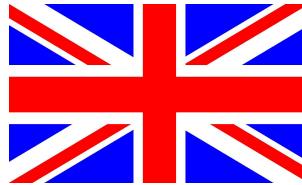




Geography Knowledge Organiser

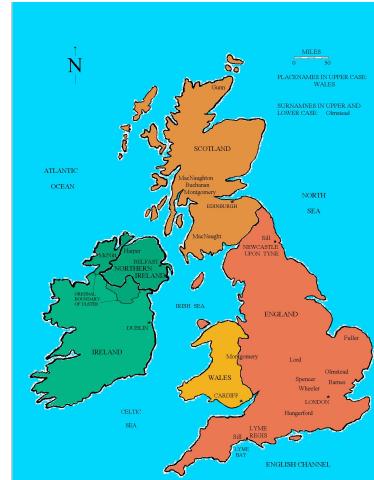
Year 6: Autumn Term B

Human Geography of the British Isles



Vocabulary

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Economic activity | How a country makes and uses money |
| Import & export | We exchange goods and services with other countries by importing (receiving) and exporting (sending). |
| Local economy | How money is made and used in the local area. |
| Industry | Processing raw materials or manufacturing goods to support economic activity. |
| Tourism | Spending time away from home either on holiday or visiting places of interest. |
| Recreation | Activities done for fun and enjoyment when not at work or school. |
| Agriculture | The practice of farming. This could growing and harvesting crops such as wheat (arable) or rearing animals for meat, dairy or wool (pastoral). |



Key Knowledge

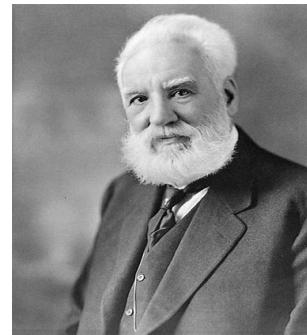
- The main roads in the UK are "M", "A" and "B" roads.
- Economic activity can be industry, services, agriculture, imports and exports, tourism and recreation.
- Key industries in the UK include: Aerospace, pharmaceuticals, vehicles, construction, oil, natural gas.
- Key services in the UK include: Health care, finance, education, retail, banking, insurance, social work, hotels, restaurants.
- Some key crops grown in the UK include: Wheat, rye, barley, oilseed rape, sugar beet.
- Items regularly imported into the UK include: toys from China, clothes from Pakistan, fruit from the Caribbean, coffee from South America.
- Items regularly exported from the UK include: cars, pharmaceuticals and beer.
- Examples of tourist and recreation locations in the UK include: national parks, beaches, mountains, cities including: the Lake District, Bournemouth, Brighton, Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, South/North Wales, Blackpool, London, Cardiff, Edinburgh.

Queen Victoria's Widowed Reign



Vocabulary

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Workhouse | People without a job or a home would be sent to the workhouse to live. They would need to do jobs to 'pay' for staying there. |
| Education Act | The law which was passed making it compulsory for all children to go to school. |
| Westminster | An area of London where the Royal Albert Hall is located. |
| British Empire | Almost a quarter of all the land on Earth was once part of the British Empire. This meant the people living and the decisions that would affect them were all under British control. |



Alexander Graham Bell (1847 - 1922). Born in Scotland, he was an inventor and scientist who developed the very first telephone.

Key Dates:

- 1880 - Education Act is passed.
- 1861 - Prince Albert dies.
- 1871 - Royal Albert Hall is opened.
- 1877 - Victoria becomes Empress of India.
- 1901 - Queen Victoria dies.

Key Figures:

- Prince Albert - Queen Victoria's husband and Prince Consort
- Benjamin Disraeli - One of Britain's Prime Ministers
- Nikola Tesla - Inventor of alternating current electricity

Key Knowledge

- Queen Victoria reigned from 1837 to 1901.
- During these 64 years, Britain was also going through the Industrial Revolution.
- Life in the Victorian era changed very quickly for a lot of people, and cities became busier and more crowded.
- The new Houses of Parliament are built (1837).
- Queen Victoria is crowned at age 18 (1838).
- 'Oliver Twist' by Charles Dickens is published (alongside 'A Christmas Carol' and other novels).
- Britain's railway network grows until most town and villages have a rail connection during the 1840s.
- The first postage stamp, the 'Penny Black', is used in 1840. The first post-box is introduced in 1852.
- Queen Victoria marries Prince Albert (her cousin) in 1840.
- The Great Exhibition runs from May to October in London 1851.
- According to law, every county now has to have its own police force.
- The Crimean War occurs (1853 - 1856).
- Charles Darwin publishes his works on evolution 'On the Origin of Species'.
- Prince Albert dies from typhoid in 1861, Victoria is heartbroken.
- Children were used as a workforce.
- Queen Victoria is declared Empress of India in 1876.
- New inventions were created such as: electricity and the telephone (Nikola Tesla & Alexander Graham Bell).
- The Education Act (1880) makes school compulsory for all children. Schools are built for children aged 5-10 in 1870
- Queen Victoria Dies in 1901, succeeded by Edward VII

Music Knowledge Organiser

Year 6: Autumn Term B

Classroom Jazz 2



Vocabulary

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Jazz | A style of music that started becoming popular at the start of the 20 th Century. |
| Improvise | To create and perform something without preparing it first. |
| Melody | A sequence of notes that create a tune which can get stuck in your head! |
| Structure | How different sections of music are organised to create the whole composition, just like paragraphs in a piece of writing. |
| Hook | A short musical phrase, often found just before or in the chorus, which is written to please the person listening. |



Duke Ellington (1899 - 1974). He once said "A problem is your chance to do your best".

During this unit you will learn how to **play** the notes of the octave and will hear which ones work well together when you **improvise**. You will improvise using a **jazz** style as well as a **blues** style.

Key Knowledge

- 'Bacharach Anorak', the piece of music you have listened to and learnt to play, has a Latin American groove.
- Blues is a style of music originating the deep south of America and is considered to be an ancestor to jazz.
- Improvisation is the process of creating a musical sequence or phrase as you go without planning it and preparing it first.
- Duke Ellington (1899 - 1974) was an American composer, pianist and jazz orchestra leader.
- 'Take the A train' was the most well-known piece of music played by the Duke Ellington Orchestra.
- Earl Hines was an influential person in the development of modern jazz piano.
- Many blues songs tell stories of lost love and people regretting things they have or haven't done.
- A head arrangement is when a section of a band or orchestra make up what they are playing after listening to what others are playing.

At the end of the unit you will have **performed** and **shared** what you have learnt and created this half term. Your performance will contain a combination of **improvisation**, **instrumental performance** and your own **compositions**.



Judaism and Christianity in action



Vocabulary

| | |
|---------|--|
| Baptism | A ceremony where someone makes a commitment to God and leading a Christian life. |
|---------|--|



| | |
|--------------|---|
| Confirmation | A ceremony for those who have already been baptised but who want to confirm their promise to God. |
|--------------|---|

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Rosh Hashanah | Translates to 'head of the year', this is the Jewish new year. |
|---------------|--|



| | |
|------------|--|
| Yom Kippur | The most important day in the Jewish calendar. It is a day for people to reflect on the past year. |
|------------|--|

Key Dates:

- 18th September 2020
- Rosh Hashanah
- 28th September 2020
- Yom Kippur

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Days of Awe | Lasts for ten days, starting on Rosh Hashanah and ending on Yom Kippur. |
|-------------|---|

| | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| Commandments | Rules that need to be followed. |
|--------------|---------------------------------|

| | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|
| Torah | The law of God revealed to Moses. |
|-------|-----------------------------------|

Key Knowledge

- Christians have special events that happen throughout the lives such as baptisms and confirmations.
- Christians are expected to have an active interest in charities and giving to others.
- The Jewish calendar is different to the UK calendar.
- In the Jewish calendar, the New Year starts in the Autumn.
- Yom Kippur - Jews don't work or go to school on this day. It is celebrated in either September or October in the UK.
- Days of awe - time to consider carefully the sins of the past year and repent (regret) before Yom Kippur.
- There are 613 commandments in the Torah.
- In Judaism there are sins that cannot be forgiven by God.
- When a Jewish boy reaches 13, he is considered old enough to follow religious practices and take part in public worship. He will have a special ceremony called a Bar Mitzvah.

German - Our World



| Core Vocabulary | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Europa | Europe |
| Südamerika | South America |
| Nordamerika | North America |
| Asien | Asia |
| Australasien | Australasia |
| Antarktika | Antarctica |
| Afrika | Africa |
| der/die/das größte | the biggest |
| der/die/das längste | the longest |
| der/die/das höchste | the highest |
| Deutschland | Germany |
| die Schweiz | Switzerland |
| die Niederlande | the Netherlands |

| Additional Vocabulary | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| der Ganges | the Ganges |
| der Nil | the Nile |
| der Rhein | the Rhine |
| der Jangtsekiang | the Yangtze |
| die Seine | the Seine |
| die Themse | the Thames |
| die Donau | the Danube |
| der Amazonas | the Amazon |
| der fluss mündet ins meer | The river flows into the sea |
| die Quelle | the source |
| ein See (m) | a lake |
| der Berg / die Berge | the mountain/mountains |
| der Wald / die Wälder | the forest/forests |
| das Tal / die Täler | the valley/valleys |
| das Feld / die Felder | the field/fields |
| ein Wasserfall (m) | a waterfall |
| die Stadt / die Städte | the town/towns |
| Das Meer | the sea |

Vocabulary

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Heart | A hollow muscular organ that pumps the blood through the circulatory system by rhythmic contraction and dilation. |
| Lungs | The pair of organs situated within the ribcage, consisting of elastic sacs with branching passages into which air is drawn, so that oxygen can pass into the blood and carbon dioxide be removed. |
| Oxygen | A colourless, odourless gas and life-supporting component of air |
| Vein | Muscular-walled tube inside the body carrying oxygen-depleted blood towards the heart. |
| Artery | Muscular-walled tubes forming part of the circulation system by which oxygenated blood is conveyed from the heart to all parts of the body. |
| Capillaries | Any of the fine branching blood vessels that form a network between the arteries and veins |
| Addiction | the fact or condition of being addicted to a particular substance or activity |
| Nicotine | a toxic colourless or yellowish oily liquid which is the chief active constituent of tobacco |
| Rickets | a disease of children caused by vitamin D deficiency, |
| Scurvy | a disease caused by a deficiency of vitamin C, |

Human Body: Organs and Processes



Key Knowledge

- The heart is the size of your fist, in the middle of your chest.
- Their heartbeats can be felt in multiple places around the body.
- The heart is like a syringe forcing liquid down a tube.
- Bigger lungs will provide more opportunity to exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide for the body's needs.
- Lungs will work quicker when this exchange is required more for example, when exercising.
- Getting rid of carbon dioxide is as important as getting oxygen.
- Muscles need oxygen to work and to get rid of carbon dioxide.
- The heart can pump faster to improve the rate at which oxygen and carbon dioxide are moved around the body.
- Many people will have different resting and active heart rates.
- A drug is a chemical that has an effect on the body, including caffeine, medicines and alcohol.
- Historically, children from poorer families died much younger than from richer families due to the lack of access to milk and fresh produce.
- This can be exacerbated with cigarettes and drugs.
- Vitamin C stops scurvy and Vitamin D stops rickets.

The Circulatory System: the system that circulates blood and lymph through the body, consisting of the heart, blood vessels, blood, lymph, and the lymphatic vessels and glands.

Key Learning

Unit: 6.4 - Blogging

Key Vocabulary

- To identify the purpose of writing a blog and its key features.
- To plan the theme and content for a blog and write the content.
- To consider the effect upon the audience of changing the visual properties of the blog.
- To understand the importance of regularly updating the content of a blog.
- To understand how to contribute to an existing blog.
- To understand how and why blog posts are approved by the teacher.

Audience - In this case the readership of the blog.

Blog - A regularly updated website or web page, typically one run by an individual or small group; that is written in an informal or conversational style.

Blog page - A webpage onto which blog posts are hosted.

Blog post - A piece of writing or other item of content published on a blog.

Collaborative - Produced by or involving two or more parties working together.

Icon - A symbol or graphic representation on a screen.

Key Images

Create a new blog

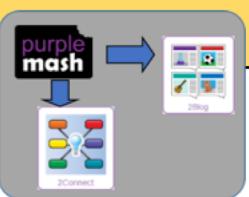
Title of the blog

A description that tells the reader what the blog is about

An image to illustrate what the blog is about

Cover image to go in the blogging header

Key Resources



Key Questions

A blog is a website or webpage that is regularly updated by the author. A blog also allows the reader to post comments or opinions based on what is written.

A blog can be written about any subject. You could write a blog about school such as information about the subject you are studying. Alternatively, you could write a blog about your **favourite** team or movie.

How are the audience involved in a blog?

A key feature of blogs is that the audience can leave a comment or opinion about what they have read on the blog.

Food - Come dine with me

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Accompaniment | Something which goes well together with other foods and drinks. |
| Cookbook | A book which contains recipes to make various dishes or foods. |
| Cross-contamination | Cross-contamination is how bacteria can spread. It happens when liquid from raw meats or germs from unclean objects touch cooked or ready-to-eat foods. |
| Equipment | Items and objects which are needed to complete a task. |
| Farm | Land or water used to produce crops or raise animals for food. |
| Flavour | How food or drink tastes. (e.g. sour, sweet, bitter, salty) |
| Imperative verb | Also known as 'bossy verbs' because they tell you what to do. You put them at the beginning of a command or action. (e.g. bake, grill, add, heat). |
| Ingredients | Items that make up a mixture e.g. foods that make a recipe. |
| Method | A way of carrying out a certain process, following a list of instructions. |
| Nationality | Belonging to a certain group of people in a particular country. |
| Preparation | The process of getting ready to make something. |
| Processed | When foods are passed through multiple processes in a factory to change or preserve it so it keeps for longer. |
| Reared | To breed and raise livestock. e.g. cows. |
| Recipe | A set of instructions for making or preparing a food item or dish. |
| Target audience | A particular group or person who a product is aimed at. |
| Unit of measurement | The unit which you use to measure a quantity. (e.g. litres) |

Did you know?

Hawaii produces about 1/3 of all pineapples in the world.



You cannot mix raw meat with other ingredients, it is not safe.
Remember to also wash your hands after handling raw meat.



Key facts

The five different food groups are:

1. Carbohydrates
2. Fruits and vegetables
3. Protein
4. Dairy
5. Foods high in fat and sugar



Many countries have traditional dishes. For example:
India is known for hot curries,
whilst England is known for the
fish'n'chips which were historically
served in newspaper.