

Knowledge Organisers

2nd Autumn Term

Science

Geography

History

Art/DT

Latin

PSHE

Music

P.E

R.E

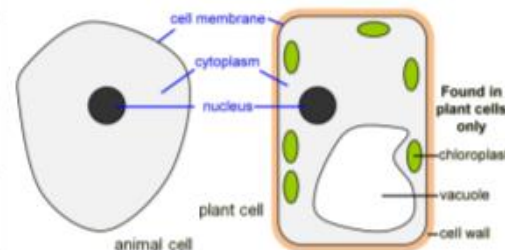
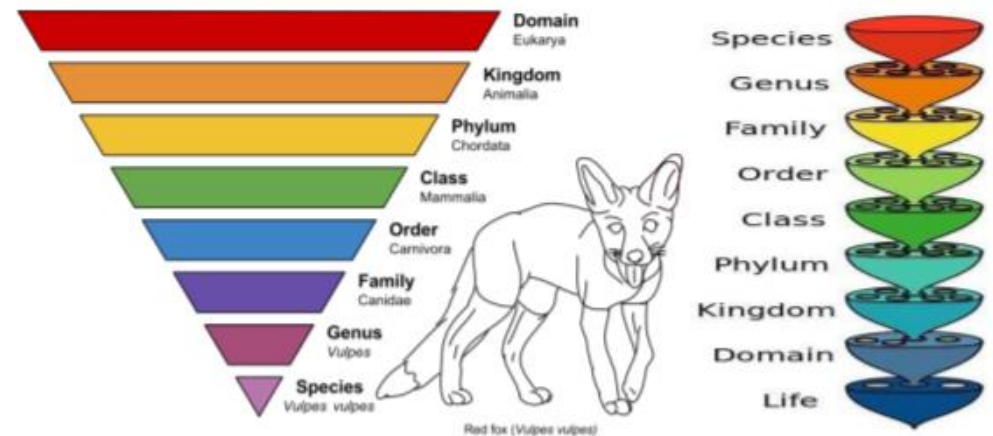
Year 6

Knowledge Organiser – Classification – Science – Year 6

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

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.

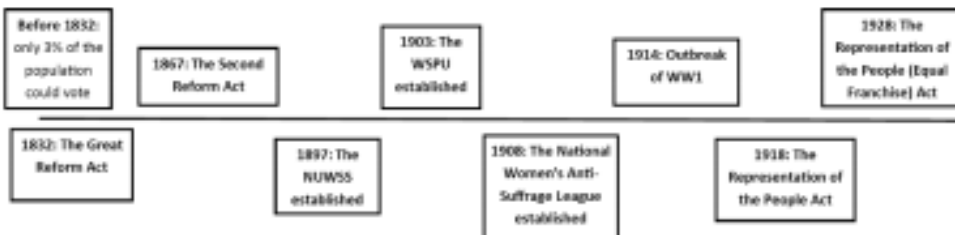


Knowledge Organiser – The Suffragettes – History - Year 6

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 20 th 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)



move

Raphael

School of Athens (1509-1511)



Leonardo da Vinci

Vitruvian Man (1492)



Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 8: Clean and healthy

Key Vocabulary

Latin	English
hilariter	cheerfully
lūdunt	playing
apodytērīum	changing room
tepidarium	warm room
caldarium	hot room
frigidarium	cold room
recumbunt	lying down
ancillae	slave girls
prūdentē	skilfully
breviter	for a short time
summergunt	plunge
cum amīcīs	with friends
garriunt	chatting
laetae	happy (pl)
pūrae	clean (pl)
discumbe!	lie down!
oculōs aperī!	open your eyes!

Key Knowledge

- To translate a story containing adverbs
- To encounter and recognise Latin adverbs
- To know that adverbs end in -ter
- To learn about Roman baths
- To explore the tools that might have been used by Roman doctors
- To explore and translate ancient mythology (Odysseus and the Cyclops)

Unit Motto

Mens Sana In Corpore Sano = A Healthy Mind in a Healthy Body

Grammar

Words we use to talk about actions are called verbs, e.g. Lepidina **is playing**.

Words we use to add more information to a verb are called 'adverbs'. For example:
Scrībo **hilariter** - I write cheerfully.

Adverbs in English usually (but not always) end in -ly. Adverbs in Latin often (but not always) end in **-ter**.



Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Celebrating Difference - Year Six



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Empathy	The ability to understand and share the feelings of another.
Perception	The way in which something is regarded, understood, or interpreted.
Role model	A person looked to by others as an example to be copied.
Harassment	To subject a person to hostile or prejudicial remarks or actions; pressure or intimidate.
Control	To influence or direct people's behaviour.
Conflict	In opposition; a disagreement or argument.
Bullying	Behaviour that is repeated, intended to hurt someone either physically or emotionally.
Cyber bullying	The use of electronic communication to bully a person, typically by sending messages of an intimidating or threatening nature.



Key Knowledge

I understand how having a disability can affect someone's life.

I can give examples of people with disabilities that lead amazing lives.

I can explain ways in which difference can be a source of conflict and a cause for celebration.



Reflective questions

Ask me this...

How do people exert power over others?

How easy would it be to overcome a disability?

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

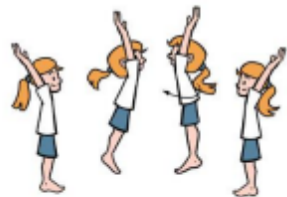


Minim	
Crotchet	
Quaver	
Semi-quaver	

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

