KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: YEAR R/1/2

Digging Up the Past! - Conflict

KEY VOCABULARY

- Dinosaur - A special kind of creature that lived on land during the Triassic, Jurassic, or Cretaceous period, many millions of years ago.
- Carnivore – An animal that eats meat.
- Omnivore – An animal that eats meat and plants.
- Herbivore – An animal that eats plants.
- Paleontologist – A scientist who studies fossils.
- Skeleton - The bones of the body form a framework called the skeleton.
- Extinct – No longer exists.
- Mesozoic era - A period of time from about 252 to 66 million years ago. Also called the Age of the Reptiles.
- Triassic - The first stage of the Mesozoic era.
- Jurassic - The second stage of the Mesozoic era.
- Cretaceous - The last stage of the Mesozoic era.
- Prehistoric - Very old, before humans were alive.
- Footprints – The marks left by a foot on the ground or surface.
- Reptile – A (normally) cold blooded animal with dry scaly skin, which normally gives birth to young by laying eggs on land.
- Mammal – A warm blooded animal, normally with hair or fur, which gives birth to live young and feeds them through milk.
- Warm blooded – Animals which maintain a constant body temperature, normally higher than their surroundings (mainly mammals and birds)
- Cold blooded – Animals whose body temperature varies depending on their surrounding environment.
- Fossil - the remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved in petrified form.
- Paleontologist - someone who studies the history of ancient life.
- Past - gone by in time and no longer existing.
- Remains - the parts left over after other parts have been removed, used, or destroyed.
- Discovered - find unexpectedly or during a search.

Science and History Skills

National Curriculum – KS1 – Science – Animals including humans

- identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals
- identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores
- describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets)
- identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense

National Curriculum – KS1 – History

- The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods [for example, Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong, William Caxton and Tim Berners-Lee, Pieter Bruegel the Elder and LS Lowry, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell]
- Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: YEAR R/1/2

Digging Up the Past! - Conflict

Mary Anning (born 1799)



- Paleontologist
- Discovered a complete dinosaur skeleton

Fossil



The remains or traces of plants and animals that lived long ago

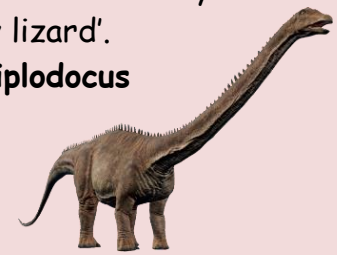
Dinosaurs:

- Dinosaurs walked the earth for over 165 million years
- The word 'Dinosaur' means 'terribly lizard'.

Tyrannosaurus Rex



Diplodocus



What should I already know?

- I know the names of common animals
- I know that animals eat different things
- I know that animals look different e.g a dog and a fish
- I know some animal body parts
- I know that dinosaurs existed on earth.
- I know that dinosaurs became extinct.
- I know there is a past and events have happened before.
- I know events in the past have affected our knowledge and understanding of the world now.
- I know people can be important due to things they have found out.



Dinosaur timeline

