

Knowledge Organiser
Back to our Roots Year 4



	Key vocabulary	Definitions	Key knowledge
History	chronology	The order of events in time	<p>What I know already BC stands for Before Christ. It's used as a suffix to refer to time before the Year 0 which is when Christians believe Jesus was born. AD stands for Anno Domini and means 'in the year of our Lord'. This is used as a prefix to refer to time after the year 0.</p> <p>Year 4 knowledge The Stone Age began 4 million years ago when humans first lived in Africa. As the climate got warmer at the end of the second ice age, tribes of hunters and gatherers of food, who used simple stone tools and weapons, made their way into Britain. The first people arrived in Britain over 700,000 years ago. These people left no literature, but they did leave many burial chambers, monuments and artefacts. Stone circles, Neolithic tombs and tools have been found all over the British Isles from the tip of Cornwall in the south to the very north of Scotland. Stone Age hunter-gatherers had to catch or find everything they ate. They moved from place to place in search of food. Early Stone Age people hunted with sharpened sticks. Later, they used bows and arrows and spears tipped with flint or bone. Stone Age man became farmers during the Neolithic period and built more permanent houses and settlements as they could stay in one place. Stonehenge is a well-known stone circle in Wiltshire in the UK. Building of Stonehenge began in 2800 BC and it was completed in 2000 BC.</p> <p>The Stone Age ended when people learned how to use copper and make bronze. This is at slightly different times in different countries. The Iron Age lasted in Britain for around 850 years from 800 BC to AD 43. The Iron Age ended when Romans invaded Britain.</p> <p>Bronze is made by heating tin and copper and mixing them together. Copper and tin are metals that can be extracted from ore through smelting. Iron has a higher melting point than copper so could not be poured into a mould to make tools and weapons like copper. Instead iron was heated and hammered into shape by Smiths or metalworkers.</p>
	era	One hundred years	
	century	A period of time	
	archaeology	Study of past human life and culture using information gained from the analysis of their artefacts	
	archaeologist	A scientist who works in the field of archaeology	
	prehistoric	From a time prior to written history	
	neolithic	From the New Stone Age, the final part of the Stone Age	
	Skara Brae	A Neolithic settlement in Orkney, Scotland	
	bronze	An alloy of 90% copper and 10% tin. Bronze is a hard metal used to make tools and for jewellery and decoration.	
	alloy	A mix of metals	
	artefact	An object shaped by human workmanship, especially one of historical interest	
	Ore	A rock or mineral from which a metal like copper or iron can be removed.	
	Smelting	To extract metal by heating or melting	
Smithing	To treat and work metal like iron by heating and hammering		



Approximate years of different Ages in Britain
 Stone Age – 700,000 BC – 2500 BC
 Bronze Age – 2500 BC to 800 BC
 Iron Age – 800 BC to AD 43



	Vocabulary	Definition	Key Knowledge
Science – Rocks	sediment	Sediment is a naturally occurring material that is broken down by processes of weathering and erosion	<p>Sedimentary rock Rock that has formed through the deposition and solidification of sediment. Sedimentary rocks are often deposited in layers, and frequently contain fossils. Examples - chalk, sandstone, limestone</p> <p>Igneous rock Rock that is formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava. Examples - obsidian, granite, basalt</p> <p>Metamorphic rock Rock which has been changed by extreme heat and pressure. Examples - marble, slate</p> <p>Anthropic or man-made rock Rocks that have been made by man. Examples - cement and bricks Bricks have been used for centuries and are usually made of clay soil, sand and lime or concrete materials. They can be air dried or fire-hardened.</p> <p>Stages of Fossil Formation (Fossils only form in sedimentary rock) Animal dies The soft parts of its body decompose leaving the hard parts, like the skeleton, behind. This becomes buried by small particles of rock called sediment. Sediment builds up on top and the sediment around the skeleton begins to compact and turn to rock. The bones then start to be dissolved by water seeping through the rock. Minerals in the water replace the bone, leaving a rock replica of the original bone called a fossil.</p>
	fossil	The remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved in petrified form	
	molton	In a liquid state because of high temperature	
	magma	Hot, fluid rock	
	lava	Molton rock erupted from a volcano	
	sedimentation	The process of settling	
	compaction	The force caused by weight and pressure of layers of sediment	
	anthropic	Relating to humans	
	cement	A powdery substance made from lime and clay which makes concrete when mixed with water, sand and gravel	

Key skills

Comparing life in different ages and life in the past with life today

Classifying and comparing rocks

