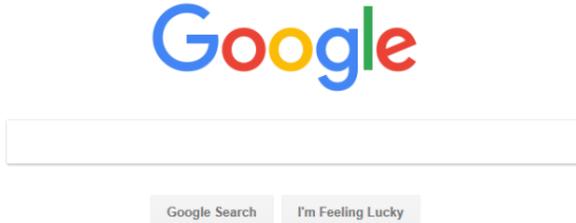


Computing – Online Safety



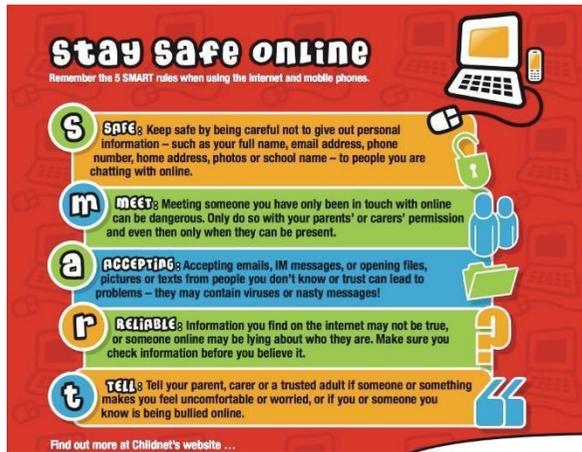
www.google.co.uk



Do not talk to strangers online.



Do not ever disclose personal information 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.

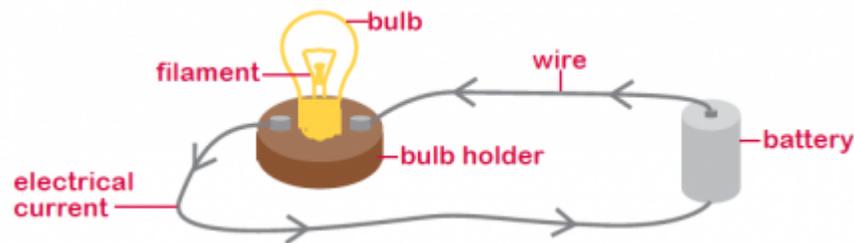
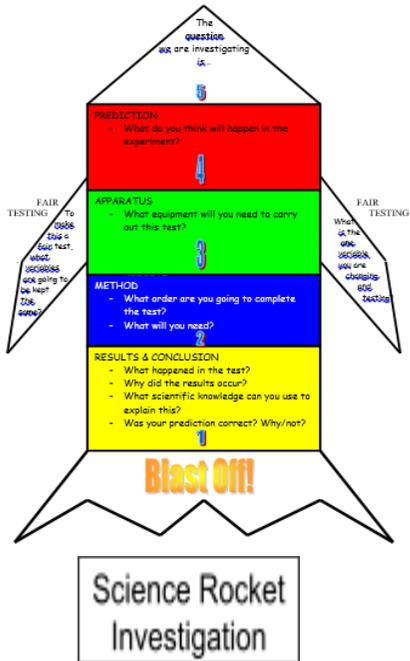
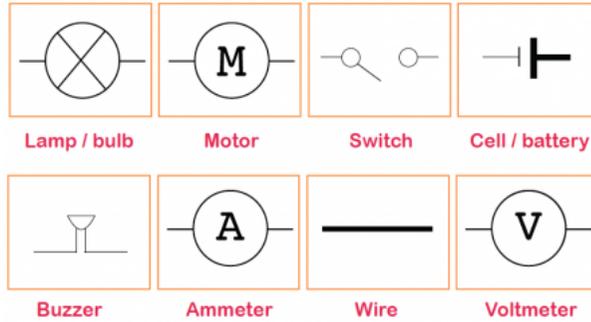
Privacy – Involves the right or mandate of personal **privacy** and that no one should have access to your personal information.

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.

Electricity



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.



Ancient Egypt

Timeline of Key Events:

All dates below are approximate

- Old Kingdom:** 2600 BCE - 2100 BCE
- Middle Kingdom:** 2000 BCE - 1650 BCE
- New Kingdom:** 1540 BCE - 1075 BCE
- 7500 BCE** First settlers in Nile valley
- 3500 BCE** First use of hieroglyphic symbols
- 3100 BCE** Narmer unites regions of Lower and Upper Egypt.
- 2650 BCE** First step pyramid built
- 2550 BCE** Pyramids at Giza built
- 2335 BCE** Pyramid texts written (magical spells to protect pharaohs)
- 1472 BCE** Hatshepsut becomes caretaker ruler. (Later declares herself pharaoh)
- 1336 BCE** Tutankhamen becomes pharaoh
- 1279 BCE** Ramses II becomes pharaoh
- 1100 BCE** Upper & Lower Egypt split
- 332 BCE** Alexander the Great conquers Egypt
- 196 BCE** Rosetta stone carved
- 1279 BCE** Ramses II becomes pharaoh
- 30 BCE** Egypt becomes a Roman Province
- 1922 CE** Carter discovers Tutankhamen's tomb



Sphinx and Pyramids of Giza



The mummification process

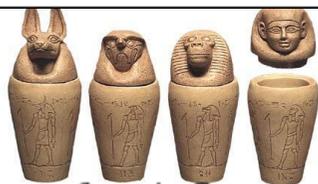


Key Vocabulary

- Ancient** - In the very distant past.
- Civilisation** - the society and way of life of a particular culture.
- River Nile** - River that runs through Egypt
- Rosetta stone** - Stone that allows translation between Greek, hieroglyphics and demotic characters.
- Sarcophagus** -
- Mummification** - The process of preserving a body after death.
- Amulet** -
- Canopic Jars** - Holds the organs of a mummy.
- Tomb** - a large vault, typically an underground one, for burying the dead.
- Pharaoh** - King or Queen of Egypt.
- Sphinx** - Statue of a lion's body with a human head.
- Afterlife** - Life after death.
- Hieroglyphics** - Ancient Egyptian writing.

Key Pharaohs

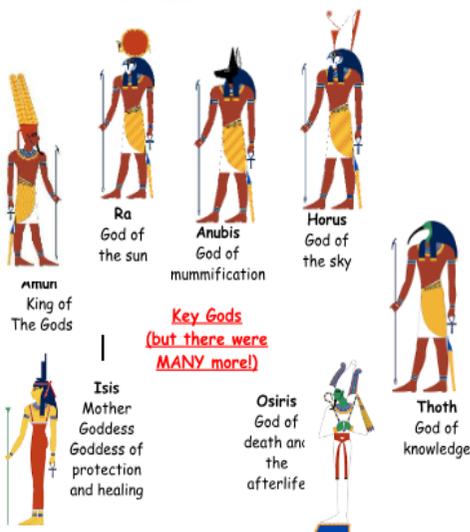
- Narmer** - Said to be the first Pharaoh of all of Egypt (3150 BCE)
- Khufu** - Pharaoh responsible for building the Great Pyramid of Giza.
- Hatshepsut** - First and longest reigning female Pharaoh.
- King Tutankhamun** - Youngest Pharaoh, famed for his tomb in the Valley of the Kings.
- Ramses II** - Known as Ramses the Great, his mummy still rests in Cairo's Egyptian museum. Built more statues and temples than any other!
- Cleopatra VII** - Often considered the last pharaoh of Egypt. Made alliances with famous Romans like Mark Antony and Julius Caesar.



Canopic Jars

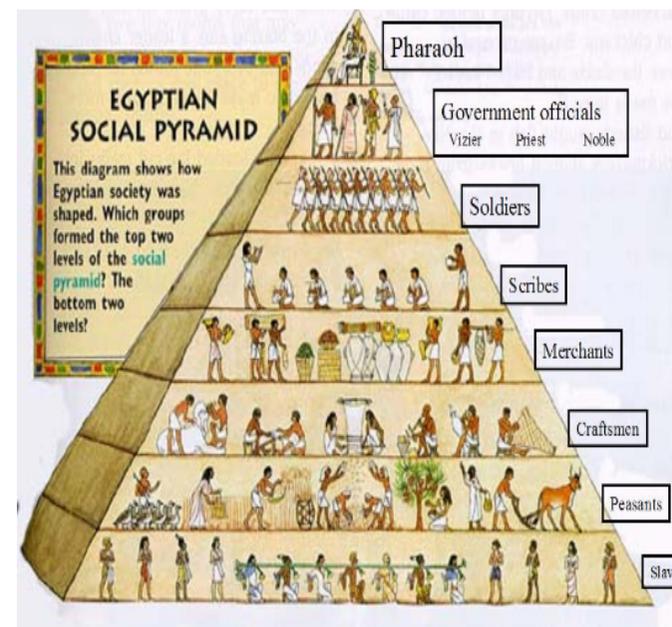


River Nile



Key Gods (but there were MANY more!)

- Amun** King of The Gods
- Ra** God of the sun
- Anubis** God of mummification
- Horus** God of the sky
- Isis** Mother Goddess Goddess of protection and healing
- Osiris** God of death and the afterlife
- Thoth** God of knowledge



Buddhism

Timeline of the story of Buddha

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

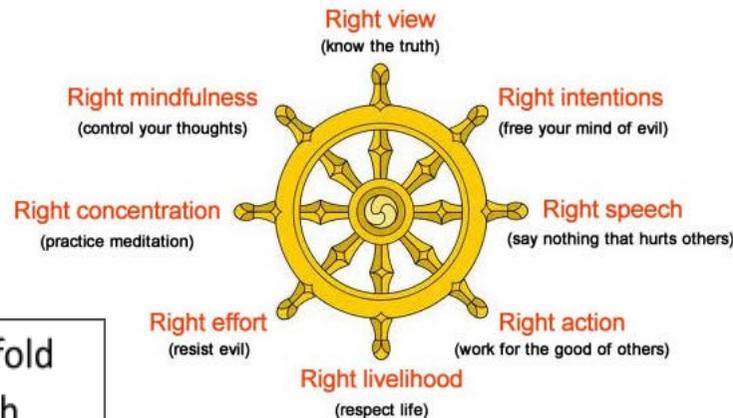


Bodhi tree



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..



3D Sculpture & Modelling

S Knowledge Organiser - YEAR 4 - Art - Autumn 1

Embark: We are going to be looking at Egyptian art whilst incorporating influences from artists Michelangelo and Rachel Whiteread.

Steady Progress: We are going to practice drawing techniques, features of the different art and looking at mixed media.

Accelerated Progress: We are going to refine the techniques we have learned and apply the artist styles to inform our own sense of style when making our canopic jars.

Destination: We are going to create our final piece, a canopic jar with influences from the artists we have looked at. We will then evaluate and showcase our work.

Canopic jars were used to store the internal organs of a mummy in Ancient Egypt. The lid had the head of a baboon, human, falcon or a cow—representing the sons of Horus. These jars were used to store organs which were removed from a dead person, these were the stomach, the intestine, the liver and the lungs, because they were thought to be useless in the afterlife. They only did the mummification process to important people. The jars were placed in the tombs with the bodies.



Sculpting tools



Historical



Canopic jars



Papyrus paper

Clay



Rachel Whiteread

DBE



Contemporary



Key Vocabulary

Canopic jars- Ancient jars that contain the organs of Ancient Pharaohs.

Shape- To give a particular form to (a material)

Sculpting- the action of forming or shaping something by or as if by sculpture.

Technique- A technique is a particular method of doing an activity, usually a method that involves practical skills

Papyrus-a material prepared in ancient Egypt from the pithy stem of a water plant, used in sheets throughout the ancient Mediterranean world for writing or painting on and also for making articles such as rope.

Design-a plan or drawing produced to show the look and function or workings of a building, garment, or other object before it is made.

Composition- How art is made/composed.

Proportion- Height/Width/Size

Scale-Overall size of a piece of artwork

Hue - Colour scheme