




Y4 Knowledge Organiser

Hunters and Gatherers

Key Vocabulary	
hunter-gatherer	A person who moves from place to place in search of food. Surviving by hunting, fishing and collecting berries, fruits and seeds.
agriculture	Growing crops and keeping animals for food and materials (farming).
settlement	A place where people live together in a community.
tribe	A community of people, ruled by a leader, with shared traditions, ancestors and culture.
monument	A building or structure which is important for learning about the past.
migration	When people move to live in a different place.
technology	Using knowledge to invent new devices or tools.
prehistoric	From a time in the past before there were written records.

Palaeolithic (or Old) Stone Age	Mesolithic (or Middle) Stone Age	Neolithic (or New) Stone Age
<p>The Palaeolithic period was significantly longer than any other time in the Stone Age and any other period in human history. In Britain, it is thought to have started around 800,000 BC. At this time, people were hunter-gatherers and moved on to live in a different place once they had hunted and gathered all the food available.</p> 	<p>The Mesolithic period started in Britain from around 8000 BC around the end of the last Ice Age. People were still living as hunter-gatherers but towards the end of this time in the Stone Age, people started to learn about agriculture.</p> 	<p>People started to live in permanent settlements having been introduced to agriculture by people migrating from Europe.</p> 



Skara Brae

In 1850, a Stone Age village thought to have been built around 3000 BC was discovered on Orkney, off the North coast of Scotland.

It provided evidence that the Stone Age people were beginning to settle down, making homes and farming rather than constantly moving around.

The remains of eight circular houses were discovered. These houses contained a fire pit in the middle, beds built into the walls and a set of stone shelves called a dresser. The roofs were possibly made from a timber or whalebone frame covered in seaweed, animal skin or grass.

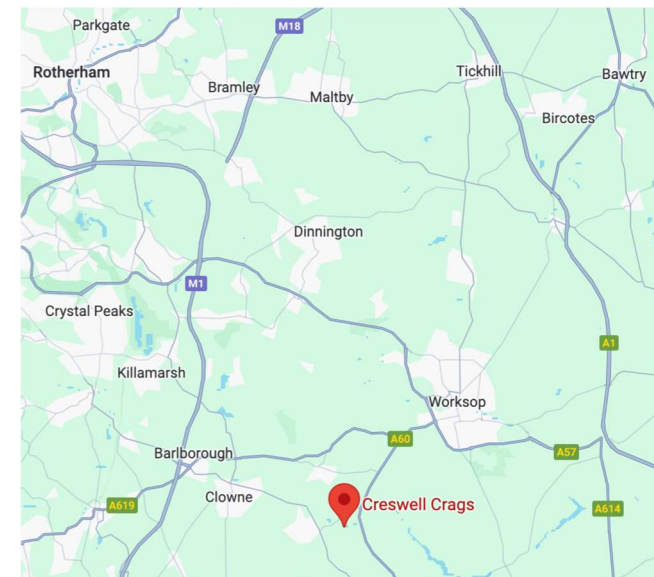
It is believed that the original village was added to later with larger houses being more rectangular.

Carved patterns can be found on the walls of one of the buildings.

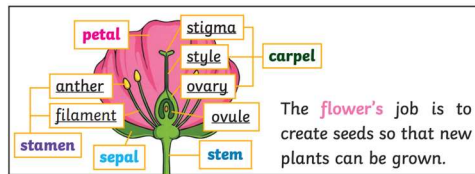
BC	Used to show that a date is before the year AD 1. This is counted backwards, so 200 BC is before 100 BC.
AD	Used to show that a date is after the year AD 1. This is counted forwards, so AD 100 is before AD 200.

Stonehenge

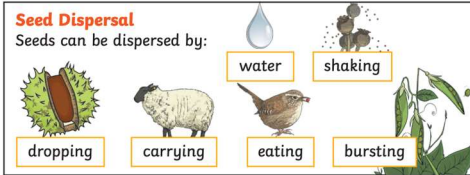
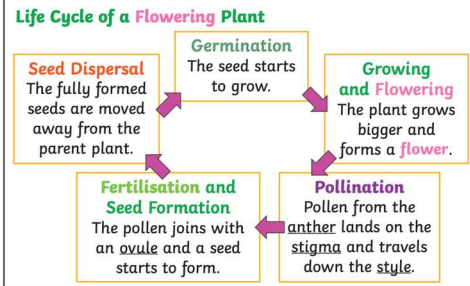
Stonehenge is a historic site and monument that was started in the New Stone Age but was also developed later through the prehistoric period. Lots of people added to it over many years.



Key Vocabulary	
roots	These anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.
stem	This holds the plant up and carries water and nutrients from the soil to the leaves . A trunk is the stem of a tree.
leaves	These make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air.
flowers	These make seeds to grow into new plants. Their petals attract pollinators to the plant.
nutrients	These substances are needed by living things to grow and survive. Plants get nutrients from the soil and also make their own food in their leaves .
evaporation	When a liquid turns into a gas.



The **flower's** job is to create seeds so that new plants can be grown.



How Water Moves through a Plant

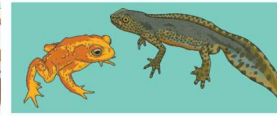
1. The **roots** absorb water from the soil.
2. The **stem** transports water to the **leaves**.
3. Water **evaporates** from the **leaves**.
4. This **evaporation** causes more water to be sucked up the **stem**.

The water is sucked up the **stem** like water being sucked up through a straw.

Animal Groups



Mammals: warm-blooded, hair or fur, give birth to live young.



Amphibians: cold-blooded, moist skin, lay eggs.



Reptiles: cold-blooded, have scales, lay eggs.



Birds: warm-blooded, have beaks, feathers and wings, lay eggs.



Insects: cold-blooded, two antennae, six legs.



Fish: cold-blooded, live in water, most lay eggs.



Arthropod: cold-blooded, invertebrate, segmented bodies.



Molluscs: cold-blooded, tentacles or a muscular foot to move, lay eggs.

