



COURTWOOD PRIMARY SCHOOL

Nurturing Knowledge;
Learning for Life.



Year 4



Knowledge Organiser Homework Booklet

This booklet should be used to practice the key facts from our curriculum themes from the year so far.

Homework: Year 4: Autumn Term 1

Set: 14/09/20. Mid-Point Check (booklet in school): 05/10/20. Due completed: 23/10/20.

Your child **must complete the compulsory spellings, times tables, knowledge organiser and reading tasks weekly (first row)**, which all children should be practising regularly to ensure good progress. All other tasks are optional and can be completed at any point in the half term. Homework tasks are designed to support children’s knowledge and understanding of the curriculum and use evidence-based approaches to retrieval and learning, to ensure children are able to know more and remember more, move knowledge into their long-term memory and begin to make deeper connections in their learning. Children should be able to complete many tasks independently, drawing on their memory of learning at school. We expect that children who complete these tasks will achieve well and be supported in meeting their end of year group age-related curriculum expectations.

Maths	English	History – Roman Britain
<p>Weekly Compulsory Task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice times tables (x7, x8, x9) at least three times a week for 10 minutes. 	<p>Weekly Compulsory Tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn and practice weekly spellings. Read to an adult at least three times a week for 10 minutes. 	<p>Weekly Compulsory Task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study the knowledge organiser for 30 mins. a week. Select one box from your Learning Journey retrieval grid and write down as much as you can remember from memory about that category in 10 minutes.
<p>Complete your ‘Do I still remember...’ questions below. Show your answers/workings out in your homework book.</p> <p>Do I still remember...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number My x3, x4 and x6 times tables Recognise the place value of each digit in a three-digit number (hundreds, tens, ones) 	<p>Practice using the key vocabulary on your knowledge organiser. You could:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cover the word and recall it using the definition/cover the definition and recall it from the keyword; Make a Challenge Grid and award yourself points – more points the trickier the word. Can you beat your score each week? Use one word as your ‘Word of the Day’ each day. 	<p>Use your knowledge organiser to create a set of flashcards (questions on the front and answers on the back) you can use to support you to learn the information on it. Practice regularly and even better, get an adult to quiz you too.</p> <p><i>You could use the Leitner system to help you really be sure you know the information on your flashcards – your parents have been sent information on how to use this.</i></p>
<p>Create flashcards that show different representations of numbers, including base 10 and Roman numerals.</p>	<p>Think about your book in English ‘Escape from Pompeii,’ by Christina Balit.</p> <p>Create a story-map/roadmap recalling the key events from the plot from memory.</p>	<p>Draw a timeline to show some of the important events in the Roman period. You should include the date, key information/explanation and a picture (dual coding).</p>
<p>Go to https://www.timestables.co.uk/multiplication-tables-check/ and have a go at the times tables. Can you improve your score out of 25 each time?</p>	<p>Writing Task: Write an explanation text to introduce some of the events that happened in Pompeii. Remember your basic punctuation and to write neatly.</p>	<p>Creative Task: Make a replica of the Colosseum. Include information about it – perhaps how it was made, its significance and information about what happened there.</p>

Knowledge Organiser Key Fact Practice

'Knowledge Organisers' are sent home each half term. Below is a series of tips and information to help your child learn the key content and vocabulary contained in the knowledge organiser.

What are Knowledge Organisers?

A knowledge organiser is a set of key facts or information that pupils need to know and be able to recall in order to master a unit or topic. Typically, an organiser fits onto one page of A4 or A3 – this helps pupils remember the layout of the page, which helps them memorise the information better. The secret to success is to regularly revisit the knowledge to be learned (known as 'spaced retrieval'). This helps transfer the knowledge from the short term memory to the long term memory. This not only helps to make learning stick but it frees up our short term memory for day-to-day learning and experiences.

How will a Knowledge Organiser help my child?

Knowledge organisers will be made available at the start of each half term for our curriculum theme to help children remember what they are learning and see the bigger learning journey in their subjects. Instead of forgetting previous learning, pupils continually revisit and retrieve prior learning from their memories.

How will a Knowledge Organiser help me to help my child?

Many of you are keen to know how you can support your children at home. The knowledge organisers help you do this easily as they contain all the subject specific knowledge you need to be able to help your children. This also ensures you can check your children have done their homework and revision!

Top Tips for Parents:

- Make practice active – don't just read it. Try flashcards, mind maps or use post-it notes to cover sections and try and remember them.
- Watching videos online can really help bring facts alive.
- Children are encouraged to self-quiz, but asking parents or friends to quiz them, will show what they know and what they still need to learn.

Knowledge Organiser Retrieval Strategies

Here are some strategies you could use:

Strategy	Description			
Reading It	Read through the knowledge organiser with your child and check they understand the content. You could ask them to explain it to you – ‘teaching’ you helps them to reinforce their own learning.			
Change It	Try changing the information into a mind map or make your own version using pictures if the organiser contains a lot of text. Display on a wall or the fridge door until the memory ‘sticks.’			
Quiz it – Facts	Read sections out to them, missing out key words or phrases they have to fill in. Miss out more and more until they are word perfect. Quiz facts out of order to check children really know the fact and have not just memorised the order on the page! <i>(There are lots of ways to self-quiz – see the headings below – the ‘Retrieval’ PowerPoint on the school website explains how to use these strategies effectively with your child)</i>			
	Picture Prompt	Retrieval Grids	Flash Cards	Retrieval Clocks
	Cops and Robbers	Cartoon Strip	Mind Maps	Timelines
	List It!	Diagrams	Roadmap	Challenge Grids
Record It	Try recording the knowledge from the organiser as an MP3 sound file (most phones have this as a free app) your child can listen to and speak along with.			
Research It	Once they can remember all of the knowledge on the organiser, use the internet or a book to find out more. Children build connections in their brain between old and new related knowledge – you will notice new knowledge sticking quicker and children making connections, once they have a secure basic knowledge base to build from.			
Glossary	Make a glossary (list) of key words with definitions.			



History: Roman Britain

Year 4: Autumn Term



Britain
Roman
Empire

Timeline

753 B.C.	264-146 B.C.	58-51 B.C.	54 B.C.	43	61	122	200	480-550
Rome was founded	Three Punic Wars between the Romans and Carthaginians	The Gallic Wars take place	Julius Caesar attempts to invade Britain	Invasion ordered by Claudius is successful	Iceni revolt led by Boudicca in Britain	Hadrian's Wall built to separate Scotland and England	Christianity introduced	Arrival of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain

Key Vocabulary

aqueduct	Long stone waterways that delivered fresh water to cities, flowing into a holding tank (castellum).
Basilica	A type of church given special privileges by the pope. Also used for public meetings and a law court.
baths	Using a central heating system, the Romans would create public bathing areas using terracotta bricks.
Colchester	Was the Roman capital of Britain until it was destroyed under Boudica's <u>rebellion</u> .
Colosseum	A huge oval amphitheatre built in Rome holding approx. 60,000 people to watch gladiators battle.
Empire	Controlled from Rome, the Empire included most of Europe, the Mediterranean and North Africa.
Hadrian's Wall	A defensive wall separating Scotland and England with forts every 5 miles, stretching for 80 miles.
gladiator	An armed combatant who entertained audiences in violent battles with gladiators, criminals and animals.
roads	The Romans built the first roads in Britain (over 9000km of them) and were distinctively straight.
toga	Romans often wore large, white woollen pieces of fabric carefully draped over the body.

Coins were used to trade but were also ways for the emperor to tell people about the great things they did (or wanted people to think they did). Coins could be minted that showed pictures of them with their name or other words and symbols on it.

General Knowledge

Roman Towns

There were all laid out in the same way with straight streets shaped in a grid pattern, with buildings like a bath house, temple, aqueducts and an amphitheatre. They also had forums, which were big open squares where people could set up stalls to sell things.

The Iceni

In 60, a rebellion started in the SE of England, led by Queen Boudicca, widow of Prasutagus, king of the Iceni. The Iceni, who felt betrayed by the new emperor, Nero, attacked Colchester, London and then St Albans, leaving between approx. 80,000 people dead. Paulinus led his army back to England and met Boudicca's Iceni forces at the Battle of Watling Street. Despite being massively outnumbered, the superior battle skills of the Roman army won and the Iceni forces were defeated allowing the Romans to take firm control of the southern areas of England.

What Happened to the Romans?

The Empire became too big to rule and In 285, Emperor Diocletian split the Empire in two halves, East and West. The Western Empire ended in 476, and the Eastern Empire carried on until 1453. Britain was part of the Western Empire, but the Romans left it in 410 AD because the soldiers and leaders who ruled Britain were needed to defend other parts of the Empire.

Famous Figures

Julius Caesar (100 B.C. – 44 B.C.)

His defining moment was when he crossed the Rubicon, a river that bordered Rome, and led an army into Rome to take over the government. He won many battles but was only emperor for a year until he was killed by his political enemies on the Ides of March (15th March). He invaded Britain twice but did not set up any forts.

Caesar Augustus (63 B.C. – 14)

Seen as the first real Roman Emperor when he took power in 27 BC, he was Julius Caesar's adopted son. That's why 27 BC is seen as the true date of the start of the Roman Empire.

Claudius (10 B.C. – 54)

Led to the successful invasion of Britain and was responsible for building lots of new roads and aqueducts throughout the Empire.

Constantine (272-337)

The first Christian Emperor who tried to unite a split Empire

Retrieval Grid

Retrieval Grid Task: Each week you must select ONE box and write down as much as you can remember **from memory** about that category in **10 minutes**. You cannot write in a box more than once. Write the date you completed each box. You may want to revisit your knowledge organiser before (but put it away before you do this!) and you can of course use information you can retrieve from lessons. It is important that you do one box a week and do not try and answer all of the boxes at the same time at the end of the six weeks – your memory will be stronger if you do it every week.

Invasion of Britain

Date:

Julius Caesar

Date:

Gladiators

Date:

Key Vocabulary related to Roman Britain

Date:

Boudicca

Date:

Chronology of Roman Britain
(what happened when)

Date:

Roman Britain : Workspace for learning facts or additional research

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.

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