

Knowledge Organisers

2nd Autumn Term

Science

Art

Geography

History

French

Music

PE

PSHE

RE

Class 3 – Year 5 & 6

Knowledge Organiser - Science – Meteorology – Y5

The fascinating world of weather

The Atmosphere

Key Vocabulary:

meteorology	A science that deals with the atmosphere and its phenomena and especially with weather and weather forecasting
ozone layer	A layer of the earth's upper atmosphere with high ozone content which blocks most of the sun's ultraviolet radiation from entering the lower atmosphere
breeze	A light wind.
gale	A very strong wind.
anemometer	An instrument for measuring the speed of the wind
humidity	The amount of wetness or water vapour in the air
climate	The weather conditions of an area.
lightning	The flashing of light caused by the passing of electricity from one cloud to another or between a cloud and the earth.
tornado	A violent rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground.
hurricane	A large rotating storm with high speed winds that forms over warm waters in tropical areas
forecast	A prediction of something in the future.
barometer	An instrument that is used to measure air pressure and predict changes in the weather

Key Knowledge:

I know the Earth's main atmospheric layers.
I know how meteorologists measure wind speed and direction.
I know that thunderstorms are created by cumulonimbus clouds.
I know that tornadoes are the most dangerous type of thunderstorm.

Winds and Weather Patterns



Tornadoes and Hurricanes



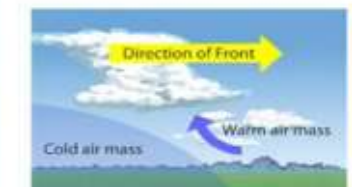
Forecasting the Weather



Lightning and Thunder



Warm front



Cold front

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."

Knowledge Organiser- Mediterranean Europe - Geography - Year 4

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Mediterranean	From the Latin meaning 'middle of the land'.
Equator	An imaginary line around the 'middle' of the Earth. The sun's rays hit the equator directly, making the places located near to it very warm.
Latitude	Latitude is a measurement that gives the location of a place on Earth north or south of the equator. Maps sometimes show imaginary lines of latitude to help us locate places.
Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals found in a particular area.
The Gulf Stream	A current of warm water that flows from the Gulf of Mexico in Central America, all the way across the Atlantic Ocean to Europe.
Colosseum	An ancient, giant, oval shaped amphitheatre located in the centre of Rome. It was built during Ancient Roman times and gladiators fought there.
Volcanoes	A crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments and gases erupt from the Earth's crust.
Inhabit	To live or dwell in a place, as people or animals.

Key Knowledge
I know where the main countries are in Mediterranean Europe
I know the climate in Mediterranean Europe is warm and dry
I know that the climate is warm and so oranges, olives, limes and grapes
I know there are mountains in the region and that there are volcanoes in Italy
I know that there are cities on the coast but that they are different in character

Country	Capital	Language	Flag
Italy	Rome	Italian	
Spain	Madrid	Spanish	
Portugal	Lisbon	Portuguese	
Greece	Athens	Greek	
Turkey	Ankara	Turkish	
France (Southern)	Paris	French	
Malta	Valletta	Maltese	




A map of Mediterranean Europe



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

Key Vocabulary

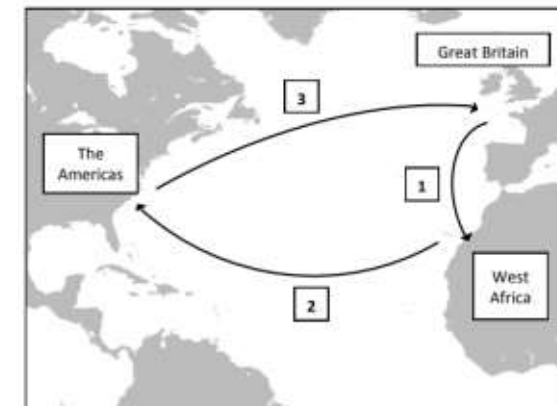
Transatlantic Slave Trade	Responsible for the forced migration of between 12 - 15 million people from Africa to the Western Hemisphere from the middle of the 15th century to the end of the 19th century.
Slave	A slave is a human being classed as property, who is owned by another person and who is forced 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)



Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 2: Food, Glorious Food!

Key Vocabulary

Latin	English
ēheu!	Oh dear!
vīlla	house
hortus	garden
cubiculum	bedroom
tunica	dress
pulchra	pretty
sordida/sordidus	dirty
squālida/squālidus	messy
fessi/fessus	tired
euge!	hurrah!
mīles	soldier
vēs pa	wasp
bālaena	whale
equus	horse
cunīculus	rabbit
porcus	pig
est	is
nōlī tangere	don't touch
nōlī lacrimāre	don't cry
omnēs silent	everyone is silent

		
a vēspa parva est.	b bālaena maxima est.	c cunīculus improbus est.
		
d delphīnus benignus est.	e equus māgnus est.	f porcus sordidus est.

Grammar

Nouns (naming words) have a gender in Latin. This means they can be masculine (male), feminine (female) or neuter (no gender).

Adjectives (to describe) must have an ending. Feminine adjectives need a feminine ending. Masculine adjectives need a masculine ending.

Feminine nouns often end in the letter *a*.

villa (house)

tunica (dress)

vespa (wasp)

Masculine nouns often end in the letters *us*.

hortus (garden)

porcus (pig)

equus (horse)



Daedalus and Icarus

Key Knowledge

To translate simple sentences with adjectives and est.

To identify masculine and feminine words.

To understand that the gender of nouns and adjectives must agree.

To translate simple sentences using my existing knowledge of Latin.

Unit Motto

sapere aude = dare to know





Breakfast – ientaculum

Lunch – prandium

Dinner - cena



Typical Roman Foods



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	
Tempo	The speed at which music is played
Dynamics	Levels of sound in music (soft to loud)
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



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Aesthetics	The appreciation of how beautiful something looks
Momentum	The motion gained by a moving object.
Shapes	E.g. tuck, straddle, dish, arch, star, front support, back support.
Inverted balance	An action where your hips go above your head.

Skills	
Rotation jump	
Straddle roll	
Inverted balance	

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.

Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Celebrating Difference - Year Six



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Empathy	The ability to understand and share the feelings of another.
Perception	The way in which something is regarded, understood, or interpreted.
Role model	A person looked to by others as an example to be copied.
Harassment	To subject a person to hostile or prejudicial remarks or actions; pressure or intimidate.
Control	To influence or direct people's behaviour.
Conflict	In opposition; a disagreement or argument.
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.

Key Knowledge
I understand how having a disability can affect someone's life.
I can give examples of people with disabilities that lead amazing lives.
I can explain ways in which difference can be a source of conflict and a cause for celebration.



Reflective questions
Ask me this...
How do people exert power over others?
How easy would it be to overcome a disability?

R.E. Year 5 Autumn 2 Christianity Knowledge Organiser
Enquiry: Is the Christmas Story True?

Key vocabulary	Definition
incarnation	God as a human – as Jesus.
nativity	The birth of Jesus
Truth	Something that is accurate
Gospel	Meaning 'good news' – stories about Jesus' life.



What does *true* mean?

How are the accounts of The Christmas Story by Luke and Matthew different?

What makes The Christmas Story true for Christians?

What do Christians believe about Incarnation?

Key Knowledge
I know the different accounts of the Christmas story
I can explain the meaning of incarnation
I can give my opinion on whether a favourite story is 'true' and explain why
I can identify different sources of the Christmas story and explain the meaning of Christmas to Christians (Incarnation)
I can explain my opinion on whether the Christmas story is true and say what Christians might think of my opinion

