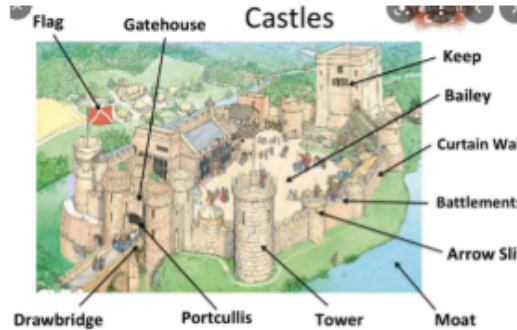


Castles



CPS Knowledge Organiser

Year 2 – History – Spring 1



Castles are a type of **home** that was built to protect the people inside.

Timeline of Castles

<p>1066</p> <p>Motte and bailey castle built from wood</p>	<p>1080</p> <p>Stone keep motte and bailey castle</p>	<p>1100</p> <p>Stone keep castle with stone curtain walls</p>	<p>1260</p> <p>Concentric castle</p>	<p>1300</p> <p>Courtyard castle and moat</p>	<p>1400</p> <p>Fortified manor house</p>
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Medieval Castle Entertainment – Feasts

One of the main ways that Lords would entertain themselves and guests was by holding **medieval feast** or **medieval banquets** as they are commonly known.

Medieval Castle Entertainment consisted of **feasts & Banquets** which took place in the great Hall of the medieval castle. The Lord and Lady ate the rich food and wine served by squires with their important guests and family at the high table.



Source: www.history.com

Medieval Castle Entertainment – Tournaments

Tournaments or mock battles were regularly held inside the grounds of a medieval castle. The most popular contest at a medieval tournament that was part of the medieval castles entertainment was the medieval joust.

In the medieval joust two horses called Chargers were mounted by **knights** and charged at each other at great speed, each knight was trying to knock the other knight from his horse. Medieval jousts often went to ground if both **knights** were knocked from their horses.



medieval tournaments were popular forms of Medieval Castle Entertainment

Key Vocabulary

Castle- large building, typically of the medieval period, fortified against attack with thick walls, battlements, towers, and in many cases a moat.

Drawbridge- A bridge that goes over a castles moat.

Portcullis- A strong, heavy grating that can be lowered down grooves on each side of a gateway to block it.

Bailey- A bailey or ward in a fortification is a courtyard enclosed by a curtain wall.

Keep- The keep, located within a courtyard and surrounded by a curtain wall, was the heart of a medieval castle.

Battlements- A **battlement** in defensive architecture, such as that of city walls or **castles**

Moat- a deep, wide ditch surrounding a castle, fort, or town, typically filled with water and intended as a defence against attack.

Motte- a mound forming the site of a castle or camp.

Curtain wall- a fortified wall around a medieval castle, typically one linking towers together.

Banquet- an elaborate and formal meal for many people.

Jousting- a medieval sporting contest in which two opponents on horseback, typically knights, fight with lances.

Knights- a man who served his sovereign or lord as a mounted soldier in armour.

Lords/Ladies- a Ruler, a Sovereign or a Master.

Peasants- a poor smallholder or agricultural labourer of low social status

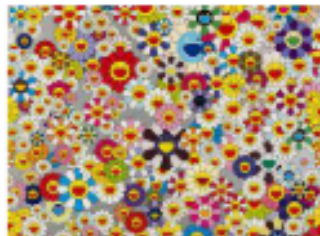
Chronology- The arrangement of dates and events in the order that they happened.



CPS

Knowledge Organiser-

Imagine Compositions - Drawing



Investigate: We are going to look at the work of two artists (Salvador Dali - Historical and Takashi Murakami- Contemporary) and compare their artwork and styles.

Practise: We are going to practise using paint to create colour, lines and shapes.

Progress: We are going to develop our artwork by using the skill of painting to create patterns and pictures.

End Piece: We are going to create our final piece of art by combining colour, lines and shape to paint a picture in the artists' style.

Every Child an Artist!



Colours

The **Primary** colours are three colours that cannot be made by mixing other colours. These colours are **red, yellow and blue**. When **primary** colours are mixed they make **secondary** colours.



Drawing

A picture or diagram made with a pencil, pen, or crayon rather than paint.



Media- the materials and tools used by an artist to create artwork.

Sketching pencils
Colouring pencils
Water colours
Felt tips
Pencils
Drawing

Mixed Media- using a mixture of media and processes.

Investigate: I can say what I like about the artwork of Salvador Dali and Takashi Murakami.

Practise: I can use the names of tools, techniques and elements I use in my artwork.

Progress: I can try different ways to design and make products.

End Piece: I can use art to express myself and share my ideas.

Key Vocabulary

Composition: Where things are placed on the page.

Abstract: art that does not represent our everyday world. It can include colour, lines, and shapes, for example-



Colour:

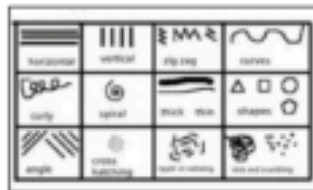


Scale: The size of objects and shapes compared to each other.



Expressive Art: Art showing the feelings, moods and ideas of the artist through lines, shape and bright, bold colours.

Line: A mark that can vary in length or shape. Lines can be curved, straight, thick or thin.



Key Artist

Historical Artist - Salvador Dali.

Salvador Dali was a famous Spanish artist. He created paintings, sculptures and films based on dreams. Dali was born on 11th May 1904 in Figueres, a town in northern Spain. From a young age, his family encouraged him to create art and even provided him with his first studio.



Contemporary Artist - Takashi Murakami.

Takashi Murakami was born on 1st February 1962. He is a Japanese contemporary artist. Takashi Murakami is one of the most visible and important Japanese artists working today.

He works in fine arts media such as painting and sculpture as well as commercial such as fashion and animation.



Dreams & Goals

PSHE- Jigsaw – Spring Term 1



"Talent wins games, but teamwork and intelligence win championships."
Michael Jordan



By the end of the unit...

I will be able to explain how I play my part in a group and the parts other people have played to create an end product.

I will be able to explain how my skills complement each other.

I can explain how it feels to be part of a group and can identify a range of feelings about group work.

Key Vocabulary

Dreams and Goals- things to aim for in the short or long-term.

Motivated- wanting to do something even if it is hard. Being **motivated** to overcome problems and obstacles.

Realistic- seeing things as they really are.

Proud- having a feeling of pleasure or happiness with your own achievements.

Success- means having a good outcome when facing a challenge.

Celebrate- to do something special to mark a special occasion or good outcome after facing a challenge.

Achievement- the act of achieving or gaining something that has been worked for.

Strengths- things that you are good at.

Persevere- to try hard to carry on even when something is hard.

Challenge- something that is challenging is hard to do. A challenge is something hard to achieve.

Difficult- something that is hard or tricky.

Easy- simple and not tricky.

Partner- a second person to work with.

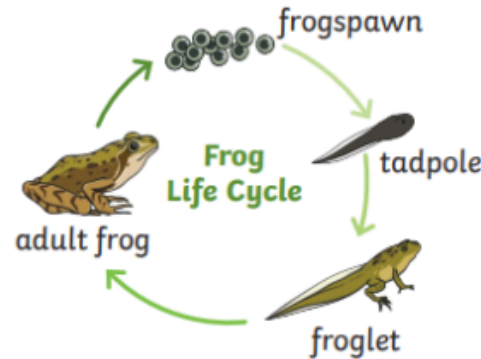
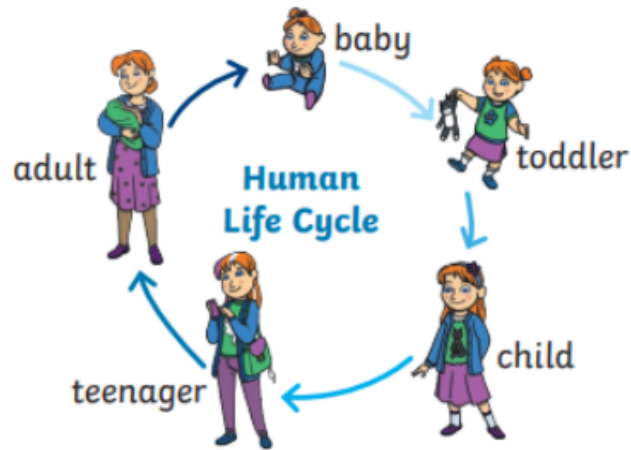
Team Work- working well in a group to achieve something or solve a problem or challenge.

Problem-solve- how to solve a problem.



Animals including Humans

All **young** animals change as they go through the different stages of their **life cycle** and grow into **adults**.



Key Vocabulary

Adult- fully-grown human, animal or plant.

Develop- to grow bigger and become stronger.

Life cycle- the changes living things go through to become an adult (a fully-grown human, animal or plant).

Offspring- the child of a human or animal.

Young- offspring that has not reached adulthood.

Live young- offspring that has not hatched from an egg.

Diet- the food and water than an animal needs.

Disease- illness or sickness.

Nutrition- food needed to live.

To stay alive, all animals have three basic needs for survival:

air



water



food



Some animals give birth to **live young**.



Some animals lay eggs which the **young** hatch from.



Both of these types of **young** then **develop** into **adults**.

Some **offspring** look like their **adult** when they are born.



Some **offspring** do not look like their **adult** when they are born.





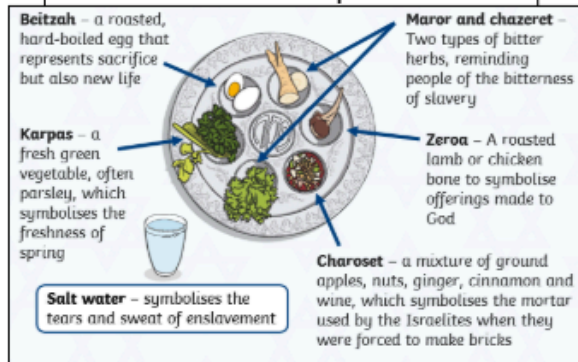
How important is it for Jewish people to do what God asks them to do?

CPS Knowledge Organiser –
Year 2 – RE – Spring 1

Synagogue



The Seder plate



Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur



Key Vocabulary



Judaism

Jew- a member of the Jewish religion.

Believe- to think that something is true.

Respect- you accept somebody for who they are, even when they're different from you or you don't agree with them.

Synagogue- a place where Jewish people go to worship.

Moses- Moses was the leader of the Israelite people 3,300 years ago during their journey from slavery in Egypt to freedom

Passover- a Jewish holiday that honors the freedom and exodus of the Israelites.

Seder plate- a special plate which contains symbolic foods that are eaten or displayed at the Passover Seder.

Festival- an event celebrated by a community or Religion.

relationship- how two or more people are connected.



Data and information – Pictograms

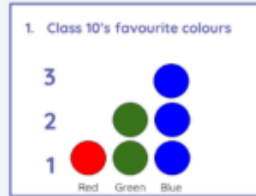


CPS Knowledge Organiser

Year 2 – Computing – Spring 1



It is easy to enter data on a computer

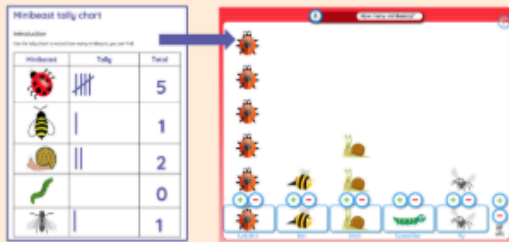


Computers make it easy for us to enter the data. With the click of a button, we can add another coloured circle to the pictogram.

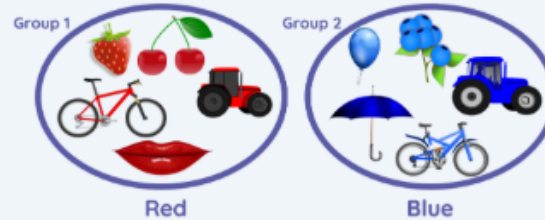
Tally charts



My own pictogram



These objects have been grouped by colour. Colour is an attribute. It is a way to describe the objects. We can group objects using different attributes.



Key Vocabulary

Data- Information that it collected

Information- Facts provided by someone or something.

Pictograms-A way of showing information using pictures.

Tally Charts- A way of collecting data by drawing lines.



Present- A way of showing- how it is show

Attribute- A quality or feature of someone or something