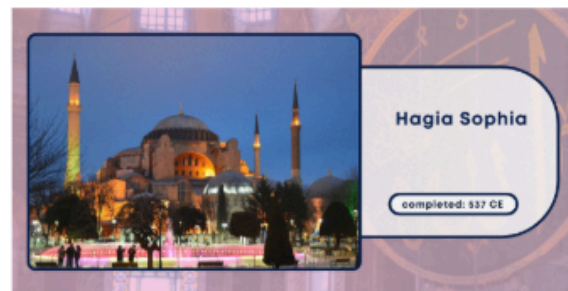


Knowledge Organiser- Monuments of Byzantine – Art -Year 4

Key Vocabulary	
monument	a building or place that is important in history
ancient Rome	the ancient civilisation connected with Rome
empire	a large area of land including lots of countries ruled over by an emperor
emperor	the ruler of an empire
Byzantine Empire	the continuation of the Roman Empire, centred around the city of Constantinople
Constantinople	the capital city of the Byzantine Empire; previously called Byzantium and now the present-day Istanbul
mosaic	a picture or a pattern made by putting small pieces of stone, glass or other materials together
dome	a rounded roof of a building with a circle-shaped base
ornate	elaborately decorated
icon	a painting of Jesus, or another holy figure, usually painted on wood and used by Christians for prayer and reflection

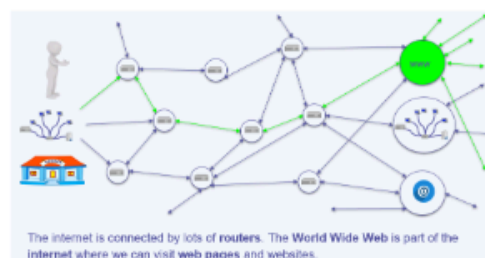
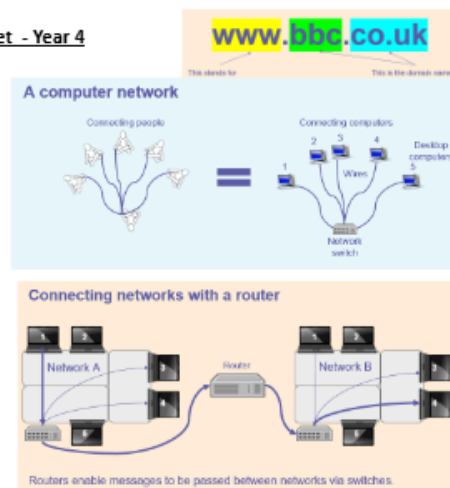
Knowledge Goals	
To understand that Constantine the Great founded Constantinople and ruled over the Byzantine Empire	
To know that Hagia Sofia was built as a church, it later became a mosque and then a museum	
I know that ornate mosaics were made during the Byzantine Empire	
I can create my own mosaic	
I can evaluate my own mosaic	



Knowledge Organiser- Computing Systems and Networks – The Internet - Year 4

Key Vocabulary	Definition
int 4	an electronic communications networks that connects computer networks around the world
network	a network of linked computers, servers, phones
router	a computer whose software and hardware are designed to move data between computer networks
cyber security	the protection of computers and systems from information theft or damage
wireless access point (WAP)	a device that allows wireless devices to connect using Wi-Fi
website	a group of pages on the internet (online)
webpage	a document from the internet which can be seen with a web browser
download	an act of transferring data
content	the information on a website/webpage

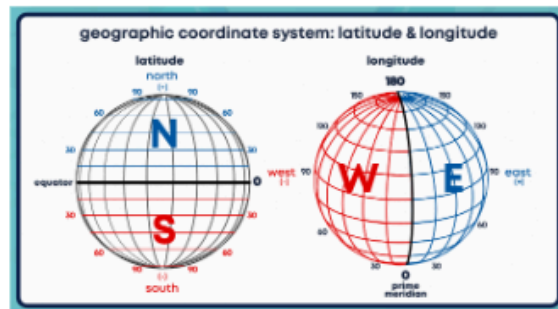
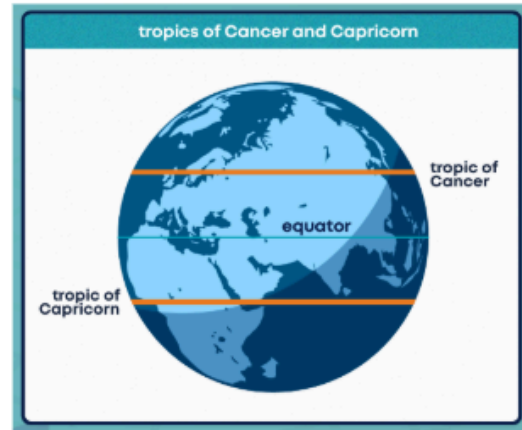
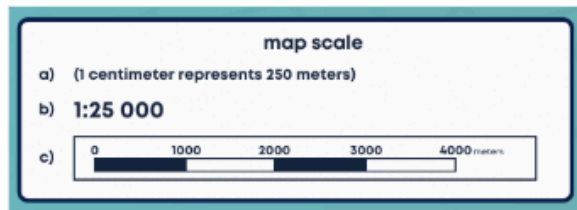
Key Knowledge	
I know how networks physically connect to other networks.	
I know that networked devices make up the internet.	
I know how websites can be shared via the World Wide Web.	
I know how the content of the World Wide Web is created by people.	
I know that not all information can be trusted.	



Knowledge Organiser- Spatial Sense – Geography -Year 3/4

Key Vocabulary	
Prime Meridian Line	an imaginary line that divides the earth into two sections to show eastern and western hemispheres
lines of longitude	imaginary lines that run from north to south around the globe, they can be used to identify the location of a place
lines of latitude	imaginary lines that run parallel to the equator, they can be used to identify the location of a place
co-ordinates	numbers that represent a location on a map
Eastern Hemisphere	a term used to describe places that are east of the meridian line
Western Hemisphere	a term used to describe places that are west of the meridian line
scale	the relationship between the size of a map and the size of the real area that it represented on the map

Knowledge Goals	
I know what a compass is and how they are used to show direction.	
I know how grid references help us to locate places on a map.	
I know that map symbols give us information on a map.	
I know that locations have physical differences and similarities.	

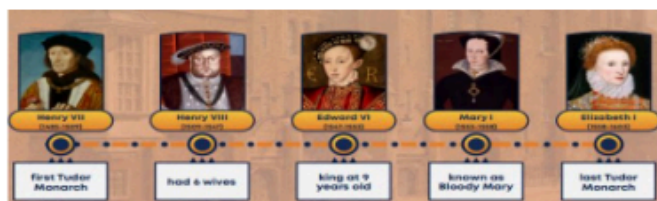


Year 2/3 - Knowledge Organiser- History



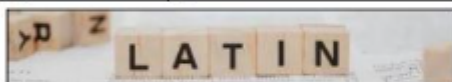
Key Vocabulary	Definition
Protestant	A division of Christianity: Protestantism has simpler churches without much decoration, and the Pope is not in charge
The English Reformation	When England became a Protestant country and King Henry VIII became head of the Church of England
heir	The person who has a right to be king/queen after the king or queen dies
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
Dissolution of the Monasteries	King Henry VIII closed the monasteries and abbeys (religious places) of England and took their land and wealth
execute	to kill
peasant	a poor person

Key Knowledge:	
To name the Tudor monarchs and describe some of the key events that took place during their reigns.	
Life was different for the rich and the poor in Tudor England	
Henry VII was first Tudor King who broke from the Catholic church to divorce.	
Henry VIII married six times to get an heir, he executed two of these wives.	
Elizabeth I reigned for 44 years. Her reign is sometimes remembered as the Golden Age.	



Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 1: (Maximum) The Origins of the English Language

Key Vocabulary	
Latin	English
fēmina	woman
victōria	victory
aqua	water
magnus	big
vacca	cow
optimus	best (very good)
villa	house
finis	finish
bēstia	beast
schola	school
magus	wizard
stella	star



Key Knowledge

- To understand the origins of the English Language and its connection to historical events.
- To understand the concept of meaning communicated through word order vs word ending (inflection).
- To learn the spelling and meaning of 6 core vocab words.
- To match English words to their Latin root words.
- To identify some classical aspects of modern culture.
- To encounter the story of Achilles in a mixture of English and Latin.

Unit Motto
per se = in itself



lucundus ('Yu-kun-dus')
'happy chap'



Greek Myth:
Achilles

Key Language Ideas and Grammar

A lot of English has its **roots in Latin**, thanks to Norman French taking over England in 1066.

English words that have a **Latin root** will have a connection both with the word's meaning and the letters used to spell it.

We get some English words from the **Ancient Greek** language.

Modern inventors, creators and authors still use Latin and Greek words for their **ideas** and **characters**.

English uses **word order** to create meaning, but Latin uses **word ending**.



West Norfolk
Academies Trust

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER MUSIC

MUSICAL STRUCTURES

YEAR 4 UNIT 1

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Minim	
Crotchet	
Dotted crotchet	
Quaver	
Tempo	The speed at which music is played
Dynamics	Levels of sound in music (soft to loud)
20 th century orchestral	A group of instruments including brass, strings and woodwind
Soul ballad	Traditional blues and gospel music
R&B	Rhythm and blues originating in African American communities in 1940s
Structure	The structure of a song, e.g. intro, verse, chorus outro
Pattern	Same sequence of notes repeated.

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

F G A B♭ C D E

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

C D E F G A B

How many beats per measure
What note gets one beat

Key Signature: B♭ major — there are two flats in the key signature

B♭ C D E♭ F G A

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



Songs covered

- Hoedown
- I'm always there
- Martin Luther King



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Fielder	A player on the fielding team, especially one other than the bowler or backstop/wicket keeper.
Batter	A player on the batting team.
Runs	The unit of scoring.
Cardiovascular fitness	The ability of the heart, lungs and vessels to supply oxygenated blood to the working muscles.
Interval training	A method of training that involves short powerful bursts of work, followed by periods of rest.

Skill development	
Cricket	Cross-Country
To be able to bowl a ball with some consistency and accuracy.	I can take my own pulse and I know what heart rate is.
To be able to communicate with team mates and apply simple tactics.	I can change my running technique to adapt to different distances.
To be able to strike a bowled ball after a bounce.	I understand that having good cardiovascular fitness can help me in a wide range of activities.
To be able to use underarm and overarm throwing, and catching skills with increasing accuracy.	I know what my maximum effort looks like and I push myself to do this in all challenges.

Skills	
Under-arm throw	
Over-arm throw	
Cardio-vascular fitness	
Interval training	

Vocabulary	
Included	To have or contain as a part.
Excluded	To prevent someone or something from entering a place or taking part in an activity.
Democracy	Rule by the people.
Democratic	Relating to or supporting democracy or its principles
Authority	The power or right to give orders, make decisions, and enforce obedience.
Contribution	Something that you contribute or do to help produce or achieve something together with other people, or to help make something successful.
United Nations Convention on Rights of Child	UNCRC is the basis of all of UNICEF's work. It applies to all children and young people under 18. Its aim is to recognise the rights of children and young people and ensure that they grow up in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity.



Key Knowledge
I can understand who is in my school community, the roles they play and how I fit in.
I can understand that my actions affect myself and others; I care about other people's feelings and try to empathise with them.
I can understand how democracy and having a voice benefits the school community.


Reflective Questions
Ask me this...
How can we make sure everyone feels valued and included in our class?
Is one member of the school community more important than another?
How do you feel about democracy in this school?



R.E. Year 4 Autumn 1 Knowledge Organiser
Enquiry: Buddhism - Is it possible for everyone to be happy?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Buddhism	A religion about the need to get rid of suffering
Buddhist	A person who follows Buddhism
Prince Siddhattha Gautama	The prince who founded Buddhism. The first Buddha.
Enlightenment	The understanding of how to be happy and free from suffering.
8 fold path	Buddhists rules to help them live good lives

Key Knowledge
I can say the sort of things that make me happy.
I can explain whether being rich would make me happy.
I know some key facts about the first Buddha, Prince Siddhattha.
I know that Prince Siddhattha was rich but he was not happy - then he found Enlightenment.
I can explain how living by the rules of the 8 Fold Path may help a Buddhist to be happy.
I can give examples of how helping other people can make me happy.



Siddhartha Gautama is known as the Buddha.

He was born in 580 BCE in the village of Lumbini in Nepal.

He discovered true happiness called "Enlightenment" through meditation.

An important rule for Buddhists is to lead a good life which helps others and does not hurt people or animals.

Buddhists believe they will be happy if they help others.

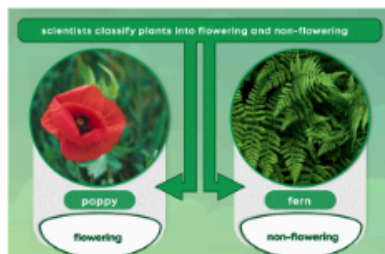





Buddhism started in Nepal near India in about 4 or 5 BC




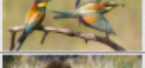
Knowledge Organiser- Classification of Plants and Animals – Science -Year 4/5

Key Vocabulary	
Classification	grouping and ordering things according to criteria; plants and animals have been grouped and ordered by scientists according to their features
Animal	animals are living things that need food and water to grow, they eat other plants or animals for food, and can sense what is happening around them and can move (humans are animals)
Plant	plants are living things that need food and water to grow, plants make their own food from sunlight
Vertebrate	an animal with a backbone, e.g., human, dog, horse
Invertebrate	an animal without a backbone, e.g., bumble bee, spider, snail

Knowledge Goals	
A vertebrate is an animal with a backbone and an invertebrate is an animal without a backbone.	
Scientists sort living things using a process of classification.	
I know animals can be classified into whether they are cold-blooded or <u>warm blooded</u> .	
I know there are flowering and non-flowering plants.	



invertebrates (do not have a backbone)		
insects	have six legs have three body parts: head, thorax and abdomen	
arachnids	have eight legs have two body parts: head and abdomen	
molluscs	are soft-bodied many have a shell	

vertebrates		
fish	are cold-blooded live in water use gills to breathe	
amphibians	are cold-blooded live part in water and part on land usually have moist skin with no scales	
reptiles	are cold-blooded hatch from eggs have dry, thick, scaly skin	
birds	are warm-blooded hatch from eggs can usually fly	
mammals	are warm-blooded have hair on their bodies produce milk to feed their young	