



Year 4 knowledge organiser - summer term (first half)



History – Were the Vikings raiders, traders or something else?

Key vocabulary:

Vikings – A group of Scandinavian people who lived between the 8th and 11th centuries

Achievement – a significant accomplishment or contribution that had a lasting impact

Impact – the effect or change something has on a person, place or situation

Impression – an idea, feeling or opinion about something

Jorvik – The city now called York

Exchange – giving something to someone and receiving something in return

Trade route – a long-distance route along which items are transported

Key Facts:

- **Raiders:** The Viking raids of Britain started in AD 793 when Lindisfarne's monastery was attacked. In general, the Vikings raided in the summer when it was easier to cross the sea. They stole valuable items from monasteries and villages, and they enslaved people before returning home.

- **Traders:** Using longboats, the Vikings established trading routes throughout Europe and as far as America, Iraq and Jerusalem. They sold items like timber, wheat, wool, fur and fish; and exchanged them for silver, spices, wine, jewellery, silk and glass.
- **Settlers:** In Britain, the Vikings began staying during the winter months. Over time, they settled on land they had seized in eastern and northern England. Sometimes, the Anglo-Saxons gave them land to prevent further attacks. In AD 878, Alfred the Great made a peace agreement with the Vikings, dividing England into areas controlled by the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings. The Viking-controlled region, known as the Danelaw, became more settled and peaceful.





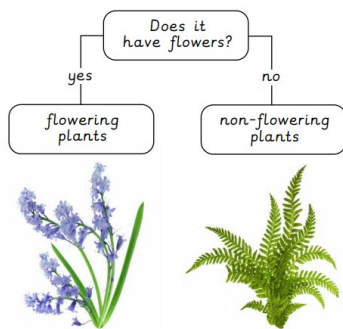
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Science - Animals: Classification and changing habitats

Key facts:

Living things can be sorted and identified with a tool called a classification key, which uses a set of yes/no questions.



Living things can be classified into different groups according to their shared characteristics.

Key vocabulary:

- **Taxonomists** – scientists who sort, group, identify and name living things
- **Conservationists** – scientists who protect and restore habitats. They are working to reverse negative human impacts
- **Invertebrates** – animals without backbones
- **Vertebrates** – animals with backbones



Conservationists help by:

- Studying nature;
- Protecting and restoring habitats;
- Cleaning up pollution;
- Fighting climate change;
- Helping endangered species;
- Making laws and rules to protect the environment;
- Educating others about the environment.

Habitats can change because of negative human impacts:

- Plastic pollution is building up in our seas, hurting animals that get trapped in or ingest it.
- Climate change, caused by human activities, is heating up the Earth, disrupting habitats and affecting species survival.
- Coral bleaching, resulting from increased sea temperatures, makes it difficult for coral and the animals that live there to survive.
- Deforestation involves cutting down large areas of forest, destroying the habitats of many plants and animals.

Habitats can change due to natural disasters:

- Earthquakes can make mountains change shape. They can also cause volcanoes to erupt, destroy animals' shelters and uproot plants.
- Wildfires can destroy large areas, burning all the plants. This can cause animals to die or lose their homes.
- Floods can make plants waterlogged or uproot them. They can wash away soil, destroy animals' shelters and cause animals to drown. Floods can also spread disease.