

Knowledge Organisers

1st Autumn Term

Science

History

Geography

Art

PSHE

French

Computing

R.E.

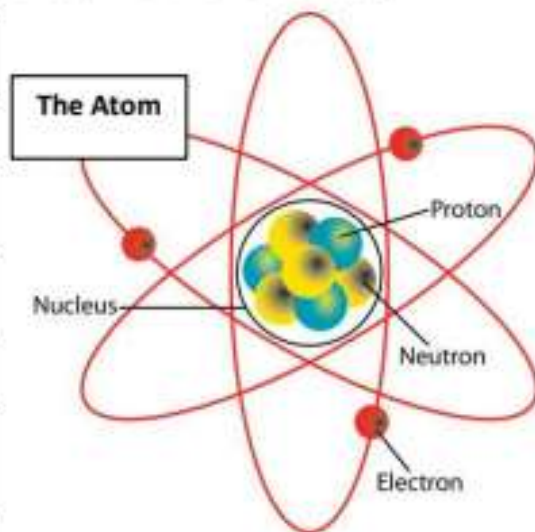
Music

P.E.

Year 6

Knowledge Organiser – Science – Year 6 - Chemistry

Key Vocabulary	Definition
atom	a basic unit of matter and the smallest unit of an element
molecule	molecule is formed when two or more atoms are joined by a chemical bond
proton	particle within the nucleus of an atom that holds a positive charge
neutron	particle in the nucleus of an atom that has no electric charge
electron	particle of an atom that orbits the atom's nucleus and carries a negative charge
nucleus	central core of an atom containing the protons and neutrons.
Periodic Table	table of the chemical elements arranged by atomic number.
elements	pure chemical substance that is made up of one type of atom
neutral	not a positive or a negative charge
compound	compound is a pure substance made up of two or more elements
reversible	Reversible changes, like melting and dissolving, can be changed back again.
irreversible	Irreversible changes, like burning, cannot be undone



Key Knowledge
I understand how small an atom is and what it is.
I understand what the numbers on the Periodic Table mean.
I know who Dmitri Mendeleev is and how he organised the Periodic Table.
I understand how atoms and molecules move around.
I know the difference between physical and chemical reactions.

Dmitri Mendeleev (1834 - 1907)



Periodic Table of Elements

The periodic table shows elements arranged by atomic number. A callout box for Nitrogen (N) shows its atomic number (7), chemical symbol (N), chemical name (NITROGEN), and relative atomic mass (14.007). A legend identifies groups: alkali metals (yellow), alkaline metals (orange), transition metals (grey), other metals (light blue), metalloids (green), nonmetals (purple), halogens (pink), noble gases (orange), lanthanoids (light green), and actinoids (dark green). A legend at the bottom indicates states of matter: solid (blue), liquid (red), gas (green), and artificially created (grey).

John Dalton (1766 – 1844)



Knowledge Organiser- World War One – History - Year 6

Key vocabulary	Definition
Imperialism	When a country increases its power and influence by colonising (taking over) another country.
Alliance	A union or relationship formed between countries/ organisations, to benefit them both
Mechanised warfare	The use of armoured fighting vehicles in modern warfare. Sometimes referred to as 'armoured' or 'tank' warfare.
Chemical warfare	The use of the toxic chemicals to kill or injure enemies. In WWI, Chlorine, Phosgene and Mustard Gas were used.
Trench warfare	Where opposite sides of the war fight from trenches dug into the ground, facing each other
No Man's Land	The land between the trenches of opposing armies
Home Front	The Home Front refers to life in Britain during WWI
Conscription	A law that says that if you are able to fight in the war, you have to. During WWI, by 1916, all men aged 18-41 had to go to war and fight for their country.
Armistice	An agreement made to stop fighting a war, also referred to as a 'truce'
The war was fought between:	
The Triple Alliance	Germany, Austria-Hungary and their allies
The Triple Entente	France, Britain and Russia

28th June 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand is assassinated

8th August 1914, the Defence of the Realm Act is passed







1916, British Summer Time is introduced

28th June 1919, Germany signed the Treaty of Versailles

4th August 1914, Britain declares war on Germany

1st July- 18th November 1916, the Battle of the Somme took place

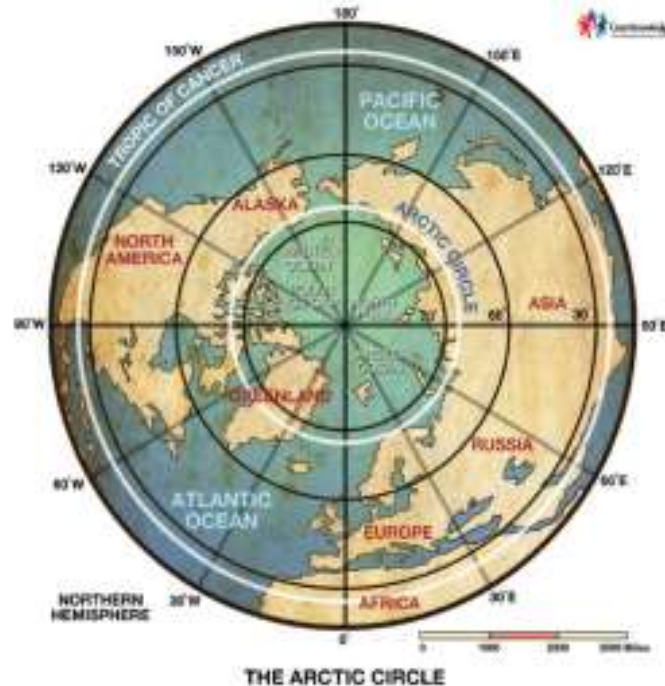
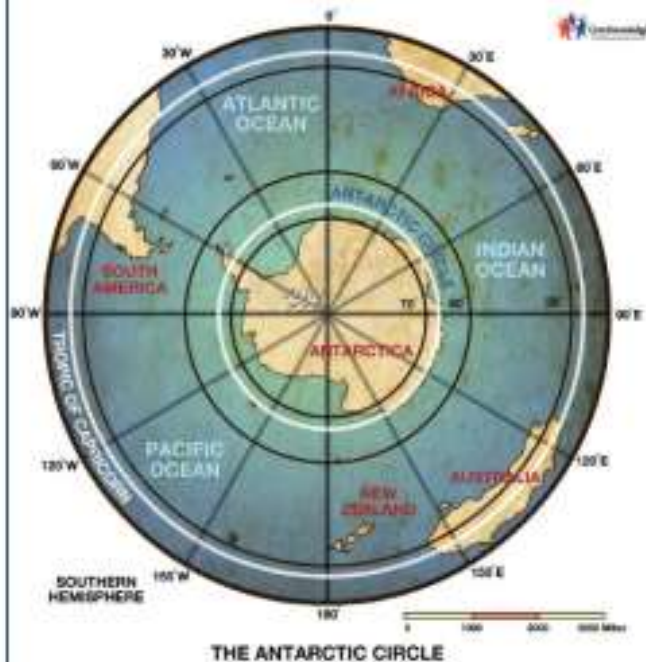
11th November 1918, Germany signed an armistice and the war ended

Key Knowledge	
I understand the causes of World War One.	
I understand that World War One was fought on land, in the air and at sea.	
I know what life was like for soldiers on the Western Front in the trenches.	
I understand what life was like on the Home Front, I know it was a 'total' war and that everyone was involved in the war effort.	
I understand the consequences of World War One and that the peace treaty was the Treaty of Versailles.	
Key People:	
Archduke Franz Ferdinand (heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary who was assassinated)	David Lloyd George (PM 1916-1922)
	
Kaiser Wilhelm II (The last German Emperor)	Herbert Henry Asquith (PM 1908-1916)
	
Zeppelins	Submarine
	

Knowledge Organiser- Spatial Sense – Geography - Year 6

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Longitude	Imaginary lines parallel to the prime meridian line that help map makers locate places with accuracy. (Vertical lines)
Latitude	Imaginary lines parallel to the equator that help map makers to locate places with accuracy. (Horizontal lines)
Axis	An imaginary line around which the Earth rotates.
The Poles	The two locations on the surface of the Earth that are at the Northern and Southern ends of the axis of rotation.
Tropic of Cancer	The line of latitude 23° north of the equator.
Tropic of Capricorn	The line of latitude 23° south of the equator.
Prime Meridian	The line of longitude at 0°.
Time Zone	A range of longitude that shares a common time.
Map Projection	A method that represents the Earth on a flat surface.

Key Knowledge
I understand that the lines of longitude and latitude divide the world into sections.
I understand that lines of latitude tell us about the climate as further from the equator the colder a region is.
I understand that the world is divided into 24 time zones.
I understand that map projection is a method that involves representing our spherical Earth on a flat piece of paper.
I know that maps can help us to understand data and information about places, people and the environment.



Knowledge Organiser – William Morris (Visual Arts - Year Six)

Key Vocabulary:

designer	A person who plans the look of something before it is made.
decorative arts	The arts concerned with the production of objects which are both useful and beautiful. This is different to the "fine arts" which are usually viewed as painting, drawing, sculpture and photography.
Arts and Crafts movement	A trend in the decorative and fine arts which began in Britain in about 1880 where designers, craftsmen, artists and architects placed value on how things were made, using traditional craftsmanship, in small workshops. This was a reaction against mass industrialization in factories of the Victorian period.
stylized	To design something according to a particular style, rather than in accordance with nature or reality.
medieval	The period in European history from about 600 C.E. to 1500 C.E. Also known as the middle ages or dark ages. William Morris, the Pre-Raphaelites and the Arts and Crafts movement were interested in the designs and art from this time.
textiles	A cloth or fabric produced by, for example weaving or knitting.
woodblock printing	A print made from a design cut in a block of wood, and then printed onto paper or fabric.
block printing	To print from a hand-cut wooden block. Multiple separate blocks can be used to print onto the same design. This is how Morris' wallpaper designs were printed.
reduction printing	A multicoloured print where the separate colours are printed from the same block, which is reduced each time the block is used to print.
printing press	A machine that can print books, newspapers or magazines. Morris started his own press company in Hammersmith, called the Kelmscott Press.

Key Knowledge:

I understand William Morris was a Victorian designer.
I understand how William Morris' wallpapers were printed.
I can create my own wallpaper design inspired by William Morris.
I can create my own printing tile and use it to print my design in different layers.
I understand that William Morris was a writer and created his own printing press and that he was a key figure in the Arts and Crafts movement.



Photographs:

'Have nothing in your houses that you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful.'
William Morris



The Morris Room at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.



Designs:



Honeysuckle furnishing fabric 1876



Pink and Rose Wallpaper 1890



Strawberry Thief wallpaper 1883

Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Being Me in My World - Year Six



Vocabulary	
Maslow's hierarchy of human needs	The most fundamental needs at the bottom and the need for self-actualization and self-transcendence at the top.
Empathy	The ability to understand and share the feelings of another.
Collaboration	The action of working with someone to produce something.
Legal	Relating to the law. 'A legal requirement'.
Illegal	Contrary to or forbidden by law, especially criminal law.
Lawful	Conforming to, permitted by, or recognised by law or rules.
Democracy	Rule by the people.



Key Knowledge
I know that there are universal rights for all children but for many children these rights are not met.
I can make choices about my own behaviour because I understand how rewards and consequences feel and I understand how these relate to my rights and responsibilities.
I can understand how democracy and having a voice benefits the school community.

Reflective Questions
Ask me this...
What is your ambition for when you leave school?
How do you feel about some of your needs being met and some of them not yet being met? Do you have a choice in how you respond to this?
Which are the six most important rights you would like us to all share at our school?



Being Me in My World
Maslow's Triangle - PowerPoint Slide 1 - Ages 10-11 - Piece 3



Knowledge Organiser Year 6 French Unit 7: Le week-end

Key Language	English
Qu'est-ce que tu fais?	<i>What do you do?</i>
le samedi	<i>on Saturday</i>
J'écoute de la musique	<i>I listen to music</i>
je joue au basket	<i>I play basketball</i>
je mange du gâteau	<i>I eat cake</i>
je regarde la télé	<i>I watch TV</i>
je bois du chocolat chaud	<i>I drink hot chocolate</i>
je fais du vélo	<i>I go cycling</i>
Je fais du roller	<i>I go roller skating</i>
Tu fais....?	<i>Do you do...?</i>
Tu joues ...?	<i>Do you play?</i>
Tu regardes ...?	<i>Do you watch?</i>
Je n'écoute pas	<i>I don't listen to ...</i>
Je ne regarde pas ...	<i>I don't watch ...</i>
Je ne joue pas	<i>I don't play ...</i>
Je ne bois pas de	<i>I don't drink ...</i>
Je ne mange pas de	<i>I don't eat ...</i>
Je ne fais pas de	<i>I don't do ...</i>
Il / Elle fait/écoute/mange/boit/ regarde /joue	<i>He/She does/ listens to/ eats/drinks/watches/plays</i>
le matin	<i>in the morning</i>
l'après-midi	<i>in the afternoon</i>
le soir	<i>in the evening</i>
J'aime / Je n'aime pas	<i>I like/I don't like</i>
J'adore / Je déteste	<i>I love/I hate</i>



Le samedi matin, je joue au basket.



Dimanche après-midi, je fais du roller.

KEY QUESTIONS

Qu'est-ce que tu fais le samedi ?	<i>what do you do on Saturday?</i>
Tu joues au football le dimanche?	<i>Do you play football on Sunday?</i>
Qu'est-ce qu'il/elle fait le week-end?	<i>What does he/she do at the week-end?</i>
Tu aimes jouer au tennis?	<i>Do you like playing tennis</i>

Knowledge Organiser- Computing Systems and Networks – Communication & Collaboration - Year 6

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Protocol	a set of rules governing the exchange or transmission of data between devices.
data	Facts and statistics collected for reference or analysis
Internet protocol address	a unique string of characters that identifies each computer using the Internet Protocol to communicate over a network.
Domain Name Server (DNS)	the part of a network address that identifies it as belonging to a particular domain.
Packet	Information sent from device to device in small chunks. Each packet includes information about where the data is going to go, where it is from and how to interpret it.
Data Payload	The information or message in transmitted data
Chat	The online exchange of messages
Slide deck	A program that searches the web to create an index of data
Collaboration	Working together
Internet	a global computer network providing a variety of information and communication facilities
Private	Conversation or activity only involving a particular person(s)
Public	Open to or shared by all people

Key Knowledge

- To know the importance of internet addresses
- To recognise how data is transferred across the internet
- To understand how sharing information online can help people to work together
- To be able to evaluate different ways of working together online
- To be able to name and evaluate different methods of online communication

Transferring Information

Protocols and Packets:

- Protocols are an agreed way of doing something.
- In computing, protocols exist within the way that computers communicate with each other.
- The information they send digitally are called 'Packets'.



Online Communication

- Communication is when we share information with one another. We can communicate in lots of different ways on the internet, e.g. messaging services, emails, social media, video calling and gaming platforms.
- Public communication is visible to all, whilst private communication is restricted to only some people.
- Some communications are one-way (e.g. Youtube) whilst others are two-way (e.g. Skype).
- Some communications are to one person, whilst others are to many.
- We should consider which type of communication is most appropriate to our needs, safety and privacy.



R.E. Year 6 Autumn 1 Knowledge Organiser

Enquiry: What is the best way for a Muslim to show commitment to God?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Islam	Religious faith of Muslims- founded by the prophet Muhammad
Muslim	A follower of Islam
Allah	God
5 pillars of Islam	The framework of the Muslim life. They are the testimony of faith, prayer, giving zakat (support of the needy), fasting during the month of Ramadan, and the pilgrimage to Makkah once in a lifetime for those who are able. The framework of the Muslim life.
Shahadah	Islamic profession of faith, "There is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is his messenger": the first of the Pillars of Islam.
Salat	Prayers, said five times a day: the second of the Pillars of Islam.
Zakat	Giving charity to the needy
Sawm	Fasting (giving up food) during Ramadan
Commitment	Doing something on a regular basis and by demonstrating loyalty, hard work and belief. Making a promise or pledge to someone or something




Key Knowledge
I know what "commitment" means.
The 5 Pillars of Islamic faith are: Prayer, Fasting, Almsgiving, Pilgrimage and Faith.
I know the third Pillar is about giving money to Charity and this shows commitment.
I know that fasting and going on a pilgrimage shows commitment
I can explain how I will show commitment to important people and things in my life.

THE FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM

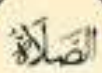
These are the duties of Islam, the religion of Muslims.




Shahadah
(Faith)



To believe in no God but Allah and that Mohammed is his prophet and the messenger of Allah.



Salah
(Prayer)




To pray five times each day:
Fajr - Before Sunrise
Dhuhr - Early Afternoon
Asr - Late Afternoon
Maghrib - After Sunset
Isha - Night.



Sawm
(Fasting)




To give up food and drink during daylight hours in the month of Ramadan.



Zakah
(Almsgiving)







To give a share of personal wealth to help people in need and support the Muslim community.



Hajj
(Pilgrimage)




To perform a pilgrimage to Makkah at least once in a lifetime.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Time signature	The rhythm following a clef
Key signature	The key of a piece of music depends on the flats and sharps in the music.
Minim	
Crotchet	
Quaver	
Semi-quaver	
DAW	Digital Audio Workstation
Live sound	Live music, played at present
Digital sound	Recorded sound

Songs covered

- Fanfare For The Common Man
- Do What You Want To
- It's All About Love
- Let's Write A Song
- Sunshine On A Rainy Day

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



C D E F G A B

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



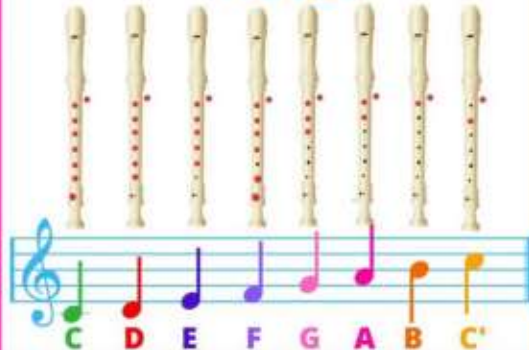
G A B C D E F#

Key Signature: D major — there are two sharps in the key signature




D E F# G A B C#

Recorder NOTES Chart 1



C D E F G A B C'

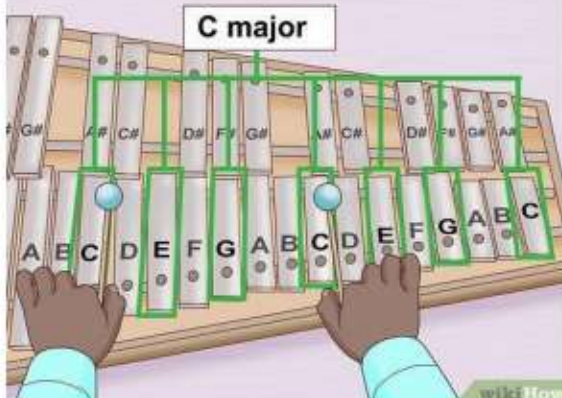
2/4 Time Signature



Top Number
2 beats in every measure

Bottom Number
Quarter Note (Crotchet) Beats


C major



A B C D E F G A B C

wikiHow

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Cooperate	To work together towards the same goal.
Map	A pictorial representation of an area.
Route	A way of getting from one point to another.
Orienteering	A sport in which people run through a series of waypoints (controls) to guide then

Skills	
Legend	
Problem solving	
Map reading	

Skill Development
<p>Keep the map set (or orientated) so that you know where you are on the map and which direction you need to travel. When turning, make sure the map does not turn, and stays 'set'.</p> <p>To communicate and co-operate effectively with <u>others</u></p> <p>To follow a set route on a map</p> <p>To record clues and decipher a code.</p>