

Knowledge Organisers

2nd Summer Term

Science

History

Geography

Art

PSHE

Latin

Music

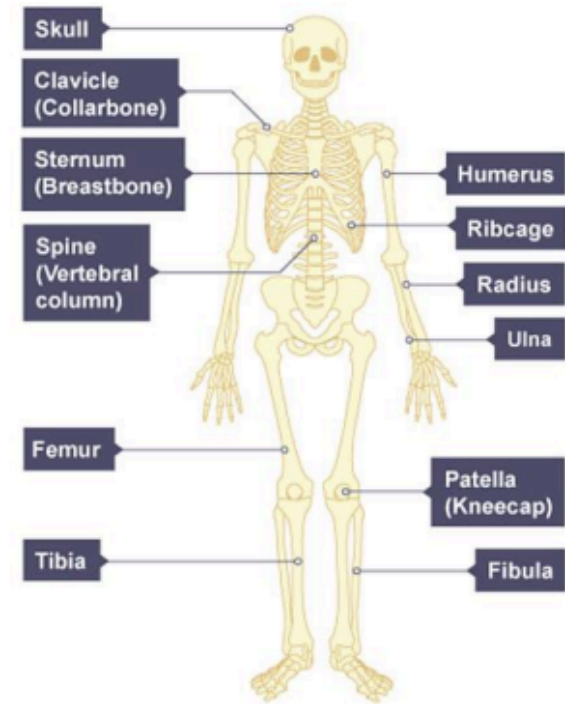
R.E.

Swimming

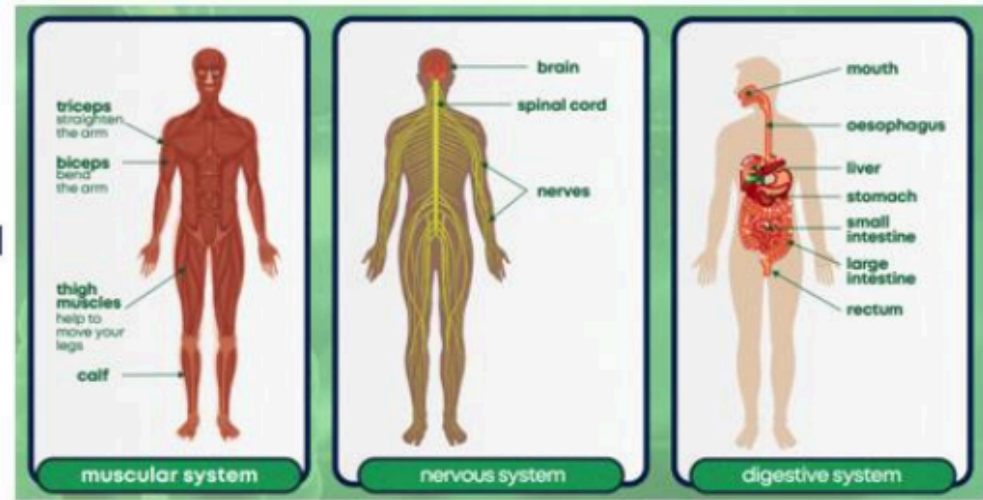
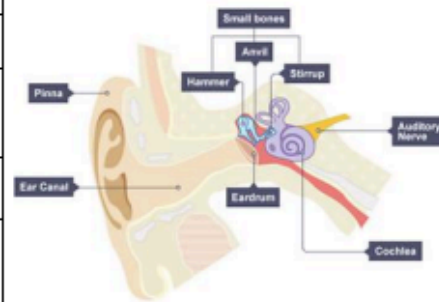
Class 3 - Year 4

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 - Later Stuarts: Plague, Fire and Revolution History – Year 4

Key Vocabulary:

Restoration	The restoration of 1660 marked the return of Charles II to the throne after the Commonwealth (when England didn't have a king)
Parliament	In the UK: the highest legislature
Bubonic Plague	A disease which causes painful, swollen lumps, black hands and feet and flu-like symptoms. In 1665, fleas carried on rats spread the plague across London, resulting in the deaths of approximately 15% of the population
Plague Doctor	A doctor who was hired to treat victims of the plague
Fire hook	A hook used to pull down buildings to stop the fire from spreading
Protestant	A member or follower of any of the Western Christian Churches
Catholic	A member of the Roman Catholic Church
Bill of Rights	A set of laws written in 1689 to say what a king or queen could or could not do
Democracy	A form of government and people have a say about how it is run by voting

Sunday 2nd September 1666



A fire began at the bakery on Pudding Lane. Most buildings were made of wood and straw so the fire spread quickly.



The fire reached London Bridge, burning down about 300 houses on the way.

Monday 3rd September 1666



The people of London started to run away from the city. They escaped on boats across the River Thames

Tuesday 4th September 1666



Baynard's Castle caught fire and King Charles himself helped to put it out by throwing water on the flames.



The fierce wind meant the fire was spreading further. St Paul's Cathedral went up in flames too.

Wednesday 5th September 1666



The wind calmed down and the fire was finally put out. Leather buckets, metal hooks and water squirts were used.

Key Knowledge:

I know in 1660, Parliament restored Charles II as King.

I understand how the bubonic plague spread.

I know that the Great Fire of London in 1666 spread quickly and destroyed much of the city.

I understand the events of the Monmouth Rebellion and why it happened

I know why the Bill of Rights was passed.



James II

Monmouth Rebellion

Duke of Monmouth



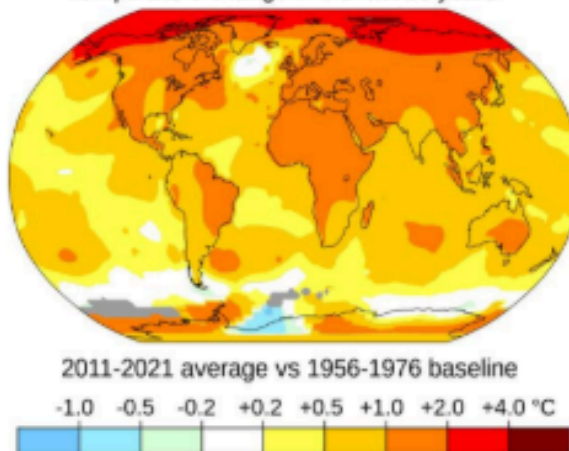
Knowledge Organiser - Global Trade, Tourism and Environmental Issues – Geography - Year 6

Key Vocabulary:

Fairtrade	trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.
Import	goods or services brought into a country from abroad for sale.
Sustainable	able to be maintained at a certain rate or level.
Plantation	an estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco are grown.
Agriculture	the science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.
Tourism	the commercial organisation and operation of holidays and visits to places of interest.
Global warming	a gradual increase in the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere generally attributed to the greenhouse effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, CFCs, and other pollutants.
Fossil fuels	a natural fuel such as coal or gas,
Greenhouse effect	the trapping of the sun's warmth in a planet's lower atmosphere,
Deforestation	the action of clearing a wide area of trees.
Bio-degradable	capable of being decomposed by bacteria or other living organisms and thereby avoiding pollution.



Temperature change in the last 50 years



Greenhouse gases in the UK (2007)



Key Knowledge:

- I know Fairtrade ensures farmers and workers are paid a good price for their products.
- I understand where cotton comes from and its journey to the UK.
- I understand some of the positive and negative impacts of tourism.
- I know reasons for global warming and effects.
- I know the effects that plastic has on the environment including the oceans and how we can help.

Knowledge Organiser – African Art - Visual Arts – Year Five

Key Vocabulary:

peoples	Members of a particular nation or community.
ceremony	A social or religious occasion often celebrating a particular event.
Bamana peoples	A group of peoples living mainly in Mali, Western Africa.
headdress	A covering for the head, especially worn in ceremonies.
Edo peoples	A group of peoples living mainly in southern Nigeria.
Benin City	A city in southern Nigeria, West Africa. Benin City flourished from the 14th-17th centuries as the centre of the Benin Kingdom.
plaque	A flat, decorated slab, often square or rectangle that is fixed, to a wall or other surface and remembers an event or a person.
relief	Where sculptures stick out from a flat surface, rather than being made all the way around
cast	The process of making an object by shaping liquid metal in a mould.
brass	A metal made by mixing two other metals, copper and zinc.
ivory	A hard, white substance, made from the tusks of elephants, which can be carved.

Key Knowledge:

- I know that the Bamana people from Mali carve antelope headdresses to use in the Chiwara ceremony.
- I understand what Malian antelope headdresses represent.
- I know that the Benin Plaques are cast brass plaques made to decorate the royal palace in Benin city.
- I know that trade between the Edo peoples and the Portuguese is shown in Benin art.
- I understand that British forces took artworks from Benin City and some people think they should be returned.



Antelope Headdress, Mali (Bamana peoples) 19th century/early 20th century (Metropolitan Museum of Art, U.S.)



Benin Plaque, Nigeria (Edo peoples) 16th century (British Museum)



Benin Ivory Mask of Queen Mother, Nigeria (Edo peoples) 16th century (British Museum)



Benin Ivory Salt Cellar, Nigeria (Edo peoples) 17th century (British Museum)



Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Changing Me - Year Four



Key Vocabulary	
Unique	Being the only one of its kind.
Characteristics	A typical feature or quality that something/somebody has.
Reproduction	The act or process of producing babies, young animals, or plants.
Menstruation	When a woman menstruates, there is a flow of blood from her womb, usually once a month.
Puberty	The period of a person's life during which their sexual organs develop, and they become capable of having children.
Change	To become different.
Emotion	A strong feeling such as love, fear or anger; the part of a person's character that consists of feelings.
Anxious	Feeling worried or nervous.
Worry	To keep thinking about unpleasant things that might happen or about problems that you have.

Key Knowledge
I understand that some of my personal characteristics have come from my birth parents and that this happens because I am made from the joining of their egg and sperm.
I understand what responsibilities there are in parenthood and the joy it can bring.
I can describe how a girl's body changes in order for her to be able to have babies when she is an adult, and that mensuration (having periods) is a natural part of this.
I can identify changes that have been and may continue to be outside of my control and I learnt to accept.



Reflective questions
Ask me this...
What kinds of questions and worries might be natural to want to talk about when approaching puberty?
Can you explain the physical differences between a male and female? Why are these differences needed?
Can you explain and give an example of what is meant by managing feelings positively?

Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 6: (Maximum) Numerals and To Be

Key Vocabulary	
Latin	English
ūnus	1
duo	2
trēs	3
quattuor	4
quīnque	5
sex	6
septem	7
octō	8
novem	9
decem	10
centum	100
mīlle	1,000
et	and
itā vērō	yes
minimē	no

Key Knowledge
To learn the irregular verb 'to be' in the present tense.
To apply knowledge of the verb 'to be' to translate Latin sentences.
To learn the spelling and meaning of 15 core vocab words.
To match English words with their Latin roots and use Greek/ Latin compounds to create novel English words.
To learn about the use of Greek roots in compound dinosaur name and to create novel dinosaur names.
To learn about the ancient Olympics and how they differ from the modern ones.
To encounter the myth of Hercules in a mixture of Latin and English.

Unit Motto

Dum spiro spero = While I breathe, I hope



The Latin verb 'to be' ('esse')

sum es est sumus estis sunt

I am you are he she it is we are y'all are they are

singular

plural



**Greek myth:
Hercules**

Happy Birthday

felix dies tibi sit,
felix dies tibi sit,
felix dies care [boy's name],
or
felix dies cara [girl's name]
felix dies tibi sit!

Key Language Ideas and Grammar

Latin and Greek numbers give us a lot of English words.

The verb 'to be' in Latin is a bit strange but shares many of its endings with o-s-t verbs.



Understanding Music

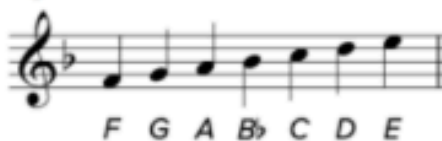
Key Vocabulary	Definition
Time signature	The rhythm following a clef 5/4 — there are five crotchet beats in a bar
Key signature	The key of a piece of music depends on the flats and sharps in the music. G major — there is one sharp in the key signature (♯)
Moderato	At a moderate speed
Rhythmic patterns using:	Minims:
	Dotted crotchets:
	Crotchets:
	Quavers:

Songs Covered	
Let's Rock	Style: Rock
Simple Gifts	Style: Folk
Friendship Should Never End	Style: Pop

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



Key Signature: F major — there is one flat in the key signature

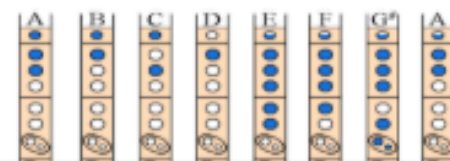


Key Signature: G major — there is one sharp in the key signature

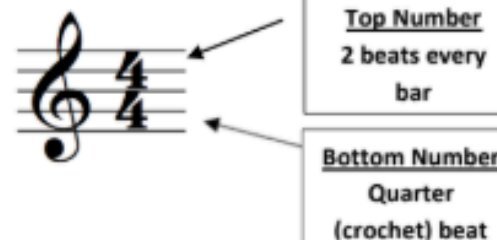


Improvise Together

Recorder A Minor Scale and Finger Chart.



2/4 Time Signature



Notes you composed with...

C, D, E, F, G, A, B



Knowledge Organiser – RE Year 4 Summer 2 Knowledge Organiser. Enquiry: Do people need to go to church to show they are a good Christian?



Key Vocabulary:	
Church	A special religious place Christians visit.
Sacrament	A special rite or religious practice.
Baptism	A ritual using water where people are welcomed into the Christian faith.
Eucharist	Taking of Bread and Wine in the memory of the Last Supper.
Worship	To honour and respect a Holy figure.
Community	A sense of belonging to something.
Faith	Believing in something when there is no proof of it.

Key Knowledge:
I can talk about a place that is special to me and can explain how it makes me feel when I am there.
I know that Christians may go to a Church for Worship, Holy Communion or Baptism.
I have been to visit a Church to find out what it is like.
I know that Christians go to Church to show their love for God. At Church they can pray quietly. They go to show they are committed to their faith. I can appreciate that people have their own places that are special for them.



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Streamline	To ensure that the body travels through the water in as straight a line as possible so as not to create any more turbulence than necessary.
Synchronised	To do something together/at the same time.
Retrieve	To collect an object from the bottom of the swimming pool.

Skill development
Swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25m.
Use a range of strokes effectively (for example, front crawl, backstroke and breaststroke).
Perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations.

Skills	
Breaststroke breathing	
Streamline	
H.E.L.P position	