

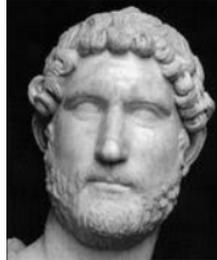


The Roman Empire and its effect on Britain

Key figures:



Julius Caesar



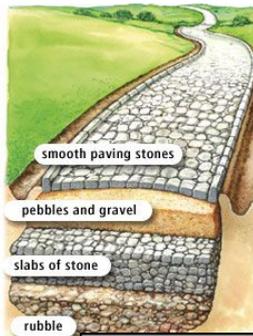
Emperor Hadrian



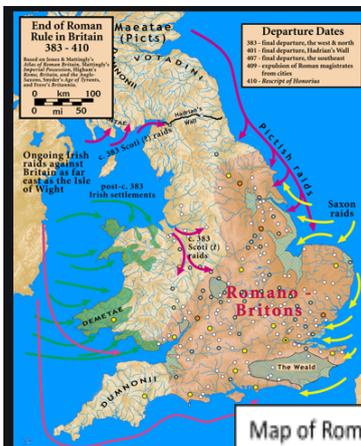
Boudica



Hadrian's Wall



Roman Road



Map of Roman Britain

Key Vocabulary

Invasion: an instance of invading a country or region with an armed force.
Settlement: an official agreement intended to resolve a dispute or conflict.
General: a commander of an army, or an army officer of very high rank.
Legions: a division of 3,000–6,000 men, including a complement of cavalry, in the ancient Roman army.
Defeated: having been beaten in a battle or other contest.

Celt: a person who speaks a Celtic language or a descendant of such a person: the Bretons, Irish, Welsh, and Highland Scots are Celts

Tribes: a social division in a traditional society consisting of families or communities linked by social, economic, religious, or blood ties, with a common culture and dialect, typically having a recognized leader.

Auxiliary: providing supplementary or additional help and support.

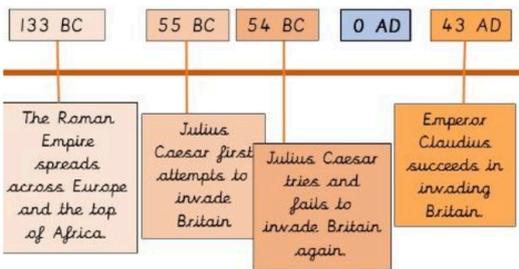
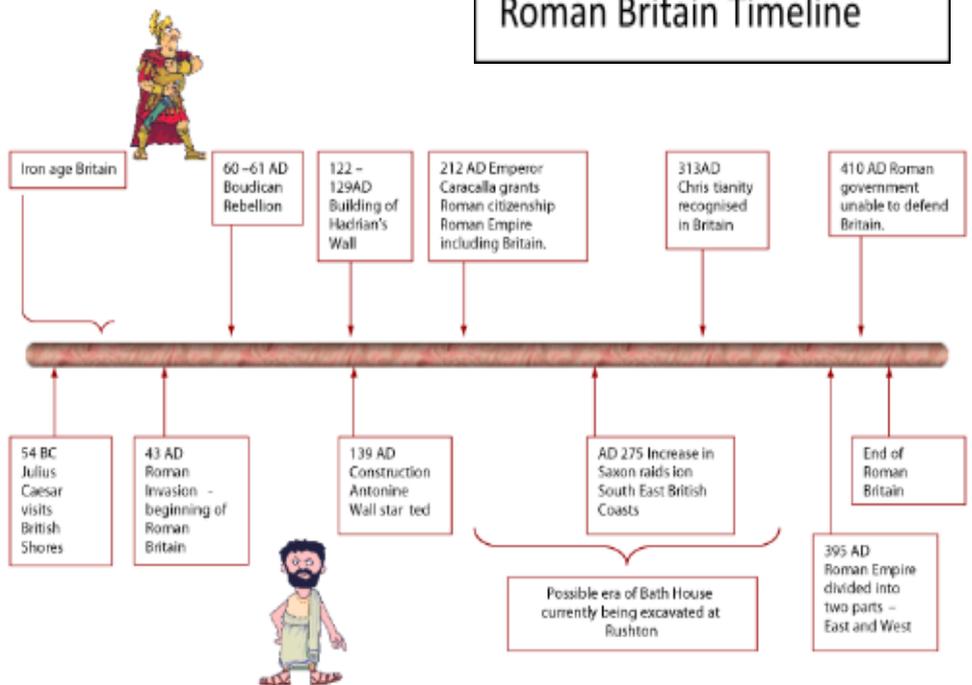
Rebellion: an act of armed resistance to an established government or leader

Empire: an extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch, an oligarchy, or a sovereign state.

Roman Britain Timeline

The Beginning of Roman Britain Timeline

Roman Britain Timeline





Computing – Online Safety



Do not ever disclose personal information online!



Google Search Find Feeling Lucky

www.google.co.uk

Do not talk to strangers online.



Key Vocabulary

Google – Search engine on the internet.

Internet - an electronic communications network that connects computer networks or telecommunications.

Connection – link between servers. Can be connected or disconnected.

Safety – Being cautious and careful to ensure that you are safe.

Privacy – Involves the right or mandate of personal **privacy** and that no one should have access to your personal information.

Password – Numbers, letters or symbols that help to keep your personal accounts safe.

Data Protection – All sensitive information kept safe.

Strangers – People that you do not know and have never met before.



Electrical Systems

Simple circuits and switches

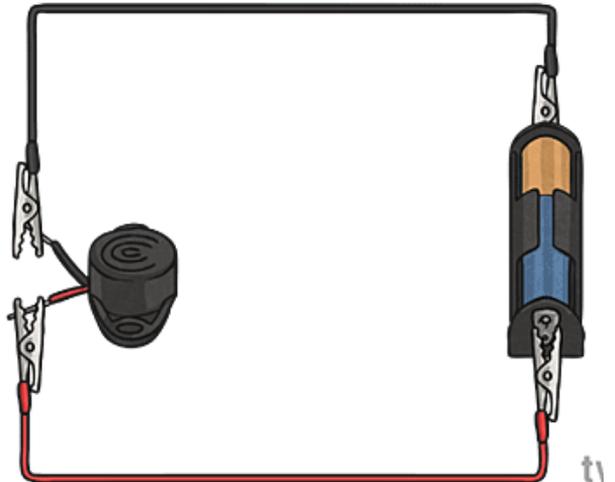
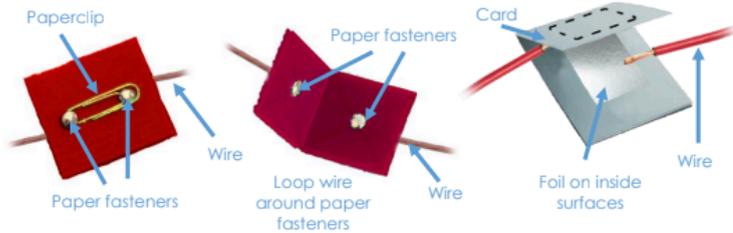
Key Vocabulary

- Circuit – path through which electricity passes.
- Conductor – a material which allows an electric current to pass through it.
- Insulator – a material which does not easily allow electric current to pass through it.
- Prototype – a model made to test whether a design will work.
- Push-to-break switch – a switch turned off by pressing it.
- Push-to-make switch – a switch turned on by pressing it.
- Reed switch – a switch operated by a magnet.
- Toggle switch – a switch operated when a lever is pressed.
- System – a set of related parts or components that together achieve a desired outcome.
- Output devices – components that produce an outcome e.g. bulbs and buzzers.
- Input devices – components that are used to control an electrical circuit e.g. switches.

Making secure connections



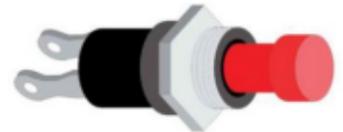
Handmade switches



Commercial switches



Push-to-break switch
The switch is off while the button is pushed, but returns to its 'on' position when button is released.



Push-to-make switch
When you push, the electricity flows through the circuit, but when you release it the circuit is broken and the switch is off.



Reed switch
Activated by a magnet – this closes the contacts and completes the circuit.



Toggle switch
Simple on/off switch

Buddhism



Timeline of the story of Buddha

1) An astrologer tells Siddhartha's parents that Siddhartha will become a very powerful ruler like his father or a holy man.

3) Siddhartha is forbidden to leave the castle grounds. He continues to live his life within the castle grounds and one day gets married to Yasodharā and has children.

5) Siddhartha left his old life behind to find happiness. He became a monk and sat beneath a Bodhi tree until he was able to find an answer to find true happiness.

7) On the 49th day, Siddhartha became enlightened and then taught his guide to happiness around the world and gained a lot of followers and started the religion of Buddhism.

2) The Astrologer tells Siddhartha's parents that as long as he is kept away from sickness, ageing, poverty and death Siddhartha will become a powerful ruler.

4) One day, Siddhartha leaves the castle grounds and saw an old man, sick man, a beggar and a dead man. This upset Siddhartha and he decided to leave his old life behind.

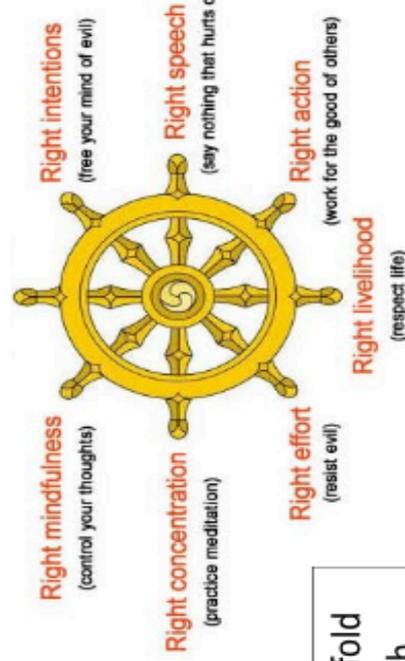
6) Siddhartha meditated for 49 days without any food. During these 49 days he was tempted by a devil to distract him however, this could not stop him.



Bodhi tree

Siddhartha Gautama- also known as Buddha.

Eightfold path



Key Vocabulary

Buddhism- a widespread Asian religion or founded by Siddhartha Gautama

Happiness- being happy

Siddhartha Gautama- most commonly referred to as the Buddha was a religious teacher who founded Buddhism.

Enlightened- to understand the natural world and humankind's place in it solely on the basis of reason

Suffering- the state of undergoing pain, distress, or hardship

Followers- a person who supports and admires a particular person or set of ideas.

Materialistic-desire for wealth and material possessions

Faithful- reliable and loyal

Charity- an organization set up to provide help and raise money for those in need.

Meditation- An activity to try and achieve a calm emotional state..



Electricity

CPS Knowledge Organiser – Science – Autumn 1



QUESTIONS
What happens when you turn on a light? How does it work?

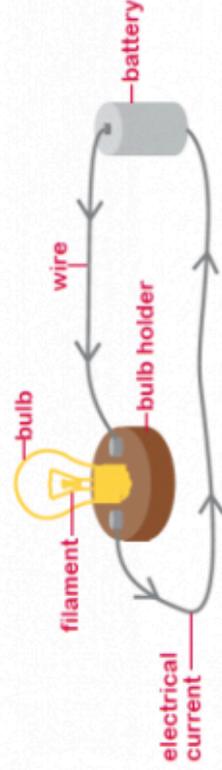
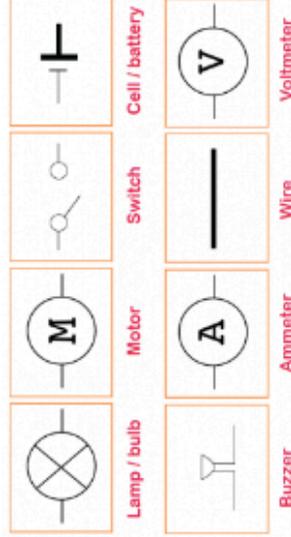
PROBLEMS
What happens if you need to carry a heavy load? How do you do it?

FACTS
What are the different types of energy? How do they work?

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
What happens in the past? Why did the world change? What are the different types of energy and how do they work? What are the different types of energy?

Blast Off!

Science Rocket Investigation



Key Vocabulary

Electricity - the flow of tiny particles called electrons and protons. It can also mean the energy you get when electrons flow from place to place.

Conductor - a substance or body capable of transmitting light, electricity, heat, or sound. Copper is a good **conductor** of electricity.

Circuit - a pathway that electricity can flow around. It is based around wires and a power supply. Examples of components (parts) you can add in to a circuit are bulbs, switches, buzzers and motors.

Insulator - a material (as rubber or glass) that is a poor conductor of electricity, heat, or sound.

Battery - **battery** is a sort of container that stores energy until it is needed. Chemicals inside the **battery** store the energy.

Power - it is a measurement of how fast you are using energy.

Fair test - A **fair test** is a **test** which controls all but one variable when attempting to answer a scientific question.

Electric current – Electrons running through.

Safety - being away from danger or distancing oneself from undergoing or causing hurt, injury, or loss.

Danger – Potential Hazard

Switch – to turn, shift, or change by operating a device that makes, breaks, or changes the connections in an electrical circuit. Remember to **switch** off the light.

Buzzer – Used in circuits and can help to identify whether a circuit is complete or incomplete.