

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

YEAR 4 **SUMMER TERM** – SEARCHERS AND SETTLERS



KEY KNOWLEDGE	
Who were the Vikings?	
<p>The Vikings came from three countries of Scandinavia: Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The name ‘Viking’ means a ‘pirate raid’. People who went off raiding in ships were said to be going Viking. Vikings sailed the seas on longboats raiding and taking over land.</p>	

KEY PEOPLE	
Alfred the Great	King of Wessex who defeats the Vikings and agrees a treaty
Cnut	King of Denmark’s son and was King of England between 1016 and 1035
Edward the Confessor	Became King of England and commissioned the building of Westminster Abbey

KEY PLACES	
Scandinavia	Vikings came from Denmark, Sweden and Norway
Jorvik	The name given to York by the Vikings
Danelaw	Areas the Vikings settled in
Lindisfarne	First place the Vikings landed in Britain.

KEY DATES	
700AD	The Viking age begins.
793AD	First invasion of Britain- raiding monasteries on the coast.
866AD	Danes capture York (Jorvik) and make it their kingdom.
871AD	Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex.
878AD	Vikings permanently settle in England.
886AD	King Alfred defeats Vikings but agrees a treaty and allows them to settle in Eastern England.
954AD	The last Viking King of Jorvik is forced out of York.
1013AD	King Sven of Denmark and his son Cnut sail up the rivers Humber and Trent to claim the throne.
1042AD	Edward the Confessor becomes King of England. He commissioned the building of Westminster Abbey to begin.
1066AD	Edward the Confessor dies. Battle of Hastings takes place and William the Conqueror is crowned King

STICKY VOCABULARY	
longships	Ships that Vikings used for searching, exploring, trading and raiding.
raid	Take needed and wanted items from towns and cities without warning or permission.
invasion	Many warriors enter a town, city or country to take it over.
Anglo- Saxons	People who lived in Britain from the 5 th century.
Norsemen	A word used to describe medieval Scandinavian people.
Danelaw	Areas in Britain that the Vikings settled in.
trader	A person who buys, sells or swaps goods.
settlements	Places where people live.
monastery	A building where monks live.
knorrs	Merchant ship used by Vikings to transport goods.
prow	Front part of a longship that often-hard wooden carved figures.
longhouse	Place where Vikings lived.
Thing	A meeting held by free men to discuss matters and make decisions.
treaty	An agreement.

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YEAR 4 SUMMER TERM 1 – ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS

STICKY VOCABULARY

Mouth	Where digestion begins. The teeth break down the food.
Enzyme	An enzyme is a substance that helps to speed things up.
Saliva	Produced in your mouth. It contains water and enzymes to help break down the food while you chew.
Oesophagus	A tube that links the mouth and the stomach.
Liver	Bile is produced here to break down the fats in the food.
Stomach	This is where the food is mixed with enzymes and acid. It is mixed and churned up by strong muscles.
Pancreas	This is where enzymes are produced to help to break down food.
Large intestine	This is where water is reabsorbed from the digesting food, so it isn't lost or wasted.
Small intestine	This is where nutrients from the food are absorbed by the body into the blood stream and taken to parts of the body that need them.
Rectum	Any parts of the food that cannot be digested are stored here before being excreted as waste.
Anus	This is where any waste from the digested food exits the body.

KEY IDEAS

What is **digestion**?

The softening of food so that it can pass through the body and each individual organ has a vital role to play in extracting all the nutrients required to keep us healthy and full of energy.

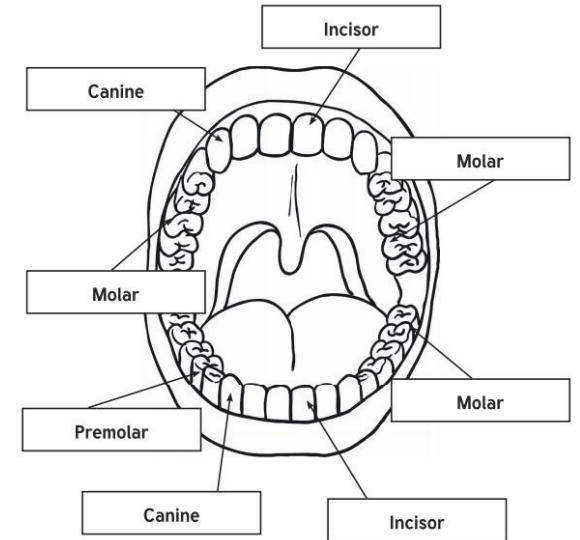
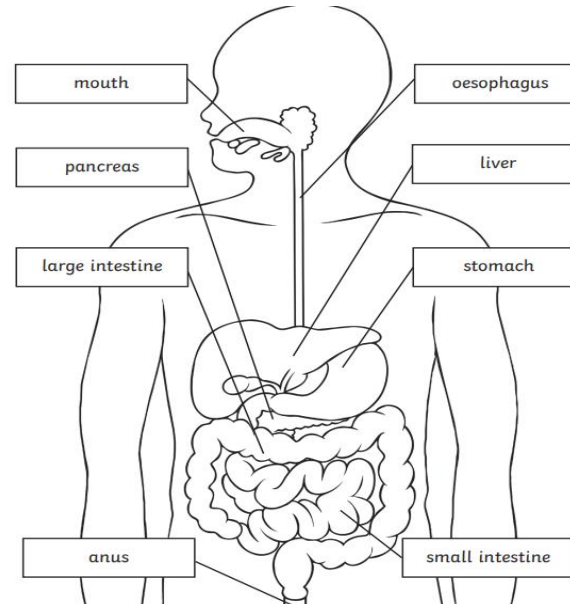
The teeth are an important part of the **digestive system**, and every tooth has a special job to do. Animals also have specific teeth for their various diets.

Looking after teeth is also extremely important and thinking about our diet and the choices, we make to prevent decay and cavities.

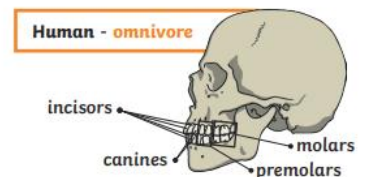
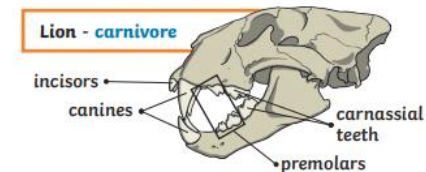
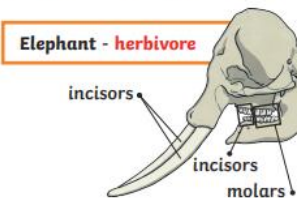
KEY IDEAS

Animals have three different types of teeth. Each tooth has a specific job to help you to swallow food easier.

incisor	Bites and cuts. These are the 8 teeth at the front of the mouth (4 at the top and 4 at the bottom).
canine	Tears and rips. Four teeth that are tall and pointed (2 at the top and 2 at the bottom).
molar	Grinds. These are at the back of the mouth (4 at the top and 4 at the bottom).



The teeth of an animal are designed to eat different foods depending on the diet of the animal. Examples of a **herbivore**, a **carnivore** and an **omnivore** skull:



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YEAR 4 SUMMER TERM 2 – LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS

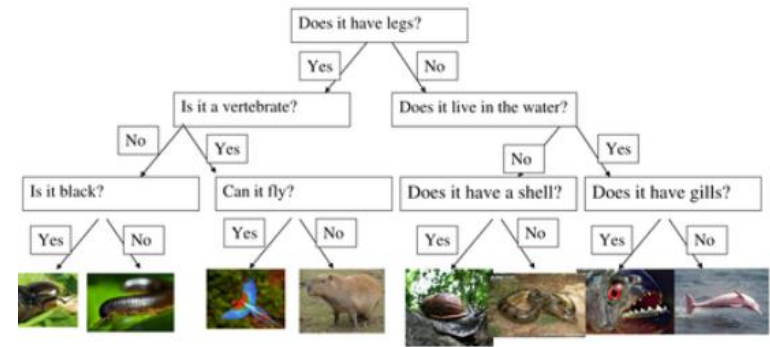


KEY ORGANISATIONS/ PEOPLE	
Greenpeace	Organisation that aims to defend the natural world from destruction
Worldwide Fund for Nature	Ensure human impact is sustainable, tackling climate change and help habitats to thrive
United Nations Environment Programme	Aim to make life better for future generations to lead improvements in the environment
Greta Thunberg	A teenage activist from Sweden who urges immediate action on climate change

STICKY VOCABULARY	
Invertebrates	An animal that doesn't have a spine
Vertebrates	An animal that has a spine
Classification key	A way of identifying and naming living things
Environment	The surroundings in which a living thing lives, moves around or operates in
Habitat	The natural home of a living thing
Migrate	Movement from one habitat to another dependent on the season
Hibernate	Sleeping during the winter months to preserve energy
Human impact	How humans change the habitats of living things
Life processes	The things living things do to stay alive
Organisms	This is another word that can be used to mean 'living things'.

KEY KNOWLEDGE

Living things can be grouped in different ways according to their key features. Classification keys can be used to identify and name living things. Living things live in a habitat which provides an environment to which they are suited. These environments may change naturally however humans may also cause the environments to change. This can be both positive and negative changes. These environments change with the seasons and living things can change their habitats dependent on the season.



KEY KNOWLEDGE

Changes to an environment can be natural or caused by humans. Changes to an environment can have positive as well as negative effects. Here are some examples of things that can change an environment.

Natural:

- earthquakes • storms • floods • droughts • wildfires • the seasons

Human-made:

- deforestation • pollution • urbanisation • the introduction of new animal or plant species to an environment • creating new nature reserves