

# Year 4 Rivers Quiz

## The Thames

How are rivers formed?

Answer

What are the features of a river?

Answer

Can you name any of the longest rivers in the UK?

Answer

How are waterfalls formed?

Answer





What role does a flood barrier have?

Answer

Can you name any of the key features on a OS map?

Answer

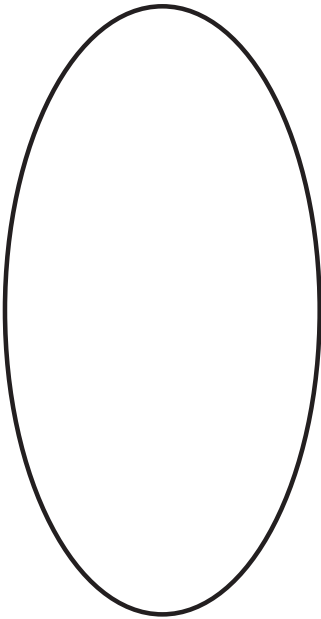
# Rivers KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		World best known rivers		Exciting Books		
estuary	An estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean.	Amazon	Situated in Brazil, it is 4000 miles long. Runs through the Amazon rainforest.	 	 	
mouth	A river mouth is the part of a river where the river flows into another river, a lake, a reservoir, a sea, or an ocean.					
source	The source of a river is where it begins, usually in high ground.	Nile	The world's longest river (4,160 miles long) and runs into the Mediterranean.	 		
meander	A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river.					
waterfall	Waterfalls form where water rushes down steep hillsides in upland areas and erodes the rocks.	British rivers				
erosion	erosion occurs when the fastest currents in the river carve intensely into the banks.	Thames		London river that is 184 miles long		
deposition	rocks and sediments eroded from one part of the river is deposited in another part	Seven		Britain's longest river (220 miles) from Wales to Bristol.		
tributary	When one stream meets another and merge together, the smaller stream is known as a tributary.	Mersey		Liverpool river that is 70 miles long		
ox bow lake	Ox bow lakes are created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the meander.					
delta	Deltas are often found at the mouth of large rivers.					
stream	A stream is a small body of flowing water.					

## Rivers - The Thames Topic Objectives - Year 4

I can understand how rivers are formed.	I can describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including... rivers and the water cycle.
I can use maps, globes and digital/ computer mapping to describe features studied.	I understand and can explain what happens to the physical environment when flooding occurs.
I can name and locate the five longest rivers in the UK.	<p>I understand the key features of an OS map including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compass directions</li> <li>• The key</li> <li>• Four and six-figure grid references</li> <li>• Grid squares</li> <li>• Scale</li> <li>• Contour lines</li> </ul>
I know what the physical characteristics of the River Thames.	I know how waterfalls are formed and what physical processes are involved in their formation.
I understand and can discuss a range of geographical information in a variety of ways.	I can begin to name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom. Including their physical characteristics, key features (including rivers)

Mind Map



Before starting the topic, add what you already know.



# What is this picture telling me?



How are rivers formed?	Answer
What are the features of a river?	Answer
Can you name any of the longest rivers in the UK?	Answer
How are waterfalls formed?	Answer
What role does a flood barrier have?	Answer
Can you name any of the key features on a OS map?	Answer



















## Year 4 Rome Quiz

### Boudicca's Rebellion

Who is Boudicca?

Answer

What does the word rebellion mean?

Answer

Why is Boudicca famous, what did she do?

Answer

Where do you think Boudicca's Rebellion happened?

Answer

Why did Boudicca go to battle?

Answer

Which rule did she revolt against?

Answer

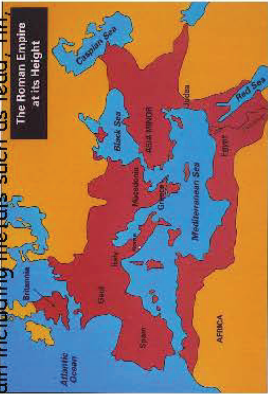
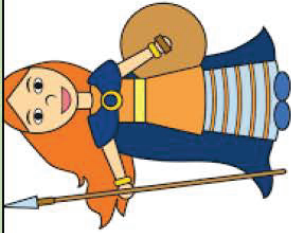


# Ryefield Primary School Knowledge

## Organiser Year 4 Autumn 4: The Romans

### Why were the Romans so powerful and what did we learn from them?

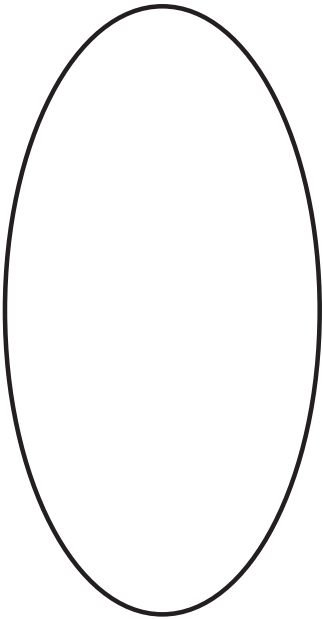


Where did the Romans come from?	Guest spot: Boudicca	Vocabulary
<p>The Romans lived in Rome, a city in the centre of the country of Italy. Rome started to grow from a small town into a larger and larger city around the year 753 B.C. They were one of the most powerful, clever and successful ancient civilizations ever.</p> <p>They ruled over nearly all of Europe and most of north Africa, including Egypt. It is thought that one of the reasons the Romans invaded Britain was to conquer land, gain more slaves and collect the many precious resources in Britain including metals such as lead, tin, gold and silver.</p> 	<p>Born: 30 AD Died: 61 AD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boudicca was a member of the Iceni tribe who lived in Norfolk. The Iceni were initially on good terms with the Romans who had invaded Britain in 43 AD.</li> <li>Boudicca was married to King Prasutagus and they had two daughters.</li> <li>After Prasutagus died, the Roman Army wanted to take over all of his land.</li> <li>Boudicca and her army first attacked Roman Colchester (Camulodunum) and then went on to attack London (Londonium).</li> <li>Boudicca's army was eventually defeated and Boudicca is thought to have poisoned herself to avoid capture.</li> </ul> 	<p><b>Invasion</b>– One country attacking another to take it over.</p> <p><b>Legion</b>– One unit of the Roman army; had 4,000 to 6,000 soldiers in. Led by a centurion.</p> <p><b>Emperor</b>– The leader of an empire. Similar to a king or queen.</p> <p><b>Amphitheatre</b>– Where the Romans would go to be entertained.</p> <p><b>Mosaic</b>– One picture made up of thousands of small tiles (tessellates).</p> <p><b>Senate</b>– The Roman government.</p> <p><b>Celts</b>– People living in Britain and some parts of Europe after the Iron Age.</p> <p><b>BC (Before Christ)</b> – Used to show the years before Jesus was born.</p> <p><b>AD (Anno Domini)</b> – Used to show the years after Jesus was born.</p> <p><b>Rebel (noun)</b> – A person who fights against an authority.</p>
Battle Tactics		Key Dates
<p><b>The Strength of the Army</b></p> <p>The Roman army was the largest and meanest fighting force in the ancient world. One of the main reasons Rome became so powerful was because of the strength of its army. It conquered a vast empire that stretched from Britain all the way to the Middle East. The army was very advanced for its time. The soldiers were the best trained, they had the best weapons and the best armour.</p> <p><b>Working as a Team</b></p> <p>The Roman Army worked as a team – they did not see themselves as individuals as they wanted to succeed as a team. The Roman Army was very organised and they followed all of the instructions their leader gave to them.</p> <p><b>Formations</b></p> <p>The Romans used various formations to protect themselves. Formations include the wedge and the tortoise.</p>		<p>753 BC Rome is founded by Romulus.</p>
		<p>55 BC Julius Caesar attempts first invasion of Britain.</p>
		<p>27 BC Augustus becomes the first Roman Emperor.</p>
		<p>43 AD Roman invasion of Britain.</p>
		<p>60AD Tribes led by Boudicca attack Roman force.</p>
		<p>410AD Romans leave Britain and return to Italy.</p>

## Rome -Boudicca's Rebellion Topic Objectives - Year 4

I understand and can explain what life was like for Celtic people in the days of Roman Rule.	I know some of the benefits the Romans brought after they invaded Britain.
I have learnt about the events leading to Boudicca's rebellion. I can explain these in chronological order.	I can read and rehearse a play script, thinking about expression, gestures and body language.
I can write a powerful, impassioned speech for Boudicca to rally the tribe.	I have learnt and can relay the details about the battles of Boudicca's rebellion, how the towns and cities burnt.
I can portray the battle in dance and drama.	I have learnt how Boudicca's rebellion ended and understand her legacy in British history.
I can paint a portrait of Boudicca to show her physical appearance and her personality.	I can participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role-play, improvisations and debate.

Mind Map



Before starting the topic, add what you already know.

# What is this picture telling me?



Who is Boudicca?	Answer
What does the word rebellion mean?	Answer
Why is Boudicca famous, what did she do?	Answer
Where do you think Boudicca's Rebellion happened?	Answer
Why did Boudicca go to battle?	Answer
Which rule did she revolt against?	Answer








[illegible]



 <b>Show what you know.</b> <b>Recall two things on the topic.</b>	<b>Connect - can you link this to one more thing that you know.</b>
1.	
2.	











# Year 4 Geography Quiz

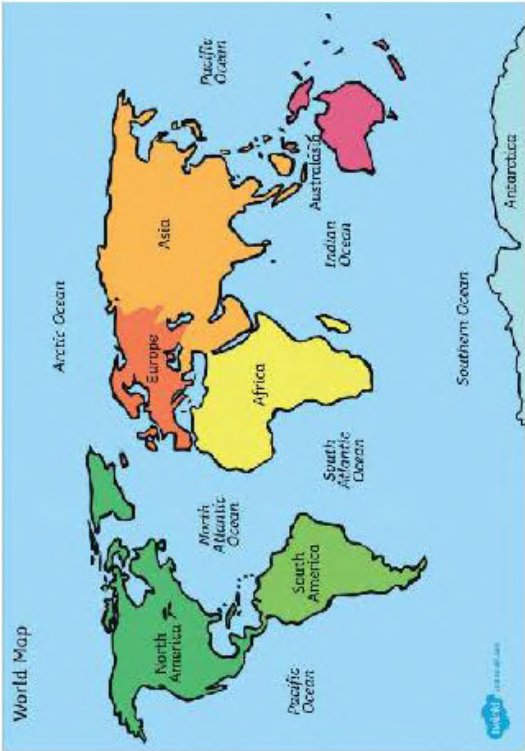
## Modern Europe

1) What is Europe? How could you find out more about it?	2) What is meant by the term physical geography?  Can you give any examples of it?
3) What is meant by the term human geography?  Can you give examples of it?	4) How are mountains presented on maps?
5) What are climate zones?	6) What are time zones?



Term 4 Knowledge Organiser - Europe

Country	Capital	Country	Capital
France	Paris	Norway	Oslo
Spain	Madrid	Sweden	Stockholm
Portugal	Lisbon	Denmark	Copenhagen
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Poland	Warsaw
Luxembourg	Luxembourg City	Russia	Moscow
Belgium	Brussels	Greece	Athens
Switzerland	Bern	Turkey	Ankara
Italy	Rome	Finland	Helsinki
Germany	Berlin	Czech Republic	Prague
Austria	Vienna	Slovakia	Bratislava
Iceland	Reykjavik	Slovenia	Ljubljana
Croatia	Zagreb	Albania	Tirane
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Sarajevo	Fyro Macedonia	Skopje
Montenegro	Podgorica	Serbia	Belgrade
Romania	Bucharest	Bulgaria	Sofia
Belarus	Minsk	Lithuania	Vilnius
Ukraine	Kiev	Latvia	Riga
Georgia	Tbilisi	Cyprus	Nicosia
Malta	Valletta	Moldova	Chisinau
Hungary	Budapest		



- Capital** - the city or town where the government runs the country from.
- Continent** – a very large landmass of countries. There are seven.
- Country** - a nation with its own government, occupying a particular area of land.
- Human geography** is about buildings, roads, farms, etc. Things that have been made by humans.
- Major city** - an important, large, or high performing city.
- Physical geography** is about the natural World; mountains, seas, rivers, forests etc.
- Territory** – a plot of land controlled by a specific person, or country.

Pupil voice:



# Modern Europe Topic Objectives - Year 4

I can locate the world’s countries using maps to focus on Europe.

I can describe and understand the key aspects of physical geography including rivers and mountains.

I can use maps to identify major cities within European countries.

I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.

I can describe the meaning of and differences between the climate zones.

I can describe and understand the main aspects of human geography, including settlements, land use and economic activities.

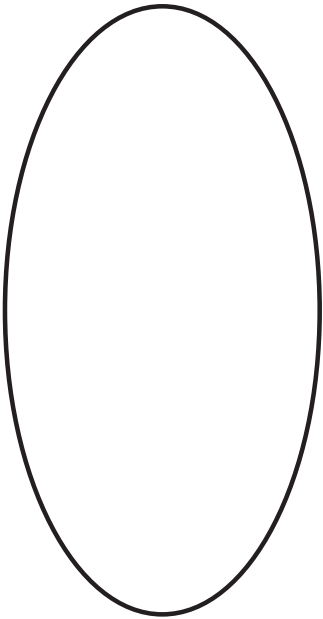
I can use technology to research a given European capital city.

I research the weather in a country from each of Europe’s time zones.

I design and build a model to represent the human and/or physical features of a European location.

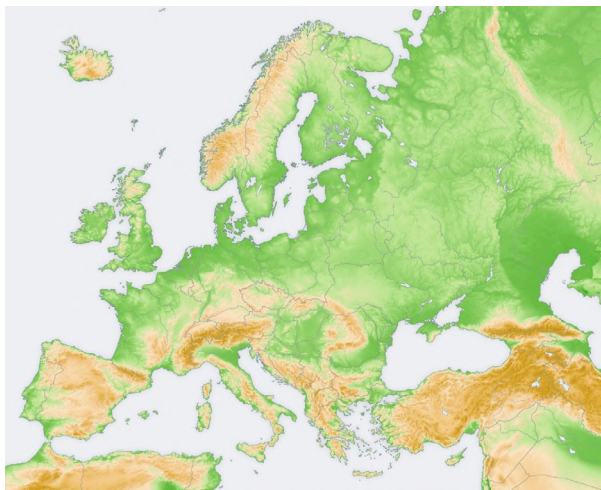
I can write an information text to accompany my model, demonstrating my knowledge of human and/or physical geography.

Mind Map



Before starting the topic, add what you already know.

# What is this picture telling me?



What is Europe? How could you find out more about it?	Answer
What is meant by physical geography? Can you give any examples of it?	Answer
What is meant by human geography? Can you give examples of it?	Answer
How are mountains presented on maps?	Answer
What are climate zones?	Answer
What are time zones?	Answer











[illegible]



[illegible]





# Year 4 History Quiz

## Anglo-Saxons

1) Who were the Anglo-Saxons?

2) In A.S. society can you infer what is;

a) A Thane?

b) A Thrail?

3) How was Anglo-Saxon life similar or different to our own? (Explain your idea)

4) In what ways were the Anglo-Saxon criminals punished?

5) Why were the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings always fighting each other?

6) What was the Doomsday Book and why was it so important?

# Anglo Saxon Knowledge

## Organiser

Time period: 410-1066



<b>Religion</b> <b>Paganism</b> When the Anglo Saxons arrived in Britain they were Pagan, this meant they believed in lots of different Gods and Goddesses who were all in charge of different parts of life. <b>Anglo Saxon Gods/Goddesses</b> Woden- Chief God Bealdor- God of Light Thunor- God of Thunder Frigg- Goddess of Love Tiw- God of War	<b>Christianity</b> In 597 AD, the Pope sent Augustus to convert the Anglo Saxons to Christianity. Over the next 100 years, Britain gradually changed from Pagan to Christian. <b>Christian Belief</b> One God. Jesus Christ is the Son of God. Heaven and Hell. Go to Church. Pray to God. The Pope in Rome is the head of the Church.
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<b>Skills</b> Fighting- Swords, Axes, Spears, Javelins, Bow and Arrow, Shields. Building Farming- Growing crops and caring for animals Making things- Using Wood, Metal, Leather and even bone. Textiles- Making Clothes	<b>Clothes</b> Usually very simple designs. Dyed using plants- Red, Yellow, Green, Blue, Orange. Made from wool or linen.
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<b>Jobs</b> Builder Farmer Blacksmith Leather Worker Weaver Carpenter Dyer Spinner Bone Worker Minstrel (Musician) Wood Cutter Jeweller
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<b>Entertainment</b> Music- Harp, Trumpet, Flute, Horn, Drum. Sport- Wrestling, Weight Lifting, Horse Racing, Swimming, Ball games. Story Telling- Usually fantasy involving- Heroes, Monsters, Dragons. Feasts Riddles Wooden Toys for Children Games- Dice games, Chess, Draughts.
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<b>Food and Drink</b> Bread, Porridge <b>Vegetables</b> - carrots, parsnip, cabbages, peas, beans and onions. <b>Fruit</b> - such as apples, cherries and plums Fish, Meat (Boar and Deer) Ale and Mead- Beer made from honey
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<b>Reasons for coming to Britain</b> Romans had left making it easy to attack. Natural resources- Iron, Silver, Gold, Wood Power Expand their Empire Fertile Land to grow crops
--

<b>Villages</b> Usually situated by Forests as a source of wood and Rivers/Streams for fresh water. Usually very small- no more than a few hundred people. High fences around the village to keep out enemies/ wild animals. Would have a 'Hall' which would be where the Thane would live and for the warriors. <b>Houses</b> Made from wood with thatched roofs. Only one room in the house where everyone ate, cooked, slept and entertained their friends. Built facing the sun to get as much heat and light as possible.
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<b>Key Words</b> Blacksmith- Works with metal Carpenter- Works with wood Weaver/Spinner- Makes clothes Thane- Village leader Convert- To change Pagan- Person who worships many Gods Fertile land- Land good for growing food
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## Anglo Saxons Topic Objectives - Year 4

I can empathise with the different classes in Anglo Saxon society

I can empathise with the different classes in Anglo Saxon society

I can explain the importance of archaeological finds at Sutton Hoo

I can discuss what the items buried in the grave tell us about the person.

I can find out about King Offa of Mercia and the earthworks that he built

I can retell the story of the founding of Hereford Cathedral in a comic strip

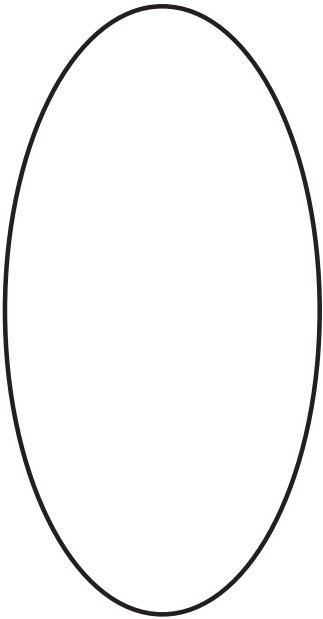
I can understand and describe the Anglo-Saxon system of recompense Wergild

I describe the type of punishments given to Anglo-Saxon criminals.

I can explain how and why the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings fought each other during the 9th and 10th centuries.

I can explain why the survey for the Domesday book was ordered.

Mind Map



Before starting the topic, add what you already know.

## What is this picture telling me?



Who were the Anglo-Saxons?	Answer
In A.S. society can you infer what is; a) A Thane? b) A Thrall?	Answer
How was Anglo-Saxon life similar or different to our own? (Explain your idea)	Answer
In what ways were the Anglo-Saxon criminals punished?	Answer
Why were the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings always fighting each other?	Answer
What was the Domesday Book and why was so important?	Answer












 <b>Show what you know.</b> <b>Recall two things on the topic.</b>	<b>Connect - can you link this to one more thing that you know.</b>
1.	
2.	









# Year 4 Geography Entry Quiz

## Geographical Skills

1) What could you use to study a geographical area like a town, city or country?

2) Give some examples of the symbols used on atlases and maps? You could name them or draw them.

3) What are 4 and 6-figure grid references?

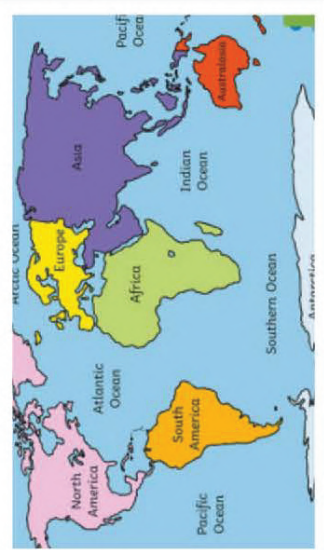
4) What is a line of longitude and a line of latitude?

5) Name the countries and capital cities that make up the United Kingdom?

6) What are topographical features?

## Atlas skills

There are generally three main types of maps shown in an atlas



**Physical maps** these show topography/relief (the shape of the land) and other physical features such as rivers and lakes.

**Political maps** these show country borders, cities, transport links etc.

**Thematic maps** these show information such as climate data, agriculture types etc.

## 6 Figure Grid References

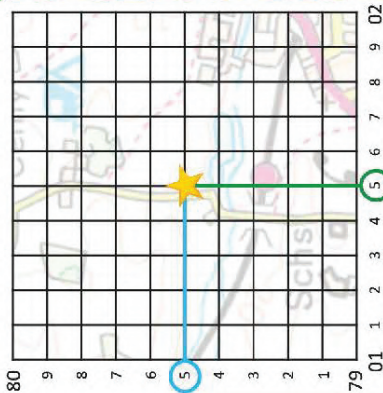
We can use six-figure grid references to find an exact location within a grid square, so they are much more accurate  
The grid square is divided into tenths.

Example

**015 795**

The first three numbers give the easting which includes the number of tenths

The last three numbers give the northing which includes the number of tenths

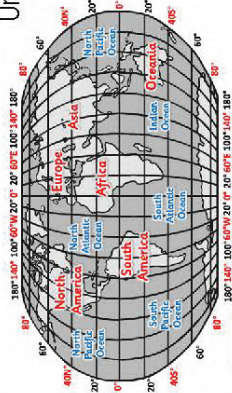


## Keywords

Space	North
Place	Relief
scale	Scale
east	contour
south	west
	Topography

## Longitude and Latitude

Unlike grid lines where we go along the corridor and the stairs, here we go **UP** and **ACROSS**



### Latitude

Flat lines. Flat-itude!

### Longitude

Long lines – up and down

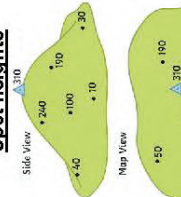
## Height and relief

**Relief** the difference between the highest and lowest heights of an area  
**Topography** the surface features of the earth like hills, mountains, valleys etc.

### Layer Shading



### Spot heights



### CONTOUR LINES



The exact height of a place above the ground is measured and written onto a map.

Areas of different heights are shown using different colours. A key is used to show how high the land is.

Contour lines are lines on a map which join up places of the same height. Everywhere along a contour line is the same height.

## SCALE AND DISTANCE

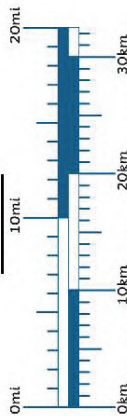
OS maps have a scale. On some smaller maps, 1cm on the map equals 250m in real life. On some larger maps, 1cm on the map equals 500m. Different maps might have different scales, so check on your map to find its scale.

### Word Scale

One centimeter on the map represents 3 kilometers on the ground. (1cm = 3 km)

Using the scale above, if we measure the distance on a map between two places with our ruler. The measurement is 4cm. We then have to multiply that measurement by 3 to calculate that the real distance between the two places is 12km.

### Line Scale



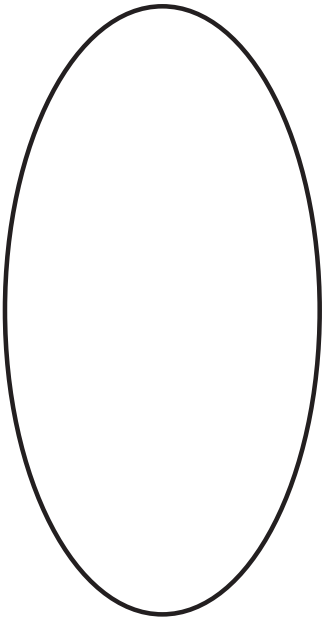
Using a line scale on a map is as easy as using a ruler. The important thing to remember is that a line scale shows measurements in km and the measurements on a ruler are in cm.

# Geographical Skills Topic Objectives - Year 4

I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	I can use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps).
I can observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area.	I can locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America.
I can name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics.	I can identify key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
I can identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere.	I can identify the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/ Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).

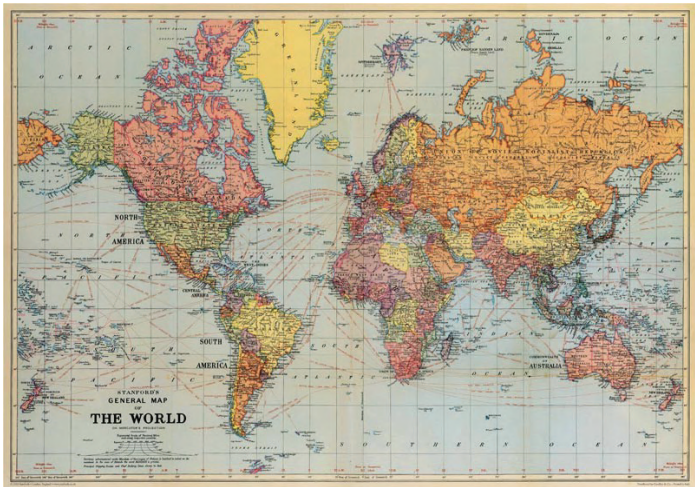


Mind Map



Before starting the topic, add what you already know.

# What is this picture telling me?



What could you use to study a geographical area like a town, city or country?	Answer
Give some examples of the symbols used on atlases and maps? You could name them or draw them.	Answer
What are 4 and 6-figure grid references?	Answer
What is a line of longitude and a line of latitude?	Answer
Name the countries and capital cities that make up the United Kingdom?	Answer
What are topographical features?	Answer

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[illegible]



















# Year 4 The Vikings Quiz

## Invaders & Settlers

1) Who were the Vikings?	2) Where did the Vikings live?
3) What jobs did the Vikings do?	4) What things did the Vikings trade?
5) Can you name any of the countries that the Vikings travelled to?	6) How did the Vikings go to battle and what did they use to fight?

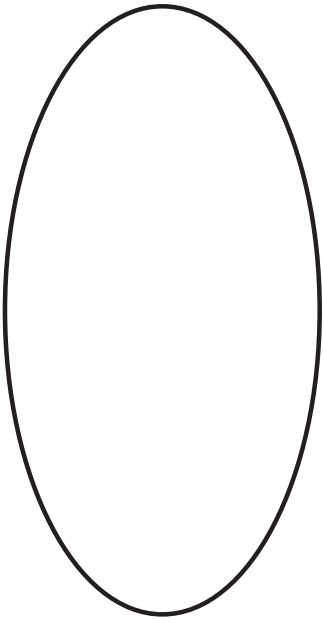
# Vikings: KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Sticky Knowledge about the Vikings		Exciting Books	
archaeologist	People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.		<p>The names for most of the days of the week originate from Vikings.</p> <p><b>Monday</b> – linked to the moon by the name Mani – Norse for Moon.</p> <p><b>Tuesday</b> named after the Viking God of War – Tyr.</p> <p><b>Wednesday</b> – named after Woden.</p> <p><b>Thursday</b> – named after Thor, the God of thunder.</p> 	<p><b>Viking Tales</b> by Tony Bradman</p> <p><b>Viking Boy</b> by Jennie Hall</p>	<p><b>Days of the week</b></p>
raids	A sudden armed attack against it, with the aim of causing damage rather than occupying any of the enemy's land.				
vicious	To be intentionally harmful or nasty. Vikings warriors were known to be vicious.				
longhouse	A large hall like building where many Viking families would live together.				
berserkers	Warriors that went to war wearing wolf or bear skins. They were out of control and charged fearlessly. The word 'berserk' came from it.				
longship	The narrow boat used by Vikings to raid along coasts.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not all Vikings were warriors. Many came in peace and become farmers.	<input type="checkbox"/> The lands that the Vikings occupied were known as Danelaw.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not many Vikings, if any, wore horns in their helmets.	<input type="checkbox"/> Vikings spoke Norse, which had an alphabet made up of runes.
Odin	One of the most famous Viking Gods known for wisdom.	<input type="checkbox"/> Longships were designed to sail in both deep and shallow water so that they could get close to the shore so they could not be easily seen.	<input type="checkbox"/> Vikings were pagans and often raided monasteries, looting gold.	<input type="checkbox"/> The most important Viking British city was York or Jorvik as it was known by the Vikings.	
Scandinavia	The name given to the collection of countries: Denmark, Norway and Sweden.				
Danelaw	The name given to lands in Britain occupied by the Vikings.				
misconception	This means mis-understanding. In Viking terms there were many misunderstandings about the Vikings.				
Jorvik	The Viking name for the city of York. York now has a famous Viking museum called Jorvik.				

# Invaders & Settlers - The Vikings Topic Objectives - Year 4

I can begin to understand where the Vikings come from? Where they invaded and settled?	I can explain the beliefs and weapons of the Viking warriors.
I can use time lines, map work, completing quizzes, and creative writing exercises to show an understanding to why the Vikings were successful.	I can use the internet safely to research the Vikings.
I can choose relevant information to create a non-fiction non-chronological report.	I can learn about Viking traders, their routes, the items they traded and their markets by taking part in engaging classroom tasks such as a role-play etc...
I can begin to understand the beliefs of the Vikings, the god and goddesses, the Viking creation myth, the Norse nine worlds and Tree of Life.	I can generate, develop, model and communicate my ideas through classroom discussions.

Mind Map



Before starting the topic, add what you already know.



## What is this picture telling me?



Who were the Vikings?

Answer

Where did the Vikings live?

Answer

What jobs did the Vikings do?

Answer

What things did the Vikings trade?

Answer

Can you name any of the countries that the Vikings travelled to?

Answer

How did the Vikings go to battle and what did they use to fight?

Answer





[illegible]









[illegible]

