West Norfolk Academies Trust

Knowledge Organisers

2nd Autumn Term

Science

Geography

History

Art/DT

Latin

PSHE

Music

P.E

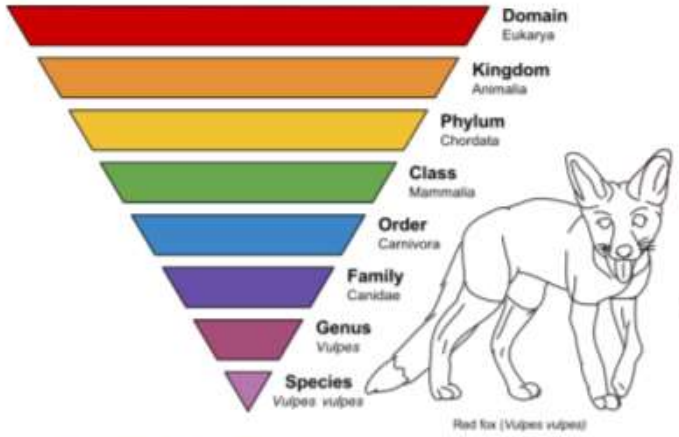
R.E

Year 6

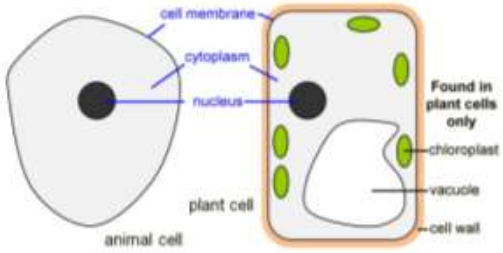
Knowledge Organiser – Classification – Science – Year 6

Key Vocabulary	Definition
classification	*organising things into groups*
organism	*something which can grow, respire, excrete, reproduce and is sensitive to changes in its surroundings.*
plant	*one of a large group of living things that use sunlight to make their own food*
animal	*a living creature that breathes and can move around on its own.*
fungus	*living things that have no chlorophyll, must live in or on plants, animals, or decaying material*
protist	*tiny living organisms only visible through a microscope*
prokaryote	*a small single cell organism which is very simple*
cell	*the basic unit of any living organism*
nucleus	*controls the activities of the cell*
cytoplasm	*fluid that fills a cell*
mitochondria	*takes in nutrients, breaks them down, and creates energy rich molecules for the cell*
vacuole	*storage bubbles found in cells*
chloroplast	*convert light energy of the Sun into sugars that can be used by cells*
bacteria	*microscopic living organisms that often cause disease.*
chlorophyll	*green substance in plants that makes it possible for them to make food.*

Key Knowledge
I understand why we classify objects
I know the 5 kingdoms of classification and can classify objects into these.
I know the differences between an animal and plant cell.
I understand how fungi, protists and prokaryotes are classified into broad groups
I know that the 5 kingdoms can be broken down into smaller grouping and that Carl Linnaeus devised the system of taxonomy that we use today.









Knowledge Organiser- North America – Geography - Year 6

Key Vocabulary	Definition
North America	A large continent where the countries of Canada, the USA and Mexico are located.
United States of America	The name for the country in North America that consists of fifty states and the District of Columbia. It is bordered by Canada in the north and Mexico in the South.
State	An area with a government that can make decisions and pass laws for that area. In the USA, the states are joined in political union.
Mississippi River	One of North America's major rivers, a source of fresh water, transport and irrigation.
Biome	A community of plants and animals that have common characteristics reflecting the environment in which they live.
Urbanisation	The increase in number of people living in cities.

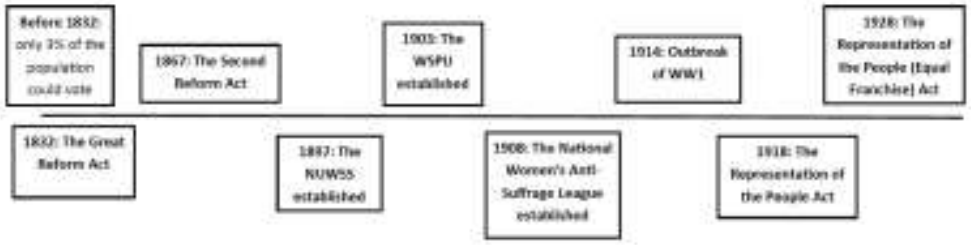
Key Knowledge
I know North America is a continent and the countries of Canada, USA Mexico and other countries are located there.
I know North America is a large continent with many contrasting biomes.
I understand North America's rivers are important sources of fresh water, they act as transport routes, and are a source of water for irrigation.
I understand that urbanisation in North America's cities can create problems such as pressure on services and pressure on the environment.
I understand that Anchorage has differences and similarities to our local area.

Canada	Mexico	United States of America
		
Capital: Ottawa	Capital: Mexico City	Capital: Washington DC
Flag shows maple leaf representing cultural heritage and natural resources of Canada. The colour red represents hope and prosperity. The colour white represents peace and neutrality.	Flag shows national coat of arms, based on the Aztec symbol for Tenochtitlan (now Mexico City) the centre of the Aztec Empire. It shows an eagle sitting on a cactus eating a serpent, as Aztec legends tell of a command to build a city at the place where an eagle is found eating a serpent. Red, white and green are the colours of the national Mexican army.	Flag shows fifty white stars representing the fifty states of America. Thirteen red stripes represent the thirteen British colonies that declared independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain and became the first states.



Knowledge Organiser – The Suffragettes – History - Year 6

Key vocabulary	Definition
Suffrage	The right to vote.
Electorate	The people who can vote in an election.
Democracy	A system of government where those in power are voted for by the people. The word 'democracy' comes from two Greek words which mean 'rule by the people' .
Campaign	Where a group of people carry out actions to try and influence decisions made by the government and make a change.
Petition	A formal written request, usually signed by lots of people, asking the government or another important group to do something.
Anti-suffragism	People who believed that women should not be allowed to vote.
Hunger Strike	When people refuse to eat as a form of protest.
Suffragist	A member of the National Union for Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) who campaigned peacefully for women's suffrage.
Suffragette	A member of the Women's Social and Political Union. A more radical group which sometimes used violence and broke the law.



Key Knowledge
I understand how British democracy has changed and that in the past it only involved a small number of people.
I know the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies campaigned for equal voting rights for women.
I know who the Women's Social and Political Union were and how they campaigned.
I understand that some people, including women, in the early 20th century opposed women's suffrage.
I understand that parliament finally granted women's suffrage in 1918 (to some women) and 1928 (all women over 21).

Key People	Key information
John Stuart Mill 	Argued that some women should be given the vote as part of the Great Reform Act 1867.
Millicent Fawcett 	Leader of the National Union for Women's Suffrage Societies.
Emmeline Pankhurst 	Leader of the Women's Social and Political Union.
Frederick Pethick-Lawrence 	Male suffragette, who was arrested and went on hunger strike in prison.
David Lloyd George 	Prime Minister when the Representation of the People Act was passed

Knowledge Organiser - Art in the Italian Renaissance - Visual Arts - Year 6

Key Vocabulary	Definition
medieval	The period in European history from about 600 AD to 1500 AD. Also known as the middle ages or dark ages.
Renaissance	A French word that means 're-birth'. Used to describe a new style of art and culture that started in Italy around 1400.
classical	Something that is from ancient Greek or Roman culture.
humanism	The movement during the Renaissance to recover the values of Classical times which emphasised the extraordinary ability of the human mind.
proportion	The relationship of the size of one part of the body to another part e.g. how tall a person is compared to the width of their arms.
anatomy	The structure of a human body and how it is arranged.
optics	The study of sight and the behaviour of light.
sfumato	Allowing colours to blend into one another, to produce soft outlines.
linear perspective	The way lines and shapes are used to show three-dimensional space in a two-dimensional work of art.
vanishing point	The point in a view where lines appear to meet.
baptistery	A church building specifically for baptisms
campanile	A bell tower
Medici	Italian word for cathedral.
Basilica	A name given by the Pope to some churches.
Duomo	An important Italian family, who were bankers and lived in Florence during the renaissance.
in the round	Where sculptures are carved or built all around, from front to back.
in relief	Where sculptures stick out from a flat surface, rather than being made all the way around.

Key Knowledge
I understand that the Renaissance was a new style in art and culture that started in Italy.
I understand Leonardo da Vinci did anatomical drawings
I know the different painting techniques used by Leonardo.
I know Michelangelo painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.
I know how painters in the renaissance made their portraits realistic

Architecture

Il Duomo (Florence Cathedral)



The Basilica of St Peter's, Vatican City, Rome



Art

Michelangelo

The Prophet Jeremiah – Sistine Chapel (1511)



Leonardo da Vinci

The Last Supper (1495-98)



Raphael

School of Athens (1509-151



Leonardo da Vinci

Vitruvian Man (1492)



move

Latin Knowledge Organiser – Book 2, Unit 2: Julius joins the army

Key Vocabulary	
Latin	**English**
bellum	war
dea	goddess
imperātor	emperor
iter	journey
mare	sea
pontem	bridge
aedificant	They build
superant	They win
vādō	I go
prope	near
trans	across
nōtissimae	famous
perīculōsum	dangerous
sollicitus	worried
coquit	He cooks
cenām	dinner
librum	book
colligit	She collects
bibunt	They drink
circum	Go around
tum	then
spectat	looks
rīdent	They laugh
saltat	She dances
frīgidus	cold
intentē	closely
valē	goodbye

Key Knowledge
To recognise gender, adjectives and verbs.
To know there are 3 word genders- masculine, feminine and neuter.
To know some Latin roots still used in our language today.
To know about the famous Trajan's column in Rome.

Unit Motto

In omnia paratus.

Odysseus at sea





Key Language ideas and grammar

- Latin adjectives normally follow the noun they are describing. However adjectives describing size or quantity normally precede the noun. Eg multī mīlitēs
- Adjectives describing a noun must be the same gender.

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Knowledge Organiser – PSHCE – Celebrating Difference - Year Six

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Discrimination	Treating someone unfairly or differently just because of who they are, what they look like, or what they believe.
Perception	The way in which something is regarded, understood, or interpreted.
Racism	When people are treated unfairly, hurt, or judged negatively just because of their skin colour, culture, or where they are from.
Control	To influence or direct people's behaviour.
Harassment	To subject a person to hostile or prejudicial remarks or actions; pressure or intimidate.
Accolade	A special award, honour, or high praise given to someone for doing something great.
Protected Characteristics	Nine parts of a person's identity that are protected by law (the Equality Act 2010) to make sure everyone is treated fairly, respected, and not bullied or discriminated against, regardless of who they are.
Conflict	In opposition; a disagreement or argument.

Reflective questions Ask me this...
What does "normal" mean to you, and how might it be different for someone else?
How can one person or group have power over another, and how might that make people feel?
Why do you think some people choose to bully others?
Can you think of someone with a disability who has achieved great things, and what can we learn from them?
How can being different sometimes cause problems, but also be something to celebrate?

Key Knowledge
I understand there are different perceptions about what normal means and understand how being different could affect someone's life.
I can explain some of the ways in which one person or a group can have power over another.
I know some of the reasons why people use bullying behaviours.
I can give examples of people with disabilities who lead amazing lives.
I can explain ways in which difference can be a source of conflict and a cause for celebration.









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KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER MUSIC — DEVELOPING ENSEMBLE SKILLS YEAR 6 UNIT 2

2/4 Time Signature



Songs covered

- My Best Friend
- Singing Swinging Star
- Roll Alabama

Key Vocabulary	Definition
crescendo	Music starts soft and gets louder.
decrescendo	Music starts loud and gets softer.
key signature	The key of a piece of music depends on the flats and sharps in the music.
improvise	Create a performance without preparation.
ensemble	A group of musicians performing together, e.g. a band or orchestra
compose	Write or create art, music or poetry.
timbre	The tone that distinguishes the sound.
melody	A sequence of single notes that is musically satisfying; a tune.
adagio	At slow speed.
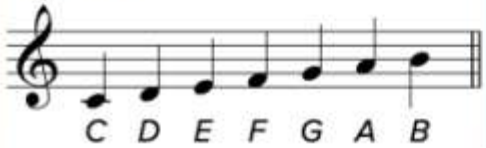
SONG 1

My Best Friend

Style: Soul

Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar

Key Signature: C major — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature
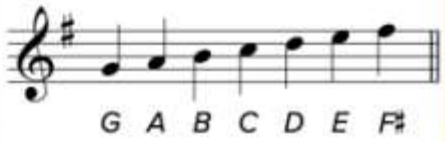


SONG 2

Singing Swinging Star

Style: Jazz: Swing

Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar

Key Signature: G major — there is one sharp in the key signature
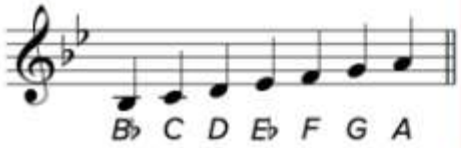


SONG 3

Roll Alabama

Style: Rock

Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar

Key Signature: B ♭ major — there are two flats in the key signature





Minim	
Crotchet	
Quaver	
Semi-quaver	

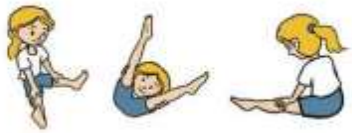
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Knowledge Organiser – PE – Gymnastics – Year 6

Get Set 4 PE

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Aesthetics	The appreciation of how beautiful something looks
Momentum	The motion gained by a moving object.
Shapes	E.g. tuck, straddle, dish, arch, star, front support, back support.
Inverted balance	An action where your hips go above your head.

Skill Development
To develop individual and partner balances. To develop control in performing and landing rotation jumps. To develop the straight, barrel, forward and straddle roll. To develop strength in inverted movements. To be able to create a partner sequence to include apparatus.

Skills	
Rotation jump	
Straddle roll	
Inverted balance	

R.E. Year 6 Autumn 2 Knowledge Organiser

Enquiry: Do Christmas celebrations and traditions help Christians understand who Jesus was and why He was born?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Christmas	A Christian celebration commemorating Jesus' birth
Incarnation	The Christian belief that Jesus Christ is God Israel in a human body. The word incarnate comes from Latin and means "in the flesh." (in=in, carnis=flesh)
Trinity	In the Christian religion the Trinity is an idea, used to explain that three different people are called God in the Bible: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit. Trinity states that these three people all form the same God.
Consubstantial	Belief linked to the idea of the Trinity that God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit are "of the same substance- they are the same being
Nativity	Nativity comes from the Latin verb nasci, which means "to be born. Nativity plays tell the story of Jesus' birth.
Betrothed	To be engaged to be married
Gospel	Gospel means 'good news' and in the New Testament there are for Gospel writers who tell the story of Jesus' birth, life, death and resurrection: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

Key Knowledge
I know what a celebration is and the different ways people celebrate.
I can tell which celebrations are linked to the birth of Jesus and which are not.
I know that Christians celebrate the arrival of Jesus as God's Son.
I know the differences between Matthew and Luke's Gospel's retelling of the Nativity.
I know that Incarnation means that God became a human but at the same time kept His divinity





