

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS

Class 3

Spring Term 2024



Why do Christians believe that Jesus was the Messiah?

Wonderful words

Messiah: a saviour from God promised in the Hebrew texts

Incarnation: 'in the flesh'; Christians believe Jesus is God 'in the flesh', or God incarnate

Saviour: Jesus came to save or rescue people e.g., by showing them how to live

Immanuel: a Hebrew name meaning God is with us

Micah: a prophet from God who promised a rescuer

Theological: about the study of God and religious belief

Prophecy: a prediction of what will happen in the future

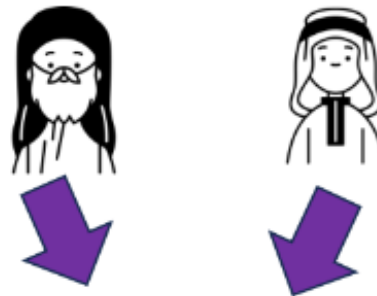
Gospel: the good news about Jesus, a book of the New Testament recounting Jesus' life

Prophet: a messenger sent from God

Isaiah: a prophet from God who told of a rescuer and what the Messiah would be like

So how does it all work?

The Prophets



The Messiah



Incarnation

Important information

When Adam and Eve disobeyed God in the Garden of Eden they were sent away from God. This is known as The Fall.

Humans cannot sort this out themselves and need a rescuer to bring them back to God, a **Saviour**. In the Old Testament there is a **prophecy** that God will send a **Messiah** to bring people back to him. The **prophet Micah** and the prophet **Isaiah** both speak of this rescuer who God will send to heal the damage done by people's disobedience.

Christians say this saviour is Jesus, who is God in human form which is a belief they call the **incarnation**. People who want to find out how the events of the life Jesus show he is God in the flesh will make a **theological** study of the **gospel** story, looking at events such as the birth of Jesus, his crucifixion and resurrection to show how he healed the gap between God and humans.

Some Christians will refer to Jesus as **Immanuel** as God is with them on earth.

History Knowledge Organiser : Medieval England: Medieval Monarchs Year 5/6

Vocabulary

1	Monarch	Another name for a king or queen
2	Government	A group of people with the authority to be in charge of a country or state
3	Democracy	A system of government in which all adults vote for who will be in charge
4	Crusades	A series of campaigns made by Europeans to recover the Holy Land from Muslims in the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries
5	Domesday Book	The first (1086) major survey of people living in most of England and parts of Wales
6	Magna Carta	Literally "The Great Charter" this document sets of certain rights, protecting Barons
7	Feudal system (feudalism)	A system in which people hold their land in return for working and fighting for their Lord
8	Baron	A lord, owning lots of land which would be worked by peasants
9	Knights	Warriors who would protect the Barons land and fight for the King in times of war
10	Peasant	The poorest people in medieval England, usually farmers



Thomas Beckett (1119 -1170)



Richard the Lionheart



Edward Longshanks

Timeline

1042 - 1066	Edward the confessor
1066 - 1066	Harold Godwinson
House of Normandy	
1066 - 1087	William I (the conqueror)
1087 - 1100	William II
1100 - 1135	Henry I
House of Blois	
1135 - 1154	Stephen
1100 - 1135	Matilda
House of Anjou	
1154 - 1189	Henry II
1087 - 1100	Richard I (the Lionheart)
1100 - 1135	John
House of Plantagenet	
1216 - 1272	Henry III
1272 - 1307	Edward I
1307 - 1327	Edward II
1327 - 1377	Edward III
1377 - 1399	Richard II
House of Lancaster	
1399 - 1413	Henry IV
1413 - 1422	Henry V
1422 - 1461	Henry VI
House of York	
1461 - 1470	Edward VI
House of Lancaster	
1470 - 1471	Henry VI
House of York	
1471 - 1483	Edward IV
1483 - 1483	Edward V
1483 - 1485	Richard III
House of Tudor	
1485 - 1509	Henry VII
1509 - 1547	Henry VIII
1547 - 1553	Edward VI
1553 - 1553	Jane
1553 - 1558	Mary I (Bloody Mary)
1558 - 1603	Elizabeth I

Leonardo da Vinci



Vitruvian Man (1492)

Michelangelo



The Prophet Jeremiah – Sistine Chapel (1511)

School of Athens (1509-1511)

Raphael



The Last Supper (1495-98)

Leonardo da Vinci



KEY VOCABULARY

Medieval

The period in European history from about **600 AD to 1500 CE**. Also known as the middle ages or dark ages

Renaissance

A **French word that means 're-birth'**. Used to describe a new style of art and culture that started in Italy around 1400

Classical

Something that is from **ancient Greek or Roman** culture

Humanism

The **movement during the Renaissance** to recover the values of Classical times which emphasised the extraordinary ability of the human mind

Proportion

The **relationship of the size of one part of the body to another part** e.g. how tall a person is compared to the width of their arms

Anatomy

The **structure of a human body** and how it is arranged

Optics

The **study of sight** and the behaviour of light

Sfumato

Allowing colours to blend into one another, to **produce soft outlines**

Linear perspective

The way lines and shapes are used to show three-dimensional space in a two-dimensional work of art

Vantage point

A **place to view** something from

Horizon line

The line where the **sky meets the land** or water

Vanishing point

The point in a view where **lines appear to meet**

Pupil Core Knowledge



- A force can cause an object to: increase speed, decrease speed, change direction and change shape.
- Friction is a force between two surfaces that are sliding, or trying to slide, across each other.
- Gravity is a non-contact force that pulls objects towards each other.
- Unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object.
- Mass is how much there is of something.
- Weight is how much force of gravity there is on an object
- A newton meter is used to measure force, we measure force in Newtons.
- We use arrows to show the direction and strength of a force in action.
- Resistance slows down moving objects.
- Elastic force allows an object to return to its original shape after it has been compressed or stretched.
- Buoyancy or upthrust, is an upward force in a liquid which acts against the weight of an object that is in the liquid.
- Simple machines and basic devices designed to apply greater force with less effort.

Enabling children to flourish and succeed