Under Attack!

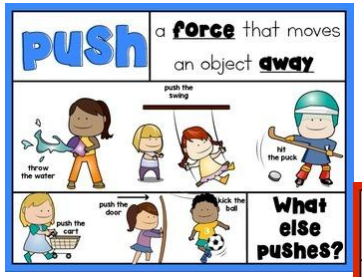
Year 3 & 4 Knowledge Organiser

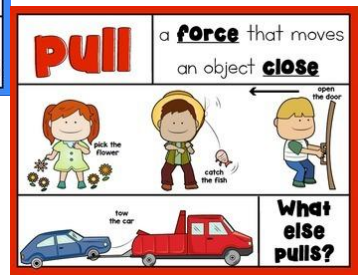
Forces and Magnets

Key Vocabulary	
forces	Pushes or pulls.
friction	A force that acts between two surfaces or objects that are moving, or trying to move, across each other.
surface	The top layer of something.

Pushing and Pulling:

A force is a push or pull acting on an object as a result of the object's interaction with another object. Forces can make objects stop or start moving.

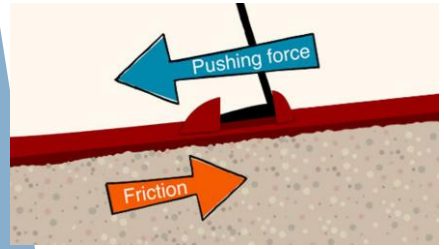


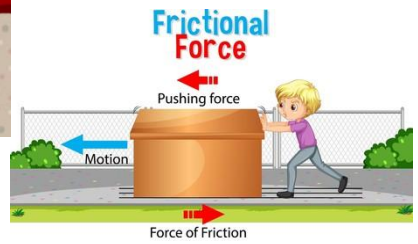


Key Vocabulary	
magnet	An object which produces a magnetic force that pulls certain objects towards it.
magnetic	Objects which are attracted to a magnet are magnetic. Objects containing iron, nickel or cobalt metals are magnetic.
magnetic field	The area around a magnet where there is a magnetic force which will pull magnetic objects towards the magnet.
poles	North and south poles are found at different ends of a magnet.

Friction

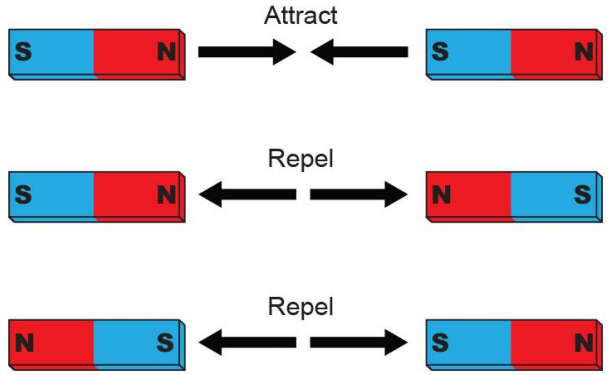
- When objects are pushed or pulled, an opposing force can be felt. This opposite force is called 'friction'. Friction causes things to slow down or stop. The grip on our shoes stops us slipping. Therefore, friction is great.
- The rougher the surface, the greater the friction.
- The rubbing of two surfaces can release. Energy causing heat (try rubbing your hands together!).





Magnetic Poles:

When two magnets are close, they create pushing or pulling forces on another. these forces are strongest at the end of the magnets. The two ends of a magnet are known as the north pole (N) and the south pole (S). The same poles repel and the opposite poles attract. If you try to pul two magnets together with the same poles pointing towards one another, the magnets will push away from each other.



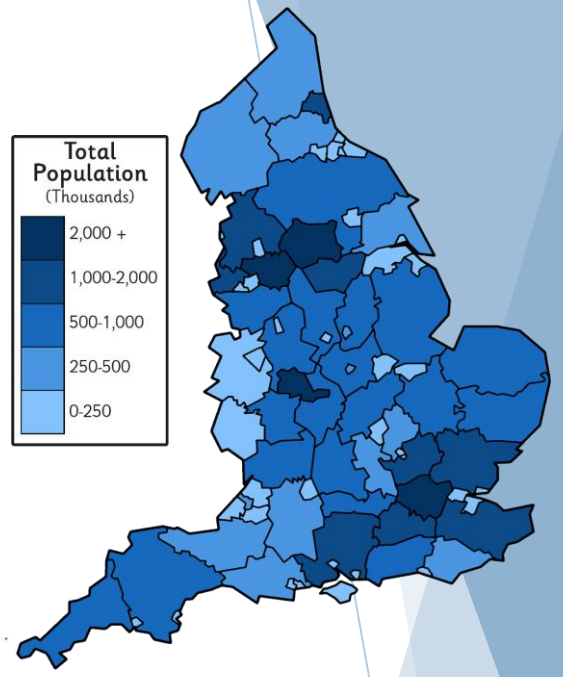
Human Geography

A **settlement** is a place where people live. It could be a house in a remote area or a house in the middle of a huge city like London. Other settlements include hamlets, villages, small towns, large towns and cities.

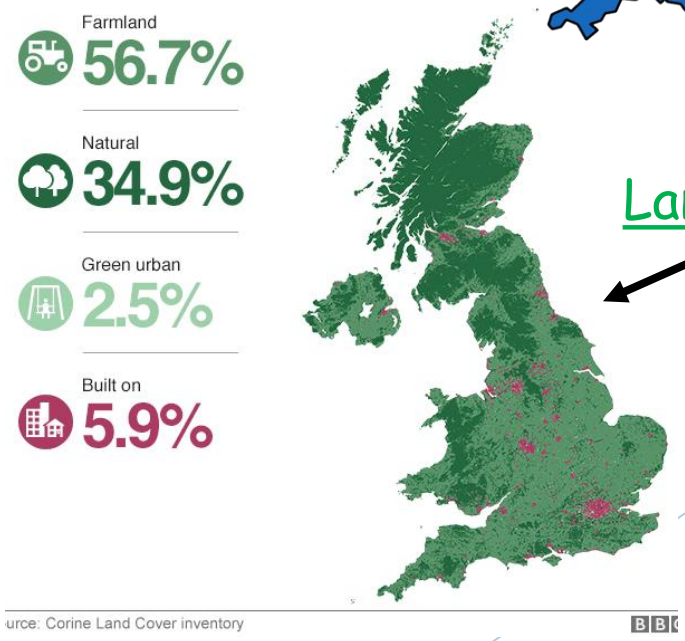
Land use is a term used to describe the function of the land and can vary from place to place.
In rural areas, land can be used for forestry and farming.
In urban areas, land can be used for industry or housing.

Trade is the way people all around the world buy and sell goods or services. Today we may find things in our home that have been grown or made all over the world. Ships, planes and trains are examples of ways goods get from one place to another.

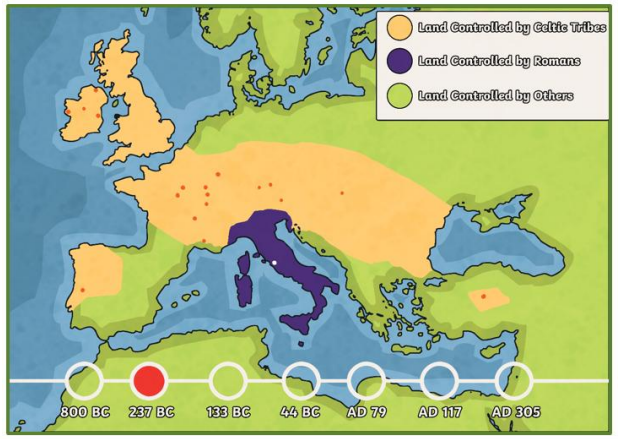
England Counties Population

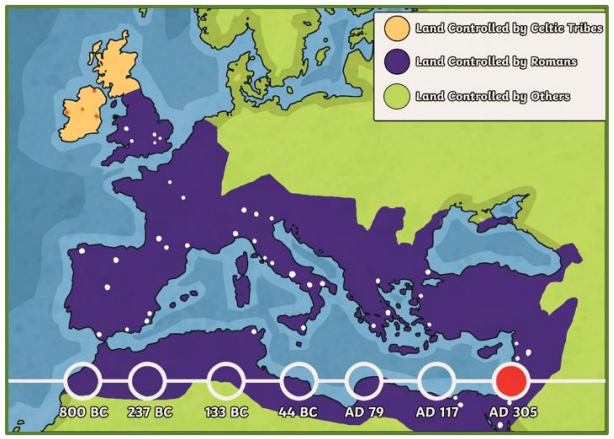


Land use in the UK



The Roman Empire and the impact it had on Britain





Key dates	What happened
55 BC	The First Raid. Julius Caesar attempts to invade Britain.
AD 43	Invasion. The new emperor, Claudius, is successful in his invasion of Britain.
AD 60	Boudicca's Rebellion. Tribes lead by Boudicca attack Roman forces. Thousands of people die but the Romans eventually win.
AD 122	Hadrian's Wall. The Roan emperor, Hadrian, ordered a wall to be built to protect the Roman land from the Caledonian tribes.
AD 410	Roman rule in Britain ends and the Romans return to Italy.

Key Vocabulary	
Caledonia	The name used in Roman times for Scotland.
Celts	People living in Britain.
emperor	The ruler of an empire.
Iceni	A tribe of Celts who lived in the east of Britain.
legion	A large section of the Roman army, made up of 5000 soldiers.
Picts	Tribes from Caledonia.
Roman Empire	The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including parts of Europe, Middle East and North Africa.



The Romans were amazing architects and engineers. They built roads and walls.

Romans believed in Gods and Goddesses who ruled over different areas of life.

The Romans built elaborately designed Roman bathhouses where people could go to relax and socialise.

The modern calendar, 12 months and 365 days was created by the Romans.