





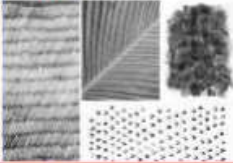




Knowledge Organiser – Art 'I am an explorer' Year 3







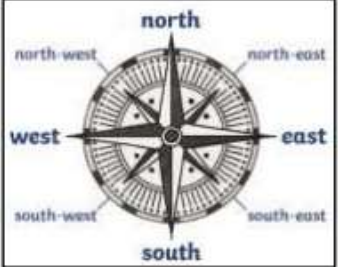







Key Knowledge and Skills	Key vocabulary		Cultural Heritage
<p>EXPLORERS' SKETCHBOOKS</p> <p>To know why explorers used artists on their expeditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to mark make • How to use different grades of pencil shade, to show different tones and texture. • How to sketch from observations. 	<p>mark-making</p> 	<p>different types of sketching techniques</p>	<p>Farewell art Windrush</p> 
<p>To use sentence stems to describe what is in a piece of art.</p> <p>To describe how art with the same title are similar and different.</p> <p>To explain what the artist is trying to show.</p> <p>To say what is like and disliked about that art.</p> <p>To describe which media has been used and give opinions (volcano art).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to use sketchbooks to make notes about techniques and opinions. 	<p>different grades of pencil</p> 	<p>how soft or hard pencils sketch.</p>	<p>Partition of India and Pakistan</p> <p>Other farewell art</p> 
<p>DRAWING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to create texture and tone with pastels and chalk. <p>COLLAGE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to cut very accurately • How to overlap materials • How to use colour well. 	<p>tone</p> 	<p>how light or dark a colour is (faded, soft, shadowy, solid)</p>	<p>Explorer's artists' sketchbooks of Africa and Asia (from the 1900's)</p> 
	<p>texture</p> 	<p>to show how something might feel (cracked, shiny, coarse, uneven, scaly)</p>	
	<p>media</p>	<p>the materials or tools used by an artist</p>	
	<p>techniques</p>	<p>the different ways an artist uses</p>	

Article 29- Education must develop every child's personality, talents and abilities to the full. It must encourage the child's respect for human rights, as well as respect for their parents, their own and other cultures, and the environment.



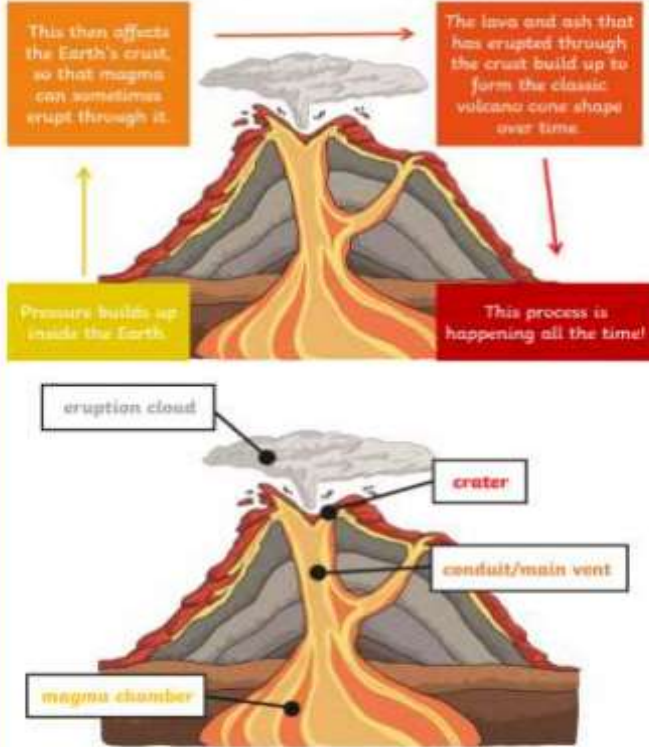
Knowledge Organiser – Geography: I am an Explorer Y3



Key Knowledge		Key vocabulary	Cultural Heritage
<p>Political Map</p>  <p>Political maps show the boundaries of countries, states, provinces, counties, and cities.</p>	<p>Physical Map</p>  <p>Physical maps are designed to show the natural landscape features of Earth. They are best known for showing topography, either by colours or as shaded relief.</p>	<p>epicentre</p> <p>The exact location on the Earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake.</p>	<p>Grigoriu Stefanescu: Romanian geologist, palaeontologist and explorer. He is one of the founders of the Romanian school of Earth Sciences (geology, mineralogy and palaeontology). He led the first geological map of Romania and he also discovered some important fossils.</p> 
<p>Hemispheres</p>  <p>The Northern Hemisphere is part of the Earth north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is part of the Earth south of the equator.</p>	<p>8 Points of a Compass</p> 	<p>tectonic plates</p> <p>The Earth's crust isn't one solid layer. It is broken up into huge areas called tectonic plates that float on top of the mantle</p>	
<p>Ordnance Survey Map</p>  <p>Ordnance Survey Maps are detailed maps in a variety of scales often used for leisure</p>	<p>Ordnance Survey Symbols</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Church with a spire  viewpoint  battlefield  school  museum 	<p>tsunami</p> <p>A tsunami is a large ocean wave usually caused by an underwater earthquake or a volcanic explosion. It is a Japanese word meaning "harbour wave."</p>	<p>Mary Anning was an English fossil collector, dealer and palaeontologist who became known around the world for her marine fossil finds along the Dorset cliffs.</p> 

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How Are Volcanoes Made?



Scientists have placed volcanoes into three different categories.

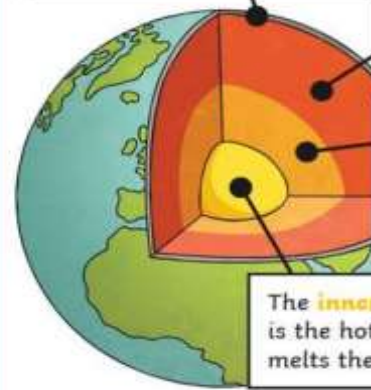
An **active volcano** is one that has erupted recently and there is the possibility that it may erupt again.

A **dormant volcano** is one that has not erupted for a long time, however it may still erupt in the future.

An **extinct volcano** is one which has erupted thousands of years ago but it will probably never erupt again.

Layers of the Earth

The **crust** is the thin outer layer of cold, hard rock that covers the Earth. It is 10km-90km thick.



The **mantle** (extremely hot rock that often flows like treacle) is 3000km thick.

The **outer core** is mostly made up of iron, with some nickel. It is over 4000°C. It is mostly liquid with some rocky parts. The outer core moves around the inner core, creating the Earth's magnetism.

The **inner core**, which is made of iron and nickel, is the hottest layer of the Earth at over 5000°C. It melts the metals in the outer core to form magma.

Tectonic Plates



Rubbing together



Towards each other



Away from each other



When tectonic plates move, this causes earthquakes.

What do you call a person who studies volcanoes?

A person who studies volcanoes is called a volcanologist. A Volcanologist is a geologist who studies volcanoes and how they are formed. They frequently visit volcanoes, especially active ones, to observe volcanic eruptions, collect rock and lava samples.






How are earthquakes measured?

Machines called seismographs measure the power of an earthquake at its **epicentre** on a scale called the Richter scale. Another measure is the Mercalli scale and this is based on people's observations during an earthquake.

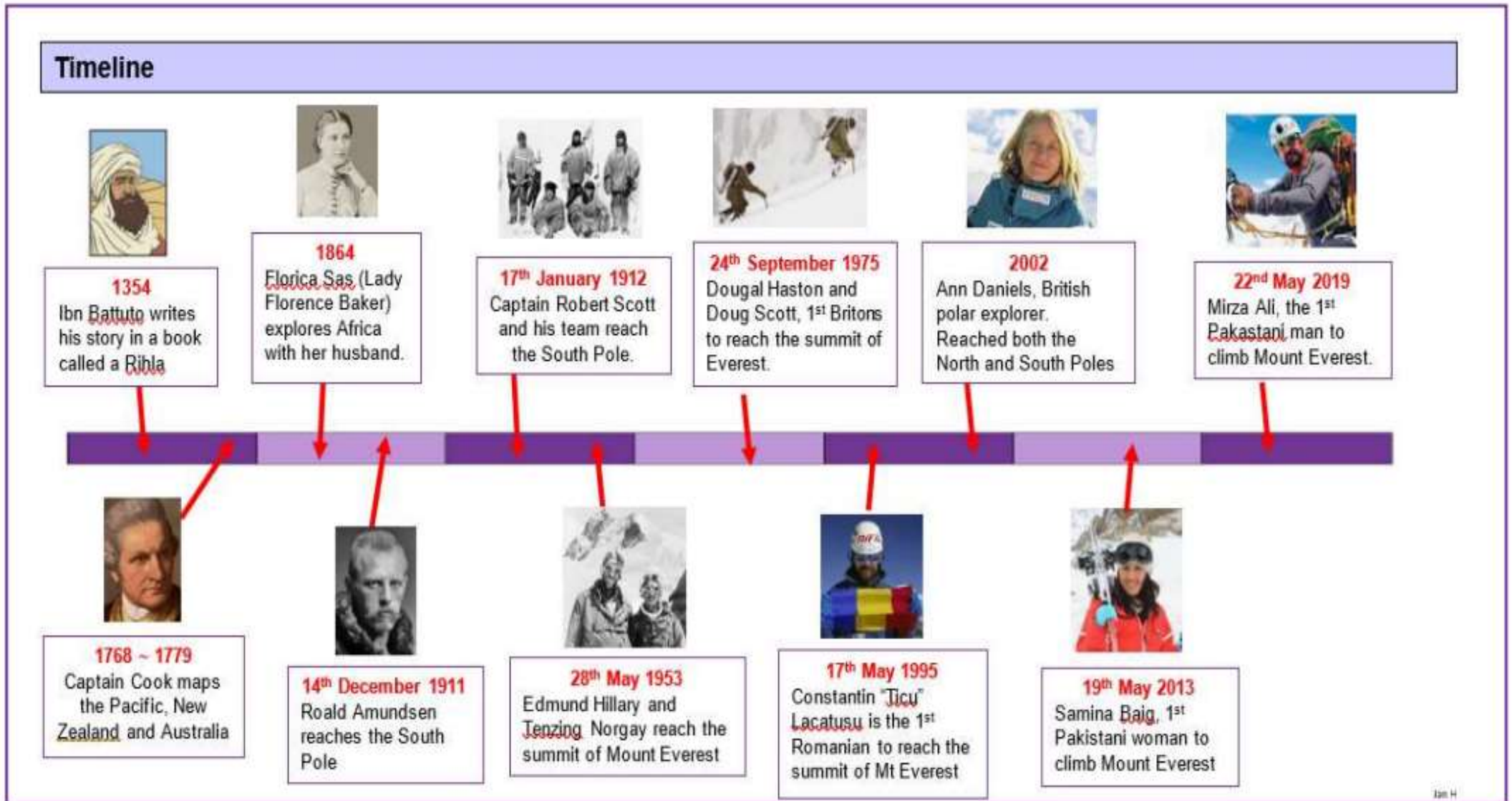
What do you call a person who studies earthquakes?

Seismologists study earthquakes by going out and looking at the damage caused by the earthquakes and by using seismographs.

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<p>Who was Ibn Battuta?</p> <p>Ibn Battuta was born in 1304. He was a great explorer. He spent nearly 30 years travelling. It is thought he travelled over 78,000 miles (125,529 km) visiting the equivalent of 44 modern countries. In 1354, he wrote down what happened on his journey in a <u>Rihla</u>.</p>		<p>Explorer</p> <p>An explorer travels to new places to learn about them</p>		<p> Before the age of 7, Florica Maria Sas saw her parents killed. From a refugee camp where she was living, she was kidnapped by the Turks and taken to live in the Ottoman Empire. By the age of 18 Florica was put on sale as a slave. Samuel Baker rescues her and they eventually marry. Together they explore Africa and discover Lake Albert. She fights against slavery in Africa.</p> <p> Mirza Ali, the 1st Pakistani man to climb Mount Everest on 22nd May 2019. He also climbed the 7 Summits. He works and campaigns for women's equality. He encourages women to do outdoor sports and mountaineering. He helped his sister Samina Baig to plan her expedition to Everest.</p> <p> Samina Baig, the 1st Pakistani woman to climb Mount Everest on 19th May 2013. She also climbed the 7 Summits. On her expedition she was joined by sisters, Tashi and Nungshi Malik. Together they perched the flags of India and Pakistan side by side on top of the peak to spread the message of Indo Pakistani friendship and peace. It also represented equality for women. Samina was the 1st to climb the peak Chashkin Sar in Pakistan in 2010, which was later renamed Samina Peak after her</p> <p> Constantin "Ticu" Lacatusu is a Romanian mountain climber, geologist and camera operator. He is the 1st Romanian to reach the summit of Mount Everest on 17th May 1995.</p>
<p>Who was Robert Falcon Scott?</p> <p>Captain Robert Falcon Scott was born in Devon in 1868 and became an officer in the Royal Navy. He led two expeditions to Antarctica, the first from 1901 to 1904. He set off on the second expedition in 1910. He and his team reached the pole in January 1912. The team all died on the journey back.</p>		<p><u>Rihla</u></p> <p><u>Rihla</u> means journey or voyage.</p>		
<p>Where is Mount Everest?</p> <p>Mount Everest is the highest of the Himalayan mountains and at 8,848m is the highest point on Earth. It is located between Nepal and Tibet.</p>		<p><u>sherpa</u></p> <p>A member of a Himalayan people living on the borders of Nepal and Tibet. They are renowned for their skill in mountaineering and for providing support for foreign trekkers and mountain climbers.</p>		
<p>Why are Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay remembered?</p> <p>On 29th May 1953, Edmund Hillary and <u>Tenzing</u> Norgay step onto the summit of Mount Everest. They are the first people to ever reach the top of Mount Everest.</p>		<p>base camp</p> <p>A base camp is a main encampment providing supplies, shelter and communication for persons engaged in wide ranging activities, as exploring, reconnaissance, hunting or mountain climbing.</p>		
<p> The Travels of Captain Cook</p> <p>Captain James Cook was an 18th Century explorer and navigator. His achievements in mapping the Pacific, New Zealand and Australia drastically changed western ideas of world geography. On his voyages he claimed land for Britain.</p>				





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P.E Knowledge Organiser – Health and Fitness – Year 3






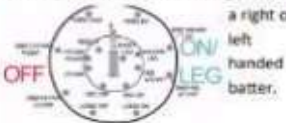




Key Knowledge	Key vocabulary	Cultural Heritage														
<p>Being active, exercising lots and having a healthy balanced diet is essential for our bodies but also our minds.</p> <p>When we exercise, our heart and lungs work harder. Our lungs pump oxygen around our body and our heart pumps blood around our body. Oxygen and blood are vital for both our bodies and our brain.</p>  <p>Many people will feel better after exercising, happier and more positive. They have more energy to do the things they love and sleep better (and we all know how important sleep is for our body)! There are certain ways we can make sure we stay healthy. Look at the Change4Life poster for ideas...</p> 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="963 454 1153 646">Exercise</td> <td data-bbox="1153 454 1579 646">When you play a sport or are active. Exercise helps us to feel healthier, builds our muscles and is good for our heart and bones.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="963 646 1153 798">Active</td> <td data-bbox="1153 646 1579 798">Exerting energy, when people are more active, they are healthier and feel better.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="963 798 1153 949">Heart</td> <td data-bbox="1153 798 1579 949">The heart is an organ that pumps blood around your body. Your muscles and brain need blood to work.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="963 949 1153 1061">Bones</td> <td data-bbox="1153 949 1579 1061">Your bones keep you upright, calcium can help keep your bones strong.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="963 1061 1153 1204">Oxygen</td> <td data-bbox="1153 1061 1579 1204">Oxygen is pumped round your body by your lungs. Your brain and muscles need oxygen to work.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="963 1204 1153 1284">Brain</td> <td data-bbox="1153 1204 1579 1284">Your brain allows you to think and make decisions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="963 1284 1153 1396">Energy</td> <td data-bbox="1153 1284 1579 1396">How active you feel, if you have lots of energy you can exercise more.</td> </tr> </table>	Exercise	When you play a sport or are active. Exercise helps us to feel healthier, builds our muscles and is good for our heart and bones.	Active	Exerting energy, when people are more active, they are healthier and feel better.	Heart	The heart is an organ that pumps blood around your body. Your muscles and brain need blood to work.	Bones	Your bones keep you upright, calcium can help keep your bones strong.	Oxygen	Oxygen is pumped round your body by your lungs. Your brain and muscles need oxygen to work.	Brain	Your brain allows you to think and make decisions.	Energy	How active you feel, if you have lots of energy you can exercise more.	<p>Wilma Rudolph was acclaimed the fastest woman in the world in the 1960s and became the first American woman to win three gold medals in a single Olympic Games. She became a role model for black and female athletes and her Olympic successes helped elevate women's track and field in the United States.</p>  <p>Gheorghe Hagi is one of Romania's most famous footballers. Over a seventeen-year international career, he was named Romanian Player of the Year on seven occasions and led his country to their best-ever World Cup finish – the quarter-finals – in 1994.</p> 
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P.E Knowledge Organiser – Throwing and Catching – Year 3













Key Knowledge	Key vocabulary	Cultural Heritage																						
<p>Catch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cup Hands. • Watch the ball closely. • Bring ball into body  <p>Stopping the ball</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judge the ball speed and direction. • Keep eye on ball. • Move body into a position to stop it 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Catch</td> <td>Stopping a moving object without it touching the group and keeping hold of it.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Short Barrier</td> <td>A quick way of stopping and picking up a ball</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long Barrier</td> <td>Used to stop the ball when fielding</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fielding</td> <td>Stopping, catching, throwing the ball, being in a ready position and getting in line with the ball.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overarm Bowl</td> <td>A roundarm style in which the arm rotates over the head and is different to throwing. The arm must be kept straight up to 15 degrees and exceeding this results in a throw.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Front foot batting</td> <td>A forward movement towards the ball in an attempt to hit the ball</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Back foot batting</td> <td>A backward movement towards the ball in an attempt to hit the ball</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Officials</td> <td>Runs the game: Umpires, Scorers 3rd Umpire are some examples.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fielding Positions</td> <td>These are the multiple places that the fielding players can stand on the pitch</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vertical/straight bat shots</td> <td>Used to drive the ball or sometimes deflect. The bat is in a vertical alignment at the point of contact.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horizontal/cross bat shots</td> <td>The bat is swung in a horizontal arc, with the player's head not typically being in line with the ball.</td> </tr> </table>	Catch	Stopping a moving object without it touching the group and keeping hold of it.	Short Barrier	A quick way of stopping and picking up a ball	Long Barrier	Used to stop the ball when fielding	Fielding	Stopping, catching, throwing the ball, being in a ready position and getting in line with the ball.	Overarm Bowl	A roundarm style in which the arm rotates over the head and is different to throwing. The arm must be kept straight up to 15 degrees and exceeding this results in a throw.	Front foot batting	A forward movement towards the ball in an attempt to hit the ball	Back foot batting	A backward movement towards the ball in an attempt to hit the ball	Officials	Runs the game: Umpires, Scorers 3rd Umpire are some examples.	Fielding Positions	These are the multiple places that the fielding players can stand on the pitch	Vertical/straight bat shots	Used to drive the ball or sometimes deflect. The bat is in a vertical alignment at the point of contact.	Horizontal/cross bat shots	The bat is swung in a horizontal arc, with the player's head not typically being in line with the ball.	 <p>Brian Charles Lara, (born 2 May 1969) is a Trinidadian former international cricketer, widely acknowledged as one of the greatest batsmen of all time. The ace batsman scored 400 runs not out facing 582 balls in a test match against England.</p>
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<p>Front foot batting</p> <p>Typically used to hit a ball arriving between ankle and thigh height and can use either a straight (more frequent) or cross bat swing. It is used to strike a 'full length' delivery from the bowler and can hit the ball along the floor or in the air.</p>  <p>Back foot batting</p> <p>Typically used to hit a ball arriving between thigh and head height and can use either a straight or cross (more frequent) bat swing. It is used to strike a 'short length' delivery from the bowler and can hit the ball along the floor or in the air. A backfoot provides a small amount of extra time to react to any lateral movement.</p>  <p>Fielding Positions/Tactics</p> <p>The captain or bowler needs to 'set the field'. This involves placing their team in specific positions to stop and catch the ball hit by the batter. Tactically players may need to change position depending on where each individual batter hits the ball or where they might hit it. Some players will generally be a specialist at certain positions. The field changes with a right or left handed batter.</p>  <p>Batting</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Stand sideways on. 2) Hand nearest to bowler is at the top of the bat. 3) Bat flat and facing the bowler. 4) Step into shot. 5) Follow through on contact. 	 <p>Sophia Ivy Rose Dunkley is an English cricketer who plays for the England women's cricket team, Surrey and South-East Stars. A right-handed batter and right-arm leg break bowler, she made her county debut in 2012 for Middlesex and her England debut in 2018, against Bangladesh at the 2018 ICC Women's World Twenty20.</p>																							

Article 12 – I have the right to be listened to.





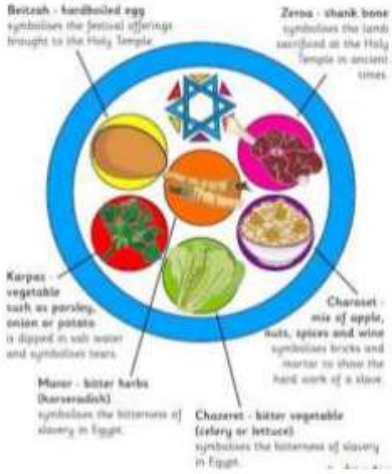


Knowledge Organiser – Year 3 R – Be Yourself – 2.2

Key Knowledge		Key Vocabulary		Cultural Heritage																										
<p>1. Feelings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We experience lots of different feelings, some of these are comfortable and some of these are not. However we are feeling, that is OK. We must share how we are feeling with the special people in our lives. The emotions we are feeling on the inside can be seen on the outside, through body language and facial expressions. We must look after the feelings of others. <p>2. Express Yourself</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's normal for everyone to feel uncomfortable feelings from time to time, but they usually go away quite quickly if we use strategies to help us feel better. Coping strategies are different techniques and ideas to try when we experience uncomfortable feelings. They include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Talking ✓ Stretching ✓ Listening to music ✓ Clenching your fist ✓ Reading a book ✓ Taking deep breaths Sometimes, feelings of sadness or worry can stay around for long time. If you are worried about your uncomfortable feelings at any time, tell a grown-up so they can help you to feel better. 	<p>happiness</p> <p>sadness</p> <p>anxiety</p> <p>nervousness</p> <p>fear</p> <p>excitement</p> <p>anger</p>  	<p>3. Know Your Mind</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sometimes, opinions and actions of others can make us feel uncomfortable. If you respond in a passive way, it means that you might feel uncomfortable in a situation but you don't say what you really think or feel. If you respond aggressively, you share your thoughts and how you feel in a way that makes other people feel uncomfortable. However, if you respond in an assertive way, it means that you confidently share your thoughts and how you feel but that you don't hurt others with your words or actions. We need to be assertive especially when we are in a situation that makes us feel uncomfortable. <p>4. Media-Wise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The media are the main way of communicating to lots of people all at the same time - it might be through television, radio, magazines, books, newspapers and the Internet. The media also have the power to send certain messages about how we should look, feel and behave. This can be both helpful and harmful. <p>Often, media messages do not show a full picture so it is important that we handle every situation with kindness and by caring.</p> <p>5. Making it Right</p> <p>We all make mistakes – it is a part of being human. Mistakes help us learn and grow as people. Making things right helps everyone involved to feel better and happier inside.</p>      	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Word:</th> <th>Meaning:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>aggressive</td> <td>mean and unfriendly in one's actions; ready to argue or start fights</td> </tr> <tr> <td>assertive</td> <td>having and showing a confident personality</td> </tr> <tr> <td>body language</td> <td>communicate nonverbally, with the body</td> </tr> <tr> <td>communicate</td> <td>to make known</td> </tr> <tr> <td>confidence</td> <td>a feeling of being sure of yourself and your ability to do something</td> </tr> <tr> <td>coping strategies</td> <td>ways to handle or deal with in a successful way</td> </tr> <tr> <td>emotions</td> <td>a strong feeling such as joy, nervousness or fear</td> </tr> <tr> <td>express</td> <td>to show or tell thoughts or feelings</td> </tr> <tr> <td>facial expression</td> <td>showing thoughts or feelings through the face e.g. smiling</td> </tr> <tr> <td>influence</td> <td>to be able to have an effect on someone's behaviour</td> </tr> <tr> <td>media</td> <td>a means of communication, can be TV, newspapers or the internet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>passive</td> <td>not responding to something that might affect one</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Word:	Meaning:	aggressive	mean and unfriendly in one's actions; ready to argue or start fights	assertive	having and showing a confident personality	body language	communicate nonverbally, with the body	communicate	to make known	confidence	a feeling of being sure of yourself and your ability to do something	coping strategies	ways to handle or deal with in a successful way	emotions	a strong feeling such as joy, nervousness or fear	express	to show or tell thoughts or feelings	facial expression	showing thoughts or feelings through the face e.g. smiling	influence	to be able to have an effect on someone's behaviour	media	a means of communication, can be TV, newspapers or the internet	passive	not responding to something that might affect one	<p>An assertive communication style can help us do the things we want to do. But it goes further than that: being assertive shows we respect ourselves and other people</p> <p>People who have shown assertiveness:</p>  <p>Barack Obama an American politician and attorney who served as the 44th president of the United States</p>  <p>Malala Yousafzai a Pakistani activist for female education</p>
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Knowledge Organiser – R.E Year 3 – 2.2



Key Knowledge		Key Vocabulary		Cultural Heritage																		
Unit 7 - Disposition: Remembering Roots																						
<p>1. Which times do followers of traditions remember? How do I remember special people/places/events?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why do we commemorate and remember some people, events and places with our family, friends, group and nation? Shabbat is celebrated every week by Jewish people as a day of rest and renewal. Many Jewish people believe that God created the world in six days and rested on the seventh. The Torah states that the Shabbat should be kept holy and God should be remembered especially on this day. On this special day, candles are lit, charity is given, bread is eaten, blessings and prayers are recited and singing takes place. How do you remember special people/places/events? 	 <p style="text-align: center;">Judaism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The youngest child at the gathering asks special questions which provide the opportunity for the retelling of the Pesach story and how God brought the Hebrew slaves out of Egypt. This is the most significant part of the evening. During this meal, a Sedar plate with symbolic foods is used to retell the story, before the main meal is eaten. 	  <p>Britshah - hard-boiled egg symbolises the festival offerings brought to the Holy Temple</p> <p>Zeros - shank bone symbolises the lamb sacrificed at the Holy Temple in ancient times</p> <p>Karpas - vegetable such as parsley, onion or potato is dipped in salt water and symbolises tears</p> <p>Maro - bitter herbs (horseradish) symbolises the bitterness of slavery in Egypt</p> <p>Charoset - mix of apple, nuts, spices and wine symbolises bricks and mortar to show the hard work of a slave</p> <p>Chazeret - bitter vegetable (celery or lettuce) symbolises the bitterness of slavery in Egypt</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Word:</th> <th>Meaning:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>annual</td> <td>happening once every year</td> </tr> <tr> <td>betray</td> <td>to help the enemy of; to not be loyal or faithful to</td> </tr> <tr> <td>commemorate</td> <td>to honor the memory of</td> </tr> <tr> <td>commitment</td> <td>the state of being devoted or involved</td> </tr> <tr> <td>communion</td> <td>the part of a Christian service that honors the last supper of Jesus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>disciple</td> <td>one who follows a leader or teacher</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hebrew</td> <td>a member of the group of people who descend from the Jewish tribes written about in the Bible</td> </tr> <tr> <td>loyal</td> <td>showing faithfulness to someone or something</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Word:	Meaning:	annual	happening once every year	betray	to help the enemy of; to not be loyal or faithful to	commemorate	to honor the memory of	commitment	the state of being devoted or involved	communion	the part of a Christian service that honors the last supper of Jesus	disciple	one who follows a leader or teacher	Hebrew	a member of the group of people who descend from the Jewish tribes written about in the Bible	loyal	showing faithfulness to someone or something	<p>Unit 7 – Remembering Roots</p> <p>Abolition of slavery</p>   <p>Harriet Tubman was born into slavery, but she eventually became one of the most important "conductors" of the Underground Railroad. Tubman was noted as being brilliant and brave, making the trip to the South at least 19 times in order to guide more African-American slaves to freedom.</p>
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<p>Are here any events that I should try not to remember and celebrate?</p>																						



Article 14 – I have the right to choose my own religion and beliefs.

Key Knowledge		Key Vocabulary		Cultural Heritage
Unit 8 - Disposition: Being Loyal and Steadfast				
<p>1. What makes a good friend? What kind of friend are you?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are you committed to? What activities do you do regularly? To what do you show loyalty? We may look for honesty, trustworthiness and many of our school values in our friends. Not all friends are loyal and steadfast. Jesus had 12 special friends, but one of them betrayed him. Which qualities would you look for in 12 friends who you were going to leave behind to carry on an important task? (e.g. honest, trustworthy, hardworking, public speakers, influential) <p>2. On what particular occasions do Christians show their commitment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the Passover supper, on the evening before Jesus died, he organised the Lord's Supper (Holy Communion/ Eucharist). Taking part in this celebration is one way that Christians show their commitment.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different groups of Christians view communion differently. Some celebrate communion everyday, others once a week, or once/twice a month. Some Christians think that it keeps communion special to only celebrate it once a year. 	<p>3. What sort of friend was Judas?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Easter story, especially the Last Supper, Judas betrayed Jesus. Judas left the meal with the disciples and went to the authorities to tell them that Jesus would be in the Garden of Gethsemane later in the evening. The Bible reports that Judas felt very guilty and miserable and tried to give the money back to religious leaders, and never went back to being part of the disciple group. It ended very badly for him.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was Judas showing loyalty to anything? Was he loyal and steadfast to Jesus? How did he show this? What were the consequences? When it is difficult keep being loyal, how do I stay strong? <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Do I ever stay loyal to a group or idea because I really agree, or because I want to be part of the group?</p> </div>	<p>Passover/ Pesach</p> <p>a Jewish holiday that celebrates the escape of the ancient Hebrews from Egypt</p> <p>plague</p> <p>any terrible thing that harms many people</p> <p>Sedar plate</p> <p>is a special plate containing symbolic foods eaten or displayed at Passover</p> <p>Shabbat</p> <p>the Jewish Day of Rest</p> <p>slavery</p> <p>the owning of people by other people</p> <p>steadfast</p> <p>able to be trusted or relied on</p> <p>symbolic</p> <p>acting as a symbol/representation</p>		



Knowledge Organiser – Science, 'I am an Explorer' – Rocks - Year 3



Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary		Cultural Heritage															
<p>There are 3 types of naturally occurring rock -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Igneous - Far underground, the temperature is so hot, rock melts into a liquid (molten rock). When the liquid is underground it is called 'magma' and it can cool to form an intrusive rock. When it spills out (volcano), the liquid is called 'lava' and it cools to form extrusive rock. Sedimentary - Sedimentary rocks are formed by sediment that is deposited over time, usually as layers at the bottom of lakes and oceans. This sediment can include minerals, small pieces of plants and other organic matter. The sediment is compressed over a long period of time before consolidating into solid layers of rock. Metamorphic - Metamorphic rocks have been changed over time by extreme pressure and heat. Metamorphic rocks can be formed by pressure deep under the Earth's surface, from the extreme heat caused by magma or by the intense collisions and friction of tectonic plates. 	<p>Word</p>	<p>Definition</p>	<p>Taj Mahal, in India, was built from marble, granite and natural stone.</p>															
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some rocks are manmade - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concrete Bricks 	<p>Magma</p>	<p>Molten rock that remains underground.</p>																
<p>Examples of different types of rocks -</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="98 1098 696 1465"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Natural Rocks</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Igneous</th> <th>Sedimentary</th> <th>Metamorphic</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Obsidian</td> <td>Chalk</td> <td>Marble</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Granite</td> <td>Sandstone</td> <td>Quartzite</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Basalt</td> <td>Limestone</td> <td>Slate</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Natural Rocks			Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic	Obsidian	Chalk	Marble	Granite	Sandstone	Quartzite	Basalt	Limestone	Slate	<p>Lava</p>	<p>Molten rock that comes out of the ground.</p>	<p>Edinburgh Castle - built on a volcanic crag called castle rock.</p>
Natural Rocks																		
Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic																
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock Properties- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permeable Impermeable Durability Density Hard or soft 	<p>Sediment</p>	<p>Natural, solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind. E.g. sand</p>																
	<p>Permeable</p>	<p>Allows liquid to pass through it.</p>																
	<p>Impermeable</p>	<p>Doesn't allow liquid to pass through it.</p>																
	<p>Minerals</p>	<p>Minerals come from broken down rock</p>																
	<p>Erosion</p>	<p>Water, wind and other natural forces cause rocks to wear away.</p>																
	<p>Organic Matter</p>	<p>Living and dead plants and animals.</p>																
	<p>Durable</p>	<p>Rocks that are resistant to erosion and last a long time.</p>																
	<p>Density</p>	<p>If the particles in the rock are tightly packed it has a high density.</p>																
	<p></p>	<p>These rocks would sink.</p>																

Article 31 (leisure, play and culture) Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

Fossils -

A fossil is the remains or the impression left by a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock.

How are fossils formed?

- 1.) An animal, creature or plant dies and ends up at the bottom of the sea. It gets covered in a layer of rock.
- 2.) Over time, more layers of rock form on top and the only thing which remains are the bones or the space where the bones used to be (mould fossils).
- 3.) Sometimes sediment enters the space where the bones used to be and takes the shape of the creature (cast fossil).
- 4.) Over a long period, the sea may recede / go back leaving the rock.
- 5.) Erosion and weathering of the rock means the fossil can now be seen!



Soils -

