

Knowledge Organisers

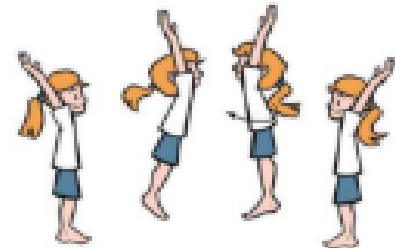
2nd Autumn Term

Science
Geography
History
Art
PSHE
Latin
Computing
R.E.
Music
P.E.

Class 3 - Year 6

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Balance	Hold your balances with good extension and clear chapes for 3-5 seconds.
Pathway	Change the path that is used e.g. straight, L shaped, diagonal etc.
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	

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	
Dotted crotchet	
Quaver	
Fortissimo (ff)	Very loud
Pianissimo (pp)	Very quiet
Timbre	A piece of music feeling soft or harsh
Contemporary R&B	Combines rhythm and blues with pop
Jazz	Blended African and European music
Rock	Music evolved from Rock and Roll

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



Key Signature: B minor — there are two sharps in the key signature

Then alternating between B major (three sharps) and G# minor (five sharps)




How many beats per measure

What note gets one beat

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



Songs covered

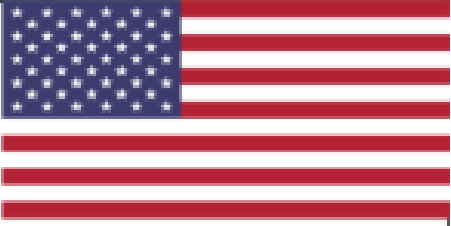
- Let your spirit fly
- Frere Jacques
- The other side of the moon



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.

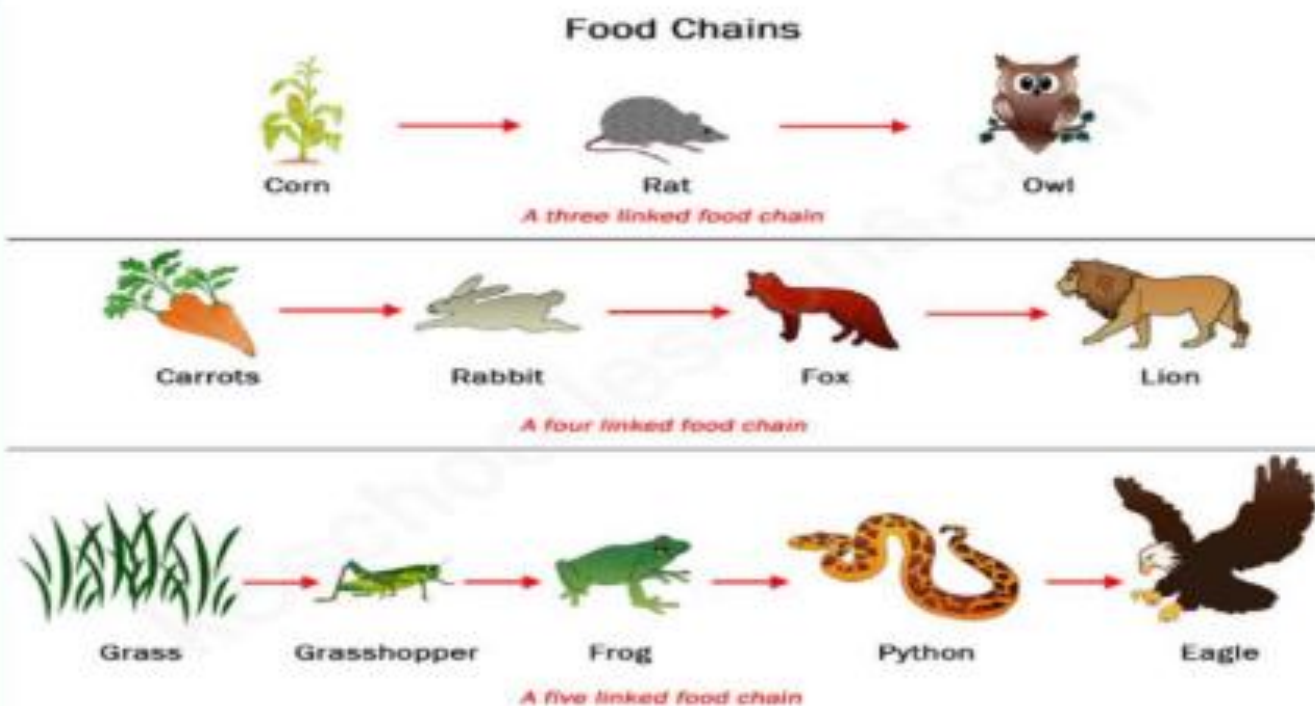
Canada	Mexico	United States of America
		
Capital: Ottawa	Capital: Mexico City	Capital: Washington DC
Flag shows maple leaf representing cultural heritage and natural resources of Canada. The colour red represents hope and prosperity. The colour white represents peace and neutrality.	Flag shows national 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 – Classification of Animals – Science – Y4

Vocabulary	Definition
Organism	A living thing
Vertebrate	An animal with a backbone.
Invertebrate	An animal without a backbone.
Spinal-column	The spine or backbone
Exoskeleton	A hard, external shell instead of an internal skeleton.
Endoskeleton	A living thing with a skeleton on the inside.
Cold-blooded	An animal who cannot regulate their own body temperature.
Warm-blooded	An animal that can regulate its own body temperature.
Food Chain	A diagram that shows how plants and animals get their energy
Producer	The start of a food chain. An organism that makes its own food
Predator	An animal that eats other animals
Prey	An animal that is eaten by other animals

Key Knowledge
I can identify and explain the difference between cold and warm-blooded animals.
I can explain the five animal classification groups
I understand the differences between each group
I understand the features of each group in classification
I understand the difference between a vertebrate and an invertebrate



Knowledge Organiser- Creating Media – Photo editing - Year 4

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Composition	the way in which a picture is made up.
Digital image	An image (picture shown on an electronic device)
Edit	To change something
Retouch	a technique that allows to obtain another modified image, either to achieve a better quality or more realism, or to obtain a completely different composition that distort the reality.
Font	The style of writing in a document
Publication	Published media e.g. magazine, website etc
Elements	Parts of an image



Key Knowledge

- To explain that digital images can be changed
- To explain why images might be changed
- To edit and improve an image
- To evaluate edited images
- To know how and why some images are fake

Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Celebrating Difference - Year Four



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Assumption	A thing that is accepted as true or as certain to happen, without proof.
Judgement	The ability to make considered decisions or come to sensible conclusions.
Opinion	A view or judgement formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge.
Attitude	A settled way of thinking or feeling about something.
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.
Deliberate	Done consciously and intentionally.
Witness	A person who sees an event, typically a crime or accident, take place.
Bystander	A person who is present at an event or incident but does not take part.

Key Knowledge

I understand what influences me to make assumptions based on how people look.

I know sometimes bullying is hard to spot and I know what to do if I think it is going on but I'm not sure.

I can identify what is special about me and value the ways in which I am unique.



Reflective questions

Ask me this...

How do we know if it is bullying or not?

Is it okay to judge someone on what they look like?

Knowledge Organiser- The Abolition of Slavery – History - Year 5

Key Vocabulary

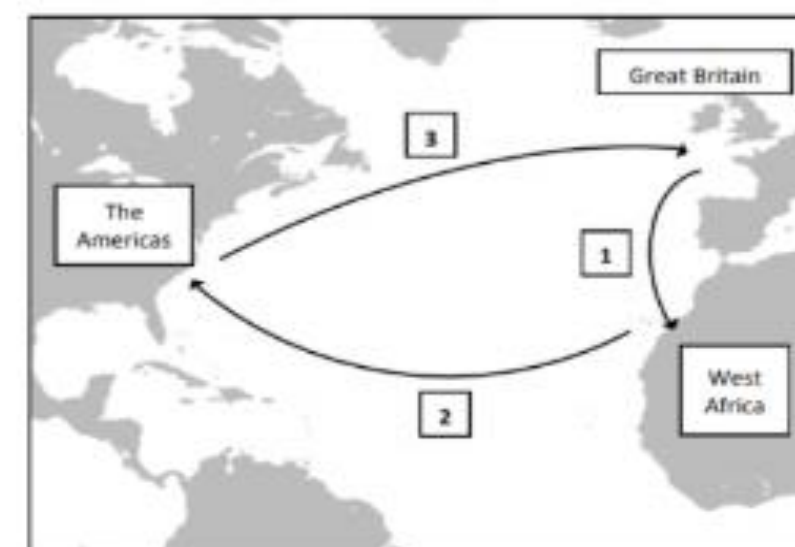
Transatlantic Slave Trade	Responsible for the forced migration of between 12 - 15 million people from Africa to the Western Hemisphere from the middle of the 15th century to the end of the 19th century.
Slave	A slave is a human being classed as property, who is owned by another person and who is forced to work for nothing.
Atlantic Passage	Sometimes known as the 'middle passage', refers to the part of the trade where Africans, densely packed onto ships, were transported across the Atlantic to the West Indies
Plantation	a usually large farm or estate, especially in a tropical or semitropical country, on which cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugarcane, or the like is grown.
Abolitionists	An abolitionist was someone who wanted to end slavery.

Thomas Clarkson	Thomas Clarkson was one of the most prominent eighteenth-century anti-slavery campaigners. In 1787, he helped form the first Abolitionist Committee.	
Olaudah Equiano	Equiano was one of the most prominent black campaigners in the anti-slavery campaign. He was an ex-slave who, by the 1780s, lived as a free man in London. He is mostly remembered for his 1789 autobiography.	
William Wilberforce	William Wilberforce was the main figurehead in Parliament for the Abolitionist campaign. He was recruited by Thomas Clarkson, who recognised that, in order to get Parliament to change the law, the anti-slavery cause needed a brilliant advocate inside Parliament itself.	

Key Knowledge:

- I know that African slaves were transported to the Americas
- I understand the conditions faced by slaves during the Atlantic passage.
- I know the sorts of conditions in which slaves lived.
- I know that the abolitionists helped to abolish the slave trade
- I know Thomas Clarkson was a leading abolitionist.

The Transatlantic Slave Trade



The transatlantic slave trade is sometimes known as the 'Triangular Trade', since it was three-sided, involving voyages: from Europe to Africa, from Africa to the Americas, from the Americas back to Europe.

1518: First direct shipment of slaves from Africa to the Americas

1789: 'Life of Olaudah Equiano' published

1780s: Slave trade at its peak

1807: British law passed declaring buying, selling and transporting slaves illegal (ownership continues)



Knowledge Organiser – Islamic Art and Architecture - Visual Arts - Year 5

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Islamic art/architecture	Art or architecture which relates to the religion of Islam or the Islamic world.
mosque	A place of worship for Muslims.
minaret	A thin tower, usually part of a mosque, from which a person calls Muslims to prayer.
dome	The hollow, upper half of a sphere, often used in Islamic architecture.
calligraphy	Decorative handwriting.
geometric patterns	A pattern made out of geometric shapes such as triangles, squares, circles.
vegetal patterns	A pattern made out of shapes and lines which represent plants.
figural	Art work showing humans or animals.

Key Knowledge:

I understand what Islamic art and architecture means.

I understand that Islamic art uses calligraphy, geometric and vegetal patterns.

I know common features of Islamic architecture.

I understand how the Alhambra shows features of Islamic art and architecture.

I can explore the Islamic art and architecture of the Taj Mahal.

Architecture

The Dome of the Rock (691 - Jerusalem)



The Taj Mahal (1632 – Agra, India)



The Alhambra – (Granada, Spain)



Court of the Lions, Nasrid Palaces, (1300s)



Plasterwork - Nasrid Palaces (1300s)



Geometric tilework - Nasrid Palaces (1300s).



Plasterwork calligraphy - Nasrid Palaces showing arabic writing which reads, "There is no victor but God."

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



Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 2: (Maximum) Present Tense Verbs

Key Vocabulary	
Latin	English
labōrare	to work
habitāre	to live
vidēre	to see
ridere	to laugh
amare	to love
fēmina	woman
victōria	victory
aqua	water
magnus	big
vacca	cow
optimus	best

Unit Motto
de facto = in fact

Key Knowledge

- To understand how a Latin verb is composed of a root meaning and an inflected ending.
- To apply knowledge of verb endings to translate present tense verbs.
- To learn the spelling and meaning of 6 core key vocabulary words.
- To match English words to their Latin root words and use Greek /Latin compounds to create novel English words.
- To learn about the classical pantheon of gods.
- To encounter the story of Orpheus in a mixture of English and Latin.



Minotaur

Ancient Greek: mino = of Minos, taur = bull



Important terms

verb

A doing or being word

pronoun

A word used instead of a noun, such as I, you, he, she, it, we or they

person

First person – I/we

Second person – you/y'all

Third person – he, she, it, they

Greek Myth: Orpheus

Key Language Ideas and Grammar

Latin verbs use endings to show who is doing the action of the verb.

The beginning of a Latin verb tells us what is happening

Latin verb endings

o	s	t	mus	tis	nt
I	you	he she it	we	y'all	they
singular			plural		