Beyond Living Memory: KS1 Knowledge Mat – Dinosaurs

TRIASSIC PERIOD

248 - 206 million years

Pterosaurs first appeared in the Triassic Period!

JURASSIC PERIOD

206 – 146 million years ago

Stegosaurus, Brontosaurus and Allosaurus lived in this period.

CRETACEOUS PERIOD

146 - 65 million years ago

Tyrannosaurus Rex, Velociraptor and Triceratops lived in this period!

Types of Dinosaurs			
TYRANNOSAURUS REX	5	Tyrannosaurus Rex was a large, carnivorous, theropod dinosaur that lived in what is now North America. It lived in the Cretaceous Period. It had a massive, heavy skull with a large mouth, and a huge powerful tail. It is one of the largest land-based apex predators to have ever existed.	Length Up to 12.3 metres Weight About 12 tonnes
BRONTOSAURUS	A	Brontosaurus was a gigantic, four-legged dinosaur, from the sauropod familly. It had a long thin nech and small head, which was perfect for its life as a herbivore. It also had a heavy, whip-like tale. Brontosaurus is thought to have lived in the Jurassic period in the area that is now North America.	Length Up to 22 metres Weight About 15 tonnes
TRICERATOPS	48	Triceratops had 3 horn (the 'tri' in its name means 'three' and 'ceratops' means 'horned face'). It lived in what is now North America, and it is likely that its horns came in useful in fending off Tyrannosaurus, that lived at the same time. Triceratops was a herbivore, but had about 400-800 teeth!	Length About 8 metres Weight About 9 tonnes
STEGOSAURUS >	***	The Stegosaurus was a large dinosaur that had several bones and plates lining its back (for protection). Part of the group Stegosauria, these dinosaurs were all herbivores. Stegosaurus lived in the Jurasic Era, about 150 million years ago. Their bones have been found in the USA and Portugal.	Length About 9 metres Weight About 5 tonnes
PTERODACTYL	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	Pterodactyls were large, carnivorous winged pterosaurs. They are not technically considered dinosaurs – rather they were flying reptiles. Pterodactyls were small – there were many larger pterosaurs, some up to 250kg in weight!	Length Up to 50cm Weight About 3kg
IGUANODON	M	Iguanodon was an interesting, plant-eating dinosaur with a narrow head and a long tail. It lived in the early Cretaceous Period, about 125 million years ago. Many fossils of Iguanodon have been found in Belgium. It could walk on 2 or 4 legs.	Length About 10 metres Weight About 3.5 tonnes
VELOCIRAPTOR		Velociraptor was a small theropod dinosaur that lived around 75 million years ago, in the Cretaceous Period. Fossils of the species have been found in Mongolia and China. They were much smaller than often shown — about the size of a turkey.	Length About 2 metres Weight About 15kg

Subject Specific Vocab		
Past	Existed in an earlier time.	
Present	It's happening now.	
Fossil	A remnant of an organism of a past age.	
Palaeontologist	A scientist who studies fossils and determines evolution of extinct animals and plants.	
Archaeologist	A scientist who recovers remaining materials and evidence of past human life.	
Excavate	To remove by digging or scooping out.	
Timeline	An order of events.	
Extinct	No longer in existence.	
Asteroid	A small rock orbiting the sun.	
Prehistory	Human history before recorded events, known mainly through archaeological discoveries.	
Volcano	An opening in the Earth's crust from which lava, ash flow during an eruption.	

Sticky Knowledge

There was a time when there were no humans on Earth.

We know that before humans, there were dinosaurs living on the Earth, because fossils of them have been found.

Mary Anning was an important paleontologist.

We know that dinosaurs lived on Earth a very long before humans lived on Earth. Dinosaurs and humans were never on Earth at the same time.

The dinosaur era lasted for millions of years.

There are different ideas about why the dinosaurs became extinct.

Skills

Develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passage of time.

They should know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework.

Be able to identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods.

Use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms.

Ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events. Understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented. (Books, museums)

Cross-curricular links:

Science – rocks and fossils

English — Books; Stone Age, Bone Age, Digging up Dinosaurs, Harry and the Bucketful of Dinosaurs