





# Knowledge organiser for PE

## Year 3 Outdoor Adventurous Activities (OAA)

### Motor competence - a

person's ability to make a range of physical actions including coordinating fine and gross motor skills.

### Key skills: physical

- Balance
- Coordination
- Run at speed
- Run over distance

### Healthy participation

- Burns calories
- Builds muscular endurance
- Tones muscles and builds strength
- Improves flexibility
- Improves coordination

### Rules

- Keep safe at all times.
- Keep others around you safe.
- Listen to instructions carefully.
- Make sure there is adult supervision.



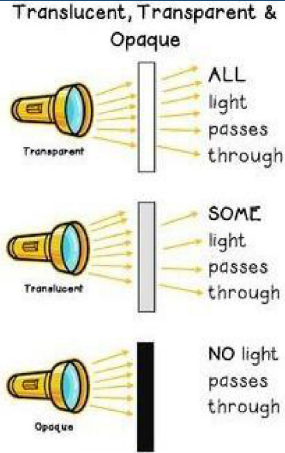
### Key vocabulary

- **Backstroke:** a style of swimming on the back
- **Breaststroke:** a style of swimming on the front
- **Front crawl:** a type of stroke
- **Glide:** moving in the water smoothly
- **Stroke:** styles of swimming including backstroke, breaststroke, freestyle and butterfly.
- **Treading water:** a technique keeping the head above water
- **Submerge:** when you are under water
- **Sculling:** moving the hands to keep the head above water

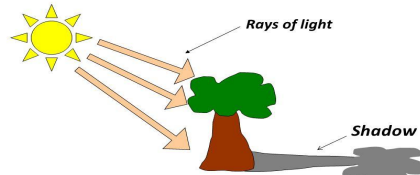
# Science – Light and

**To be able to see  
we need light.**

**Sources of  
light...**



## Shadows



Shadows are formed when a light source is blocked.

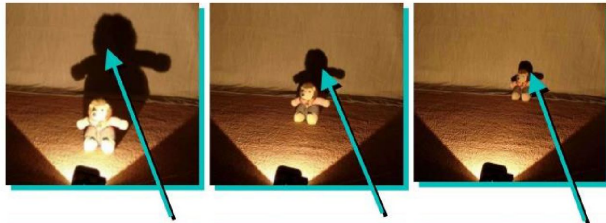
### Vocabulary

**Light source** An object that produces its own light.

**Shadow** A dark area or shape caused when light has been blocked.

**Opaque** An object that **does not** allow light to pass through it e.g. wood.

**Reflection** When a light hits a surface and bounces off.



**LARGE SHADOW**  
when the toy is  
close to the light

**SMALLER  
SHADOW** when the toy is  
further from  
the light

**TINY SHADOW**  
when the toy is a  
long way from the  
light



**Warning! Taking care in the sun!**

### Take care in the sun



[careinthesun.org](http://careinthesun.org)

 HSC Public Health  
Agency

 Cancer  
Focus

## Reflection

When a beam of light is reflected from a surface, it changes direction. Smooth, shiny surfaces such as polished metals reflect light well. Rough and dark surfaces do not reflect light well.





Inspiring confidence,  
compassion, character and fun!

# Geography: Derbyshire – a neighbouring county

Each region is split into counties. Leicestershire and Derbyshire are counties in in the East Midlands.



England is split into 9 regions. We live in the East Midlands.



## Key Features of a rivers and Mountains

A river is a **moving body of water**.

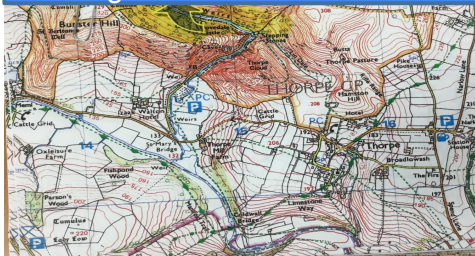
It flows from its **source** on high ground, across land, and into another body of water e.g. a **lake**, the **sea**, an **ocean** or even another river.

To be called a **mountain**, the land feature must be over 600 metres tall. Anything smaller than that is called a **hill**. The land between hills or mountains is called a **valley**.

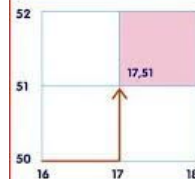


Maps use **contour lines** to show **hills, slopes** and **mountains**.

The steeper the slope the closer together the lines will be.



Grid references help you to find a place on a map.



### Four-figure grid references

Each square has a grid reference which you get by putting together the numbers of the easting and northing that cross in its bottom left hand corner.

### Vocabulary

United Kingdom

region

County

border

hill

Valley

Contour line

compass point

grid reference

scale

key

symbol

river bank

river source

river mouth

spring



# Year 3 Autumn Term



0 un homme	1 une femme	2 un homme	3 une femme	4 un homme	5 une femme	6 un homme	7 une femme	8 un homme	9 une femme	10 un homme	11 une femme	12 un homme
0 un homme	1 une femme	2 un homme	3 une femme	4 un homme	5 une femme	6 un homme	7 une femme	8 un homme	9 une femme	10 un homme	11 une femme	12 un homme

bonjour / salut (hello/hi)  
au revoir (goodbye)  
merci (thank you)

**ALL ABOUT ME**

comment t'appelles-tu? (what is your name?)  
je m'appelle ... (my name is ...)  
où habites-tu? (where do you live?)  
j'habite à ... (I live in ...)  
j'ai sept/huit ans ( I am seven/eight years old)

## Nouns

### Masculine

un chat — a cat  
un chien — a dog  
un lapin — a rabbit

### Feminine

une girafe — a giraffe  
une panthère — a panther  
une poule — a hen



Voici une poule.

Here is a hen.

Voici un chien et un chat.

Here are a dog and a cat.

## Colours

**bleu**  
**rouge**  
**jaune**  
**vert**  
**gris**  
**orange**  
**blanc**  
**noir**  
**rose**  
**violet**  
**brun**  
**marron**

C'est de quelle couleur?

## Numbers

0 zéro  
1 un  
2 deux  
3 trois  
4 quatre  
5 cinq  
6 six  
7 sept  
8 huit  
9 neuf  
10 dix  
11 onze  
12 douze



# Knowledge organiser for Music:

## Flutes 1

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### Key vocabulary

- **Wind instrument** – an instrument that is made by blowing into the mouth piece.
- **Stave** – A collection of lines onto which the notes are placed.
- **Crochet note**– A note that is played for 1 beat.
- **Semibreve note** – A note that is played for 4 beats.
- **Time signature** – tells you how many beats in a bar.



### Key Knowledge



### Key concepts covered:



Crotchet note  
Play for 1 beat.



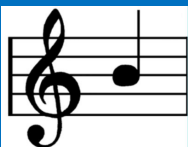
Crotchet rest  
Stay quiet for 1 beat.

### Top Tips:

- Don't blow hard or it will make a squeaky noise.
- Say doo gently into the mouthpiece for a nice sound.



HIGH  
D



B

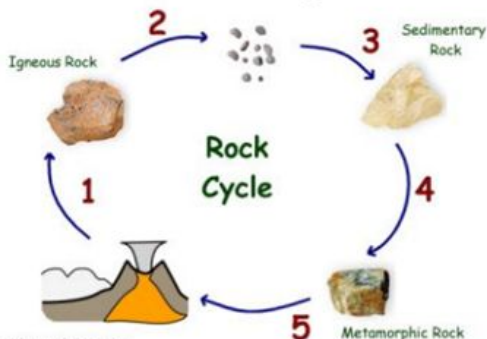




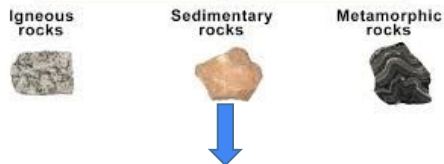
Inspiring confidence,  
compassion, character and  
fun!

# ROCKS AND FOSSILS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

## The Rock Cycle



## Types of Rocks



*A fossil is the remains or the impression left by a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock.*

Did you know?

- Rocks can look different
- Rocks can be sorted into different groups
- Rocks are used by humans for different purposes.

**Rocks  
change  
over  
time,  
some  
wear  
away**

## TYPES OF FOSSILS



Preserved  
Remains



Mold Fossil



Cast Fossil

## Vocabulary:

**Sedimentary** - rock formed from layers of sand, stones or mud.

**Metamorphic** - rock that has changed by heat or pressure.

**Igneous** - rocks formed by the actions of a volcano.

**Permeable** - allowing liquids or gases to pass through.

**Minerals** – a naturally occurring solid, inorganic substance.

**Sand** - tiny grains of rock, often yellow or brown.

**Gravel** - small stones mixed with coarse sand.

**Clay** – a sticky kind of earth that can be made into pottery or bricks.

**Fossil** - the remains or traces of plants and animals that lived long ago.

**Erosion** – the gradual wearing away of rock.





# Knowledge organiser for History

## Key Knowledge

I understand that the past can be divided into different periods of time.

I understand that timelines can be divided into BC and AD.

## Key concepts covered:

**Early Stone Age** - Humans hunted and gathered their food, before learning how to grow crops and harvest food. This was when farming began. Now we get our food from a shop.

**Bronze and Iron Ages** - This is when metal was first used. This made life a lot easier as metal could be used to make stronger tools and weapons for farming and hunting. Farming continued through the Iron Age period and we still use some of the same tools and harvest the same crops now.



BC = Before Christ  
AD = Anno Domini  
BCE = Before Common Era  
CE = Common Era

The Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age were all named after the material used for weapons and tools at that time. Humans needed basic shelter, food and water to survive in these ages.

## Key Vocabulary

**Archaeologist** – person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them.



**Artefact** – an object made by a human being.

**Settlement** – A place where people choose to live together.

**Flint** - A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting.



**Paleolithic era** – The old stone age

**Mesolithic era** – The middle stone age

**Neolithic era** – The new stone age

**Bronze** – A material made from copper and tin.



**Iron** – A strong hard metal.

**Tribes** - A group of people that live together for protection.

**Hill fort** – a settlement surrounded by a defence on a hill





# Knowledge organiser for Design and Technology

## Key concepts covered:

Understand and use lever and linkage mechanisms to make a moving animal.

- Distinguish between fixed and loose pivots.
- Know and use technical vocabulary relevant to the project.

## Key knowledge:

To design, make and evaluate a moving animal using levers and linkages. The design will also include a fixed or moving pivot.

Lever and linkage mechanisms usually produce oscillating or reciprocating movement:



Linear – in a straight line



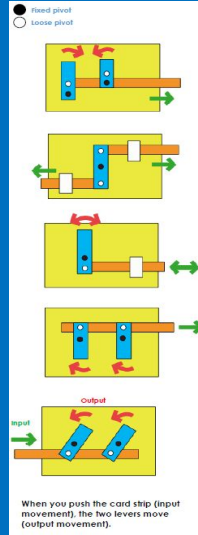
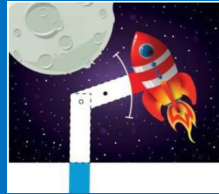
Reciprocating – backwards and forwards in a straight line e.g. a slider



Rotary – round and round e.g. a wheel, cam, pulley, gear wheel



Oscillating – backwards and forwards in an arc e.g. a lever



Mechanism	A device used to make movement in a product.
Lever	A rigid bar which moves around a pivot. Levers are used in many everyday products. In this project children will use card strips for levers and paper fasteners for pivots.
Linkage	The card strips joining one or more levers to produce the type of movement required. The term 'linkage' is also used to describe the lever and linkage mechanism as a whole.
Slot	The hole through which a lever is placed to enable part of a picture to move.
Guide or bridge	A short card strip used to keep lever and linkage mechanisms in place and control movement.
Loose pivot	A paper fastener that joins card strips together.
Fixed pivot	a paper fastener that joins card strips to the backing card.
System	A set of related parts or components used to create an outcome. Systems have an input, process and an output. In a lever and linkage mechanism, the 'input movement' is where the user pushes or pulls a card strip.



# History: What is the Roman Empire and how did it affect in?



## Key Knowledge

England was ruled by tribes called the Celts.

The Romans were building an empire across Europe.

The Roman army was strong, organised and powerful.

The Romans wanted Britain's precious metals gold, tin and iron.

In 43 AD the Romans invaded and began their rule in Britain.

The Romans built new cities, roads and buildings.

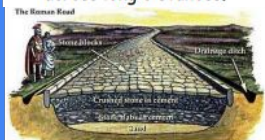
In 410 AD the Romans left Britain.



Testudo formation



Long, straight roads were built across the empire. They helped move armies quickly and let trade travel across long distances.



- ## Key Vocabulary
- Empire** – A group of countries controlled by one ruler.
  - Emperor** – The ruler of an empire.
  - Invasion** – An army enters and tries to take control of a country or region.
  - Conquer** – To defeat an enemy and take control.
  - Legion** – A group of 400-6000 Roman soldiers.

## Key concepts covered

Romans brought many inventions to Britain like sewers, heating, roads and numbers.

Hadrian's wall was built, 122AD, as the northern border of the empire. It was 120 km coast to coast and kept Scotland (Caledonia) out.

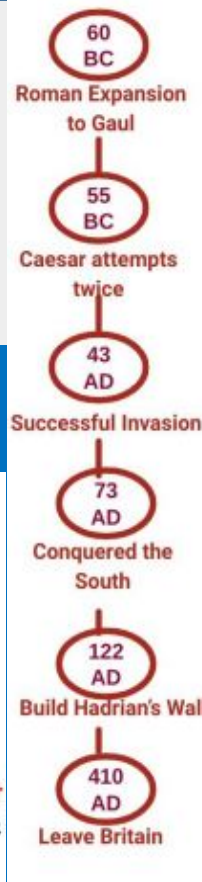


Not everyone wanted the Romans in Britain...



Boudicca, an Iceni leader who led a Celt rebellion against the Roman invaders.

- I
- II
- III
- IV
- V
- VI
- VII
- VIII
- IX
- X





# Year 3 - Volcanoes and Earthquakes



## Key Knowledge

There are 4 parts to the earth: the crust, mantle, outer core and inner core

The crust is made up of plates.

Most of the world volcanoes are located on plate boundaries.

When a volcano erupts magma rises to the surface.

Volcanoes can be active, extinct or dormant.

Volcanoes and earthquakes affect peoples lives.

A earthquake happens when two plates rub together.



## Key Vocabulary

magma - molten, or hot liquefied, rock located deep below the Earth's surface

lava - lava is hot, liquefied rock that flows from a volcano

crater - a bowl-shaped ditch in the ground

crust - the outermost layer of our planet

eruption - when a volcano explodes, and flames and rocks come out of it

active - a volcano that is likely to erupt again

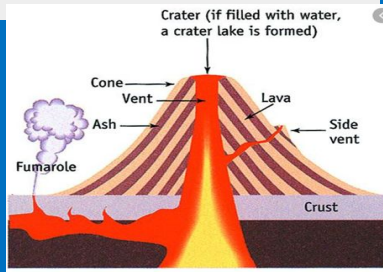
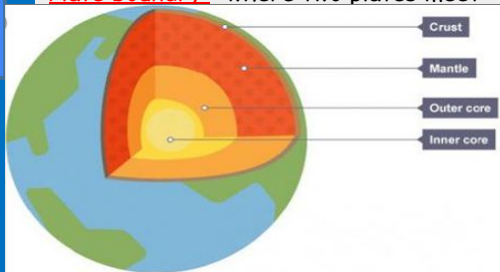
extinct - a volcano which has not erupted in the past 10,000 years

dormant - a volcano that is quiet, but might possibly erupt again

tectonic plates - earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called tectonic plates.

vibration - rapid back-and-forth motion

Plate boundary - where two plates meet



## Key concepts covered:

### How are Volcanoes Formed?

- Magma rises through cracks or weaknesses in the Earth's crust.
- When plates move magma can explode to the surface causing a volcanic eruption.
- The lava from the eruption cools to form new crust.
- Over time, after several eruptions, the rock builds up and a volcano forms.



### What causes Earthquakes?

- An earthquake is the shaking and vibration of the Earth's crust.
- This happens when two plates move. Earthquakes happen along a plate boundary.
- Plates do not always move smoothly alongside each other and sometimes get stuck.
- The vibrations can be felt from far away





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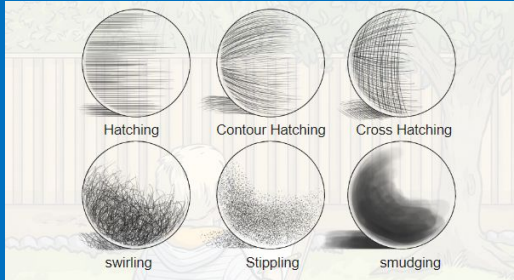
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# Knowledge organiser for Art

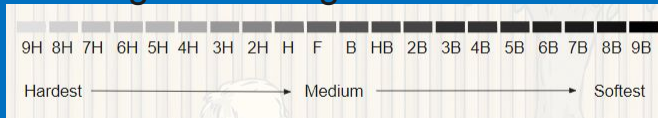


## Key Knowledge

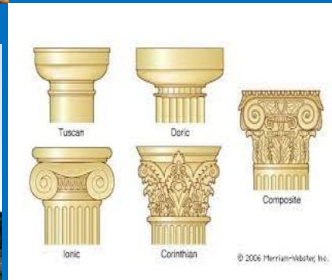
### Drawing texture using line and tone



### Drawing skills using different materials.

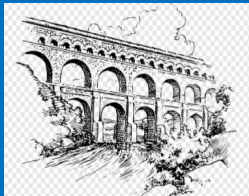


The Romans built lots of different building throughout their Empire. They are often considered to be very artistic but also groundbreaking in how they worked.



## Key vocabulary

- **Texture**- the appearance of a surface or substance
- **Line**- a long narrow mark
- **Tone**- the lightness or darkness of colours used
- **Materials**- artists use to recreate art in any combination.
- **Contour hatching**- technique used to create tonal or shading effects by drawing closely spaced parallel lines.
- **Stippling**- a technique using areas of light and shadow are created using nothing but dots.





# Year 3 Spring Term



 a ou o	 on am em	 e u ou o	 ch	 e u ou o	 e u ou o	 e u ou o	 e u ou o
 e u ou o	 e u ou o	 e u ou o	 e u ou o	 e u ou o	 e u ou o	 e u ou o	 e u ou o
 e u ou o	 e u ou o	 e u ou o	 e u ou o	 e u ou o	 e u ou o	 e u ou o	 e u ou o

6 janvier  
La Fête  
des Rois

1<sup>er</sup> avril  
Le Poisson  
d'avril  
Le Poisson  
d'avril

Quelle est ta couleur préférée? (What is your favourite colour?)

Quelle est ton jour préféré? (What is your favourite day?)

Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire? (When is your birthday?)

C'est le ... (It's ...)

ALL  
ABOUT  
ME

une chenille



une araignée



Les Jours  
de la Semaine

lundi

mardi

mercredi

jeudi

vendredi

samedi

dimanche

Quel jour  
sommes-nous?

Nous sommes ...

Les Mois  
de l'Année

janvier

février

mars

avril

mai

juin

juillet

août

septembre

octobre

novembre

décembre

Les Nombres

12

douze

22 vingt-deux

13

treize

23 vingt-trois

14

quatorze

24 vingt-quatre

15

quinze

25 vingt-cinq

16

seize

26 vingt-six

17

dix-sept

27 vingt-sept

18

dix-huit

28 vingt-huit

19

dix-neuf

29 vingt-neuf

20

vingt

30 trente

21

vingt-et-un

31 trente-et-un



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# Knowledge organiser for Year 3 Spring L

## Key Knowledge

### Achilles the warrior

Achilles was a mythical hero who died by from fatal arrow to his ankle. We now use the phrase Achilles heel which means great weakness.



## Key concepts covered:

### Word endings in Latin are important!

Noun = subject

Verb = Object

The two sentence have different meanings.

When the noun is doing the loving, the word ends in a.

When the noun is being loved, it ends in am.



### Greek influences

Micro – small

Tri – three

Mega – big

Tele – far away

## Key vocabulary



### Latin words around us

Finis – finish

Villa – house

Schola – school

Bestia - beast



The woman loves the cow  
**femina vaccam amat**



The cow loves the woman  
**feminam vacca amat**





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# Knowledge organiser for Music: Ocarinas 2

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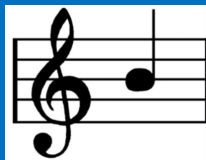


Key concepts covered:

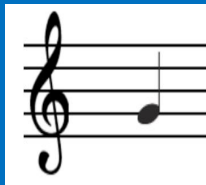
## Key Knowledge



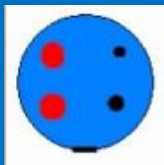
HIGH D



B



G



## Top Tips:

- Don't blow hard or it will make a squeaky noise.
- Say doo gently into the mouthpiece for a nice sound.



Crotchet note  
Play for 1 beat.



Crotchet rest  
Stay quiet for 1 beat.



semibreve note

Play for 4 beats



minim note

Play for 2 beats



a dot after a minim

Play for 3 beats



## Key vocabulary

- **Staff** – A collection of lines onto which the notes are placed.
- **Time signature** – tells you how many beats in a bar.
- **Semibreve note** – A note that is played for 4 beats.
- **Compose** – To create
- **Composition** – A piece of music you have created.
- **Appraise** – To evaluate how good something is.



# Science: Animals including humans



Key vocabulary...

## Key Knowledge...

Key concepts covered: Biology: Animals, including humans

**Vertebrate** animals with a backbone.

**Invertebrate** animals without a backbone.

**Joint** places where 2 or more bones meet.



**muscle** soft tissues in the body that cause movement.

**Tendon** – cord that joins muscles to bone

**nutrition** – using the nutrients in food for living and growing

**nutrients** – something in food that helps animals live and grow

**diet** - the food and drink usually eaten and drunk by a person or animal.

- Humans and animals need nutrients for their bodies to survive and grow.
- Nutrients are found in food.
- Humans and animals get the nutrients they need from the food they eat.

**We need to eat from the 5 food groups to get a balanced diet.**

**Carbohydrates** for energy

**Fruit and vegetables** contain vitamins to keep us healthy.

**Dairy** for healthy teeth and strong bones.

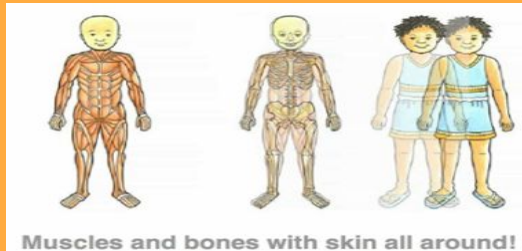
**Protein** to help muscles to grow and repair.

**Fats** keep our organs safe.  
TOO MUCH FAT IS BAD!

## Skeletons and muscles

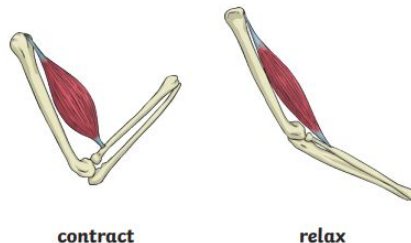
Humans and animals have skeletons to...

- Support their bodies
- Protect their organs
- Help them move



Muscles and bones with skin all around!

Skeletal **muscles** work in pairs to move the bones they are attached to by taking turns to contract (get shorter) and relax (get longer).



contract

relax





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# Knowledge organiser for Art



## Key Knowledge

**Amrita Sher-Gil** is a Sikh painter.

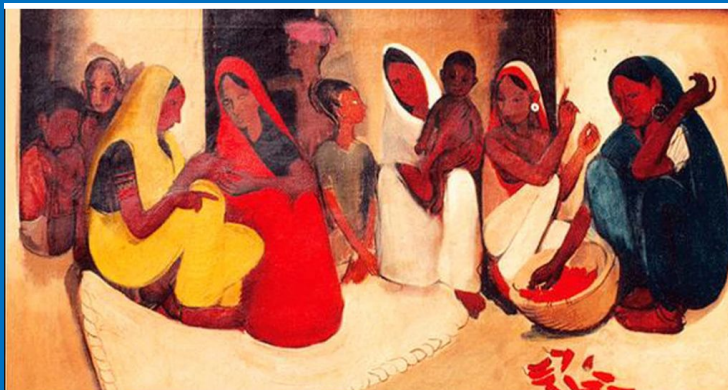
**Born** : 1913 in Hungary

**Died** : 1941 aged 28

Her father was Indian



Amrita Sher - Gil challenged stereotypes of the day that said women couldn't paint for a living and that art from India could not be classed as "fine art".



This painting is called a 'A Village Scene'

Amrita Sher - Gil liked to paint ordinary people and everyday scenes.

She used acrylic paint.

She likes to use reds, yellow, and browns.

## Key vocabulary

### Flat brush

– Used to fill in colour.

FLAT



### Liner Brush

– Used for thin lines.

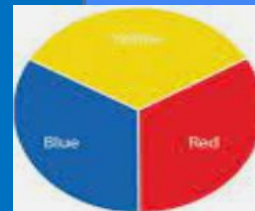
LINER



**Acrylic paint** – A type of paint used by artists on canvas.

**Cross Hatch** – A method for adding colour

**Draw brush** - Dragging the brush across the page to create a lighter shade.



Primary Colours



Primary and Secondary Colours



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# Knowledge organiser for Sikhism



## Key Knowledge

The religion Sikhism originated in India.

Guru Nanak was the first Sikh Guru.

Sikhs wear **five** symbols called the **five Ks** to show their devotion to Sikhism

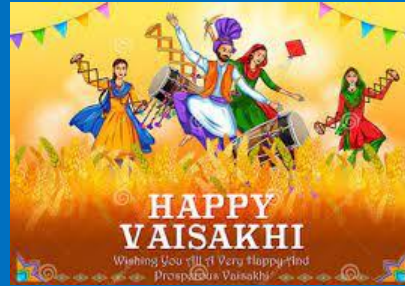
Guru means 'Teacher'.

Sikhism is still based on his teachings and those of the nine Sikh Gurus who followed Guru Nanak.

Sikhs feel able to pray to God as a person and a friend who cares for them.

Sikhs regard prayer as a way of spending time in company with God.

## Key concepts covered:

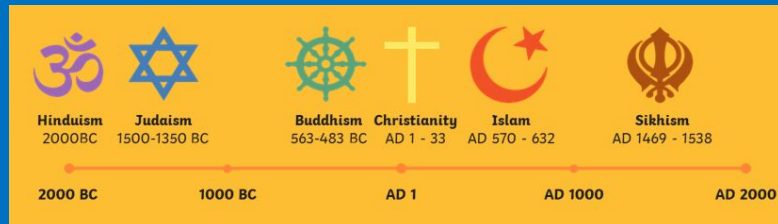


**Vaisakhi** festival is the harvest and new year festival. The day is celebrated with bright new clothes, singing and dancing and going to Vaisakhi fairs. This year it falls on Friday 14<sup>th</sup> April.

**Gurdwara** can be found around the World. They are where Sikhs go to meet and worship.



**Guru Granth Sahib**  
This is the Sikh holy book.



## Key vocabulary

**Vaisakhi** – sikh festival  
**Guru** – a teacher  
**Punjabi** – language of Punjab  
**Punjab** – a place in northern India  
**Gurdwara** – a Sikh temple  
**Amritsar** – a city in Punjab with the famous Golden Temple  
**Sewa** – the act of giving

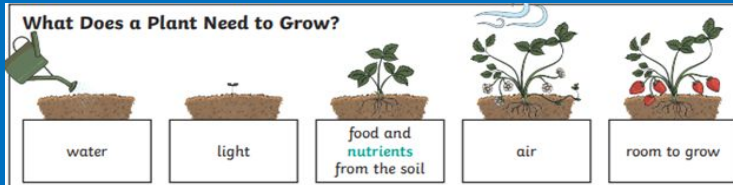




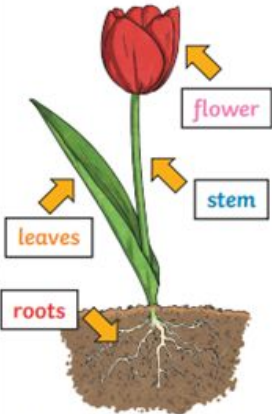
# Knowledge Organiser for Science: Plants

## Key Knowledge

### What Does a Plant Need to Grow?



Different plants vary in how much of these things they need. For example, cacti can survive in areas with little water, whereas water lilies need to live in water.



Each structure in a flowering plant has a job to do (a function).

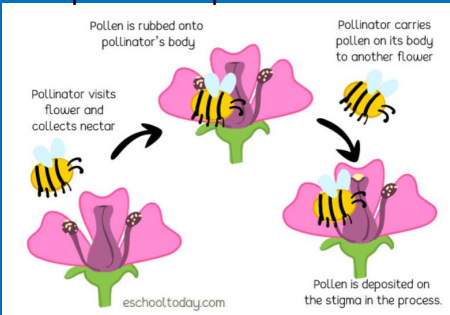
**Roots** – Keeps the plant in the ground and absorbs water and nutrients from the soil.

**Stem** – Holds the plant up straight and transports water and minerals round the plant.

**Leaves** – Absorbs the sunlight.

**Flowers** – Are colourful and scented to attract insects.

## The pollination process...



- Plants begin life as seeds or bulbs.
- Seeds can travel by the wind, by water or by an animal.
- Weeds are plants that grow in unwanted places.

### All plants are different

Some need lots of water, some need very little, some even grow in water.



## Key vocabulary

**Germination** – the sprouting of a seed.

**Transport** – to move something from one place to another.

**Absorb** – to take in or soak up

**Pollen** - A fine powdery substance used to make new seeds.

**Nectar** - A sugary liquid inside the flower used by bees and other insects.



**Pollination** – transporting pollen from one part of a plant to another.

**Seed dispersal** – transporting seeds from the plant to another location.



# Knowledge organiser for Europe - Poland

## Key Knowledge

- Name and locate the UK on a map
- Europe is a continent
- The 7 continents of the world
- The difference between physical and human features
- Countries that border Poland

## Key Concepts Covered

### Fact File

**Poland** – Located in central Europe

**Capital city:** Warsaw

**Population size:** 38 million

**Official language:** Polish

**Climate:** relatively cold winters and warm summers

## Did you know?

There are 46 countries in Europe, although most of Russia and Turkey are in Asia.



## Northern

## Hemisphere Key Vocabulary

**Europe** – is a continent located entirely in the Northern hemisphere

**Continent** – a large area of land which contains several countries

**Capital city** – major city for where the government is based

**European** – someone from Europe

– half of the globe lying north of the equator

**Southern Hemisphere**

– the other half of the globe lying south of the equator



# Knowledge organiser for Computing

## Creating Media Animations

### Key Knowledge

We can make a picture move using animation.

An animation is a sequence of drawings or photographs.

Frame is a selection.

Stop motion animation is where you capture one frame at a time.



### Key concepts covered:

- Relate animated movement with a sequence of images.
- Predict what an animation will look like.
- Explain why little changes are needed for each frame.
- Create an effective stop-frame animation.
- Plan an animation.
- Break down a story into settings, characters and events.
- Describe an animation that is achievable on screen.
- Create a storyboard.



### Key vocabulary

**Animation** is a moving picture.

**iMotion** is an app



**Flip book**



**Storyboard -**

A storyboard is a series of illustrations that map out the key events in a story.



**Screen -**

a surface on which electronically created images or text are



**Onion skinning** – several frames





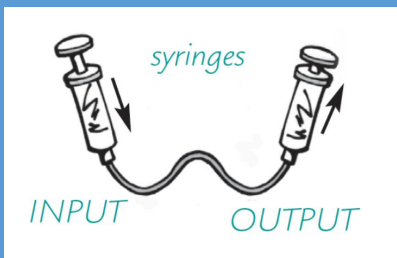
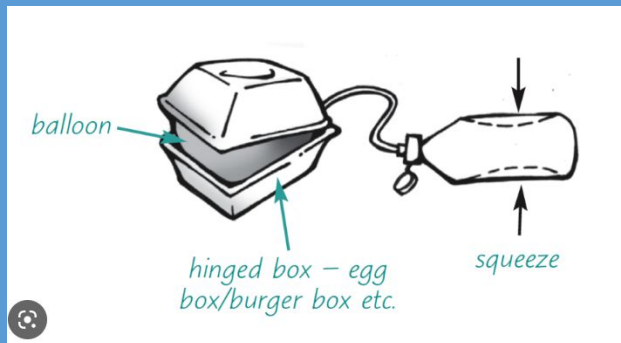
# Knowledge organiser for Design & Technology

## Moving Dragons

### Key Knowledge

- Mechanisms are the parts that make something work.
- Pneumatic mechanisms use air to make something move.
- They form a pneumatic system which has an input, process and an output.

Examples of pneumatic systems...



In this example the **input** is when one syringe is pushed in. They are connected by a tube which the air travels through. The **output** is the other syringe being moved out.

### Key vocabulary

**pneumatic** = operated by air

**input** = what is put in

**output** = what happens as a result

**compressed** = something that is squashed e.g. air in a tube.

**inflate** = fill with air.

**deflate** = let air out.

**mechanism** = a device used to create movement.

**hinge** = a join that allows something to open or close.





# Knowledge organiser for Science – Forces and Magnets

## Key Facts

### Magnets

Magnets are objects or materials that produce a magnetic field and attract or repel magnetic objects.

Magnets have 2 poles, a north pole and a south pole.

1 north pole and 1 south pole will attract.

2 south poles or 2 north poles will repel.

### Forces

Forces make things change shape, change speed or change direction.

It is easier to pull or push things along a smooth surface than a rough one.

Forces act in opposite directions to each other.

Friction is a force that holds back the motion

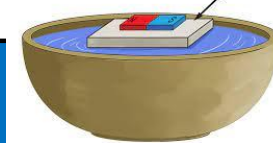
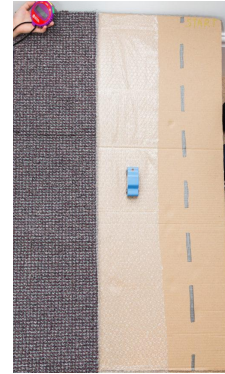
## Key concepts covered:

How do different surfaces affect the way an object moves?

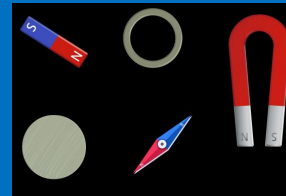
Do all forces need contact between 2 objects?

Can I move an object with a magnet?

Do magnets only attract other magnets?



### **Forces - Pushes and Pulls**



## Key Vocabulary

**Forces** – pushes or pulls.

**Friction** – A force that acts between 2 surfaces or objects that are moving, or trying to move, across each other.

**Surface** – the top layer of something

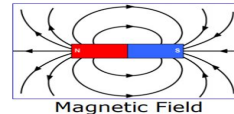
**Magnet** – an object which produces a magnetic force that pulls certain objects to it.

**Magnetic** – Objects which are attracted to a magnet are magnetic. Objects containing some metals are magnetic.

**Poles** – North and south poles are found at different ends of a magnet.

**Repel** – Repulsion is a force that pushes objects away e.g. the two poles repel (push away from each other).

**Attract** – Attraction is a force that pulls objects together e.g. the two poles (together).



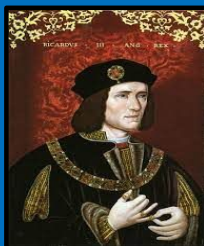
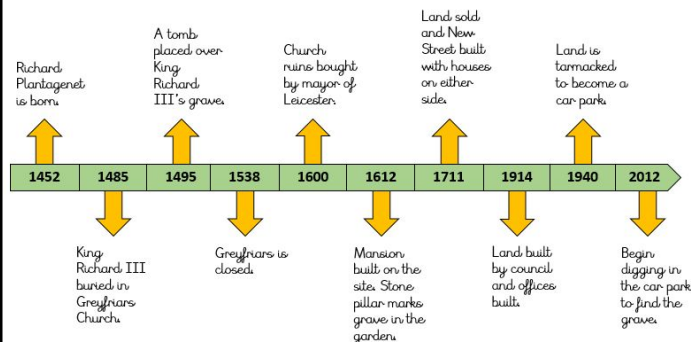
# Knowledge organiser for Richard III

## Key Facts

- Richard III was an English king
- He reigned from 1483 to 1485
- Richard was part of the House of York during the War of the Roses
- Henry Tudor from the House of Lancaster believed he should be king
- The War of the Roses was fought to decide who should be King
- The Battle of Bosworth was the last battle in the War of the Roses
- Richard was killed and his body was brought back to Leicester
- He was buried quickly in a church in Leicester
- His body was rediscovered in 2012 in a car park in Leicester
- The people of Leicester campaigned for his body to be reburied in Leicester Cathedral instead of in

## Key concepts covered:

### Timeline of Greyfriars car park and the search for King Richard III



## Key Vocabulary

**War of the Roses** – a war for the English throne between 1455 and 1487.

**Battle of Bosworth** – the last battle between the House of York and House of Lancaster.

**Leicester Cathedral** – a large Christian church in Leicester.

**Reburial** – to bury someone or something again.

**Archaeologists** – scientists who study the history of humans by looking at what man-made objects were left behind.

**Heir** – a person who will inherit the throne when the current king or queen dies.

**Monarch** – a person who rules over a place, usually a king or queen.

**Reign** – to rule over a country as a monarch.

**Throne** – the position of a king or queen.

London.

Pre.	Romans	Saxons	Vikings	Normans	Tudors	Stuart	Georgian	Victorians	Today
									
BC	43	450	793	1066	1485	1603	1714	1837	1939