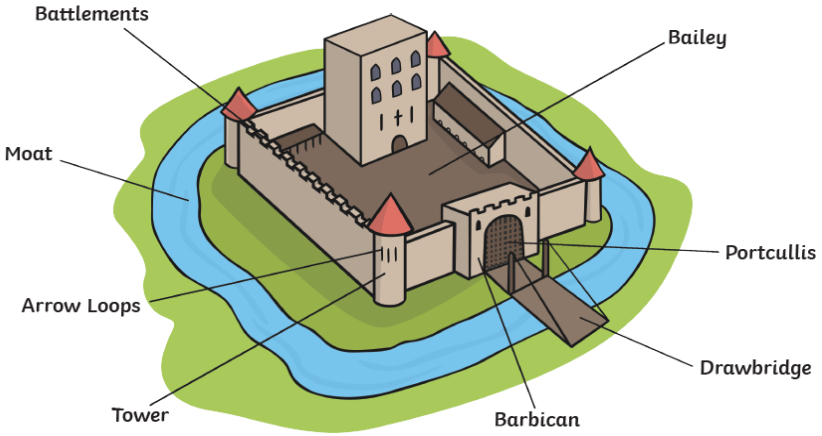
Berkswell C of E Primary School
Year 1 – History: Turrets and Towers

Key Vocabulary:	
Tower	A tall, narrow building, either free-standing or forming part of a building such as a church or castle.
Turret	A small tower on top of a larger tower or at the corner of a building or wall, typically of a castle.
Castle	A large building with thick walls, battlements, towers, and in many cases a moat.
Battle of Hastings	A big battle that happened in Hastings in 1066 between William the Conqueror and King Harold.
Motte and Bailey Castle	A simple castle built out of wood. The motte is a mound and the bailey is where the soldiers live.
Keep and Bailey Castle	A more complex castle built out of stone. The keep is the safest part of the castle and the bailey is where the soldiers live.
Century	A hundred years, used to measure time.

Parts of a Castle



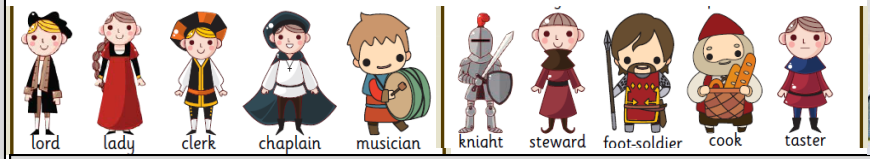
What we already know:

We have used our own experiences and stories to know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now.

We have used settings, characters and events in books that have been read to us in class and storytelling to understand the past.

We understand what the words past, present and future mean.

People that live in a castle:



Motte and Bailey Castle:



Keep and Bailey Castle:

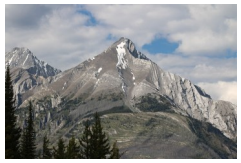


Key Facts:

- William the Conqueror won The Battle of Hastings and became King of England. He built castles to show everyone how powerful he was and to keep control.
- First the Normans built Motte and Bailey Castles out of wood because they were quick and easy to build.
- Once the Normans had more time they built Keep and Bailey Castles out of stone because they were stronger and lasted longer.
- Kenilworth Castle is our nearest local castle. It was first built in the 1120s by Geoffrey de Clinton. King John then made it bigger.
- Four hundred years later Robert Dudley owned Kenilworth Castle. He was good friends with Queen Elizabeth I. He built a special tower for her and a beautiful garden that she could go in when she visited.
- In 1649 King Charles I destroyed Kenilworth Castle because he didn't want it to be used against him.
- When Queen Elizabeth I came to visit Kenilworth Castle of money was spent on entertainment. There were plays, dancing, displays of boats and a huge fireworks display.

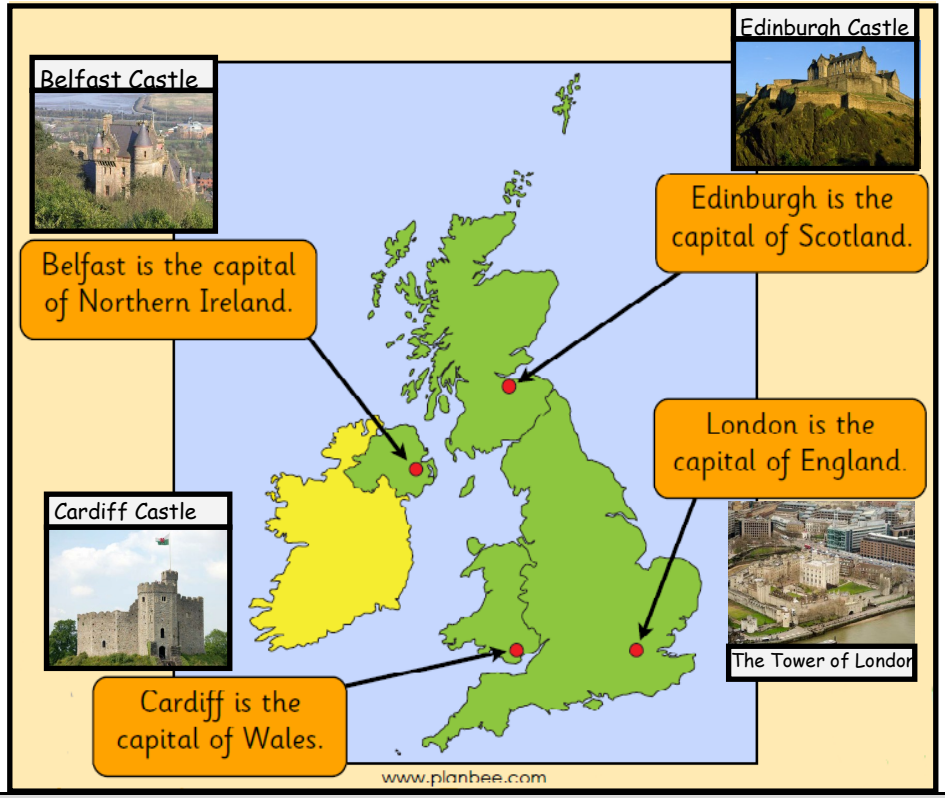
Berkswell C of E Primary School
Year 1– Geography: Turrets and Towers

Vocabulary

Hill		A **hill** is a landform that is higher than the surrounding terrain and that is smaller than a mountain.
Mountain		A **mountain** is a landform that rises high above its surroundings. Taller than a hill, it usually has steep slopes and a rounded or sharp peak.
Cliff		A *cliff* is a vertical or very steep natural wall of rock.
Lake		**Lakes** are large bodies of water that are surrounded by land and are not part of an ocean.
River		A **river** is a flowing, moving stream of water.
Sea		A body of sea water.
Forest		A **forest** is a land area that is populated by many trees.
Valley		A **valley** is a long ditch, in Earth's surface. It usually lies between ranges of hills or mountains.

What we already know:

We have learnt about a range of contrasting environments within both our local and national region.
We have heard the vocabulary needed to name specific features of the world, both natural and made by people.
We have learnt that The United Kingdom is made up of 4 countries—England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and that their capital cities are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.



Key Facts:

- Castles were built at the top of hills as it made them easier to defend. The people inside the castle can see a long way which means they can see both enemies and friends arriving. Anyone attacking the castle would be tired by the time the climbed the hill.
- Castles were built near rivers and lakes so that there was a source of fresh water for drinking and cleaning.
- Forests were very useful to castles as they were a source of wood . They were also a source of food as wild animals could be hunted.

Berkswell C of E Primary School
Year 1 – Science: Everyday Materials

Key Vocabulary:

Object	Something that can be seen or touched.
Material	Materials are substances that objects are made out of e.g. metal or wood.
Properties	The property of a material is something about it that we can measure, see or feel. Different materials have different which make them suitable for different uses.
Rough	An uneven, irregular surface.
Smooth	An even and regular surface
Hard	Not easily broken or pierced. A hard object does not change shape under pressure.
Soft	Not firm to the touch, it will change shape under pressure.
Stretchy	When you pull an object if it is stretchy it will get longer.
Stiff	Not easy to bend.
Shiny	Reflects light, smooth surface.
Dull	Lacking shine or brightness, does not reflect light.
Waterproof	Something that keeps water out is waterproof. This means that water cannot pass through an object or material that is waterproof.

What we already know:

We have interacted with the outdoors. We have touched, smelt and heard the natural world around them.

We have explored different materials to develop our ideas about how to use them and what to make.

We have explored how to join different materials and explored different textures.

Key Facts:

- Every object is made out of a type of material.
- Each material can be used to make a range of different objects.
- Every material has different properties. These properties help us to decide whether a material is the right one to use for an object.
- Materials can be sorted and grouped based on their properties.
- A fair test is a test which controls all but one variable when attempting to answer a scientific question

Properties:



Everyday Materials:

