

Knowledge Organisers

2nd Autumn Term

Science

Geography

History

Art/DT

Latin

PSHE

Music

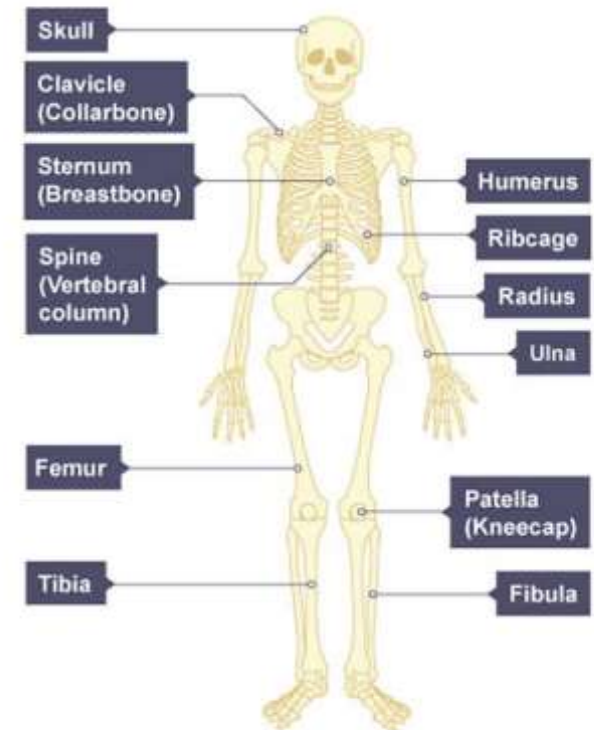
P.E

R.E

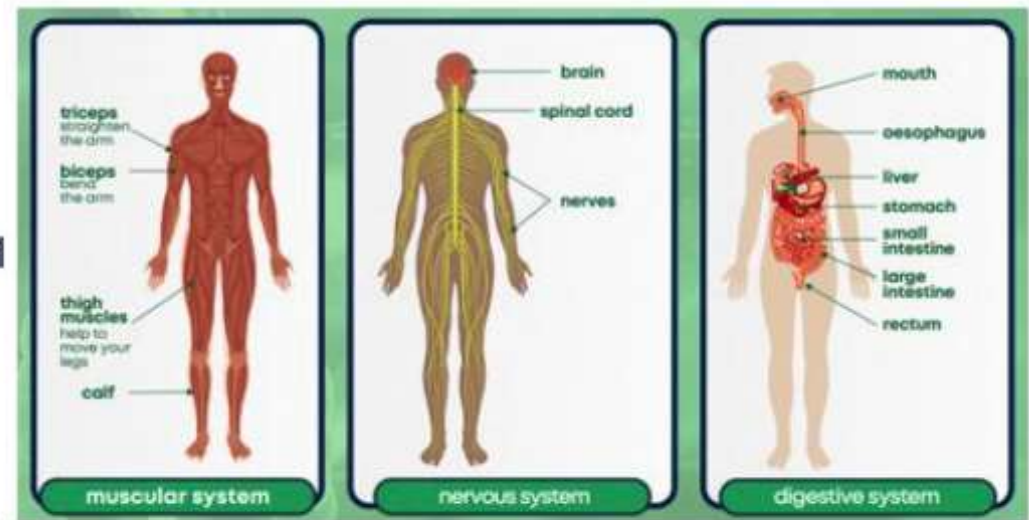
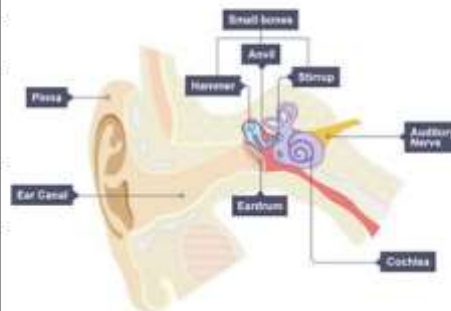
Year 4

Knowledge Organiser – The Human Body – Science - Year 4

Key Vocabulary:	
skeleton	The bony system that gives us shape and protects out internal organs
cranium	The hard bone that protects our brain (skull)
vertebrae	The bones that make up our backbone
ligaments	Join bones to bones
tendons	Join muscles to bones
cartilage	Protects the ends of bones from damage and wearing out
joints	Where two bones meet to produce movement
marrow	The spongy substance inside bones
muscles	The system that helps us to operate our bones and also involuntarily operates our organs
voluntary	In our control
involuntary	Out of our control
nervous system	The network of nerve cells and fibres which transmit nerve impulse between parts of the body
digestive system	The organs that take in food and liquids and break them down into substances that the body can use for energy, growth, and tissue repair.










Key Knowledge:
I know what the role of the skeleton is.
I can identify some of the bones.
I can identify some muscles and explain how they work
I understand the role of the nervous system
I understand the role of the digestive system
I know how our ears work to help us hear



Knowledge Organiser- Mediterranean Europe - Geography - Year 4

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Mediterranean	From the Latin meaning 'middle of the land'.
Equator	An imaginary line around the 'middle' of the Earth. The sun's rays hit the equator directly, making the places located near to it very warm.
Latitude	Latitude is a measurement that gives the location of a place on Earth north or south of the equator. Maps sometimes show imaginary lines of latitude to help us locate places.
Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals found in a particular area.
The Gulf Stream	A current of warm water that flows from the Gulf of Mexico in Central America, all the way across the Atlantic Ocean to Europe.
Colosseum	An ancient, giant, oval shaped amphitheatre located in the centre of Rome. It was built during Ancient Roman times and gladiators fought there.
Volcanoes	A crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments and gases erupt from the Earth's crust.
Inhabit	To live or dwell in a place, as people or animals.

Key Knowledge
I know where the main countries are in Mediterranean Europe
I know the climate in Mediterranean Europe is warm and dry
I know that the climate is warm and so oranges, olives, limes and grapes
I know there are mountains in the region and that there are volcanoes in Italy
I know that there are cities on the coast but that they are different in character

Country	Capital	Language	Flag
Italy	Rome	Italian	
Spain	Madrid	Spanish	
Portugal	Lisbon	Portuguese	
Greece	Athens	Greek	
Turkey	Ankara	Turkish	
France (Southern)	Paris	French	
Malta	Valletta	Maltese	



Knowledge Organiser- Henry VIII (History Year Four)



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Protestant	A division of Christianity. Protestantism has simpler churches without much decoration, and the pope is not in charge.
Catholic	Another division of Christianity. In Catholicism, the bible is in Latin, the Pope is head of the church, and churches are beautifully decorated with lots of gold and paintings.
Break with Rome/Reformation	When England became a Protestant country and King Henry VIII became head of the Church of England.
Dissolution of the Monasteries	King Henry VIII closed the monasteries and abbeys of England and seized their land and wealth.
Divine Right of Kings	The belief that Kings are chosen by God and are therefore must only obey God.

Reasons for the Reformation	
Money	With the Dissolution of the Monasteries , King Henry seized a lot of land from the Catholic church. This amounted at the time to £150,000 added income to the crown.
Power	King Henry VIII became increasingly driven by power through his reign. He believed in the Divine Right of Kings and because of this did not believe he should have to answer to the Pope, who is the head of the Catholic Church.
Marriage	King Henry VIII was married to Catherine of Aragon. He believed he should not have been married to her as she was previously his brother's wife. She also failed to give him the son he needed to become his heir. However, the Pope refused to grant them a divorce.



Young Henry VIII



Henry VIII as king

The Wives of King Henry VIII



Catherine of Aragon
Married: 1509-1533
Divorced



Anne Boleyn
Married: 1533-1536
Beheaded



Jane Seymour
Married: 1536-1537
Died



Anne of Cleves
Married: 1540-1540
Divorced



Kathryn Howard
Married: 1540-1542
Beheaded



Katherine Parr
Married: 1543-1547
Survived



Henry VII
1485-1509

Henry VIII
1509-1547

Edward VI
1547-1553

Lady Jane Grey
Reigned for 9 days in 1553

Mary I
1553-1558

Elizabeth I
1558-1603

Knowledge Organiser - Space - Visual Arts - Year 4

Key Vocabulary	Definition
space	The distance within, around and between things in art.
dimension	A measurement.
height	The measurement of something from top to bottom. This is one of the dimensions.
width	The measurement of something from side to side. This is one of the dimensions.
depth	The measurement of something from front to back. This is one of the dimensions.
3d	Something 3d (3 dimensional) has height, width <i>and</i> depth – the three dimensions. You can touch it all the way around.
2d	Something 2d (2 dimensional) has only height and width – 2 dimensions. It is flat. In a drawing the object that is drawn has only height and width.
foreground	The part of a view that is closest to us in a picture.
background	The part of a view that is furthest away from us in a picture.
middle ground	Between the foreground and the background.
detail	A small part in a work of art which is clearly shown e.g. a blade of grass.

Key Knowledge

I understand that artists can create the illusion of three dimensions.

I understand that an artist uses foreground, middle ground and background to create depth

I can find foreground, middle ground and background in paintings that I look at.

I can create an image that has foreground, middle ground and background.

Paintings

Bruegel the Elder,
The Peasant Wedding (1567)



Millet, *The Gleaners* (1857)



Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 2: Food, Glorious Food!

Key Vocabulary	
Latin	English
ēheu!	Oh dear!
vīlla	house
hortus	garden
cubiculum	bedroom
tunica	dress
pulchra	pretty
sordida/sordidus	dirty
squāliba/squālibus	messy
fessī/fessus	tired
euge!	hurrah!
mīles	soldier
vēspa	wasp
bālaena	whale
equus	horse
cuniculus	rabbit
porcus	pig
est	is
nōlī tangere	don't touch
nōlī lacrimāre	don't cry
omnēs silent	everyone is silent

		
a vēspa parva est.	b bālaena maxima est.	c cuniculus improbus est.
		
d delphīnus benignus est.	e equus māgnus est.	f porcus sordidus est.

Grammar
Nouns (naming words) have a gender in Latin. This means they can be masculine (male), feminine (female) or neuter (no gender).
Adjectives (to describe) must have an ending. Feminine adjectives need a feminine ending. Masculine adjectives need a masculine ending.
Feminine nouns often end in the letter <i>a</i> . villa (house) tunica (dress) vespa (wasp)
Masculine nouns often end in the letters <i>us</i> . hortus (garden) porcus (pig) equus (horse)



Daedalus and Icarus

Key Knowledge
To translate simple sentences with adjectives and est.
To identify masculine and feminine words.
To understand that the gender of nouns and adjectives must agree.
To translate simple sentences using my existing knowledge of Latin.

<p>Unit Motto</p> <p>sapere aude = dare to know</p>
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<p>Breakfast – ientaculum</p> <p>Lunch – prandium</p> <p>Dinner - cena</p>



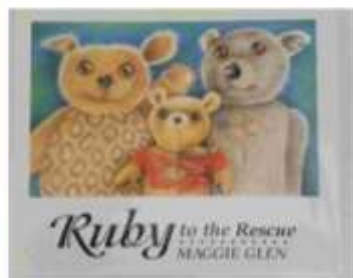
Typical Roman Foods

Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Celebrating Difference - Year Four







Key Vocabulary	Definition
Assumption	A thing that is accepted as true or as certain to happen, without proof.
Judgement	The ability to make considered decisions or come to sensible conclusions.
Opinion	A view or judgement formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge.
Attitude	A settled way of thinking or feeling about something.
Bullying	Behaviour that is repeated, intended to hurt someone either physically or emotionally.
Cyber bullying	The use of electronic communication to bully a person, typically by sending messages of an intimidating or threatening nature.
Deliberate	Done consciously and intentionally.
Witness	A person who sees an event, typically a crime or accident, take place.
Bystander	A person who is present at an event or incident but does not take part.

Key Knowledge
I understand what influences me to make assumptions based on how people look.
I know sometimes bullying is hard to spot and I know what to do if I think it is going on but I'm not sure.
I can identify what is special about me and value the ways in which I am unique.




Reflective questions
Ask me this...
How do we know if it is bullying or not?
Is it okay to judge someone on what they look like?


Key Vocabulary	Definition
Time signature	The rhythm following a clef
Key signature	The key of a piece of music depends on the flats and sharps in the music.
Minim	
Crotchet	
Dotted crotchet	
Quaver	
Pop	A popular genre of music
Folk	Music that originates from traditional cultures
Accent	A special effect in the music on a particular lyric to make it stand out
Texture	Thick or thin musical layers
Legato	Flowing and gentle



Key Signature: G major — there is one sharp in the key signature




G A B C D E F#




How many beats per measure

What note gets one beat

Key Signature: C minor — there are three flats in the key signature



Key Signature: C major — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature



C D E F G A B

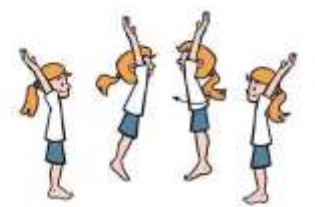


Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar

Songs covered

- Looking in the mirror
- Take time in life
- Scarborough fair



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Balance	Hold your balances with good extension and clear chapes for 3-5 seconds.
Pathway	Change the path that is used e.g. straight, L shaped, diagonal etc.
Shapes	E.g. tuck, straddle, dish, arch, star, front support, back support.
Inverted balance	An action where your hips go above your head.

Skills	
Rotation jump	
Straddle roll	
Inverted balance	

Skill Development

- To develop individual and partner balances.
- To develop control in performing and landing rotation jumps.
- To develop the straight, barrel, forward and straddle roll.
- To develop strength in inverted movements.
- To be able to create a partner sequence to include apparatus.

R.E. Year 4 Autumn 2 Knowledge Organiser

Enquiry: Christianity - What is the most significant part of the Nativity story for Christians?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Symbol	A picture that stands for something else
Incarnation	A human form of God
Frankincense	Precious perfume used in Churches - representing Jesus' priestly role
Myrrh	An embalming ointment – symbolising death
Christingle	An orange, tied with a red ribbon, with a candle and 4 cocktail sticks containing sweets. A representation of Jesus being the light of the world.
Manger	Feeding box for animals that Mary used as a crib for Jesus

Key Knowledge
I know that symbols are pictures that represent something.
I can explain the symbols in the Nativity story
I visited a Church to learn more about Christmas symbols.
I can explain what an advent wreath represents
I know what a Christingle represents.
I can say what Christmas or the Christmas holidays means to me.

Christingles

The cocktail sticks represent the four seasons.

The candle reminds Christians of Jesus, light of the world.

The orange represents the world.

The sweets or dried fruit represent all of God's creations.

The red ribbon is a reminder that Jesus died.

