

# History Knowledge Organisers

Time spent on topic: 6 hours



Year: 4

Term: Autumn

Cornerstones Topic: Potions

Topic: The Great Plague

## What should I already know?

Know that events occurred before they were born.  
 Know that The Great Plague came before The Great Fire of London (Year 2).  
 Know the events of The Great Fire of London (Year 2).

## Chronological Understanding

Use terms related to the period and begin to date events.

Sequence several events on a timeline using dates, including those that are sometimes further apart, and terms related to the unit being studied and passing of time.

## Interpretation and Enquiry

Use a range of sources to find out about the past. Begin to choose the most relevant material to present a picture of one aspect of life in time past.

Select and record information relevant to the study.

Ask questions and find answers about the past.

Look at different versions of the same event in history and identify differences.

Know that people in the past represent events or ideas in a way that persuades others.



## Important Facts

The Great Plague or The Black Death was the name of a disease that spread throughout Europe from 1665 to 1666.

The cause of the Plague was rats. The rats carried bacteria and fleas and the fleas bit people.

Infected people suffered from painful swelling of the skin (Buboes), blisters, headaches, fevers and sickness.

There was no cure for the disease and it was highly contagious.

70,000–100,000 people died from the plague.

Cold weather and The Great Fire of London stopped the spread of the Plague.

## Knowledge and Understanding

Identify key features and events and offer a reasonable explanation for some events.

Look for links and effects in time studied.

Explain how people and events in the past have influenced life today.



## Diversity

Difference between how the rich and poor were treated.

## Vocabulary

<b>Bacteria</b>	Microorganisms that can cause disease.
<b>Plague</b>	A disease caused by bacteria that spreads very quickly.
<b>Infection</b>	A disease caused by harmful microorganisms in a part of the body.
<b>Flea</b>	A small, jumping insect that can spread disease.
<b>Symptom</b>	A feature that indicates that you have a disease.
<b>Cure</b>	Something which makes a disease go away and the person feel better.
<b>Buboes</b>	A swelling on your body caused by plague.
<b>Epidemic</b>	A disease which affects a lot of people.
<b>Contagious</b>	Easily passed from one person to another.

## Key People

<b>Plague Doctors</b>	Plague doctors went from house to house trying to help the sick.
<b>Samuel Pepys</b>	He wrote a diary at the time detailing what happened and describing the empty streets of London.

## Timeline

1347–1351

A terrible plague called 'The Black Death' sweeps through Europe.

February 1665

The Plague arrives in London.

May 1665

43 people die from the Plague.

July 1665

17,036 people died from the Plague.

August 1665

The Plague reaches Eyam in Derbyshire.

December 1665


People start to return to London


September 1666


The Great Fire of London occurs

# Vocabulary Word Mat for Potions

## (The Great Plague)

<u>Word</u> <b>Bacteria</b>	<u>Picture</u> 
<u>Definition</u> Microorganisms that can cause disease.	

<u>Word</u> <b>Plague Doctor</b>	<u>Picture</u> 
<u>Definition</u> Plague doctors went from house to house trying to help the sick.	

<u>Word</u> <b>Flea</b>	<u>Picture</u> 
<u>Definition</u> A small, jumping insect that can spread disease.	

<u>Word</u> <b>Plague</b>	<u>Definition</u> A disease caused by bacteria that spreads very quickly.
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<u>Word</u> <b>Contagious</b>	<u>Definition</u> Easily passed from one person to another.
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<u>Word</u> <b>Epidemic</b>	<u>Definition</u> A disease which affects a lot of people.
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<u>Word</u> <b>Symptom</b>	<u>Definition</u> A feature that indicates that you have a disease.
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<u>Word</u> <b>Infection</b>	<u>Definition</u> A disease caused by harmful microorganisms in a part of the body.
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<u>Word</u> <b>Cure</b>	<u>Definition</u> Something which makes a disease go away and the person feel better.
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# History Knowledge Organisers

Time spent on topic: 6 hours



Year: 4

Term: Summer

Cornerstones Topic: Traders and Raiders

Topic: Vikings

## What should I already know?

Know that events occurred before they were born.  
Know information about the Ancient Greeks.  
Know information about the Romans.  
Know information about the Stone Age.

## Chronological Understanding

Use terms related to the period and begin to date events.

Sequence several events, artefacts or historical figures on a timeline using dates, including those that are sometimes further apart, and terms related to the unit being studied and passing of time;

Demonstrate understanding of more complex terms e.g. BC/AD

## Knowledge and Understanding

Identify key features and events and offer a reasonable explanation for some events.

Use evidence to describe what was important to people from the past.

Children should note and describe key changes, connections, contrasts and trends over time, and be able to give reasons for those changes.

Explain how people and events in the past have influenced life today.

Timeline	8th June AD 793	AD 866 onwards	AD 871
	Vikings attack the monastery of Lindisfarne, Northumbria.	Vikings invade and capture the city of York.	Alfred the Great becomes the King of Wessex.

## Important Facts

- ♦ Vikings were famous for sailing from Scandinavia between AD 800 and 1066.
- ♦ They travelled over the sea in longships, which are long, narrow wooden boats that could be sailed in both deep and shallow water.
- ♦ Vikings spoke Norse, which had an alphabet made up of 24 characters called runes.
- ♦ The word 'Viking' means 'a pirate raid' in Norse language.
- ♦ Alfred the Great, the King of Wessex, agreed a treaty with Vikings to divide England, known as 'the Danelaw'—where English and Vikings were equal in law.

## Interpretation and Enquiry

Use a range of sources to find out about the past.

Begin to evaluate the usefulness of different sources.

Select and record information relevant to the study.

Ask questions and find answers about the past.

Observe small details - artefacts, pictures.

Construct informed responses about one aspect of life or a key event in the past through careful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.

## Diversity

Difference in life between men and women.

## Vocabulary

<b>Vikings</b>	Any of the Scandinavian pirates and traders who raided and settled in many parts of NW Europe in the 8th -11th centuries..
<b>Longship</b>	A long, narrow warship powered by both oar and sail with many rowers, used by the Vikings. Features of a long ship include: figurehead, prow, keel, hull, rudder, oar and clinker-building.
<b>Berserkers</b>	Terrifying Viking warriors who wore bear or wolf skins and howled in battle like wild animals.
<b>Danelaw</b>	The Northern, central and eastern parts of Anglo-Saxon England in which Danish law and custom were observed.
<b>Norse</b>	The Viking alphabet made up of 24 characters called runes.

## Key People

<b>Alfred the Great</b>	King of Wessex (871AD - 899AD).
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## Cross-curricular Opportunities

How to train your dragon by Cressida Cowell for whole class guided reading.

AD 886

AD 900

AD 954

King Alfred agrees to a treaty with the Vikings to divide England known as the Danelaw.

The Vikings rule the North of Scotland.

The last Viking King of Jorvik is forced out of York.

# TRADERS & RAIDERS VOCABULARY MAT

## VIKINGS:

Any of the Scandinavian pirates and traders who raided and settled in many parts of NW Europe in the 8th -11th centuries..



## LONGSHIP:

A long, narrow warship powered by both oar and sail with many rowers, used by the Vikings, Features of a long ship include: figurehead, prow, keel, hull, rudder, oar and clinker-building.



## BERSERKERS:

Terrifying Viking warriors who wore bear or wolf skins and howled in battle like wild animals.



## DUNELAW:

The Northern, central and eastern parts of Anglo-Saxon England in which Danish law and custom were observed.



## ALFRED THE GREAT:

King of Wessex (871AD - 899AD).



## NORSE:

The Viking alphabet made up of 24 characters called runes.



# History Knowledge Organisers

Time spent on topic: 6 hours



Year: 4

Term: Summer 2

Cornerstones Topic: 1066

Topic: Normans and The Battle of Hastings

## What should I already know?

William the Conqueror built lots of castles.  
 Know that events occurred before they were born.  
 Know information about the Ancient Greeks.  
 Know information about the Romans.  
 Know information about the Stone Age.

## Chronological Understanding

Use terms related to the period and begin to date events.  
  
 Sequence several events, artefacts or historical figures on a timeline using dates, including those that are sometimes further apart, and terms related to the unit being studied and passing of time.  
  
 Begin to show an understanding of where their current period fits in time.

## Knowledge and Understanding

Identify key features and events and offer a reasonable explanation for some events.  
  
 Describe similarities and differences between people, events and artefacts studied.  
  
 Look for links and effects in time studied.

## Cross-curricular Opportunities

DT—Making a purse.  
 Visit to Stansted Mountfitchet Castle.



## Important Facts

The Battle of Hastings took place in 1066.  
 The first Norman king was William the Conqueror.  
 William the Conqueror became king after winning The Battle of Hastings.  
 The Normans came from Northern France in a region called Normandy.  
 The Normans built wooden houses covered in mud, dung and straw.  
 The Normans stopped ruling in 1399.  
 The Normans built motte and bailey castles all around Britain to protect their new country.

## Interpretation and Enquiry

Begin to use historical text books, the library and e-learning for their own research.  
 Select and record information relevant to the study.  
 Ask questions and find answers about the past.  
 Observe small details - artefacts, pictures.  
 Look at different versions of the same event in history and identify differences.

## Vocabulary

<b>Norman</b>	Belonging or relating to the Normans, who were from Northern France.
<b>Conqueror</b>	Someone who has successfully taken over a country or its people.
<b>Motte</b>	A raised mound or area on which a wooden or stone keep is built.
<b>Bailey</b>	The open area within the outer wall of a castle containing buildings necessary for castle life
<b>Castle</b>	A large, strong building built to defend people from attack claim to the throne.
<b>Ruling</b>	Currently exercising authority or influence.

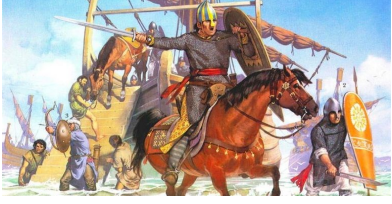
## Key People


<b>Harald Hardrada</b>	A fierce Viking warrior and King of Norway from 1046 to 1066.
<b>King Harold II</b>	Last crowned Anglo-Saxon king of England in 1066.
<b>William the Conqueror</b>	First Norman King of England from 1066 to 1087.


<b>Timeline</b>	<b>6th January 1066 -</b>	<b>18th September 1066 -</b>	<b>20th September 1066 -</b>	<b>25th September 1066 -</b>	<b>14th October 1066 -</b>	<b>25th December 1066 -</b>
	Harold Godwinson is crowned Harold II after King Harold the Confessor dies.	The Viking King of Norway, Harald Hardrada, invades the north of England and tries to claim the throne.	King Harold sends men to confront Harald Hardrada's troops outside York. King Harold II's men are defeated at the Battle of Fulford and King Harold II himself marches north with his	King Harold II defeats Harald Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge. Harald Hardrada is killed. King Harold II marches his exhausted army south to stop the	The Battle of Hastings takes place between Harold II and William of Normandy. William wins and King Harold II is killed.	William of Normandy is crowned King of England and becomes known as William the Conqueror.


# Vocabulary Word Mat for 1066


## (Normans and The Battle of Hastings)

<u>Word</u> <b>Norman</b>	<u>Picture</u> 
<u>Definition</u> Belonging or relating to the Normans, who were from Northern France.	

<u>Word</u> <b>Conqueror</b>	<u>Picture</u> 
<u>Definition</u> Someone who has successfully taken over a country or its people.	

<u>Word</u> <b>Ruling</b>	<u>Picture</u> 
<u>Definition</u> Currently exercising authority or influence.	

<u>Word</u> <b>Battle</b>	<u>Picture</u> 
<u>Definition</u> A fight between opposing military forces.	

<u>Word</u> <b>Castle</b>	<u>Picture</u> 
<u>Definition</u> A large, strong building built to defend people from attack claim to the throne.	

<u>Word</u> <b>Motte</b>	<u>Definition</u> A raised mound or area on which a wooden or stone keep is built.
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<u>Word</u> <b>Bailey</b>	<u>Definition</u> The open area within the outer wall of a castle containing buildings necessary for castle life.
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