Year 1: Seasonal changes
Knowledge Organiser

Careers connected to this unit: climate scientist, meteorologist, weather presenter

Lesson Sequence



1. Understand that there are 4 seasons



2. Understand the changes that take place in autumn



3. Understand the changes that take place in winter



4. Understand the changes that take place in spring



5. Understand the changes that take place in summer



6. Explain how the weather and seasons change

Autumn



In autumn, the weather turns cold and it might rain.



Some leaves turn orange and fall from trees.



Some animals prepare for the winter.



Winter



Winter is the coldest season, with short days and long nights.



Some plants stop growing and many trees are bare.



It sometimes snows and water can freeze, making ice.



Spring



In spring the weather warms up, but we see lots of rain.



Flowers blossom and trees grow green leaves.



Some baby animals are born.



Summer



Summer is the warmest season, with lots of sunshine.

People wear light clothes and play outside lots.



The days are longer and the evenings are shorter.



Rocket Words

season	one of four parts of the year; spring, summer, autumn and winter
spring	the season when flowers start to grow and animals have babies
winter	the season when it is cold, the days are short and sometimes it snows
autumn	the season when leaves change colour and all off some trees
summer	the season when it is hot and sunny and the days are long
hibernate	to sleep though winter
temperature	how warm or cool something is
weather	what happens outside each day like sunshine, rain, snow or wind
rainfall	the amount of rain that falls from the sky

Music - Tempo (Snail and mouse)

Contrast

Different parts in a piece of music.

Warm up

Getting the voice and body ready to sing.

Beat



The heartbeat of the music.

Singing voice

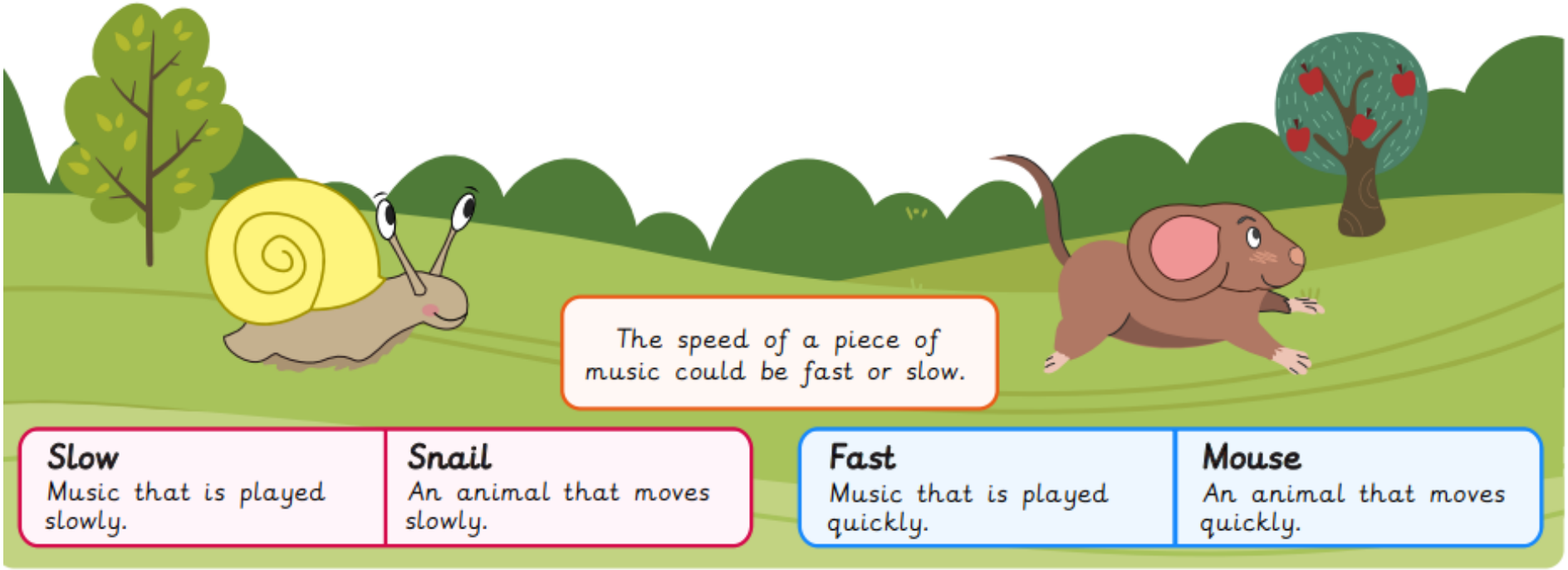


Using the voice to sing different sounds that can be high and low.

Speaking voice



Using the voice to speak with a beat.



The speed of a piece of music could be fast or slow.

Slow Music that is played slowly.	**Snail** An animal that moves slowly.
Fast Music that is played quickly.	**Mouse** An animal that moves quickly.

Florence Nightingale – The Lady with the Lamp

Why was Florence Nightingale important?

In their study of Florence Nightingale, often helpfully compared to the lesser-known Mary Seacole, pupils learn not only about the pioneering role of a determined lady in a man's world, they also learn about important breakthroughs in the health of the nation. This topic is a great vehicle for moving from 'then and now' comparisons of hospital conditions to looking at changes within Florence's long lifetime and to realise that her work with the training nurses after the Crimean war was even more important than her direct role in helping soldiers recover from their wounds. The debate about who better deserves a statue outside St Thomas' hospital, Florence or Mary Seacole, provides an immediate and real-life focus for the tricky concept of interpretations of the past.

1820 – Florence was born in Florence, Italy



1851 – Florence became a nurse



1853 – The Crimean War started.



1854 – Florence travelled to the war in Russia to make sure the hospitals were clean.



1855 – Florence came back to England as Miss Smith and as a heroine.



1859 – Florence opened a training school for nurses in London.



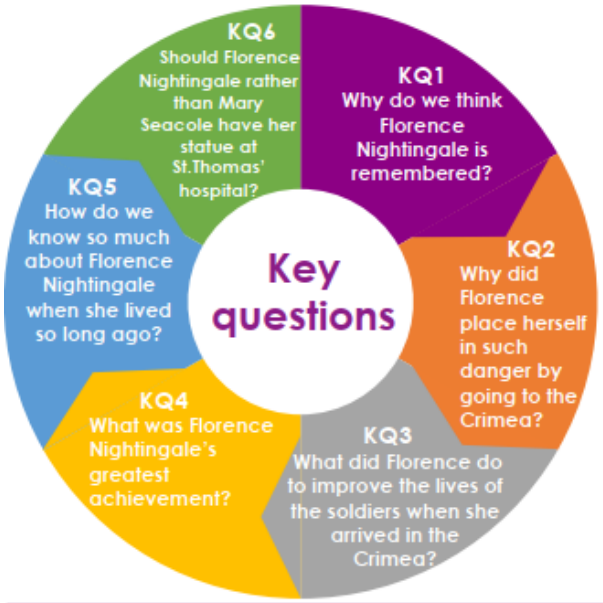
1883 – Queen Victoria awarded Florence the Royal Red Cross.



1910 – Florence died at the age of 90



Florence Nightingale



Key vocabulary

Crimea	Part of Russia where a war was fought between Britain and France and Turkey on one side and Russia on the other
Hygiene hygenic-	Making things clean - *opposite unhygienic*
Infection	When germs get in a wound and make you ill
Injured	Painful cut or shot that had to be mended
Medicine	Special type of drink to make you better
Sanitation	Keeping things clean, especially by washing
Scutari	The place in the Crimea where Florence had her hospital
Soldier	Man who fought in an army
Ward	Parts of hospitals with beds for injured soldiers
Wound (say woo-nd)	Normally a bad cut

Top takeaways

Having studied this topic you should be able to understand:

1. Florence is a famous nurse remembered for her work helping soldiers get better in the Crimean war. She became known as the Lady of the Lamp.

2. She got rid of the dirt, cleaned the sheets and made everyone wash their hands. She was very well organised and knew how to get things done

3. After the war Florence really improved hospitals at home.

4. Her work training nurses was really important. Nurses have to obey her rules on how to be a good nurse, even today.

5. She wrote lots of books on nursing which were easy to read.

6. She is remembered today and medals with her name on are given to nurses, even though she died over 100 years ago

Who's who?



William Nightingale Her father who taught her at home lots of things that usually only men studied at that time



William Russell The information he wrote in The Times newspaper told people at home how awful life for the soldiers was in the Crimea



Sidney Herbert Strong friend of Florence who was in charge of how the Crimean war was fought



Queen Victoria The queen for most of Florence's long life. She gave Florence lots of medals



Mary Seacole A black lady who went to the Crimea to help the soldiers, looking after them well, even on the battlefield

RE Knowledge Organiser

Why does Christmas matter to Christians and how do people celebrate it?

Key themes: Belief, celebration, tradition, community and belonging.

Key vocabulary:

Word	Meaning
Christian	A person who follows Christianity.
Christmas	A Christian festival remembering the birth of Jesus.
Jesus	The person Christians believe is the Son of God.
Nativity	The story and scene of Jesus' birth.
Gospel	A Bible account about Jesus' life.
incarnation	Christian belief that Jesus is God and human.
carol	A song sung at Christmas.
celebrate	To mark a special event or occasion.

Key information:

Christmas is an important festival for Christians because it celebrates the birth of Jesus. The story of Jesus' birth is called the nativity and is told in the Gospels.

Christians believe that Jesus is both God and human. This belief is called incarnation. Many Christians believe that the nativity story shows that Jesus came for everyone.

At Christmas, Christians may remember Jesus' birth by going to special church services, singing carols, performing nativity plays and displaying nativity scenes. Some Christians also show care for people in need.

Christians celebrate Christmas in different ways around the world. People who are not Christian may celebrate Christmas too, perhaps with family, food, gifts and other traditions. This shows that people can celebrate Christmas for different reasons.

Sticky knowledge

- Christians celebrate Christmas to remember the birth of Jesus.
- The nativity tells the story of Jesus' birth.
- Christians believe Jesus is God and human. This is called incarnation.
- Many Christmas traditions help Christians remember the nativity story.
- Christians around the world celebrate Christmas in different ways.
- People who are not Christian may celebrate Christmas too, for different reasons..