (Explore the future)</p> <p>The British Royal Family live in Buckingham Palace in London.</p>	<p>•The UK is an island made up of 4 countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>•England's Capital city is London; Scotland's capital city is Edinburgh; Wales's capital city is Cardiff and Northern Ireland's capital city is Belfast.</p>	<p>•The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane.</p> <p>The fires used for baking were not put out properly.</p> <p>•In 1666, the buildings in London were made of wood and straw. They made it very easy for the flames to spread.</p> <p>•People used leather buckets and water squirts to try and put the fire out – these did not work!</p> <p>•Samuel Pepys became famous for writing a diary all</p>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> fire station uniform celebration helmet spread alarm bonfire firework blaze fireman blanket hose fire extinguisher fire smoke bakery London</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> Houses of Parliament explosion plot gunpowder possessions terrace cramped timber thatched fumes scorched History Thames extinguish United Kingdom capital city</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> scorch stench debris consumed fuming plague cunning</p>

			about his experiences during the fire.	poverty flammable
Spring 1 – Up, Up and Away!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We have 5 senses. These are touch, hearing, smell, tasting and sight.</li> <li>• Where an animal lives is called a habitat. Some habitats are being destroyed and we should try to help the animals survive.</li> <li>• Homes around the world can be very different. This is because people have access to different materials and because the weather can be very different.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The temperature of the United Kingdom is generally cool. The most common weather is rain.</li> <li>• We have four seasons in the United Kingdom: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.</li> <li>• In winter, it is often the coldest season, summer is the warmest season.</li> <li>• The weather can affect the things we do. If it is rainy, we wear waterproof clothes. When it is sunny, we should wear a hat and suncream to protect ourselves from the sun.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> wind rain rainbow sun snow ice Autumn Spring Summer Winter past weather</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> thunder hail cloudy sleet equator forecast seasons flood heat North / South pole blizzard hurricane tornado heatwave thermometer waterproof daily collect extreme rain gauge</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> drought temperature climate prediction record observations</p>
Spring 2 – Powerful People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We all belong to a family and they are all different. (Marvellous Me!)</li> <li>• The emergency services are made up of the groups of people who help us; Firefighters, Police and the Ambulance service. (Explore the Future)</li> <li>• The British Royal Family live in Buckingham Palace in London. (Explore Building)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locational knowledge of China (China, Cycle B)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Florence Nightingale was a nurse and she saved the lives of many soldiers during the Crimean War.</li> <li>• Mary Seacole was a nurse and businesswoman who has become a key figure in Black History because of her amazing achievements.</li> <li>• Christopher Columbus was an explorer, who is most known for discovering America.</li> <li>• Captain Robert Falcon Scott was the first British explorer to reach the South Pole and explore Antarctica.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> ocean world explorer map discover crew north south east west ship sailor captain Sink float travel injury nurse sport</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> compass voyage adventurer Christopher Columbus continent Santa Maria equator West Indies admiral rigging trade crows nest Antarctica poles Crimea conflict athlete world record</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> Co-ordinates Hemisphere Pioneer Navigation</p>

Summer 1 – All around us.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Westhouses is in Derbyshire. (Marvellous Me)</li> </ul>	<p>The UK has 4 counties: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their capital cities London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A village is usually in the countryside. Our nearest town is Alfreton and our nearest city is Derby. The county we live in is Derbyshire.</li> <li>• A compass has four points; North, East, South, West.</li> <li>• Aerial photographs are taken from directly above.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> street road signs office supermarket church map Westhouses</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> urban rural town city symbol postcode address Map key route compass South North East West aerial landmark allotment</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> fieldwork locality</p>
Summer 2 - Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vegetables, fruit, plants, trees and animals (including humans) all grow.</li> <li>• Some vegetables grow in the ground and some fruits grow on trees</li> <li>• Some people grow their own vegetables in an allotment.</li> <li>• Where an animal lives is called a habitat. Some habitats are being destroyed and we should try to help the animals survive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The temperature of the United Kingdom is generally cool. The most common weather is rain.</li> <li>• We have four seasons in the United Kingdom: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.</li> <li>• In winter, it is often the coldest season, summer is the warmest season.</li> <li>• The weather can affect the things we do. If it is rainy, we wear waterproof clothes. When it is sunny, we should wear a hat and suncream to protect ourselves from the sun.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Africa is a continent to the South of Britain.</li> <li>• The UK has 4 seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season lasts for around 4 months each.</li> <li>• Kenya is made up of cities and also large areas of land one of these is called the Serengeti National Park.</li> <li>• The Sahara desert is in Africa. A desert is a place that has very little rain.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> Africa animal live survive hot cold South Pole North Pole meerkat penguin polar bear zoo fur skin masks</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> continent equator globe map adapt habitat wildlife desert location human / physical features sculpture camouflage blubber</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> hemisphere adaptation appropriate design region</p>

## Big Explorers (Y1/2) Year B:

Term and Topic	Sticky Knowledge EYFS	Sticky Knowledge from Current Year	NEW Key Sticky Facts	Key Vocabulary Tier 1 (known); Tier 2 (learn) and Tier 3 (challenge)
Autumn 1 – Moon Zoom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We live on the planet Earth and we orbit the sun which means we travel around the sun.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We live on the planet Earth and we orbit the sun which means we travel around the sun. Earth travels around the sun once every year.</li> <li>There are 8 planets in our solar system. They are: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.</li> <li>The first man to walk on the moon was Neil Armstrong. The rocket that took him there was called Apollo 11.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> Day Night Moon Crash Star Rocket Earth Alien Space Sun planet</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> Astronaut Space Shuttle Satellite Dwarf Planet Flying Saucer Control Panel Oxygen Pluto Mars Uranus Neptune Jupiter Galaxy Universe Saturn Venus</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> Day Night Moon Crash Star Rocket Earth Alien Space Sun planet</p>
Autumn 2 – Banquets, Balls and Battles			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The first and most famous castle in England was the Tower of London.</li> <li>William the conqueror decided that Nottingham Castle should be built in 1068 and was a wooden motte-and-bailey castle. Today, it looks very different to how it started all those years ago! It is now used as an art gallery.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> Castle Tower Lady Lord King Queen Knight Feast United Kingdom Nottingham England Wales Scotland Northern Ireland Battles Charge! Shield</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> Battlements Moat Turret Drawbridge Portcullis Barbican</p>

				<p>Bailey Medieval Page Squire Banquet Norman Saxon Catapult Armour Archers Retreat</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> Chivalry Concentric Castle Trebuchet Calvary</p>
Spring 1 – China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Westhouses is a village. (Marvellous Explorers)</li> <li>• Westhouses has a school. (Marvellous Explorers)</li> <li>• Blackwell is a nearby village. (Go and Explore)</li> <li>• Alfreton is a nearby town. (Go and Explorer)</li> <li>• Westhouses is a rural village with lots of fields around it. (Go and Explore)</li> <li>• I learned that there are 7 continents. (Go and Explore)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The U.K is in the continent Europe. • The capital city of England is London. • The River Thames is in London.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China is in Asia, which is the world's largest continent.</li> <li>• The capital city of China is Beijing.</li> <li>• The Yangtze River is in China.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> China Mount Everest town city sea ocean Rice Festival Country United Kingdom Similar Different</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> Beijing Shanghai Asia Himalayas Yangtze River Great Wall of China silk Chinese New Year Mandarin Continent</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> Culture Provinces Population</p>
Spring 2 – Farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where an animal lives is called a habitat. Some habitats are being destroyed and we should try to help the animals survive. (Exploring Animals).</li> <li>• Some people grow their own vegetables in an allotment. (Exploring Growing).</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A farm is a piece of land used to grow crops and/or raise animals for produce.</li> <li>• Each season is about three months long and they are: winter, spring, summer and autumn.</li> <li>• In Autumn, farmers bring in the harvest. Harvest is when crops are gathered.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> Farm Season Crops lawn turf pollen shrub trowel hoe rake allotment harvest weed Hatch tractor</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> evergreen seasonal temperature pasture herd flock cattle bale rear pest</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vegetables, fruit, plants, trees and animals (including humans) all grow. (Exploring Growing).</li> <li>• Some vegetables grow in the ground and some fruits grow on trees. (Exploring Growing).</li> </ul>			<p>drought rotation combine harvester</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> arable incubate Pesticide Fallow agriculture</p>
Summer 1 - Victorians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The toys that I played with as a baby are different to the toys my parents or grandparents used to play with.</li> <li>• Our school has changed over time.</li> <li>• A trip to the beach was a very popular holiday spot for Victorian families.</li> <li>• In the U.K. we have a Queen or a King.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Victorians were the people who lived during the reign of Queen Victoria.</li> <li>• The toys that Victorian children played with are very different to the toys we have now.</li> </ul> <p>Many children, who were from poorer families, were expected to work and didn't go to school. Therefore, many children worked in factories, coal mines and as chimney sweeps.</p>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> Queen Elizabeth II King Charles Victorian Times Victorians Rich Poor Steam Engine Railway Inventor Chalk</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> Monarch Reign Queen Victoria Chimney Sweep Miners Slate Cane abacus Cotton Mills Heir Peg Doll Spinning Top Trapper Florence Nightingale Margaret Fountaine Domestic Maid</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> Thaumatrope Empire Legacy</p>
Summer 2 – Beach Combers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lighthouses are built on the coast.</li> <li>• The U.K. is an island surrounded by coast.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The beach is a popular holiday destination for the Victorians.</li> <li>• There are 5 oceans in our world. These are: Atlantic, Pacific, Sothern, Indian, Arctic.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A seaside resort has many physical features.</li> </ul> <p>Features such as the beach, the sea, cliffs and caves have been made naturally. This means they were made by nature.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human features found at the seaside might include the pier, the</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> sand sandcastle ice cream surf salty water sea creatures starfish crabs jellyfish sunglasses sun cream swimming costume shells fish &amp; chips camping seaweed wave</p>

			<p>promenade, a lighthouse and a fairground. These features are all man-made.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Victorian times, people would travel to the seaside.</li> <li>• A bay is part of the coast where the land curves in and is surrounded by the sea on three sides.</li> <li>• Many coastlines in the UK have cliffs. These are steep rock faces at the edge of the sea.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 2:</u>  pier harbour cliff tide lighthouse  ocean coast seagulls dune bay  shore lifeguard  amusements  beach hut sunrise sunset  windbreak  lifeboat rock pool cave  pedalo</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u>  horizon tourist  pollution recycle  eco system  wind turbine cove  beacon buoy</p>
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### Philosophers (Y3/4) Year A:

Term and Topic	Sticky Knowledge EYFS/ KS1	Sticky Knowledge from Current Year	NEW Key Sticky Facts	Key Vocabulary Tier 1 (known); Tier 2 (learn) and Tier 3 (challenge)
Autumn 1 – Rainforests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UK has 4 seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season lasts for around 4 months each.</li> <li>• Where an animal lives is called a habitat. Some habitats are being destroyed and we should try to help the animals survive.</li> <li>• There are 7 continents of the world: Europe, Africa, Asia, North America, South America and Australasia.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rainforests are found near to the equator between the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn.</li> <li>• The climate in the rainforest is the same all year round.</li> <li>• Deforestation means trees are cut down to allow space for: fields (to farm cattle), production of timber (to make furniture) and housing.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u>  Extinct, tree, forest, mammal, reptile, plants, weather, habitat, predator, environment, vines, prey</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u>  Humid, species, canopy, climate, water cycle, forest floor, emergent, understory, endangered,</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some vegetables grow in the ground and some fruits grow on trees</li> <li>• Some people grow their own vegetables in an allotment.</li> </ul>			<p>equator, extinction, deforestation</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> Biodiversity, temperate, biome, indigenous, latitude, longitude, hemisphere, precipitation, conservation</p>
Autumn 2 – Ancient Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A farm is a piece of land used to grow crops and/or raise animals for produce.</li> <li>• Each season is about three months long and they are: winter, spring, summer and autumn.</li> <li>• In Autumn, farmers bring in the harvest. Harvest is when crops are gathered. (Farms)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The River Nile is the longest river in the world.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tombs contain a King's personal belongings which they want to take with them into the afterlife.</li> <li>• The Egyptians were the first civilizations to invent writing.</li> <li>• Egyptians used to mummify dead bodies and place them in a sarcophagus (decorated coffin)</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> pyramid, mummy, King, desert, temple, God, slave, camel, sand, river, body, organs</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> Anubis, canopic jars, papyrus, Howard Carter, Valley of the Kings, unearth, hieroglyphics, sphinx, pharaoh, embalm, chamber, scarab beetle, archaeology, pyramids of Giza, River Nile, afterlife, tomb, Tutankhamun, natron</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> Exhume, amulet, sarcophagus, obelisk, deity, cartouche</p>
Spring 1 – Ancient Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 7 continents in the world and 5 oceans.</li> <li>• The weather can affect the things we do. If it is rainy, we wear waterproof clothes. When it is sunny, we should wear a hat and sunscreen to protect</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Europe is the second smallest continent. (Europe)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first recorded games were in 776 BC, in Olympia.</li> <li>• The Ancient Greeks invented the theatre because they loved watching plays, and most cities had a theatre.</li> <li>• The Ancient Greeks held many festivals in honour of their gods.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> Greece, Marathon, Enemies, Armour, Stadium, Temple, Theatre, Weapons, Olympics, Slaves, Democracy, Myth, Chariot, Vase</p>

	<p>ourselves from the sun. (Up, Up and Away!)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rebecca Adlington was a British, Olympic swimmer, most known for breaking records for winning the most medals in one Olympic games.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Democracy began in Ancient Greece.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 2:</u> Parthenon, Empire, Athenians, Philosophers, Zeus, Apollo, Acropolis, Hoplite, Spartans, Sacred, Plague, Athens, Alexander the Great, Aristotle, Plato, Homer, Socrates, Tactics, Trojan Horse</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> Trireme, tyrant, Stategos, Helots</p>
Spring 2 - Scrumdiddlyumptious	<p>A farm is a piece of land used to grow crops and/or raise animals for produce. (Farms)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each season is about three months long and they are: winter, spring, summer and autumn. (Farms)</li> <li>• In Autumn, farmers bring in the harvest. Harvest is when crops are gathered. (Farms)</li> <li>• Where an animal lives is called a habitat. Some habitats are being destroyed and we should try to help the animals survive. (Exploring Animals).</li> <li>• Some people grow their own vegetables in an allotment. (Exploring Growing).</li> <li>• Vegetables, fruit, plants, trees and animals (including humans) all grow. (Exploring Growing).</li> <li>• Some vegetables grow in the ground and some fruits grow</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fairtrade is a way of buying and selling products that allow the farmers to be paid a fair price for their produce and have better working conditions.</li> <li>• The UK is part of the Northern Hemisphere.</li> <li>• Food is imported and exported around the world, when it relies on a specific climate to grow in.</li> <li>• The different climate zones are: polar, temperate, arid, tropical, Mediterranean and mountainous.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> Sell, fruit, food, healthy, farm, chocolate, grow, money, crops, bananas, farmer, coffee</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> Origin, reared, food miles, Fairtrade, agriculture, pollution, local, seasonal, produce, production, cocoa, trade, ethical, poverty, global, quality</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> Import, economy, export, cultural, sustainable</p>

	on trees. (Exploring Growing).			
Summer 1 – Saxons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first and most famous castle in England was the Tower of London.</li> <li>• William the conqueror decided that Nottingham Castle should be built in 1068 and was a wooden motte-and bailey castle. Today, it looks very different to how it started all those years ago! It is now used as an art gallery.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin); introducing coins and even introducing rabbits to our country.</li> <li>• The Romans had an organised army of trained soldiers, which enabled them to conquer different countries and build a large empire.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For a long time, England was not one country, Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land.</li> <li>• The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066.</li> <li>• When crimes were committed, the village gathered together in a tithing. Elders or rich noblemen would decide if a person was innocent or not. If a person needed to be caught, they would carry out a hue and cry to capture them.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> Coins, jewellery, helmet, grave, man, woman, pendant, fish, horse, hunting, village, settlement</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> Archaeologist, Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, shires, raid, pillage, legacy, Wessex,, Mercia, runes, thatched wooden house, Alfred the Great, priory, monks</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> Bayeux Tapestry, cremation pot, lyre, rebellion, tithing, oath,</p>
Summer 2 - Vikings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first and most famous castle in England was the Tower of London.</li> <li>• William the conqueror decided that Nottingham Castle should be built in 1068 and was a wooden motte-and bailey castle. Today, it looks very different to how it started all those years ago! It is now used as an art gallery.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For a long time, England was not one country, Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land.</li> <li>• The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066.</li> <li>• When crimes were committed, the village gathered together in a tithing. Elders or rich noblemen would decide if a person was innocent or not. If a person needed to be caught, they would</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not all Vikings were warriors. Many came in peace and become farmers.</li> <li>• Part of England was given to the Vikings by King Alfred in an attempt to stop the raids on Saxon Villages. This became known as Danelaw.</li> <li>• The names for most of the days of the week originate from Vikings</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> Iceland, England, Scandinavia, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, empire, Nordic, brutality, helmet, myth, navigation, invader, settler, raid, compass, dragon, voyage, warfare, foreign, Monastery, century</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> Longship, saga, Danelaw, Wessex, Berserker, God-fearing, pillage, Odin,</p>

		carry out a hue and cry to capture them.		Valhalla, pagan, Loki, expedition, Northmen, plunder, barbarian, Baltic, Viking, Lindisfarne  <u>Tier 3:</u> Medieval, heathen, descendants
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## Philosophers (Y3/4) Year B:

Term and Topic	Sticky Knowledge EYFS/KS1	Sticky Knowledge from Current Year	NEW Key Sticky Facts	Key Vocabulary Tier 1 (known); Tier 2 (learn) and Tier 3 (challenge)
Autumn 1 – Stone Age			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Stone Age was followed by the Bronze Age period. This is when humans started to use metal.</li> <li>• During the Palaeolithic Age (old Stone Age), people gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing and collecting fruits and nuts.</li> <li>• During the Neolithic Age (towards the end of the Stone Age), the humans formed settled communities and domesticated plants and animals for the first time in history.</li> <li>• Skara Brae is an archaeological site found on the Orkney Islands in Scotland. It is a Stone Age village that has been well preserved.</li> </ul>	<u>Tier 1:</u> Prey, pottery, bow and arrow, knives, cave, fossil, trap, art, boats, ancient, cavemen, farming, fire, humans, paint, stone, tools, farmers, weapons, house, jewellery , climate  <u>Tier 2:</u> Archaeologists, artefact, Neolithic, Mesolithic, Palaeolithic, chronology, tribal, hunter-gatherers, shelter, civilization, settlement, spear, agriculture, excavations, prehistoric, Stonehenge, chronological, Skara Brae, fur pelt,

				<p>mammoth, nomadic, extinct</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> Evolution, homo habilis, homo sapiens, borer</p>
Autumn 2 – Bronze Age to Iron Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first and most famous castle in England was the tower of London.</li> <li>• William the conqueror decided that Nottingham Castle should be built in 1068 and was a wooden motte-and bailey castle. Today, it looks very different to how it started all those years ago! It is now used as an art gallery. (Battles, Balls and Banquet).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Stone Age was followed by the Bronze Age period. This is when humans started to use metal.</li> <li>• During the Palaeolithic Age (old Stone Age), people gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing and collecting fruits and nuts.</li> <li>• During the Neolithic Age (towards the end of the Stone Age), the humans formed settled communities and domesticated plants and animals for the first time in history.</li> <li>• Skara Brae is an archaeological site found on the Orkney Islands in Scotland. It is a Stone Age village that has been well preserved.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bronze was used for tools, weapons, armour and building materials.</li> <li>• People in the Bronze Age and Iron Age lived in roundhouses. These could be very large and would have housed many people.</li> <li>• These houses were sometimes rectangular and were often gathered in farming communities on hills. These were known as 'hillforts'.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> Invention, shield, tools, farms, gold, chariot, village, wheel, crops, Stonehenge, weapons, sword, warrior, jewellery, wood, tin, pots, archery, metal, horses, wattle and daub</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> Textile, casting, chief, plough, mining, pottery, ceremonies, metalworker, arrowhead, roundhouse, agriculture, prehistoric, civilisation, BC, urn, Celts, tribe, hillforts</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> Smelting, potter's wheel, migrated, earthwork, sacrifice</p>
Spring 1 – Angry Earth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The temperature of the United Kingdom is generally cool. The most common weather is rain. (Up, Up and Away)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The parts of a volcano are magma chamber, lava, conduit, crater, throat, vent, ash cloud.</li> <li>• There is a chain of volcanoes surrounding the Pacific Ocean, it is</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> Fossils, volcanoes, extinct, earthquake, wave, tornado, damage, movement, land,</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We record the temperature using a thermometer. (Up, Up and Away)</li> <li>• We have four seasons in the United Kingdom: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. (Up, Up and Away)</li> <li>• In winter, it is often the coldest season, summer is the warmest season. (Up, Up and Away)</li> <li>• Sometimes we can have extreme weather in The United Kingdom. When we have a lot of rain, it can cause a flood. (Up, Up and Away)</li> <li>• Weather can vary around the world. In the North and South Pole, it is much colder than at the equator. Countries which are at the equator have a hotter climate. (Up, Up and Away)</li> </ul>		<p>known as the 'Ring of Fire'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Earth's surface is called the crust. It is made up of different rock sections called tectonic plates, which fit together like a puzzle.</li> </ul>	<p>ocean, water, weather, heat, lava</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> Erupt, crust, tsunami, magma, mantle, destruction, tectonic plates, outer core, dormant, topsoil, inner core, bedrock, subsoil, active</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> Cumulonimbus cloud, humus</p>
Spring 2 – Romans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bridges are used to go over obstacles such as roads, rivers and railways. (Exploring Building)</li> <li>• In Medieval times, People thought that insects and bugs would stay away from their clothes because of the awful smell. (Battles, Balls and Banquets).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The invasion of the Romans marked the end of the Iron Age in Britain. (Iron Age)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Romans built aqueducts to carry fresh water into towns and cities.</li> <li>• The Romans developed an understanding of hygiene. Specific public buildings were created so people could keep themselves clean and have a bath.</li> <li>• When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin); introducing coins and even introducing rabbits to our country.</li> <li>• The Romans had an organised army of trained soldiers, which enabled them to conquer different countries and build a large empire.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> battle, invasion, mosaic, battlements, bailey, banquet, catapult, armour, retreat, soldier, hill fort, Celtic, bronze, iron, formation, archaeologist, baths, drain, sewage, pipework, column</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> Centurion, emperor, aqueduct, gladiator, conquer, invade, Roman Baths, ditch, tribe, empire, foundations, occupation,</p>



				<p>miles, Latin, amphitheatre, villa, coliseum, rebel, rebellion, hygiene, public</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> Londinium, Romanisation, senate, Barbarian</p>
Summer 1 - Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The temperature of the United Kingdom is generally cool. The most common weather is rain. (Up, Up and Away)</li> <li>• We record the temperature using a thermometer. (Up, Up and Away)</li> <li>• Weather can vary around the world. In the North and South Pole, it is much colder than at the equator. Countries which are at the equator have a hotter climate. (Up, Up and Away)</li> <li>• A compass has four points; North, East, South, West. (All around us)</li> <li>• London is the capital city of England. (Fire, Fire)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some of Europe's most notable landmarks are: Eiffel Tower in Paris, Berlin Wall in Berlin, Colosseum in Rome, The Kremlin in Moscow, Northern Lights in Reykjavik.</li> <li>• Mount Elbrus, Russia, is the tallest mountain in Russia.</li> <li>• Europe is the second smallest continent.</li> <li>• The United Kingdom are no longer part of European Union after 'Brexit'.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> Land, ocean, travel, weather, holiday, history, landmarks, well-known, continents, countries, capitals, mountains, rivers</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> European Union, Mediterranean, Euros, paella, Brexit, Berlin Wall, Eiffel Tower, Greek Isles, channels, tourism, economy</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> Peninsula, fjords, inhabitants, transcontinental</p>
Summer 2 - Mountains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mount Everest is the tallest mountain in the world. It is located on the border between China and Nepal. (Tremendous China!)</li> <li>• The Himalyan Mountains can be found in China. (Tremendous China!)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A mountain is 'higher and steeper than a hill' and is generally over 600 meters. Anything less than this is called a hill.</li> <li>• Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in Great Britain and is located in Scotland.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> Mountain, snow, landscape, skiing, skis, igneous, snowboard, environment, metamorphic, limestone, slope, tectonic plate</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mount Kilimanjaro is a mountain in Africa (Africa)</li> <li>• Where England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are located in the United Kingdom.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mountains exist on every continent and even beneath our great oceans.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 2:</u> Mountain range, summit, snowdrift, K2, blizzard, Base camp, Kilimanjaro, Everest, avalanche, mount, tourism, decline, peak, ascent, altitude, expedition, limestone, peak, trek, valley</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> Contour, face, outcrop, plateau, ridge</p>
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## Trailblazers (Y5/6) Year A:

Term and Topic	Sticky Knowledge EYFS/ KS1	Sticky Knowledge Philosophers	Sticky Knowledge from Current Year	NEW Key Sticky Facts	Key Vocabulary Tier 1 (known); Tier 2 (learn) and Tier 3 (challenge)
Autumn 1 – Our Planet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Westhouses is a village in Derbyshire in England. This is where we live! (Marvelous me!)</li> <li>• Homes around the world can be very different. This is because people have access to different materials and because the weather can very different. (Exploring Building)</li> <li>• The U.K is in the continent Europe. (China)</li> <li>The capital city of England is London. (China)</li> <li>• Our local area has allotments, the school and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the Palaeolithic Age (old Stone Age), people gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing and collecting fruits and nuts.</li> <li>During the Neolithic Age (towards the end of the Stone Age), the humans formed settled communities and domesticated plants and animals for the first time in history (Stone Age).</li> <li>• People in the Bronze Age and Iron Age lived</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derbyshire is located in the East Midlands of England and has a large chunk of the Peak District National Park in it, as well as the National Forest.</li> <li>• Derbyshire borders 7 other counties: Greater Manchester, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire and Cheshire. (Brilliant Britain, Cycle B)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A settlement is created after identifying whether an area has all of the things a human needs to survive: suitable shelter, food, water and protection.</li> <li>• We get electricity in the UK through power stations, run by fossil fuels (coal, gas and oil) , nuclear power, hydro power and wind.</li> <li>• As people now want food more regularly and out of season, food is transported to supermarkets and shops in the UK. This is called non-seasonal produce.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> Village, services, town, goods, aerial, oil, city, megacity, turbine, solar, coal, resources, distribute, climate</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> Renewable, efficiency, non-renewable, conservation, urban, nuclear, fossil fuel, carbon footprint, rural, hamlet, biomass, gigawatt, hydro</p>

	<p>recreation ground. (All around us)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 7 continents in the world and 5 oceans. (All Around Us)</li> </ul>	<p>in roundhouses. These could be very large and would have housed many people. These houses were sometimes rectangular and were often gathered in farming communities on hills. These were known as 'hillforts'. (Bronze to Iron).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different food grows around the world during different seasons. To get food all year round, it is transported to the UK (food miles) (Scrumdiddilyumptious)</li> </ul>			<p><u>Tier 3:</u> Kinetic, emission, Gulf Stream</p>
<p>Autumn 2 – Frozen Kingdom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We live on the planet Earth and we orbit the sun which means we travel around the sun. (Marvellous Me)</li> <li>• Captain Robert Falcon Scott was the first British explorer to reach the South Pole and explore Antarctica. (Powerful People)</li> <li>• Weather can vary around the world. In the North and South Pole, it is much colder than at the equator. Countries which are at the equator have a hotter climate. (Up, Up and Away)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The different climate zones are: polar, temperate, arid, tropical, Mediterranean and mountainous. (Scrumdiddilyumptious)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not all deserts are covered by sand. Only 20% of all deserts are covered with sand.</li> <li>• The North Pole is never in the same place – it's a magnetic point and constantly moves!</li> <li>• The Antarctic is colder than the Arctic: this is because it is higher up, and has land underneath the ice. Because the Arctic is just an ice sheet, it retains more heat!</li> <li>• Antarctica is a continent with land, The Arctic is a sheet of sea ice.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> Iceberg, Titanic, desert, pole, Arctic, Antarctica, environment, hemisphere, northern, southern, penguin, mammal, microscopic, settlement, negative, time zone, equator,</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> Longitude, latitude, Gulf Stream, humidity, plankton, krill, precipitation,, Capricorn, cancer, Frigid zone, Temperate zone, sun ray,</p>

					dispersal, Prime Meridian,  <u>Tier 3:</u> Circumnavigate, albedo effect, humanitarian,
Spring 1 – War and Conflict: WW1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every year on 11th November, we have remembrance day. We use this time to reflect and give thanks to soldiers who have their life.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Romans had an organised army of trained soldiers, which enabled them to conquer different countries and build a large empire.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During WW1, there were improvements in medicine, surgery and our understanding of how to treat people who were ill. As a result, health started to improve.</li> <li>• The NHS was introduced as a result of war.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before the war most women stayed at home or worked in domestic service</li> <li>• Many people suffered facial injuries during the first world war</li> <li>• The first ever motorized ambulances were used during the first world war</li> </ul>	<u>Tier 1:</u> Trench, military, soldier, army, ally, warfare, land, air, sea, conquer, invade, politics, weapon, tunnel, emperor, civilian, repayment, animal, job, biased  <u>Tier 2:</u> Rationing, propaganda, munitions, Kaiser, home front, conscript, Central Powers, assassination, artillery, Allied Powers, Ottoman Empire, colonise  <u>Tier 3:</u> Prominent Nationalism imperialism
Spring 2 – War and Conflict: WW2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every year on 11th November, we have remembrance day. We use this time to reflect and give thanks to soldiers who have their life.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Romans had an organised army of trained soldiers, which enabled them to conquer different countries and build a large empire.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During WW1, there were improvements in medicine, surgery and our understanding of how to treat people who were ill. As a</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World War 2 was a battle between two groups of countries – the 'Allies' and the 'Axis'. The major Allied powers were Britain, France, Russia, China and the United States.</li> </ul>	<u>Tier 1:</u> Raid, drill, Britain, France, USA, bomb, allotment, Empire, Commonwealth, volunteer, coupon,

			<p>result, health started to improve.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NHS was introduced as a result of war.</li> </ul>	<p>The major Axis powers were Germany, Italy and Japan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The group most heavily targeted by the Nazis were the Jews. Around six million Jewish people were killed during World War 2 in one of history's most terrible events – the Holocaust.</li> <li>• The US didn't join the war until 1941, when Japan attacked the United States at their Naval Base at Pearl Harbour in Hawaii.</li> <li>• The Germans surrendered on 8 May 1945. In 1944, an Allied army crossed from Britain to free France from Nazi rule.</li> </ul>	<p>factory, armour, mask, election, Jewish, naval, refugee, register, resistance, siren, trench, airship</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u>  Allies, axis, Soviet Union, atom, blackout, blitz, censorship, civilian, Civil Defence, concentration Camp, D-Day, evacuee, Anne Frank, Nazi, Rationing, propaganda, Luftwaffe, RAF, United Nations, Armistice, Kindertransport</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u>  Gramophone, liberate, embargo</p>
<p>Summer 1 – Hola Mexico</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We live on the planet Earth and we orbit the sun which means we travel around the sun. (Marvellous Me)</li> <li>• Captain Robert Falcon Scott was the first British explorer to reach the South Pole and explore Antarctica. (Powerful People)</li> <li>• Weather can vary around the world. In the North and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The different climate zones are: polar, temperate, arid, tropical, Mediterranean and mountainous. (Scrumdiddilyumptious)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 23 countries in North America, with Canada being the biggest. Mexico is located on the North American continent and shares borders with the USA in the North and Belize and Guatemala in the South.</li> <li>• The border between Mexico and the USA is the second longest border in the world and is about 3,155 km/ 2,000 miles long.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u>  Atlantic, Caribbean, culture, race, tension, conflict, Civil Rights, Martin Luther King, Rosa Parks, state, New York, Washington D.C., border, immigrant, dollar, cent, biome, tropics, Capricorn, temperate,</p>

	<p>South Pole, it is much colder than at the equator. Countries which are at the equator have a hotter climate. (Up, Up and Away)</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The climate varies from tropical climate to desert climate. Mexico has four time zones and is located in the Ring of Fire!</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 2:</u> Buffalo, pagan, Little Rock Nine, Prairies, Terrorism, Economical, Reserve, Plains Indian, Emigrate, Immigrate</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> Socio-economic factors, arid, codex</p>
<p>Summer 2 – The Ancient Maya</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 7 continents of the world: Europe, Africa, Asia, North America, South America and Australasia.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tombs contain a King's personal belongings which they want to take with them into the afterlife.</li> <li>The Egyptians were the first civilizations to invent writing.</li> <li>Egyptians used to mummify dead bodies and place them in a sarcophagus (decorated coffin)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 23 countries in North America, with Canada being the biggest. Mexico is located on the North American continent and shares borders with the USA in the North and Belize and Guatemala in the South.</li> <li>The border between Mexico and the USA is the second longest border in the world and is about 3,155 km/ 2,000 miles long.</li> <li>The climate varies from tropical climate to desert climate. Mexico has four time zones and is located in the Ring of Fire!</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Mayans were expert mathematicians and astronomers. They used this expertise to make calendars. Mayan religion was extremely bloodthirsty, demanding human sacrifices and blood-letting rituals. The • Mayans believed in an afterlife and that those who were sacrificed, as well as those killed in war and women who died in childbirth, went to 'the place of misty sky'.</li> <li>Mayan society was formed of a number of city states each with their own ruler.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> Atlantic, Caribbean, culture, race, tension, conflict, Civil Rights, Martin Luther King, Rosa Parks, state, New York, Washington D.C., border, immigrant, dollar, cent, biome, tropics, Capricorn, temperate, sacrifice, ritual, hieroglyphs, civilization</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> Buffalo, pagan,, Economical, Reserve, Emigrate, Immigrate, maize, Maya, Chechen Itza, Ilogram, prairies, border, cacao, batab, Itzamna, Kin</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u></p>

					Socio-economic factors, arid, codex
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## Trailblazers (Y5/6) Year B:

Term and Topic	Sticky Knowledge EYFS/KS1	Sticky Knowledge LKS2	Sticky Knowledge from Current Year	NEW Key Sticky Facts	Key Vocabulary Tier 1 (known); Tier 2 (learn) and Tier 3 (challenge)
Autumn 1 – Medicine Through Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Medieval times, toilets were sometimes hidden in wardrobes where their wee/poo would be dropped into the moat or ground below. (Banquets, balls and vattles)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Romans built aqueducts to carry fresh water into towns and cities. (Romans)</li> <li>The Romans developed an understanding of hygiene. Specific public buildings were created so people could keep themselves (Romans)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is evidence of surgery during prehistoric times! Archaeologists have found skulls which have holes drilled into them. We believe it was done to help with headaches and migraines.</li> <li>If you were an embalmer during Ancient Egyptian times, people would not speak to you as you were too close to death and the dead.</li> <li>Many Ancient Greeks would visit an Asklepion when they were ill. It is a bit like a spa today, where treatments and rest occurred.</li> <li>The Romans used a lot of Greek ideas. They knew it was dangerous to build their homes near to dirty swamps and developed ways to get rid of waste (like wee and poo) and get clean water into their cities.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> Nomadic, prehistoric, amulet, diagnosis, treatment, mummification, blood, sewers, poisonous, trade, noxious, priest, peasant, noble, vaccination, penicillin, amputation, NHS, theory, microscope, phlegm, bile, superstition</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> Fungus, bacteria, virus, cell, Louis Pasteur, Alexander Fleming, Plastic Surgery, Blood-letting, Public Health, aqueduct, Humours, Abaton, Tholos, Asklepion, Shaman, Trepanning,</p>

					<u>Tier 3:</u> Prognosis, life expectancy, microbe, microbiology
Autumn 2 – The Plague and Eyam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Medieval times, toilets were sometimes hidden in wardrobes where their wee/poo would be dropped into the moat or ground below. (Banquets, balls and vattles)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Romans built aqueducts to carry fresh water into towns and cities. (Romans)</li> <li>• The Romans developed an understanding of hygiene. Specific public buildings were created so people could keep themselves (Romans)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is evidence of surgery during prehistoric times! Archaeologists have found skulls which have holes drilled into them. We believe it was done to help with headaches and migraines.</li> <li>• If you were an embalmer during Ancient Egyptian times, people would not speak to you as you were too close to death and the dead.</li> <li>• Many Ancient Greeks would visit an Asklepion when they were ill. It is a bit like a spa today, where treatments and rest occurred.</li> <li>• The Romans used a lot of Greek ideas. They knew it was dangerous to build their homes near to dirty swamps and developed ways to get rid of waste (like wee and poo) and get</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Black Death killed over <math>\frac{1}{3}</math> of England's population within two years of its arrival in 1348.</li> <li>• Today we know the bubonic plague was spread by fleas living on rats that were moving throughout Europe on merchants' ships. Most medieval people thought God had sent the Black Death as a punishment for their sins. Others believed the alignment of the stars could explain it. Some people believed 'miasma' (bad air) was causing the disease.</li> <li>• The plague arrived in Eyam because of a bolt of fabric being ordered by a tailor from London. It killed a huge proportion of the population. They isolated themselves to protect the community around them.</li> </ul>	<u>Tier 1:</u> Nomadic, prehistoric, amulet, diagnosis, treatment, mummification, blood, sewers, poisonous, trade, noxious, priest, peasant, noble, theory, microscope, flea  <u>Tier 2:</u> Fungus, bacteria, virus, cell, Bloodletting, Black Death, puss, boils, Boundary Stone, Silk Routes, Bubonic Plague, Pneumonic Plague  <u>Tier 3:</u> Prognosis, life expectancy, microbe, microbiology, miasma



			clean water into their cities.		
Spring 1 – Brilliant Britain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The countries of the United Kingdom: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales (All Aboard);</li> <li>• Their capital cities: London, Belfast, Edinburgh and Cardiff (All Aboard);</li> <li>• The surrounding seas of the United Kingdom are: Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel (Beachcombers).</li> <li>• A compass has four points; North, East, South, West (All around Us and Maths).</li> <li>• Aerial photographs are taken from directly above (All Around Us).</li> <li>• A village is usually in the countryside. Our nearest town is Alfreton and our nearest city is Derby. The county we live in is Derbyshire (All Around Us).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in Great Britain and is located in Scotland. The tallest mountain in Wales is Snowdon. Scafell Pike is the highest mountain in England. Slieve Donard is the tallest mountain in Northern Ireland (Mountains).</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derbyshire is located in the East Midlands of England and has a large chunk of the Peak District National Park in it, as well as the National Forest.</li> <li>• Derbyshire borders 7 other counties: Greater Manchester, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire and Cheshire.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> aerial, navigation, symbol, scale, grid reference, climate, valley, mountain, river, county, government, mining, railway, North Sea, Atlantic Ocean, Derwent, Peak District, Compass, Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburg, London, tourism</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> ordinance survey, urban, residential, amenity, contour, Eastings, Northings, land use, economy, contour, market town, Peak District</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> infrastructure, ecology, industry</p>
Spring 2 – Rivers and Coasts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 70% (most) of the world is made up of water. (Go and Explore).</li> <li>• A seaside resort has many physical features. Features such as the beach, the sea, cliffs and caves have been made naturally. This</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in Great Britain and is located in Scotland. The tallest mountain in Wales is Snowdon. Scafell Pike is the highest Mountain in England. Slieve Donard is the</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Derwent is a river in Derbyshire, England. It is 50 miles (80 km) long and is a tributary of the River Trent, which it joins south of Derby.</li> <li>• The River Severn is the longest river in Britain running from Wales to Bristol.</li> <li>• The start of a river is called the source and the end is the</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> Waterfall, stream, bridge, aqueduct, flow, coast, river, natural, headland, stack, spit, valley, mountain, reservoir, evaporate, condense, collect</p>

	means they were made by nature. (Beachcombers).	tallest mountain in Northern Ireland. (Mountains). • The Romans built aqueducts to carry fresh water into towns and cities. (Romans).		mouth. Many rivers and streams join together before they reach the mouth of the river. The smaller rivers and streams are called tributaries. • The longest river in the world is the Nile in Africa. It is 130 miles long.	<u>Tier 2:</u> Estuary, mouth, source, erosion, deposition, tributary, oxbow lake, delta, spring, weathering, chemical, basin, flood plain, silt, channel  <u>Tier 3:</u> Precipitation confluence
Summer 1 – Crime and Punishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A community is a group of people that live in the same place or a group of people who do something together. (Marvellous Me!)</li> <li>• New inventions, like the telephone, motorcar, typewriter, bicycle and moving film totally changed the way that people lived, worked and travelled. (Victorians)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Democracy began in Ancient Greece. (Ancient Greece)</li> <li>• When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin) and introduced coins (Romans)</li> <li>• When crimes were committed, the village gathered together in a tithing. Elders or rich noblemen would decide if a person was innocent or not. If a person needed to be caught, they would carry out a hue and cry to capture them. (Saxons)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roman laws were called 'The Twelve Tables'.</li> <li>• The Anglo-Saxons didn't have prisons. People found guilty of crimes were either executed or punished with fines.</li> <li>• Throughout the medieval period it was believed that to keep order, people had to be scared of the punishments.</li> <li>• Prisons now work hard to help rehabilitate people so that they do not re-offend</li> </ul>	<u>Tier 1:</u> Crime, punishment, democracy, judge, jury, court, trial, law, police, rebel, theft, guilty, innocent, victim, witness, emperor, legionary, senator, treason, courthouse, crucify, imprisonment  <u>Tier 2:</u> Branding, Pillory, Dunking Stool, Scold's Bridle, Oath, Wergild, Trial by Ordeal, Hue and Cry, Twelve Tablets, libel, Exile, Arson, Pillory, stocks, Witch Trial  <u>Tier 3:</u> Vagabond,

					reformation, restorative justice, criminal system, retribution
Summer 2 – Crime and Punishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A community is a group of people that live in the same place or a group of people who do something together. (Marvellous Me!)</li> <li>• New inventions, like the telephone, motorcar, typewriter, bicycle and moving film totally changed the way that people lived, worked and travelled. (Victorians)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Democracy began in Ancient Greece. (Ancient Greece)</li> <li>• When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin) and introduced coins (Romans)</li> <li>• When crimes were committed, the village gathered together in a tithing. Elders or rich noblemen would decide if a person was innocent or not. If a person needed to be caught, they would carry out a hue and cry to capture them. (Saxons)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roman laws were called 'The Twelve Tables'.</li> <li>• The Anglo-Saxons didn't have prisons. People found guilty of crimes were either executed or punished with fines.</li> <li>• Throughout the medieval period it was believed that to keep order, people had to be scared of the punishments.</li> <li>• Prisons now work hard to help rehabilitate people so that they do not re-offend</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public executions were huge events with families, food stalls and people queuing for hours to get a good spot. These included beheadings, hangings, burning, pressings and boiling alive! The idea was that severe punishments would put others off from committing crimes.</li> <li>• Court rooms were created where victim and the accused could defend themselves.</li> <li>• Prisons now work hard to help rehabilitate people so that they do not re-offend and technological advances have meant catching criminals can be used by identifying fingerprints or even DNA.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Tier 1:</u> Crime, punishment, judge, jury, court, trial, law, police, rebel, theft, guilty, innocent, victim, witness, treason, courthouse, crucify, imprisonment</p> <p><u>Tier 2:</u> Oakum, isolation, work house, hard labour, pauper, finances, Sir Robert Peel, Elizabeth Fry, Highway Man, libel, Exile, Arson, Pillory, stocks, Witch Trial</p> <p><u>Tier 3:</u> reformation, restorative justice, criminal system, retribution</p>

