





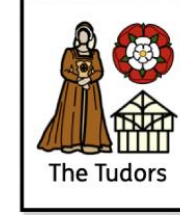


















Year 1/2 Pole to Pole Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Exciting Books and Websites	
Continent	The land on Earth is divided into 7 areas.	 <p style="text-align: center;">Continents and Oceans</p>	
Equator	An invisible line that goes around the centre of the Earth dividing it up into the Northern and Southern Hemisphere.		<p>EYFS/KS1 Music: Andy Day finds out about polar animals - BBC Teach</p>
Physical features	A physical feature is a Natural characteristic of a place. Examples: Ocean, ice, glacier, iceberg, mountains.		Sticky Knowledge about the Polar regions
Human Features	A human feature is a Man-made characteristic of a place. Examples: Inuit Village, research stations	⇒ The Equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth. The North and South Poles are the places furthest away from the Equator. A place is usually hot if it is near the Equator. A place is usually cold if it is near the North or South Pole.	<p>8 Stonehenge, Salisbury England</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p>A lovely local wildlife park where you can learn about different kinds of animals. You can see polar bears and penguins that are found in the North and South pole</p>
Compass	A compass is a tool for finding directions and shows north, east, south and west.	⇒ The seven continents are Europe, Africa, Asia, North America, South America, Antarctica and Australasia.	<p>The Northern lights.</p>  <p>The Northern lights, or the Aurora Borealis, are beautiful dancing ribbons of light. You can see the Northern lights in Finland, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, Greenland and Canada.</p>
Climate	The usual weather conditions of an area.	⇒ There are five oceans. The Atlantic, the Pacific, the Arctic, the Southern and the Indian.	
Seasons	There are four seasons - Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter. They are marked by weather patterns and daylight hours.	⇒ During the South Pole winter (mid-March to mid-September) it is dark all the time. During the summer it is light all the time.	
Desert	A desert is a very dry place that experiences little rain and plants don't grow there.	⇒ Polar bears and penguins are able to keep warm because they have blubber inside their skins.	
Temperature	The measure of how hot or cold something is. We mostly use one of two measures. Centigrade or Fahrenheit.	⇒ Two of the world's biggest COLD deserts are in the North and South Poles because there is very little rainfall there.	

Timeline of the Main Periods in History that we Study

 The Stone Age	 The Bronze Age	 The Iron Age	 The Romans	 The Vikings	 The Tudors	 The Victorians	 Now
Y2/3	Y2/3	Y3/3	Y2/3		Y1 and Y3/4	Y1 and Y/34	All Years

Year 2/3 Stones to Iron

Stone Age		Bronze Age			Iron Age	
Mesolithic	Neolithic					
<p>13,000BC</p>  <p>People make cave paintings.</p>	<p>4,500-3,500BC</p>  <p>The first pottery is made and used.</p>	<p>2,500BC</p>  <p>Metal starts to be used.</p>	<p>1,800BC</p>  <p>The first copper mines are dug.</p>	<p>800-700BC</p>  <p>The first hill forts are made.</p>	<p>700-500BC</p>  <p>Iron is used a lot more than before.</p>	<p>AD43</p>  <p>The Romans invade Britain. Iron Age ends.</p>
	<p>4,500-3,500BC</p>  <p>Farming starts and begins to spread.</p>	<p>Beaker Pottery</p> 	<p>1,200-800BC</p>  <p>Tribal Kingdoms and Celtic culture.</p>		<p>800-700BC</p>  <p>The first hill forts are made.</p>	
	<p>4,000-3,000BC</p>  <p>People start to ride and use horses.</p>		<p>1,200-800BC</p>  <p>Metal tools are made and used.</p>		<p>100BC</p>  <p>Coins are made and used for the first time.</p>	
	