Year 4 – Autumn 1 Romans

Trip—St Albans Cathedral

Historical Figures
Boudicca
St Alban
Romulus and Remus
Emperor Hadrian

Movies and TV
Horrible Histories
Roman Mysteries TV series

Artists
Publius Aelius Fortunatus
Gaius Fabius Pictor
The Malibu Painter

Sportspeople
Spartacus
Priscus

Composers/Musicians
Lyre, cithara and pan-pipes music
Carmen Saeculare

Architects
Roman Wall and Hypo-caust in St Albans.
Hadrian's Wall

Authors
Roman Mysteries—
Caroline Lawrence
Roman Myths

Year 4 – Autumn 2 Oceans

Trip—London Aquarium

Historical Figures
Jacques Cousteau

Scientists
Eugenie Clark

Artists
Recycled art

Sportspeople
Ben Ainslie

Composers/ Musicians

Ocean Explorers
Francis Drake

Authors
James Reeves–
Sea is a hungry

Year 4

Music

Britten – Sea Interludes

Benjamin Britten was a British composer

He lived in the last century (1913-76) * Link to Bernstein

Benjamin Britten lived near the sea in Suffolk

He wrote an opera called Peter Grimes about a fisherman

An opera is a story told through singing and music

4 pieces from the opera (just for orchestra) have been put together to be played as part of a concert

History

Romans came to Britain 55BC and left in 410AD. This was about 2000 years ago.

The Romans came to Britain because they wanted revenge after Britain helped the Gauls (France) and it was rich in natural resources.

They left Britain when Rome was attacked.

The Romans brought language, calendar, legal system, Hadrian's wall, straight roads and a hypocaust.

Verulamium was burnt down by Boudicca, a Celtic tribe Queen.

St Alban was a martyr who was killed by the Romans.

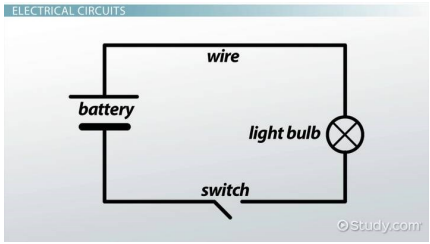
Science

There are many common appliances that run on electricity in the household.

Electricity can be dangerous

A conductor is a material that easily allows electricity to pass through it.

Most metals are good conductors.



An Insulator is a material that does not allow electricity to pass through it.

A circuit is an unbroken path that allows electricity to flow between a source and a device.

A switch opens and closes a circuit.

Glossary

Cells, bulbs, wires, switches, buzzers, conductor, insulator

Geography

St Albans is in a county called Hertfordshire which is in the South East of the UK.

St Albans was one of the largest Roman cities and was built North of Londinium (link Yr3).

Londinium was built by the Romans because The River Thames was used to transport goods and people between Britain and the Continent.

At it's height the Roman Empire covered most of Europe and parts of Africa.

There are 44 countries in Europe, including United Kingdom, Spain, Ireland, France, Italy, Germany, and the largest is Russia.

The Romans conquered countries which were in Southern Eastern Europe because they were similar in Climate and conditions to Rome.

The Romans did not conquer the Scandinavian and Slavic countries. Their root languages therefore are not founded in Latin origins.

Design and Technology

Mosaics are made from small pieces of coloured glass or stone known as tesserae.

They were stuck using mortar—a type of cement.

Mosaics were repeating patterns or depiction of Roman life.

Art

Not all sources are trustworthy as the artist will create from his own opinions.

Mosaics were a way of showing off wealth and re telling historical moments of importance.

Year 4

History

Due to technological advancements, we know more about the history and science of our ocean now than we ever did in the past.

We know about animals that used to live in the oceans because fossils of sea creatures are often found on land.

History of plastic.

Art

Red, Blue and Yellow are the primary colours from which other colours can be made.

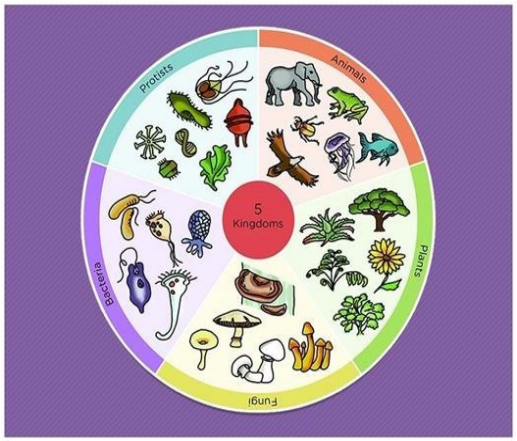
White and Black are added to colours to create different shades.

Secondary colours are purple, green and orange. Orange = red + yellow. Green = blue + yellow. Purple = red + blue.

Tertiary colours are when the ratio of the primary colours is not equal and different types of secondary colour are created.

Paints are mixed on a palette.

Science



Living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.

All living things are organisms there are 5 main types of organisms: animals, plants, fungi, bacteria and Protista.

An organism must have Movement, Respiration, Sensitivity, Nutrition, Excretion, Reproduction and Growth.

Changes to the environment can pose danger to the habitats of organisms and threaten their survival.

Glossary

Habitat, organism, environment, adaptation, ecosystem, food chain, predator, prey, classification.

Geography

There are seven continents, Asia, Antarctica, Europe, North America, South America , Africa, Oceania (link Yr2).

Continents are made up of lots of different countries.

There are 5 oceans, Pacific, Atlantic, Southern, Indian , Arctic (link Yr2).

Our planet is split by imaginary lines of latitude and longitude to help people navigate. (link Yr3).

The equator is a line of latitude which goes around the middle of the planet. Other important ones are :Artic Circle, Antarctic circle, tropic of cancer and Capricorn.

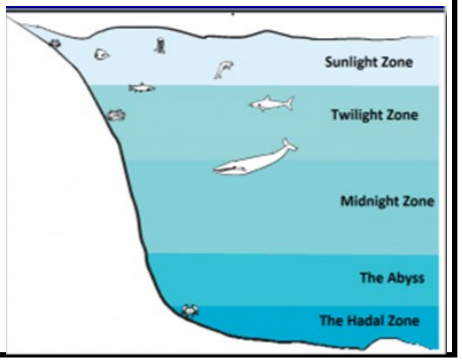
The ocean is made up of different zones. Sunlight, twilight, midnight and the abyss.

The Hadal Zone was named after the God Hades the God of the under-world in Greek mythology. The Hadal zone is the name given to trenches in the ocean floor. The deepest trench is called The Marianna Trench.

Light and temperature decreases the deeper the ocean layer. Salt level and pressure increase the deeper the ocean layer. Animals adapt in different ways to survive in each layer, eg: bigger pupils to let in light and jelly-like bodies to cope with the water pressure.

Impact of humans on the natural world - plastic pollution.

Climate change—glacial reduction



Year 4 – Spring 1 Vikings and Anglo Saxons

Historical Figures

Alfred the Great
Ragnar Lothbrok
Guthrum

Architect

Viking longboat designs

Authors

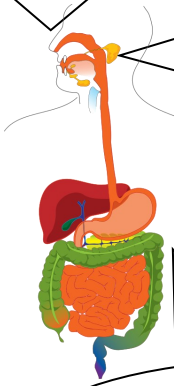
Tony Bradman—Viking Boy
Beowulf—middle ages author Unknown

Historical Figures

William Beaumont

Artist/Chef

Heston Blumenthal
The Poo Machine—Wim Delvoye



Authors

Year 4 – Spring 2 Digestion

Vikings

Year 4

Science

There are different types of teeth for different purposes. The incisors cut the food. The canines tear the food. The molars and premolars grind the food to go down the GI (gastrointestineal tract).

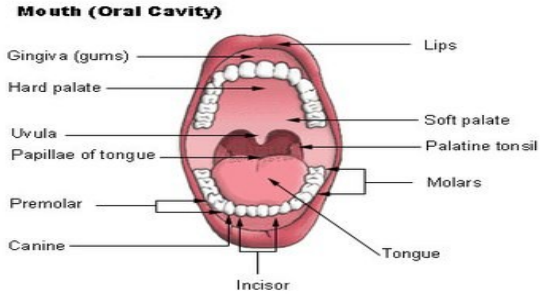
Children have 20 milk teeth whilst adults have 32 teeth.

Our teeth and our tongue are important from digestion and communication.

The outside of the tooth is enamel which must be brushed regularly to stay healthy. Diet can affect our tooth's health, eg: too much sugar.

Glossary

Teeth, incisors, canines, molars, premolars, wisdom teeth.



Geography

Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland are Scandinavian countries

The North Sea links Great Britain and Scandinavia

A fjord is a deep, narrow and elongated sea or lakedrain, with steep land on three sides. The opening toward the sea is called the mouth of the fjord, and is often shallow.

Art

Vikings loved to place ornate designs on their weapons, jewellery, ship woodwork and everyday objects.

Design and Technology

A sculpture is a piece of 3D art created from a material.

Clay is a material that can be moulded into sculptures and then dries hard.

Water can be added to clay to smooth is down.

Different clay tools can be used to create different patterns.

History

The Anglo-Saxons came straight after the Romans to help the people of Britain defend themselves against the Picts and the Scots, roughly 1600 years ago.

Only a few thousand people were living in Britain at the time so many Anglo-Saxons stayed.

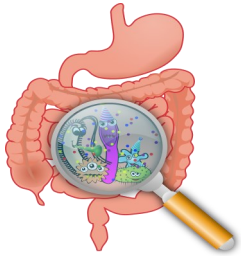
Britain was divided into 7 kingdoms with their own ruling families. Northumbria, Kent, Wessex, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex and Sussex. However, most people still lived in small villages and were part of a tribe.

Anglo-Saxons were mainly farmers who were ruled by a chief. Vikings used long boat to sail and raid.

Many modern towns names are derived from Anglo Saxon times, eg: 'Ing' meant folk so Reading means Reddas people where Redda was chief, 'Ton' meant enclosed village and gave us Luton, Alton, Tonbridge.

Vikings came from Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

They eventually settled in Britain a hundred year later after conquering all the kingdoms except Wessex which was ruled by Alfred the Great who signed a peace treaty with Guthrum the Viking King.



Digestion

Year 4

Dvorak – Symphony for a New World

Dvorak was born in 1841 near Prague in Czechoslovakia

Antonin Dvořák was the eldest of 14 children

His father was a musician, an innkeeper and a butcher

He learned lots of instruments but made most of his money from teaching the piano whilst he was trying to become a composer

His hobby was trainspotting

He travelled New York where he was promised a lot of money to carry on composing and wrote this piece

He wrote this symphony whilst staying in NY

His music is called Romantic

History

William Beaumont (1785 – 1853), doctor in US army, changed the course of medical history. Known as the "Father of Gastric Physiology" following his research on human digestion.

Beaumont carried out experiments on St Martin, who had survived with a hole in his stomach by tying food to string and putting it in and out of the hole and observing the changes over time. Set up experiment to recreate conditions inside stomach using gastric juices with small pieces of food. Any food without gastric juices were not broken down.

Beaumont proved once and for all that **digestion in the stomach was chemical**—a product (mostly) of the gastric juice . In 1833, published 'Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice.'

Art

Fruit comes in many shapes and sizes with different textures of skin and peel.

'Chiaroscuro ' is an affect of contrasted light and shadow in drawing and painting and can be created using different parts and pressure of a pencil.

Observational drawing in the style of Paul Cezanne

Science

The human digestive system consists of mouth, oesophagus, stomach, liver, small intestine, large intestine, rectum, anus, and occurs in this order.

The function of the digestive system is to soften and break up food so that the nutrients can be extracted and enter our blood stream to give our bodies energy.

Glossary

Mouth, oesophagus, stomach, liver, small intestine, large intestine, rectum, anus

Design and Technology

Packaging is designed to target a specific audience and promote a specific brand image. You can use shape, colour, size and images to create different reactions in your target audience.

Healthy foods will aid the digestion system so how can you market a product to promote a healthy digestive system. Are there already products available (yakult)

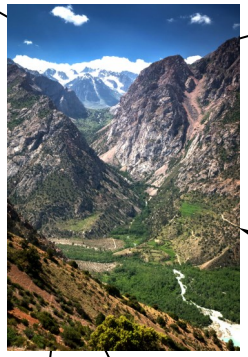
Year 4 – Summer 1 Mountains

Trip—Ivinghoe Beacon

Historical Figures
Doug Scott and Dougal Haston
Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay
Purja
Nimsdai

Sportspeople
Alex Honnold
Tommy Caldwell

Artists
Georgia O'Keffee



Scientists
Noel Ewart Odell—geologist

Composers/Musicians

Hall the Mountain King
Peer Gynt
Mussorgsky

Authors

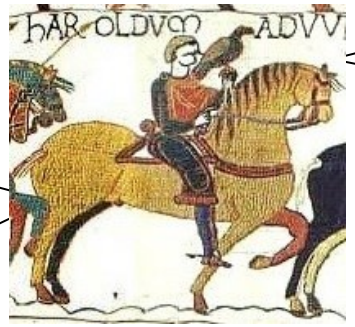
Michael Morpurgo—King of the Cloud Forests

Year 4 – Summer 2 1066

Trip—Mounfitchet Castle

Historical Figures

Donald Ross
William of Normandy
Harold Godwinson
Haradal Hardrada
Edward the Confessor



Artists

Andy Warhol
Bayeux tapestry

Authors
'I was there' by Jim Eldridge

Year 4

Music

Mussorgsky – Night on a Bare Mountain KS2: Modest Mussorgsky - A Night on the Bare Mountain - BBC Teach (useful website)

Modest Mussorgsky was a Russian composer

His music is described as Romantic

This music tells a story - In the story St. John witnesses a witches' Sabbath on the Bald Mountain near Kiev. It's a wild and terrifying ritual. But when the church bell chimes 6am and the sun rises, the witches vanish.

Mussorgsky tried to write the piece lots of times but kept stopping so finally Rimsky-Korsakov, his friend and fellow composer rearranged the music for orchestra

Art

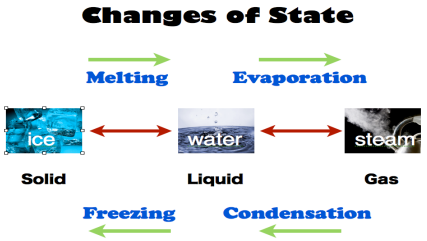
blending and smudging material such as charcoal and chalk can create different effects.

Vocab:

Background Foreground Shading, Blending, Contrast Define Layers Details Refine

Science

Almost all substances can be classified into 1 of 3 states of matter: solids, liquids and gases.



Water can be found in all three states

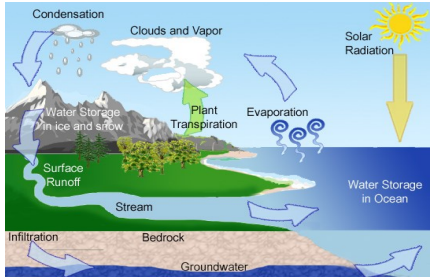
Some materials change state when they are heated or cooled.

Evaporation is the process of a liquid changing to a gas due to an increase in temperature and/or pressure.

Condensation is the process of a gas changing into a liquid

Glossary

States of matter, solid, liquid, gas, volume, atom, evaporation, condensation, water cycle, precipitation, water vapour.



Geography

Mountains are most often formed by movement of the tectonic plates in the Earth's crust. Great **mountain** ranges like the Himalayas often **form** along the boundaries of these plates. Tectonic plates move very slowly. It can take millions and millions of years for **mountains** to **form** (link Yr3).

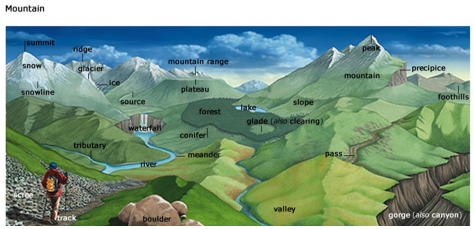
Specialist equipment is required to climb mountains because of the change in atmospheric pressure (oxygen) and climate at altitude.

Some maps have contour lines that you can use to find out how far above sea level a piece of land is and how steep the incline is.

The Alps, The Andes, The Himalayas, The Rockies, The Appalachians, The Pyrenees, The Urals

Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. It is in the Himalayas, on the border of China and Nepal. It is 8848m high. Only 600 Climbers have reached the peak.

At 6962m the Annapurna is the highest peak in the western Hemisphere. The death toll is very high as climbers go up it too fast.



summit peak	**slope**	**face**
snow line	**stream lake waterfall**	**ridge**
pine trees or conifers tree line forest	**foot**	track
avalanche	boulder	valley

Mountain types: Plateau, fault block, fold, dome, volcanic

Year 4

Music—

Revisit recorders and ukulele to create a class ensemble

Listen and respond to music—Disney Fantasia 1940 and 2000 Sorcerer's Apprentice

History

4 people contested English throne after the Death of Edward Confessor. William of Normandy claimed to have been named successor years before by Edward. This is depicted in the Bayeux tapestry. Harold Hardrada—Viking warrior whose family had ruled before Edward. Harold Godwinson- King's brother in law, said he was named successor by Edward on his deathbed. Edgar Aethling– Edward's nephew– was 14 and sickly when Edward died.The Wittan council chose the next king - Harold Godwinson but he lost the throne to William of Normandy. This is Battle of Hastings 1066 which began the Norman period of history and end of Vikings.

Bayeux tapestry depicts these events but was created by the Normans so may be biased.

1348 Spread of bubonic plague—fleas—animals—people. But they believed it was God punishing sin or 'bad air'. Link with Covid. Ships—trade.

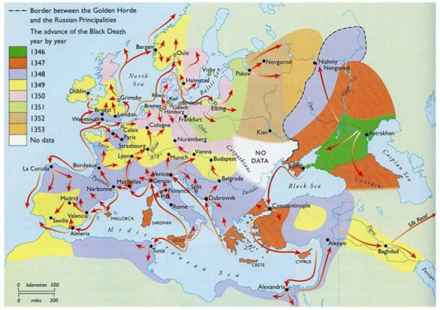
How did people live in 14th century? Compare rich and poor and also compare with today—still vast difference between rich and poor? Lack of medical understanding and hygiene in middle ages

Cures were unusual—dung . Plague Doctor.

Geography

Motte and Bailey castles were put in strategic positions on hills (link Yr2). Settlements are usually near natural resources or easily defendable.

The plague started in China and spread across Russia to Europe. Trade routes. Travel was slow.

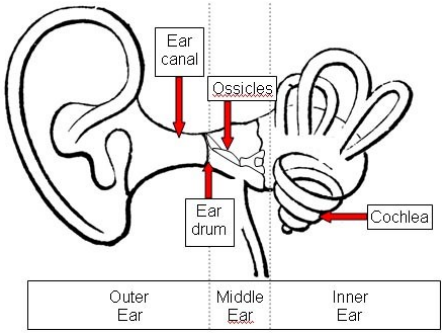


Science

Sound is made when something vibrates

Vibrations from sounds travel through a medium like air or water to the ear.

Rose Ayling Ellis (Strictly)



Sound travels through the ear canal and vibrate the ear drum. Once inside the ear, a message is sent to the brain for interpretation.

A piccolo produces high-frequency sound waves and high-pitched sounds.

Sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.

Glossary

Vibrate, vibrations, volume, pitch, tone, dynamics, louder, fainter .

A tuba produces low-frequency sound waves and low-pitched sounds.

Art

Different stitch techniques: cross, whip, running and a securing stitch.

Natural sources like red cabbage can be used to create dyes.

Colour choices have changed over time due to production techniques.

RE -Year 4

Autumn

Buddhism started 2,500 years ago. It is the story of a prince. People who follow this religion are called Buddhists.

The prince left the palace and saw death, sickness, poverty and a holy man and decided to leave his life as a prince to learn how to be happy and free from suffering.

He meditated under a Bodhi tree and found the answer (it is all about how people think about things that helps them to be happy). He had achieved Enlightenment.

One of the most important things he discovered was that trying to lead a good life which helps others and does not hurt people or animals would help someone be happy.

A symbol is a picture that stands for something else. Symbols may be universal or cultural.

In the Christmas Story, the angel symbolises that Jesus was the Incarnation of God. The star guided the wise men and Jesus is the light that guides people to God. The wise men and the Shepherds symbolise that Jesus is a gift from God to everyone (rich or poor). Gold symbolises how precious Jesus is and represents his Kingship. Frankincense represents Jesus' priestly role. Myrrh was an embalming ointment which symbolises Jesus' death. The manger and stable were humble beginnings for a 'King'. Jesus as God's son symbolises God's gift to the world.

Christingle - the orange represents the world, the candle reminds us of Jesus and the red ribbon symbolizes Jesus' blood. The four cocktail sticks mean the four seasons or the four corners of the world. Sweets/dried fruit symbolise God's gifts to the world including kindness and love.

Spring

God asks Jews to keep to certain rules on what they eat/ don't eat (Kashrut rules). Keeping these rules is their choice and if they choose to do this it is because they respect God and want to do as He asks. Not all Jews choose to follow the kashrut in the same way.

Food that is allowed is called kosher. Food that is not allowed is called treif or trefah.

Jewish families have a special meal called the Seder meal once a year at the Festival of Passover.

At Passover, families tell of the escape of the Israelites from Egypt and how God provided them with food and water.

Everything on the Seder plate is symbolic and represents part of the Passover story.

Jews may also show that they do as God asks in different ways (e.g. mezuzah/prayer shawls/sabbath laws, etc.)

Forgiving people can sometimes feel very difficult or impossible.

Christians believe that Jesus' death offers them forgiveness from God and that with his help they can do their best to forgive other people.

Christians believe that Jesus' death took away their 'sins' and offered forgiveness and salvation.

There are Biblical texts from Jesus' life, death and resurrection which show the Christian understanding of forgiveness.

Summer

Many people try to make good choices in their lives.

The Buddha said there are 8 things people can choose to do to help them lead good lives which would make the world better for everybody and everything. This is called the 8-fold path. It helps Buddhists know which decisions/choices are good.

The 8-fold path includes: Right Viewpoint, Right Awareness, Right Speech, Right Concentration, Right Action, Right Thought, Right Effort and Right Living.

Many people have special places which they associate with positive feelings or memories.

Religions have their own special places where people can go to worship.

Christians may go to church for special ceremonies (e.g. baptism and Holy Communion), for worship, to learn about Jesus' teachings, or to feel a sense of belonging within the Christian faith.

During baptism, people are welcomed into the Christian faith.

During Holy Communion, Christians break bread and drink wine to remember that Jesus died for them and forgave them and loves them.

Christians are encouraged to put their faith into action by living their life in accordance with Jesus' teachings (e.g. being kind to others).

Year 4

Latin

- some nouns do not not end in '-us' or '-a'; they are irregular, just like some verbs in English.
- Archaeologists have discovered Roman pots and crockery that shown detailed patterns and glazing. Examples of these can be seen at St Albans Museum.
- At a Roman dinner party (cēna), best tableware was used. Guests reclined on couches around the food, and leant on their left elbows. Knives and spoons were used but no forks (we know this as no forks have been found). Food was served by the slaves andfood might be shipped in from far away. Honey was used to sweeten food. Poultry, fish, fruit and cheese would all be served. Discuss foods which would not be served (such as chocolate, potatoes, pasta, oranges, coffee and tomatoes because they had either not been invented or not been imported into Europe yet).
- Slavery was an accepted part of life. Slaves were either born into slavery, sold to pay debts or prisoners of war. Compare the background of Corinthus and Candidus; sometimes slavery was preferable as the alternative might be starvation. The life of a slave varied. Slaves were owned and had no rights, but could be granted freedom by their masters. Children could be sold into slavery by their parents.
- In Vindalolanda, at least 1800 writing tablets have been discovered. Roman writing implements are not that different from modern ones. Rich children were educated. Corinthus was a valuable slave because he could read and write, while not many slaves could.
- Romans played games which share similarities to modern games. (Look at examples at the Museum).
- Soldiers (mīlitēs) wore special helmets (galea) and carried a sword (gladius) and shield (scutum).
- Verulamium was a very important city in Roman times. Verulamium Park and the River Ver have kept their Roman names. Most English towns and cities have names derived from Roman.
- Julius Caesar was a very significant politician, general and dictator who played a major role in the rise of the Roman Empire.
- Identify root words throughout the chapters, such as: porcus, maximus, minimus, scribit, spectat, iratus, laborat, equus, villa.