



Year 6

Knowledge Organiser Booklet

This booklet can be used along with the weekly booklets and online resources to practice the key facts from our curriculum themes from the year so far.

‘Knowledge Organisers’ are sent home each half term. Below is a series of tips and information to help your child learn the key content, vocabulary, spellings which are contained in the Knowledge Organiser

What are knowledge organisers?

A knowledge organiser is a set of key facts or information that pupils need to know and be able to recall in order to master a unit or topic. Typically, an organiser fits onto one page of A4 or A3 – this helps pupils to remember the layout of the page, which helps them to memorise the information better. The secret to success is to regularly visit the knowledge to be learned (known as ‘spaced retrieval’). This helps transfer the knowledge from the short-term memory to the long term memory. This not only helps to make ‘learning stick’ but it also frees up our short-term memory for day to day learning and experiences.

How will a knowledge organiser help my child?

Knowledge organisers will be made available at the start of each half term for our curriculum theme to help children remember what they are learning and see the bigger learning journey in their subjects. Instead of forgetting previous learning, pupils continually revisit and retrieve prior learning from their memories.

How will a knowledge organiser help me to help my child?

Many of you ask us how you can help to support your children at home. Some of you are worried that you don’t have all of the subject specific knowledge to be able to help your children. Some of you worry how to check that your children have done their homework and revision. The knowledge organisers will help you to do this easily.

Suggested activities for parents

Top tips

- Make your practice active-don’t just read it. Try **flash cards, mind maps or use post it notes to cover sections and try and remember them,**
- Watching videos online can really help to bring your facts alive!
- Test yourself by asking your parents or asking a friend to test you! This will show you what you know and what you still need to learn.



WORLD WAR 2

KEY KNOWLEDGE

Why did World War 2 start?

World War 2 started in 1939. Britain and France declared war on Germany after Hitler invaded Poland.

Which countries were involved in World War 2?

Although initially Britain and France were involved in fighting Germany, Belgium and Holland were invaded in 1940 and USA joined the allies in 1941, when Germany also invaded Russia. Japan and Italy supported Germany.

Why were children evacuated and where were they sent?

Children were evacuated to move from dangerous areas to safer places. Most of these children were in cities where enemy planes were trying to destroy factories but also were bombing homes and schools. The majority of children were sent to live with families in the countryside.



THE HOLOCAUST

What was it? The Holocaust is one of the most terrible events in human history. It occurred during World War II when Hitler was leader of Germany. Six million Jewish people were murdered by the Nazis. This included as many as 1 million Jewish children. Millions of other people that Hitler didn't like were killed as well. This included Polish people, Catholics, Serbs, and handicapped people. It is thought that the Nazis murdered as many as 17 million innocent people.

Why did Hitler and the Nazis do it? Hitler hated Jewish people and blamed them for Germany losing World War I. He considered Jewish people to be less than human. Hitler also believed in the superiority of the Aryan race. He wanted to use Darwinism and breeding to create a race of perfect people.



Hitler wrote in his book Mein Kampf that when he became ruler he would rid Germany of all the Jews. Not many people believed he would really do this, but as soon as he became Chancellor he started his work against the Jews. He made laws that said Jews had no rights. Then he organized attacks on Jewish businesses and homes. On November 9, 1938 many Jewish homes and businesses were burnt down or vandalized. This night was called the Kristallnacht or "Night of Broken Glass".

Ghettos During World War II when the Nazis would take over a city in Europe they would force all of the Jewish people into one area of town. This area was called a ghetto and was fenced in with barbed wire and guarded. There was little food, water, or medicine available. It was also very crowded with multiple families sometimes sharing a single room to live in.

Concentration Camps All Jewish people were eventually to be brought to concentration camps. They were told they were relocating to a new and better place, but this was not the case. Concentration camps were like prison camps. People were forced to do hard labor. The weak were quickly killed or died of starvation. Some camps even had gas chambers. People would be led into the chambers in large groups only to be killed with poison gas. The concentration camps were horrible places.

Hiding Many Jewish people hid from the Nazis during World War II. They would hide with non-Jewish families. Sometimes they would pretend to be a part of the family and sometimes they would hide in hidden rooms or in a basement or attic. Some were able to eventually escape across the border into a free country, but many hid for years sometimes in the same room.

IMPORTANT PEOPLE

Adolf Hitler	Leader of the Nazi Party and Chancellor of Germany 1933-1945. Also referred to as Fuhrer
Winston Churchill	Prime Minister 1940 to 1945 and again from 1951 to 1955
Neville Chamberlain	Prime Minister May 1937 to May 1940
King George VI	Monarch 11 th December 1936-6 th February 1952. Father of Elizabeth II

KEY TERMS

Axis	Countires which fought on the German side (including: Italy, Germany, Japan, Russia (1939-1941))
Allies	Countries which fought on the British side (including: USA, Great Britain, France, Russia (1941-1945))
Nazi	Member of the German political party which came to power in 1933
Evacuation	Organised movement of children and the vulnerable from towns and cities to safe zones
Evacuee	Someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place
Black out	System of ensuring no lights were visible after dark so that buildings could not be spotted by enemy planes
Rationing	The controlled distribution of scarce resources (food/clothing)
Blitz	Series of bombing raids on the UK
United Nations	Organisation set up in 1945 by the Allies to work for wold peace
Propaganda	Controlling news media (such as radio) to show your side in the best way
Holocaust	Mass murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis
Gas mask	Face mask to protect people against poison gas
Atomic bomb	Weapon first used in 1945 when two bombs were dropped on Japan, killing more than 100,000 people
Air raid	An attack by planes dropping bombs
Air raid shelter	A building to protect people from bombs. Anderson Shelter: Made of corrugated iron. Usually at the end of the garden. Morrison Shelter: Metal cage used inside the house. Could double as a kitchen table.

IMPORTANT DATES

1st September 1939	Germany invades Poland
3rd September 1939	Britain and France declare war on Germany
7th January 1940	Rationing of food begins
10th May 1940	Churchill becomes Prime Minister
June 1940	Dunkirk evacuated and France surrenders. Battle of Britain begins
6th June 1944	D-Day
7th May 1945	Germany surrenders
8th May 1945	VE Day
6th August 1945	Atomic bomb on Hiroshima
2nd September 1945	End of WW2 (Japan surrenders)
4th July 1954	Rationing ends

Heritage and Values Workspace for learning facts or additional research.

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.

NATURAL DISASTERS

These are events that occur naturally in the world that can cause great damage or loss of life.

KEY VOCABULARY

Volcano - A mountain or hill, typically conical, having a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas are or have been erupted from the earth's crust.

Tsunami - A long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake or other disturbance.

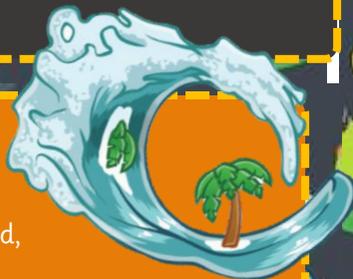
Earthquake - A sudden violent shaking of the ground, typically causing great destruction, as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action.

Hurricanes - A storm with a violent wind, in particular a tropical cyclone in the Caribbean.

Tornado - A mobile, destructive vortex of violently rotating winds having the appearance of a funnel-shaped cloud and advancing beneath a large storm system.

Beaufort scale - a scale of wind speed based on a visual estimation of the wind's effects, ranging from force 0 (less than 1 knot or 1 km/h, 'calm') to force 12 (64 knots or 118 km/h and above, 'hurricane').

Richter scale - a numerical scale for expressing the magnitude of an earthquake on the basis of seismograph oscillations. The more destructive earthquakes typically have magnitudes between about 5.5 and 8.9.



KEY DATES

December 26th 2004 - An Indonesian tsunami occurred after a large earthquake. An estimated 229,866 people died, making the second most catastrophic tsunami in history.

AD79 - Mount Vesuvius erupted and covered the nearby towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum with volcanic ash preserving the town.

Pompeii was originally settled around the 7th century BC by the Oscan peoples. The port city was in a prime location for trade as well as farming. The city is 5 miles away from Mount Vesuvius. The amount of energy released by the eruption was roughly one hundred thousand times the thermal energy released by the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. The ash cloud likely towered over 20 miles high above the mountain. Some people managed to escape, but most didn't. It is estimated that 16,000 people died.

During the Pompeii volcanic eruption scientists estimate that 1.5 million tons of ash and rock shot out of the volcano every second.

People live close to volcanos due to the rich volcanic soil from earlier eruptions which creates prime farmland for grapes and olive trees.

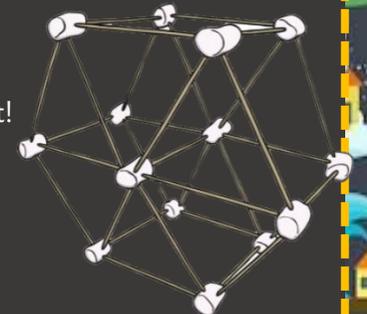
Archaeologists found holes in the ashes that were once the bodies of people that were buried in the eruption. By pouring plaster into these holes, scientists have been able to make detailed casts of many of the citizens of Pompeii.

KEY PEOPLE

Pliny the Younger - a Roman administrator who wrote that there had been several earth tremors in the days leading up to the eruption, but Roman science didn't know that earthquakes could signal the start of a volcano erupting.

CAN YOU ... ?

- Create your own volcano model and make it erupt!
- Use a slinky to stimulate earthquake waves.
- Build your own earthquake proof building out of marshmallows and spaghetti.



Citizens and Culture Workspace for learning facts or additional research.

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.



LEGAL EAGLES

This term we are going to use our enterprise skills to recreate a court room scene. and work together on criminal cases!

Knowledge overview – Creating Laws

- A **law** is a rule made by Parliament. Laws tell us what we must and must not do. Laws help make sure our lives go smoothly.
- The **UK Parliament** is in London in a big building next to the River Thames. The famous clock tower has an enormous bell that has the nickname Big Ben.
- Parliament is where **Members of Parliament** (MPs) and Members of the **House of Lords** (Baronesses and Lords) work to make new laws and discuss important topics.
 - MPs, who work in the **House of Commons**, look after the interests of the people who live there different areas of the UK called constituencies. There are 650 constituencies.
 - Members of the **House of Lords** play an important part in making laws and checking the work of government by asking questions and holding debates.
- The **Prime Minister** and a team of about 100 MPs and Lords run the country, and come up with most of the ideas for new laws. This group of people is called the **government**.
- At Parliament, ideas for new laws are called **Bills**. MPs and Lords always check Bills very carefully and vote on them before they become laws.
- Once Parliament has agreed on the Bill. it's the Queen's



KEY VOCABULARY

- An article** – An item of evidence used in a courtroom to help an argument
- Locard's principle** - states that a person who commits a crime will bring something into the crime scene and leave with something from it
- Aggravating circumstances** - things that make a crime more serious
- Criminal responsibility** – the age (10) by which someone can be prosecuted in the UK.
- Mitigating circumstances** - things that make a crime less serious
- Sentence** – The punishment someone gets if they are found guilty of a crime.
- Arrest** – When police believe they have enough evidence, they can seize someone and take them into custody.
- Suspect** - Someone who police think might have committed a crime

FAMOUS POLITICAL FIGURES

- Amal Clooney:** A Lebanese-British barrister, human rights activist and philanthropist. Married to George Clooney!
- Thomas Cromwell:** 1st Earl of Essex, was an English lawyer and statesman who served as chief minister to King Henry VIII of England from 1532 to 1540.
- Nelson Mandela** - Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary, political leader, and philanthropist who served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999.
- Martin Luther King Jr.** - an American Christian minister and activist who became the most visible spokesperson and leader in the Civil Rights Movement from 1955.

Can you?

- Act out a court scene at home?
- Write a witness statement!
- Research your local government.

- A solicitor** - a lawyer that prepares a case for trial. They mostly work in offices but can offer support in the courtroom.
- A barrister** - a lawyer that prosecutes or defends s suspect in court.
- The Prosecution** - try to prove that the suspect is guilty.
- The Defence** - try to prove that the suspect is innocent.
- The judge** - is in charge of the trial in court. If someone is found guilty by the judge, the judge decides their sentence.
- A jury** - is a group of 12 ordinary people, aged 18 – 75. They listen to the evidence and decide where the suspect is guilty or innocent.
- Eye witness** – Someone who saw the crime
- Expert witness** – Someone who is knowledgeable about a particular aspect being argues (i.e. DNA analysis / police etc.)
- Character witness** – someone who verifies another's reputation in court
- Suspect** – Someone who police think might have committed a crime.
- Evidence** – Clues about a crime that help police work out who did it
- Custody** – When a suspect is held in a cell police question them.

Enterprise Workspace for learning facts or additional research.

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.

SUPERB SYSTEMS

Our bodies are incredible! In our STEM topic we will discover how the circulatory system and digestive system work and the effects that exercise and nutrition have on our bodies.

Circulation – movement of fluid in a closed system

Carbon dioxide - a heavy, colourless, odourless gas.

Oxygen - a colourless, odourless gas that is essential for plant and animal respiration.

Pulse - the regular expansion and contraction of an artery, caused by the heart pumping blood through the body.

Veins - a blood vessel that carries blood to the heart.

Arteries - a blood vessel that is part of the system carrying blood under pressure from the heart to the rest of the body.

Organ - a complete and independent part of a plant or animal that has a specific function.

Digestion – the process of digesting food

Blood vessels - a tubular structure carrying blood through the tissues and organs; a vein, artery, or capillary.

Heart rate - the speed at which the heart beats.

Nutrients - a substance that provides nourishment essential for the maintenance of life and for growth.

Process of elimination – the act of discharging or excreting waste products or foreign substances from the body.

Transplant - take living tissue or an organ and implant it in another part of the body or in another body.

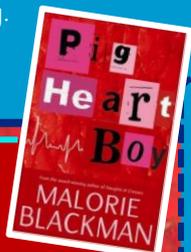
Donor - a person who provides blood or an organ for transplantation, transfusion, etc.

BOOK FOCUS PIG HEART BOY

Written by: Malorie Blackman

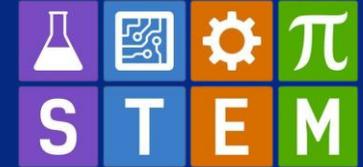
Published in: 2011

General description: Cameron desperately needs a new heart when he is offered the opportunity to take part in a radical and controversial experiment involving the transplant of a pig's heart. While Cameron soon comes to terms with the idea, he finds the world around him less accepting.



WHY ARE WE LEARNING THIS? In year 6, we need to know:

- How to identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system and describe the functions of the heart.
- Understand the role of blood vessels and blood and how important they are.
- How to identify and name the main parts of the digestive system.
- Understand why our bodies need certain nutrients and where they get them from.



The Digestive System

The human digestive system is a **complex series of organs and glands that processes food**. In order to use the food we eat as **energy**, our body has to break the food down into smaller molecules that it can process; it also has to excrete (or get rid of) **waste**.

Most of the digestive organs (like the **stomach** and **intestines**) are tube-like and contain the food as it makes its way through the body. The digestive system is essentially a long, twisting tube that runs from the mouth to the anus, plus a few other organs (like the **liver** and **pancreas**) that produce or store digestive chemicals. Without the digestive system, our bodies would not be able to get nutrients from the food we eat or get rid of the waste products that food makes and we would soon become ill!

The Circulatory system

The circulatory system is one of the most important systems in the body. It is made up of the **heart, blood and blood vessels**. The body's circulatory system is responsible for transporting materials throughout the entire body. It **delivers nutrients, water, and oxygen** to your billions of body cells and **carries away wastes** such as carbon dioxide that body cells produce. It is an amazing highway that travels through your entire body connecting all your body cells.

At the centre of this system is the heart, an amazing organ. It is a muscle about the size of the fist. The heart is located in the centre of the chest slightly to the left. **Its job is to pump blood and keep the blood moving throughout the body**. The blood is pumped around a complex network of blood vessels extending to every part of the body. **Blood carries the oxygen and nutrients needed to fuel the activities of the body's tissues and organs**, and it plays a vital role in removing the body's waste products. An average-sized adult carries about 5 litres (9 pints) of blood.

Between 2.5 and 3 million red blood cells are lost and replaced every second.

If you lay out all the arteries, capillaries and veins from one adult, end-to-end, they would stretch about 60,000 miles.

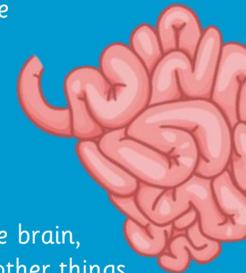
It takes 20 seconds for blood to circulate the entire body.

We make 1 to 3 pints of saliva a day.

The small intestine is about 7 metres long.

“**Ventricle**” means “little belly”.

The **ancient Egyptians** believed the heart, rather than the brain, was the source of emotions, wisdom and memory, among other things.

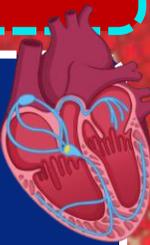


CAN YOU...?

When doing exercise at home, check your heart rate before and after.

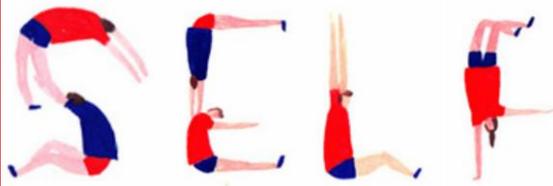
Play a circulatory system game on BBC Bitesize!

Design a quiz about the body for your family to complete at home!



STEM Workspace for learning facts or additional research.

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.



Body Changes

Self-esteem reflects an individual's overall subjective emotional evaluation of his or her own worth.

Tips for improving your self-esteem:

- Think about what is affecting your self-esteem.
- Avoid negative self-talk.
- Connect with people who love you.
- Learn to be assertive.
- Set yourself a challenge.
- Focus on your positives.
- Take care of yourself.

Some ideas for how to deal with emotional changes in puberty:

- Keep them involved, tell them how you are feeling about things.
- Ask their advice, listen and if you disagree tell them why.
- Accept that they have the right to lay down some rules, be willing to meet them halfway.
- Try not to lose your temper, if you show them you can accept when they say no, may be they will be willing to say yes in the future.
- When going out, tell them where and with who, agree a time when you will return and ALWAYS let them know if you are going to be late.
- Help more around the house, without waiting to be asked!

Futures and careers

Interview techniques

- Consider the questions you might be asked and prepare answers before the interview.
- Ensure you have researched your potential employer.
- Consider your appearance – remember people make an impression of you within the first few sections of meeting you.
- Remember to allow plenty of time to get to your interview and look directly at your interviewer to ensure you are showing good listening skills.
- Smile! A smile can be a powerful tool; it makes you come across as friendly and relaxed.

Options post-16

When you leave school you have many options:

- Study full time – you can take A levels if you have at least 5 pass grades at GCSE or you take a work and job-related course such as an NVQ or BTEC, which are good qualifications if you want to combine hands on, practical learning and studying technical skills.
- Apprenticeships/internships – you can also choose to train while you work by taking on an apprenticeship where you work for an employer and train to do a job at the same time.

Work or volunteer while studying part-time – this means you can earn money whilst you study.



Food and nutrition – How to make Chilli

Ingredients

- 1tbsp Vegetable Oil
- 1 Garlic Clove crushed
- 1-2tsp Mild Chilli Powder
- 1tbsp Brown Sugar
- A dash of Tabasco Sauce
- 150ml Sour Cream
- 300g Tortilla Chips
- 1 Onion finely chopped
- 450g Beef Mince
- 400g Tin Chopped Tomatoes
- 1 Beef Stock Cube
- 400g Tin Kidney Beans Drained and rinsed
- ¼ Bag of Fresh Chives finely chopped



How to Cook

1. Heat the oil in a large frying pan and cook the onion and garlic with a little salt until soft and almost transparent. Remove from the pan and keep to one side.
2. Turn up the heat and fry off the mince with some seasoning, making sure you have lots of brown crispy bits.
3. Return the onion and garlic to the pan along with the chilli powder and fry for a further minute. Put in the tin of chopped tomatoes then fill the empty tin with water and add half to the pan. Keep the rest to one side and add bit by bit if required.
4. Bring to the boil then add the crumbled stock cube, brown sugar, Tabasco and kidney beans. Simmer for 20-25 minutes until the sauce has reduced. Add more chilli powder and/or other seasoning if required.
5. Serve the chilli on a bed of tortilla chips topped with the sour cream and chives

In a **democracy**, the people are sovereign—they are the highest form of political authority. **Power** flows from the people to the leaders of government, who hold power only temporarily. Laws and policies require majority support in parliament, but the rights of minorities are protected in various way.

The **House of Commons**, Parliament's lower **house**, is made up of about 650 elected Members of Parliament (MPs). It makes laws, controls the government's finances, and keeps a close eye on government administration. The **House of Lords**, Parliament's upper **house**, consists of over 700 **Lords**.

Self Workspace for learning facts or additional research.

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.