

# **Knowledge Organisers**

## **1<sup>st</sup> Autumn Term**

**Science**

**History**

**Geography**

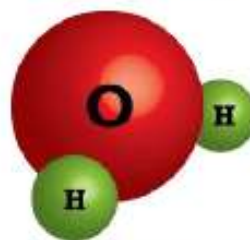
**Art**

**(This term Yr 6 will be completing a Yr5 Visual Art Printing module)**

# **Year 6**

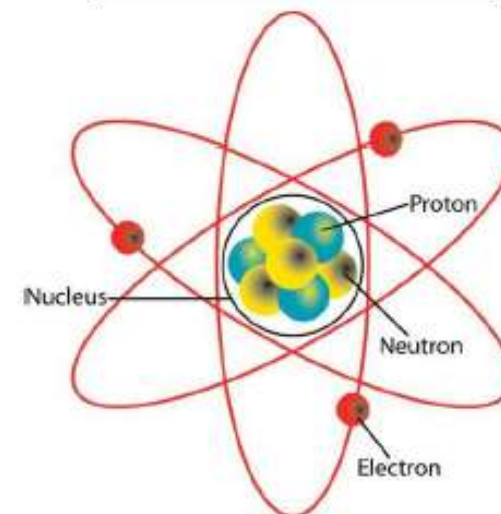
## Knowledge Organiser – Science – Year 6 - Chemistry

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 together 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



John Dalton (1766 – 1844)

### The Atom





## Periodic Table of Elements

Atomic Number → 7 Chemical Symbol → <b>N</b> Chemical Name → <b>NITROGEN</b> Relative Atomic Mass → 14.007		<span style="background-color: yellow;"> </span> alkali metals <span style="background-color: purple;"> </span> nonmetals <span style="background-color: #ffffcc;"> </span> alkaline metals <span style="background-color: pink;"> </span> halogens <span style="background-color: #cccccc;"> </span> transition metals <span style="background-color: orange;"> </span> noble gases <span style="background-color: #add8e6;"> </span> other metals <span style="background-color: #c8e6c9;"> </span> lanthanoids <span style="background-color: #4682b4;"> </span> metalloids <span style="background-color: #c8e6c9;"> </span> actinoids							
1 H	2 He	3 Li	4 Be	5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne
11 Na	12 Mg	13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar	19 K	20 Ca
21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn
31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr	37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr
41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn
51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe	55 Cs	56 Ba	57 La	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd
61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb
71 Lu	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg
81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn	87 Fr	88 Ra	89 Ac	90 Th
91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm
101 Md	102 No	103 Lr	104 Rf	105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Ds
111 Rg	112 Cn	113 Nh	114 Fl	115 Mc	116 Lv	117 Ts	118 Og	119 Uu	120 Uu

## Knowledge Organiser- World War One – History - Year 6

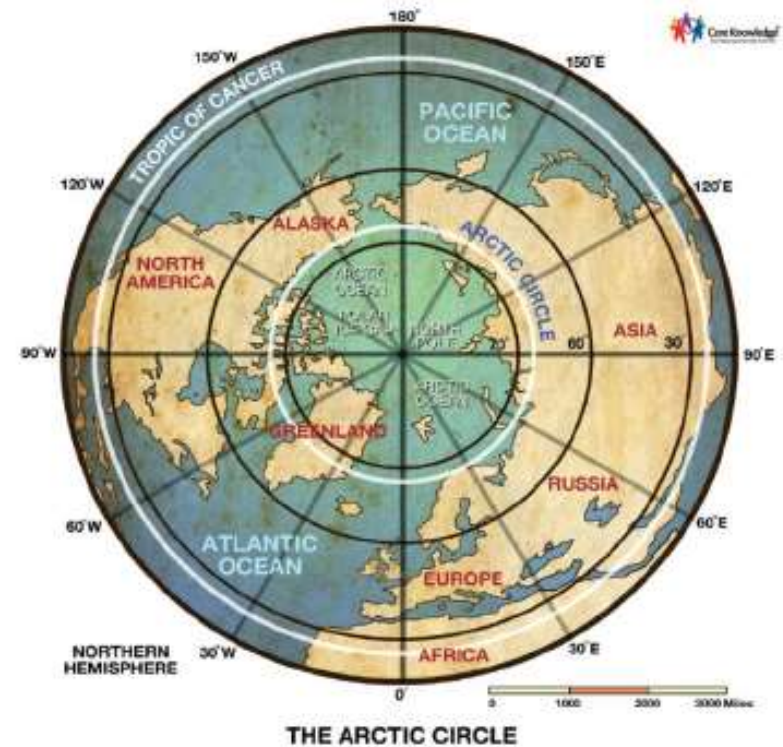
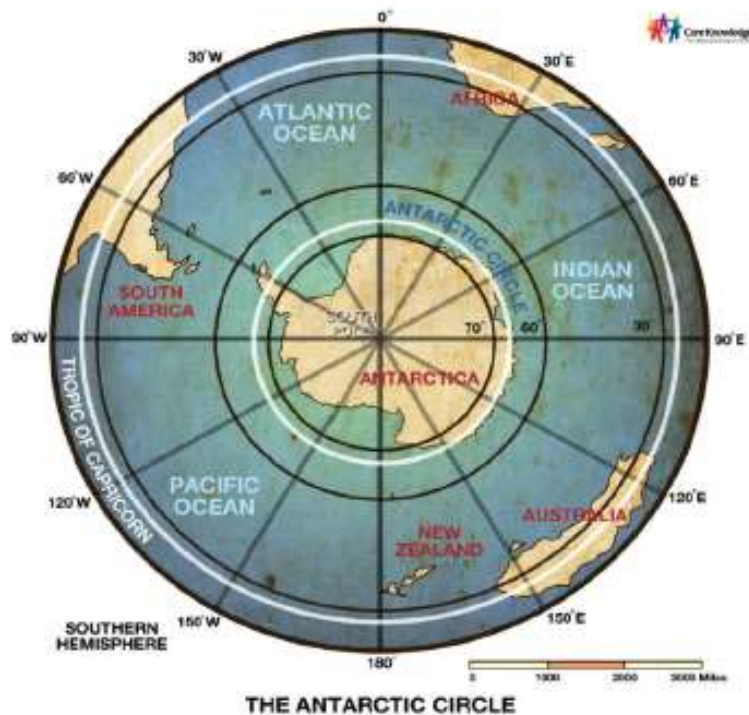
Key vocabulary	Definition
Imperialism	When a country increases its power and influence by colonising (taking over) another country.
Alliance	A union or relationship formed between countries/ organisations, to benefit them both
Mechanised warfare	The use of armoured fighting vehicles in modern warfare. 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'
<b>The war was fought between:</b>	
<b>The Triple Alliance</b>	Germany, Austria-Hungary and their allies
<b>The Triple Entente</b>	France, Britain and Russia

Key People	
Archduke Franz Ferdinand	
David Lloyd George	
Kaiser Wilhelm II	
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.



## Knowledge Organiser – Prints and Printmaking – Visual Arts – Year 5

Key Vocabulary	Definition
printmaking	An indirect art form, where the artist creates a design on a block, plate or screen which is then transferred to paper or fabric by a pressing with printing ink.
indirect	Where an image is not created by drawing or painting directly on the paper but by applying ink to a plate or a block and pressing paper or fabric on top.
edition	The number of prints taken from one plate or block usually at the same time.
mono-print	A single print.
relief (positive) printing	Printing created by ink covering raised parts of a printing block, e.g. woodcut/wood engraving and linocut.
	
intaglio (negative) printing	Printing created by ink covering the sunken parts of a printing plate, e.g. drypoint/engraving, etching.
	
screen-printing	Printing where printing ink is forced through the small holes in a piece of material. A picture or pattern is made by covering some of the holes with a stencil.
wood cut/wood engraving	A print made from a design cut in a block of wood.
linocut	A print made from a design cut into a lino block.
drypoint/engraving	A print made by cutting lines into a metal plate with a needle.
etching	A print made by cutting lines into a metal plate by applying acid.
plate	A sheet of metal or plastic, with an image on it, from which copies are printed.
block	A piece of wood or metal carved or engraved for printing on paper or fabric.
printing press	A machine for printing from a plate.

### Prints



**Pine Barrens Tree Frog**  
**Warhol (1983)**  
Screen-print



*Self-portrait in a cap, wide-eyed and open-mouthed*  
**Rembrandt (c.1630)**  
Etching and drypoint



*South Wind, Clear Sky*  
**Hokusai (c.1830-1832)**  
Woodcut