

Knowledge Organiser Year 1 : How do stories shape what we think?

Science - Animals including humans

All animals called 'dragons' in our natural world are **reptiles** called **lizards**, they are **cold-blooded** animals that lay eggs and have scales.

Komodo Dragons are the closest thing we have in the real world to a mythical dragon. They live in the lower Sunda islands of **Indonesia**. They weigh up to 70kg and have a deadly bite.

Bearded dragons live in the deserts of central **Australia**.

Draco Volans or 'flying dragon' lives in the tropical rainforests of **South East Asia** they have extendable wings that help them glide from tree to tree.

History

Myths and common folklore help people tell stories and learn morals and pass from generation to generation.

Britain: George and the Dragon. St George is the Patron saint of England, Georgia and Ethiopia. He is famous for defeating a dragon to protect a village and save the King's daughter from being eaten.

Poland: Wawel Dragon (Smok Wawelski).

There is a city in Poland called Krakow that used to be terrified by a dragon who's lair was in a cave at the foot of Wawel Hill on the bank of the Vistula River. Many heroes tried and failed to defeat the dragon until a cobbler's apprentice, Skuba, stuffed a lamb full of sulphur, while the dragon ate. It became so thirsty that it drank up the river till it burst.

Chinese Folklore – The four dragons of Chinese folklore;

The Celestial Dragon (Tianlong), the Dragon of Hidden Treasure (Fuzanglong), the Earth Dragon (Dilong) and the Spiritual Dragon (Shenlong). Long is the Chinese word for 'dragon'

Art/DT

Papier Mache is a form of sculpture using paper and adhesive to shape models.

Raphael was an artist who depicted dragons being slain by the saints in some of his works.

There are many depictions of dragons from Chinese artists such as Chen Rong's nine dragons and Katsushika Hokusai's 'The Dragon on smoke escaping from Mount Fuji'.

Geography

The planet Earth has **7 continents** and **5 oceans**.

The continents are –South America, North America, Africa, Asia, Europe, Antarctica and Oceania

The oceans are: Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, Southern and Indian.

Lizards are found in hot countries.

Habitats are found all over the world and are different due to different climates.

The UK is made up of four countries – **England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.**

Krakow is a city in **Poland**, it used to be the nation's capital city.

China is a large country in **East Asia**, the birthplace of many of the world's most important inventions.

Vocabulary											
Adaptation	How animals have changed to survive their habitat.	St George	Patron Saint of England who defeated a mythological dragon.								
Habitat	The natural home of a plant, animal or organism.	Long	The Chinese word for 'dragon'.								
Desert	A desert is a habitat which has little or no plant life, low rainfall and is typically covered with sand.	The Black Dragon									
Mountain	A large landform that rises above the surrounding area.										
Woodland	A habitat which is land covered in trees.										
Rainforest	A type of woodland found in hot climates near the equator with a lot of rainfall and a diverse range of plants and animals.										
Polar	The cold top and bottom of our Earth, the continent Antarctica and the region of the Arctic.	The Wawel Dragon (Smok Wawelski)	A polish dragon who lived in the city of Krakow, defeated by a cobbler.								
Dragon	A mythical monster like a giant reptile. In European tradition the dragon is typically fire-breathing and tends to symbolize chaos or evil, whereas in East Asia it is usually a beneficent symbol associated with water and the heavens.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Key Terms</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Word of mouth</td> <td>A story or message passed on by humans speaking to each other.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Storytelling</td> <td>Written, pictorial and verbal ways to tell stories.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Traditions</td> <td>Customs and beliefs that travel through time from generation to generation.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Key Terms		Word of mouth	A story or message passed on by humans speaking to each other.	Storytelling	Written, pictorial and verbal ways to tell stories.	Traditions	Customs and beliefs that travel through time from generation to generation.
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Traditions	Customs and beliefs that travel through time from generation to generation.										
Mythology	Religious or cultural stories that have morals or lost origins or meanings.										
Folklore	The traditional beliefs, customs, and stories of a community, passed through the generations by word of mouth.										

RE - Are some stories more important than others? Verbal Storytelling week.
 Old Testament / Torah (Judaism and Christianity)
 Moses frees the slaves from Egypt.
 Joshua brings down the walls of Jericho.
 Tower of Babel.
 New Testament (Christianity) – Jesus feeds the 5000.
 The role of saints in mythology- Representing Christianity through the bravery of George and the Dragon.

UN Convention of the Rights of the Child
 Article 12- You have the right to give your opinion, and adults to listen and take it seriously.
 Article 14 You have the right to choose your own religion and beliefs. Your parents should help you decide what is right and wrong, and what is best for you.



Feeling Curious?
Books – Dragonology – Dugald Steer,
How to train your dragon – Cressida Cowell.
The Dragon Snatcher - M.P Robertson