

Knowledge Organisers

2nd Summer Term

Science
History
Geography
Art
PSHE
Latin
Music
R.E.
P.E.
Swimming

Year 3

Knowledge Organiser- Magnetism – Science - Year 3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
attract	When magnets, or magnetic objects move towards each other
repel	When magnets, or magnetic objects move away from each other
exert	A show of force.
lodestone	A natural stone that is magnetic
contact force	A force that needs to touch something to work
non-contact force	A force that can work across a distance
Magnetic field	The invisible area around a magnet that creates the magnetic force of a magnet
Magnetic force	The force a magnet has to attract or repel an object
Magnetic poles	The two different ends of a magnet where the magnetic force is strongest
compass	A device that points to the North Pole and can be used to navigate
predict	To use your knowledge to think carefully about what will happen in the future
Fair test	To only change one variable in an experiment so you can find out if it makes a difference
variables	Parts of an experiment that you can change or vary
conclusion	What you have found out in your experiment
improvement	What could you do now or next time to make your work more accurate

Key Knowledge

I know that magnets can be made or found naturally in the earth.

I know that opposite poles attract and the same poles repel.

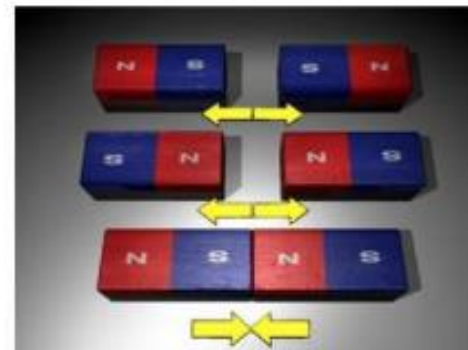
I know that a compass always points north.

I know that magnetic force can pass through some objects.

Magnetism and magnetic forces

Poles of a magnet are the place where the magnetic force is the strongest.

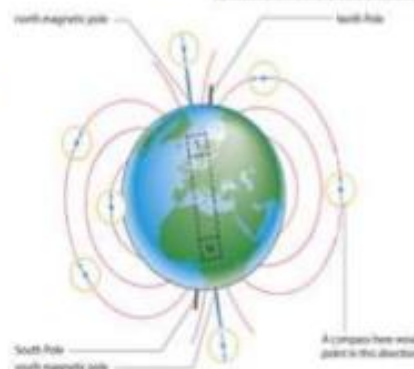
A bar magnet has a **north** pole and a **south** pole.



Like poles **repel**. Opposite poles **attract**.

A magnetic force is a non-contact force.

The Earth's magnetic field



The Earth behaves as if there is a bar magnet inside it. The geographic north pole is a magnetic south pole. A compass will point towards geographical north and is the **north-seeking pole**.

Knowledge Organiser - Local History Study - History – Year 3

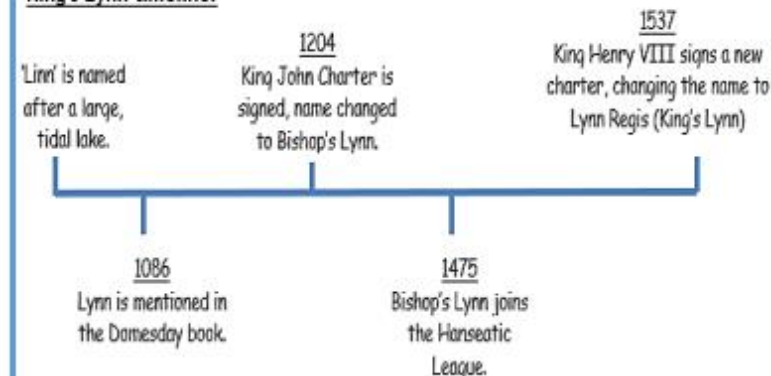
Key Vocabulary:

Torc (torque)	Torcs are large ornaments made from precious metals or bronze, worn around the neck by people in the Iron Age.
hoard	a stock or store of money or valued objects that are often secret or carefully guarded. They were often put in the ground.
Archeologist	a person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation (digging) of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains
Jurisdiction	The official power to make legal decisions and judgments
Merchants	people who trade goods
Guild	A group or society of merchants and/or craftsmen
Hanseatic	a trading alliance in northern Europe that existed between the 13th and 17th centuries
The Wash	An estuary at the north-west corner of East Anglia on the East coast of England, where Norfolk meets Lincolnshire
silt	fine sand, clay, or other material carried by running water and deposited as a sediment, especially in a channel or harbour
causeway	a raised road or track across low or wet ground
entourage	a group of people attending or surrounding an important person (like the king)
Charter	A written grant given by a king or someone in charge of the land that states the rights of the people
Ironworks	a place where iron is smelted (heated and melted) or iron goods are made
Showmen	People who produce or present a show like the circus or theatre. They are often skilled performers.
Steam powered	A machine that uses the heating of water to power the engine.
colony	An area under the control of another country
Peace of Pocahontas	Eight years of peace between the colonists of Jamestown and the tribe of Powhatan, brought about by the marriage of Pocahontas and John Rolfe
Virginia	A state on the East coast of North America, founded by colonists.

Key Knowledge:

- I know that King's Lynn has changed its name over the years.
- I know the mart has been running for 800 years and Frederick Savage played a role.
- I know that King John supposedly lost his jewels in the Wash in 1216.
- I know that torcs were found in Snettisham.
- I know John Rolfe was born in Heacham and played a role in developing the American colonies.

King's Lynn timeline:



The marriage of John Rolfe to Pocahontas in 1614 brought peace between the tribe of Powhatan and the colonists in Virginia



234 Iron age coins and 175 Torcs were found at Snettisham



Savage's Merry go round was built in King's Lynn in 1886

Key People:



King John I



John Rolfe



Raymond Williamson



Frederick Savage

Knowledge Organiser- London and the South East – Y3

Key Vocabulary	Definition
London	The capital city of Britain.
coastline	The land along the coast.
Thames	A river in South East of England, flowing East through London to the North Sea.
Dover	A ferry port in Kent, on the coast of the English Channel.
Skyline	An outline of land and buildings defined against the sky.
Transportation	The action of transporting someone or something.
Conurbation	An extended urban area, typically consisting of several towns merging with the suburbs of a central city.

Key Knowledge
I know London is located in the South East of England.
I know the Romans built London as a useful port for trading.
I know Londoners can now travel around by road or by rail.
I know Brighton is a seaside town, popular with tourists.
I know Dover is a town and major ferry port.

Landmark	Image
White Cliffs of Dover	
Canterbury Cathedral	
Palace Pier in Brighton	
The Thames Barrier	



Knowledge Organiser – Pop-Up Books - Design Technology - Year Three

Key Vocabulary:

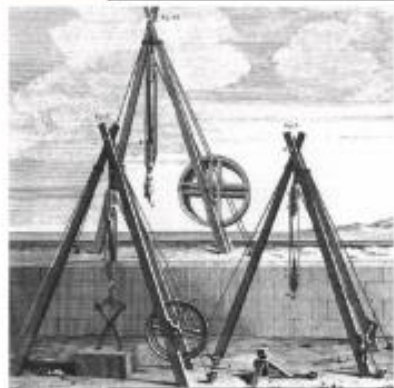
Shaduf	A machine to move water from a lower place to a higher place.
Mechanism	A device used to create movement in a product.
Lever	A rigid bar which moves around a pivot.
System	A set of related parts used to create an outcome. Systems have an input, process and an output.
Pivot	The central point, pin, or shaft on which a mechanism turns or oscillates.
Counterweight	A weight that, by exerting an opposite force, provides balance and stability of a mechanical system. Counterweights are often used in traction lifts, cranes and funfair rides.
Pulley	A small fixed wheel or a group of such wheels with a rope or chain in a grooved rim that is used to lift something up.
Catapult	A device used to launch a projectile a great distance.

Key Knowledge:

- I understand ancient civilizations created different mechanisms.
- I know how to create a box cut and fold to create a pop-up mechanism.
- I know how to create a design plan.
- I know how to use different materials and tools to build a shaduf by following my plan and testing it.



Roman catapult (replica)

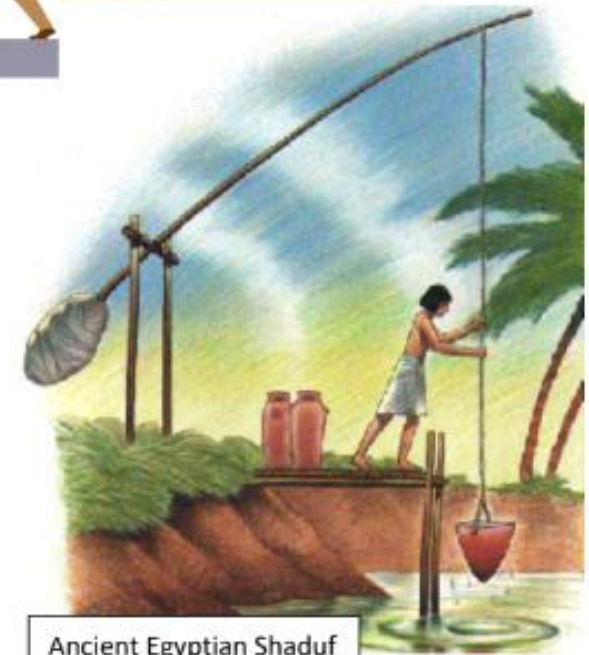
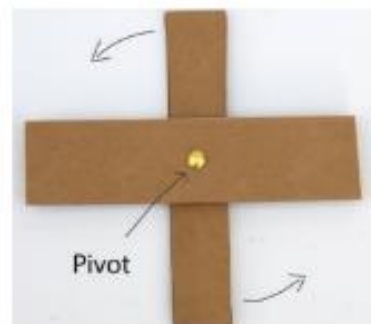
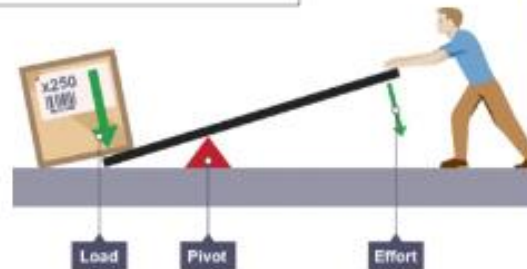


Ancient Greek pulley system

Oscillating— backwards and forwards in an arc e.g. a lever.



Reciprocating— backwards and forwards in a straight line e.g. a slider.



Ancient Egyptian Shaduf

Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 6: Off to Town

Key Vocabulary

Latin	English
vādō	I go/I am going
Eborācum	to York or in York
ibi	there
arma	weapons
lūdus	game
lūdī	games
pilulae	beads
variae	colourful (pl)
stilus	pen
stilī	pens
gladius	sword
cēra	wax tablet
cērae	wax tablets
frāctus/frācta	broken
obēsus/obēsa	fat
dūrus/dūra	tough
acūtus/acūta	sharp
callidus/callida	clever

Key Knowledge

- To investigate Romano-British settlements (York/Eboracum).
- To translate sentences with plural forms.
- To translate simple sentences using our prior knowledge and some imperative forms.
- To create simple plural nouns.
- To explore and translate ancient mythology (Acteon and Diana).
- To explore how art depicts ancient mythology.

Unit Motto

audentes fortuna iuvat = fortune favours the bold

Grammar

Words we use to talk about actions are called verbs. For example, Flavius **is travelling**. In Latin, we show who is doing the verb (the subject) by changing the ending of the verb.

Words we use to describe a noun are called adjectives. In Latin, you must change the ending of the adjective to agree with the noun.

- If the noun is feminine, the adjective ending must be feminine, e.g. ancilla benigna est (the slave girl is kind)
- If the noun is masculine, the adjective ending must be masculine, e.g. gladius maximus est (the sword is very big)
- If the noun is plural, the adjective ending must be plural, e.g. pilulae pulchrae sunt (the beads are beautiful)



Actaceon and Diana



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Band	A group of instruments which include synthesizer, guitar, bass guitar, drum kit, lead vocals, backing vocals.
performance	Present a piece of music to an audience.
Gospel	Christian music
Pop	A popular genre of music
Hip Hop	Also known as rap music originated from inner-city African Americans

Key Signature: F major — there is one flat in the key signature

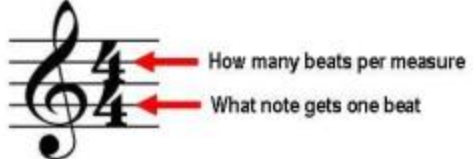


F G A B $\flat$ C D E

Key Signature: E $\flat$ major — there are three flats in the key signature



E $\flat$ F G A $\flat$ B $\flat$ C D



How many beats per measure
What note gets one beat

Key Signature: G major — there is one sharp in the key signature



G A B C D E F $\sharp$

Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar



Songs covered

- Michael row the boat ashore
- The dragon song
- Follow me



Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Changing Me - Year Three

Key Vocabulary

Stereotype	A fixed idea or image that many people have of a particular type of person or thing, but which is often not true in reality.
Growing up	A typical feature or quality that something/somebody has.
Reproduction	The act or process of producing babies, young animals or plants.
Puberty	The period of a person's life during which their sexual organs develop and they become capable of having children.
Change	To become different.
Emotion	A strong feeling such as love, fear or anger; the part of a person's character that consists of feelings.
Anxious	Feeling worried or nervous.
Worry	To keep thinking about unpleasant things that might happen or about problems that you have.



Key Knowledge

- I understand how babies grow and develop in the mother's uterus. I understand what a baby needs to live and grow.
- I can understand that boys' and girls' bodies need to change so that when they grow up their bodies can make babies. I can identify how boys' and girls' bodies change on the outside during this growing process.
- I can start to recognise stereotypical ideas I might have about parenting and family roles.



Reflective questions

Ask me this...

How have you changed since you were a baby?

What do babies need in order to survive and grow?

How are our bodies going to change on the inside?

Knowledge Organiser - R.E. Year 3 Summer 1 - Knowledge Organiser Enquiry: How can Brahman be everywhere and in everything?

Key Vocabulary:

Brahman	The ultimate creator God, from which everything comes- he is everywhere and in everything.
Trimurti	The 3 parts of Brahman represented by 3 deities: Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.
Deity	A God
Ganesha	Hindu god - elephant head for sign of strength, removes obstacles
Lakshmi	Goddess of fortune- part of Brahman
Puja	Worship
Omnipresent	Being everywhere
Aum	Aum is the main symbol of Hinduism. It is the sound heard in deepest meditation and is said to be the name most suited for God

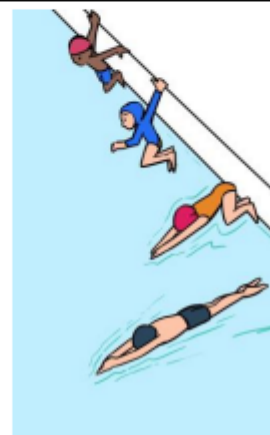
Key Knowledge:

To think about who I am and what I mean to different people
I know that Brahman is the Supreme God but he can take many different forms.
To explain some Hindu teachings about God
I know that the Trimurti are the 3 gods which make up Brahman
I know that Brahman is in and part of everything.



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Body Roll	When a swimmer rotates their body from side to side.
Glide	When a swimmer coasts with a pause un their stroke.
Backstroke	One of the 4 strokes used in competitive swimming. The swimmer moves through the water on their back, with their tummy and face facing upwards.

Skill development
Begin to use arms and legs to move effectively across the water.
Roll from my front to my back and regain a standing position.
Swim over a distance of 10m unaided.
Know several pool rules and know how they keep me safe.

Skills	
Push, glide and float	
Front crawl legs	
Submersion	

Knowledge Organiser – PE – Tennis – Year Three

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Ready position	The ready position is the position you take before your opponent hits the ball that allows you to move quickly around the court in any direction.
Rally	A sequence of shots back and forth between two players.
Serve	A serve is the shot used to start a rally when playing for a point. It should land in the diagonally opposite service box without hitting the net.
Forehand	played on the dominant side of the body
Backhand	played on the non-dominant side of the body

Skill development

To develop racket and ball control
To explore rallying using a forehand
To explore returning a ball using a forehand
To explore returning a ball using a backhand
To learn how to score and use simple rules
To work co-operatively with others to begin to manage a game.

Skills	
Rally	
Forehand position	
Backhand position	