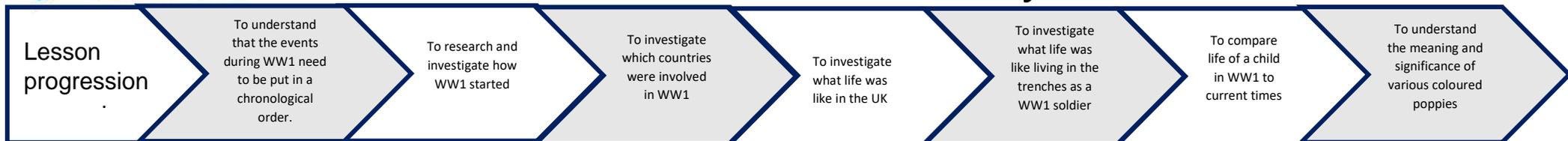


# Topic Knowledge Organiser

## Year 6 History



### Topic progression

**Key Stage One:**

*Develop awareness of past using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. Know where people and events fit within a chronological timeline*

**Key Stage Two:**

*Develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history. Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information*

**Key Stage Three:**

*Understand how different types of historical sources are used rigorously to make historical claims and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed.*

### Key Vocab

**Abdicate** – give up, such as power, as of monarchs and emperors

**Alliance** – an agreement establishing an association between groups

**Allies** – in World War I the alliance of Great Britain and France and Russia and all the other nations that became allied with them in opposing the Central Powers

**Armistice** – a state of peace agreed between opponents

**Assassination** – murder of a public figure by surprise attack

**Central Powers** – the alliance of Germany and Austria-Hungary and other nations

**Civilian** – a non-military citizen

**Conflict** – a hostile meeting of opposing military forces

**Diplomas** – negotiation between nations

**Entente** – an informal alliance between countries

**Gas Mask** – a protective mask with a filter

**Great War** – a war between the allies (Russia, France, British Empire, Italy, United States, Japan, Rumania, Serbia, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Montenegro) and Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria)

**No man's land** – an unoccupied area between the front lines of opposing armies

**Treaty** – a written agreement between two states



Archduke Franz Ferdinand Carl Ludwig Joseph Maria of Austria (18 December 1863 – 28 June 1914) was the heir presumptive to the throne of Austria-Hungary.



#### Causes of World War I - MANIA

- Militarism** – policy of building up strong military forces to prepare for war
- Alliances** – agreements between nations to aid and protect one another
- Nationalism** – pride in or devotion to one's country
- Imperialism** – when one country takes over another country economically and politically
- Assassination** – murder of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand

**1914-1918**

- 28 June 1914: Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria assassinated
- 28 July 1914: 48 countries over 60-70 years to sign up - 23,000 soldiers died
- 7 August 1914: British declare war on Germany - official start date of First World War
- 12 September 1914: The end of the Battle of Marne and the start of trench warfare
- 23 August 1914: British losses suffered by the first line at the Battle of Mons

### Key Facts (Did you know?)

- At the beginning, both sides believed that the war would be over before the end of the Year
- WW1 helped bring about women being allowed to vote
- Women took over many of the male jobs (garages, factories)
- Hitler fought in WW1 in the German Army
- There were 70,000, 000 men and women in uniform of that number one-half were either killed, wounded or became prisoners of war
- First known use of chemical weapons (mustard gas)
- 'Coffin nails' was a term used by British soldiers to describe cigarettes
- Poppies are the symbol of WW1



**Gavrilo Princip** (1894- 1918) a Bosnian Serb who assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife. This assassination precipitated Austria-Hungary's invasion of Serbia which led to the start of the First World War. He was sentenced and imprisoned, dying of malnutrition in 1918.



**Winston Churchill** (1874-1964) First Lord of the Admiralty. Resigned in 1915 for his role in the unsuccessful Gallipoli campaign. He returned as an officer on the Western front for several months. In 1917, he was appointed Minister of Munitions where he was successful in organising supplies.

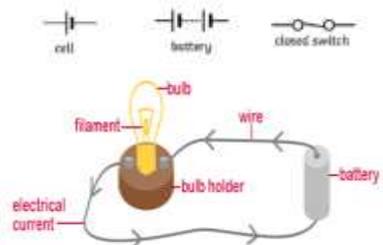
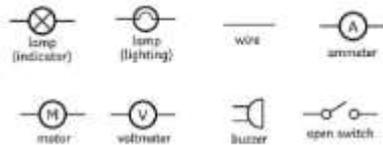
# Science

## Key Vocab

<b>Circuit</b>	A complete route which an electric current can flow around.
<b>Current</b>	A flow of electricity through a wire
<b>Battery</b>	A small device that provides power for electrical items.
<b>Cell</b>	A device used to generate electricity. A battery is an example of a cell.
<b>Conductor</b>	Any material that electricity can pass through or along.
<b>Insulator</b>	Any material that electricity cannot pass through or along.
<b>Buzzer</b>	An electrical device that makes a buzzing sound.
<b>Motor</b>	A device that changes electrical energy into movement.
<b>Wire</b>	A long thin piece of metal that carries an electrical current often covered in plastic for safety.
<b>Voltage</b>	An electrical force that makes electricity move through a wire, measured in volts (V).
<b>Socket</b>	A device on a wall that you can plug electrical equipment into.
<b>Hazard</b>	A danger or risk
<b>Pylon</b>	A tall tower-like structure used for carrying electricity cables high above the ground.
<b>Power station</b>	An installation where electrical power is generated for distribution.

## Key Info

### Electricity



# Geography

## Key Vocab

**Axis:** In geography terminology, axis is an imaginary line, which runs through the North and South Pole. The earth rotates around this axis every 24 hours, which is how the phenomenon of day and night occurs

**Biome:** Biome are areas with similar climatic conditions, similar ecology of plants, animals, and soil organisms. There are commonly known as ecosystems.

**Biodiversity:** It is defined as the diversity of species found in a particular area. It includes the variety of flora and fauna in the given ecosystem.

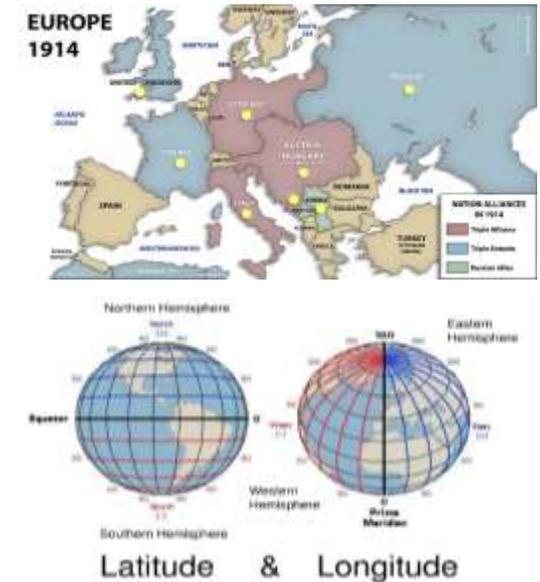
**Biosphere:** Biosphere is a total of plant life, animal life, and all other factors that constitute the earth.

**Grid references** - a map reference indicating a location in terms of a series of vertical and horizontal grid lines identified by numbers or letters.

**Human geography** - how human activity affects the Earth's surface.

**Physical geography** – natural features.

## Key Info



# ART/DT

## Key Vocab

**Chicken wire** – Chicken wire, is a mesh of wire commonly used to fence in chickens. It is made of thin, flexible, galvanized steel wire with hexagonal gaps

**Solder**- Solder is a fusible metal alloy used to create a permanent bond between metal work pieces.

**Soldering machine**- it is used to fuse the solder -a process in which two or more items are joined together by melting and putting a filler metal (solder) into the joint, the filler metal having a lower melting point than the adjoining metal.

**Proportion** – the relative size of parts in a whole.

**Needle nose pliers**- Needle-nose pliers are both cutting and holding pliers used by artisans, jewellery designers, electricians, network engineers and other tradesmen to bend, re-position and snip wire

**Manipulate** – to control shapes and appearance.

## Key Info



# PE

## Key Vocab

- Fitness circuits
- Tag/invasion games
- Boxercise
- Outdoor
- Indoor
- Activities
- Running
- Jumping
- Throwing and catching
- Competitive games
- Badminton
- Basketball
- Cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders
- Attacking and defending

## Key Info

