Knowledge Organisers – Autumn 2

Kingfishers

Science

Geography

Art

Music

PSHE

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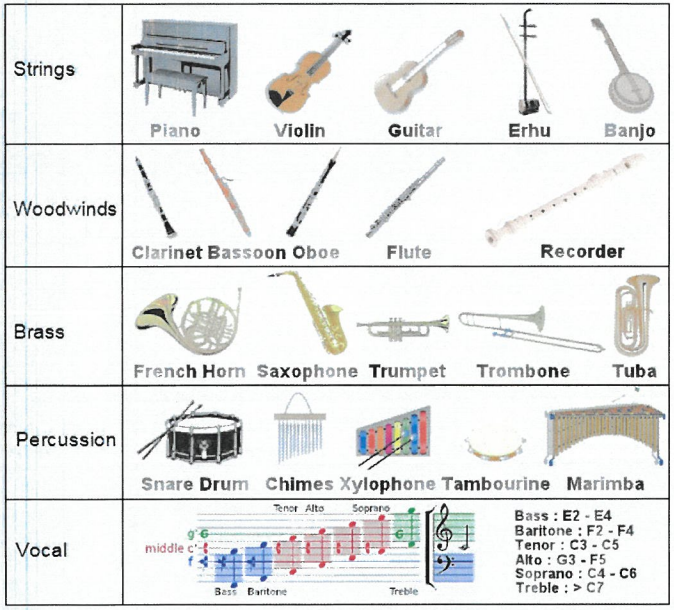
History

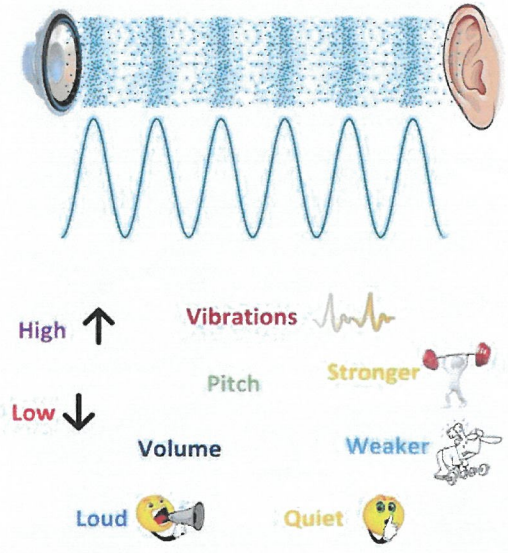
Latin

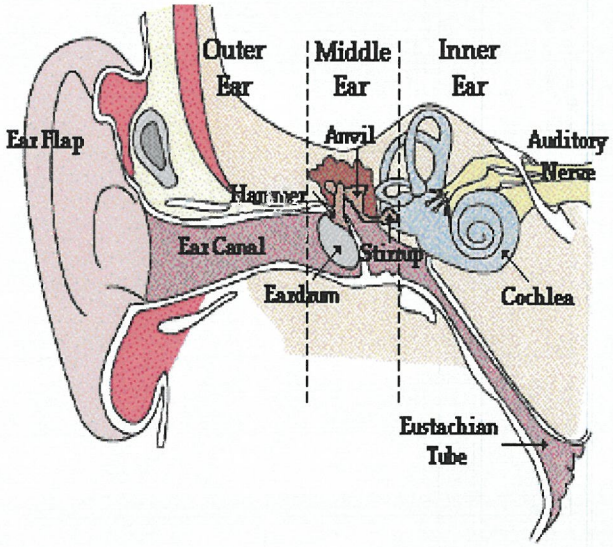
Knowledge Organiser – Sound - Science

Vocabulary	
Vibration	A back and forth movement
Compress	Pushing
Decompress	Relaxing/ releasing
Ear Drum	The membrane of the middle ear which vibrates in response to sound waves
Pitch	How high or low a sound is
Volume	How loud or quiet a sound is
Sound wave	How sound moves through the air
Sound barrier	When an object goes faster than the speed of sound
Sound proofing	Reduce how loud sound can be heard
Larynx	Voice box

Key Knowledge
I know that sound is caused by back and forth movement called vibrations
I know that sound can travel through solid, liquid and gas (all states of matter)
I know we can adjust the volume of some sounds.
I know the speed of sound is slower than the speed of light
I know the faster the vibrations create a higher pitch and slower vibrations make a lower pitch.
I know the difference between a high and low pitch.
I know that the outer ear is made up of cartilage which catch and direct sound waves and that inside the eardrum are three tiny bones – hammer, anvil and stirrup.
I can reflect on the needs of people with hearing difficulties and make a connection to how the ear works.







Knowledge Organiser- Eastern Europe –Geography-

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Balkans	South of the Danube are the Balkan countries, along the Balkan Peninsula. These include Croatia, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia and Kosovo.
Baltic Countries	These are located on the Baltic Sea: Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia
Cyrillic	An Alphabet they use in Russia, named after St. Cyril who translated the Bible into the Russian language
human geography	The geographical study of people and their communities, cultures, economies, and interactions with the environment.
physical geography	The geographical study of processes and patterns in the natural environment like the atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, and geosphere.
steppe	Grassland plains without trees apart from those near rivers and lakes.

Key Knowledge
I know that Eastern Europe covers a large area, with many countries, people, cities and rivers. I know it has a long border with the continent of Asia
I know that the biggest country in Eastern Europe is Russia
I know that there are four seas that surround Eastern Europe. They are: The Caspian Sea, The Black Sea, The Baltic Sea and The Adriatic Sea
I know that the highest mountain range in Europe is in Russia- the Caucasus Mountain and that the highest mountain in this range is Mount Elbrus in Russia
I know that there are some very long rivers in Eastern Europe, including the Volga and the Daube
I know that there is conflict in Eastern European between Russia and the Ukraine.

Russia	
Capital	Moscow
Population	144,463,451
Currency	Russian ruble (₽) (RUB)
Flag	
Major Cities	
Moscow	Russia
St Petersburg	Russia
Dubrovnik	Croatia
Warsaw	Poland

Example of Cyrillic alphabet:

А Б В Г Д Е
Ж З И Й К
Л М Н О П
Р С Т У Ф
Х Ц Ч Ш Щ
Ы Э Ю Я

Eastern Europe is surrounded by four seas:
Caspian Sea
Black Sea
Adriatic Sea
Baltic Sea

Rivers and Mountains in Eastern Europe:
Volga River
Ural River
Danube River
Caucasus Mountains
Mount Elbrus
Carpathian Mountains



Core Knowledge

Knowledge Organiser – William Morris (Visual Arts -)

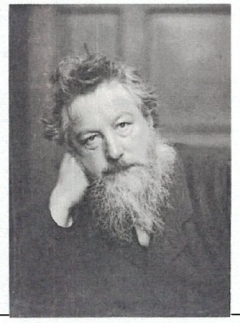
Key Vocabulary:	
designer	A person who plans the look of something before it is made.
decorative arts	The arts concerned with the production of objects which are both useful and beautiful. This is different to the "fine arts" which are usually viewed as painting, drawing, sculpture and photography.
Arts and Crafts movement	A trend in the decorative and fine arts which began in Britain in about 1880 where designers, craftsmen, artists and architects placed value on how things were made, using traditional craftsmanship, in small workshops. This was a reaction against mass industrialization in factories of the Victorian period.
stylized	To design something according to a particular style, rather than in accordance with nature or reality.
medieval	The period in European history from about 600 C.E. to 1500 C.E. Also known as the middle ages or dark ages. William Morris, the Pre-Raphaelites and the Arts and Crafts movement were interested in the designs and art from this time.
textiles	A cloth or fabric produced by, for example weaving or knitting.
woodblock printing	A print made from a design cut in a block of wood, and then printed onto paper or fabric.
block printing	To print from a hand-cut wooden block. Multiple separate blocks can be used to print onto the same design. This is how Morris' wallpaper designs were printed.
reduction printing	A multicoloured print where the separate colours are printed from the same block, which is reduced each time the block is used to print.
printing press	A machine that can print books, newspapers or magazines. Morris started his own press company in Hammersmith, called the Kelmscott Press.

Key Knowledge:
I understand William Morris was a Victorian designer.
I understand how William Morris' wallpapers were printed.
I can create my own wallpaper design inspired by William Morris.
I can create my own printing tile and use it to print my design in different layers.
I understand that William Morris was a writer and created his own printing press and that he was a key figure in the Arts and Crafts movement.



Photographs:

'Have nothing in your houses that you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful.'
William Morris



The Morris Room at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.



Designs:



Honeysuckle furnishing fabric 1876



Pink and Rose Wallpaper 1890

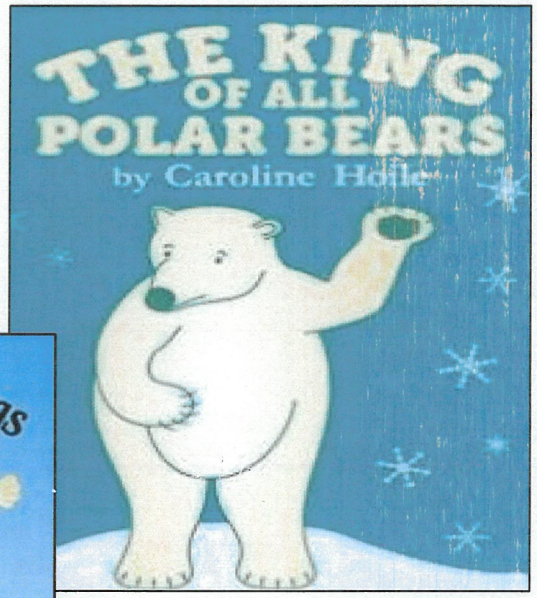


Strawberry Thief wallpaper 1883

Music Knowledge Organiser – Unit 2: Singing and Traditions

Key Vocabulary	
Call and Response	A musical conversation where one person/group "calls" and another "responds".
Echoing	Repeating a musical phrase accurately after hearing it.
2-Part Harmony	Two melodies sung simultaneously that complement each other.
Round	A type of 2-part singing where one group starts a melody and another joins later.
Expression	Using dynamics, tempo, and articulation to convey emotion.
Articulation/Diction	Clear pronunciation of words while singing.
Cultural Context	Understanding the origin, story, or tradition behind a piece of music.







Unit Objectives
To sing 2-part songs as duets or melody and accompaniment with accurate pitching.
To understand contrasting traditions and stories.

I Can Statements:
I can sing a 2-part song with accurate pitch and timing.
I can perform a melody or duet with clear accompaniment.
I can listen carefully and adjust my voice to blend with others.
I can identify and describe contrasting musical traditions and stories.
I can reflect on how different songs express culture and meaning.

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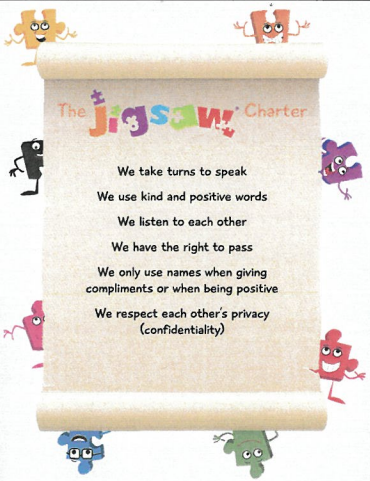
Knowledge Organiser – PSHCE – Celebrating Difference

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Culture	The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.
Conflict	In opposition; a disagreement or argument.
Racism	The belief that people of some races are inferior to others.
Stereotypes	Assumptions or beliefs made about a specific group of people.
Homophobic	Having or showing a dislike of or prejudice against homosexual people.
Rumour	A story or report of uncertain or doubtful truth.
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 that cultural differences sometimes cause conflict and I know what racism is.
I understand how rumour spreading and name-calling can be bullying behaviours.
I can explain the difference between direct and indirect bullying.
I can compare my life with people in the developing world.
I can understand a different culture from my own











Reflective questions Ask me this...
What cultural differences have you known to cause conflict?
What should you do if you here about rumour-spreading and name calling?
How might indirect bullying make someone feel?
How is your life different from someone who lives in the developing world?
Why is it important to understand a different culture from my own?

R.E. Autumn 2 Knowledge Organiser

Has Christmas lost its true meaning?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Christmas	Celebrated on December 25th each year when Christians remember the birth of Jesus Christ.
meaningful	Something has meaning, is important, worthwhile
Incarnation	Incarnation means God coming to earth in Human form as Jesus, to help people
Jesus	**Jesus** also referred to as **Jesus** of Nazareth or **Jesus** Christ. He is the central figure of Christianity.
Christian	One who believes in Jesus Christ
Celebrate	To mark a special day or occasion.

Key Knowledge
I can talk about how I celebrate Christmas / Christmas holidays
I know some of the different ways in which other people celebrate Christmas
I know the which parts of the Christmas Story of meaningful to Christians
I know the difference between Christian and non-Christian aspects of Christmas
I can give my opinion on whether I think Christmas has lost its true meaning

Some people celebrate Christmas like this:









Some people celebrate the Christmas holidays like this:





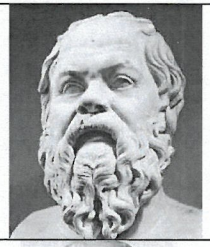


Knowledge Organiser- Ancient Greeks, Part 2 – History –

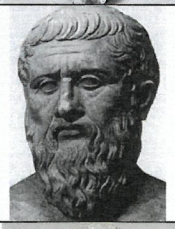
Key Vocabulary	Definition
Philosophy	The word comes from the Greek language and means 'love of wisdom'. It is the study of difficult questions about human life and questioning the world
Empire	A group of different countries with one leader
Gordian Knot	Legend says that the 'Gordian Knot' was a knot with so many twists and turns that nobody could untie it. The people believed that whoever could untie it would have the world as his kingdom
Hellenism	Greek language and culture before the Romans invaded Greece 31BCE

Key Knowledge
I know that philosophy means 'love of wisdom'. I know three famous Greek philosophers: Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.
I understand how Alexander's upbringing shaped the king he would become.
I know Alexander conquered the whole of Greece in just two years.
I understand that Alexander's empire spread across to modern day Pakistan and India.
I understand Alexander the Great's legacy and whether he was a good ruler.

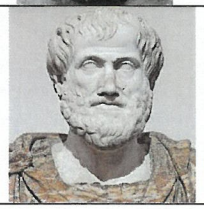
Socrates: He asked lots of questions. People today still use the Socratic Method. People from all over Greece to listen to him speak. He never wrote any of his ideas down.

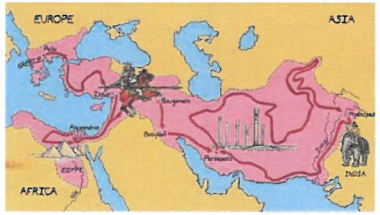


Plato: He was a student of Socrates. He wrote Socrates ideas down and came up with his own ideas too. He wrote a book called 'The Republic'.



Aristotle: He was a student of Plato. He said the goal to life was happiness and came up with the idea of 'The Golden Mean'; a belief in moderation.





Alexander's Empire

356 BC – Alexander was born in Pella, in the North of Greece. His father, the King of Macedonia, had already conquered Athens.

336 – Alexander became king aged 19. He quickly conquered all of Ancient Greece, and raised a great army.

334 – First Alexander wanted to use his army to defeat the Persians. He defeated King Darius III and claimed control of the Persian Empire.

332 – Next Alexander conquered Egypt in North Africa, and was proclaimed son of God and 'master of the universe' by the Egyptian Priests. He also founded the city of Alexandria.

330 – After this, he defeated Darius III again at the Battle of Gaugamela. He burned the city of Persepolis to the ground. King Darius III was killed.

326 – Alexander the Great continued his campaign into northwest India (today's Pakistan). He fought many battles against Indian Kings and reached the Himalayas.

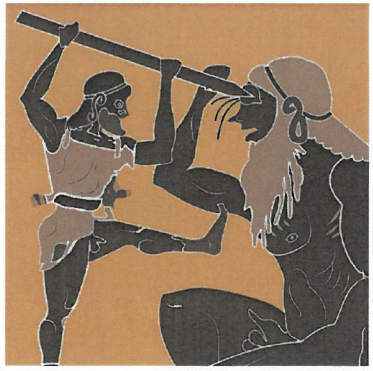
324 – To secure his rule over Persia, Alexander married the daughter and niece of King Darius, named Stateira and Parysatis. Many Greek soldiers also take Persian brides.

323 – Alexander returned to the Persian city of Babylon after his Indian campaign. He died there, aged only 33.

Latin Knowledge Organiser - Unit 8: Clean and healthy

Key Vocabulary	
Latin	**English**
hilariter	cheerfully
lūdunt	playing
apodytērium	changing room
tepidarium	warm room
caldārium	hot room
frīgidārium	cold room
recumbunt	lying down
ancillae	slave girls
prūdenter	skilfully
breviter	for a short time
summergunt	plunge
cum amīcīs	with friends
garriunt	chatting
laetae	happy (pl)
pūrae	clean (pl)
discumbe!	lie down!
oculōs aperī!	open your eyes!

Grammar
Words we use to talk about actions are called verbs, e.g. Lepidina **is playing**.
Words we use to add more information to a verb are called 'adverbs'. For example: Scrībo hilari**ter** - I write cheerfully. Adverbs in English usually (but not always) end in -ly. Adverbs in Latin often (but not always) end in **-ter**.





Key Knowledge
To translate a story containing adverbs
To encounter and recognise Latin adverbs
To know that adverbs end in -ter
To learn about Roman baths
To explore the tools that might have been used by Roman doctors
To explore and translate ancient mythology (Odysseus and the Cyclops)

Unit Motto

Mens Sana In Corpore Sano = A Healthy Mind in a Healthy Body