

Year 6

Autumn Term Knowledge Organisers



### Lesson Sequence



1. Learn about climate change



2. Explore ways to reduce how much rubbish is sent to landfill



3. Explore ways to reduce energy consumption



4. Explore what happens when fuels are burnt



5. Explore the outcomes of COP26



6. Compare data associated with the weather

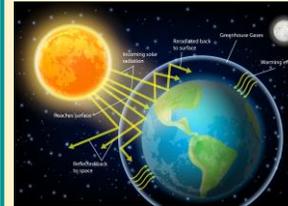
### Greenhouse gases

Some human activities produce **greenhouse gases** (carbon dioxide, methane, nitric oxide):

- Cutting down trees means more carbon dioxide stays in the air.
- Farming animals produces methane gas.
- Transport – fuels such as diesel and petrol produce carbon dioxide.

Scientists look at **trends** in weather data to track how the Earth's climate is changing.

### Climate Change/Global Warming



Greenhouse gases trap the heat from the sun and stop it leaving the Earth, causing the planet to become **warmer**.

A warmer planet means the ice will melt. Some animals will lose their habitat. Water levels will rise, causing some land to disappear under water.

### Energy Sources

#### Renewable

- Wind farms
- Solar farms
- Hydro power stations

#### Non-renewable

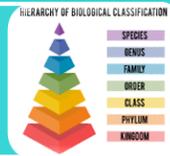
Oil  
Coal  
Gas  
(Fossil fuels)

### Reduce Reuse Recycle

How we can help:

1. **Recycle** as much rubbish as possible so factories don't have to use coal and oil to make new products.
2. Buy products with **recyclable** packaging.
3. **Switch off** lights and electrical appliances when not in use.
4. Walk, cycle or car share.
5. Use **renewable energy** sources for power if possible.
6. Plants and trees use carbon dioxide to make food so **planting** more helps reduce the amount in the atmosphere.
7. **Eat less meat** so less animals are farmed.





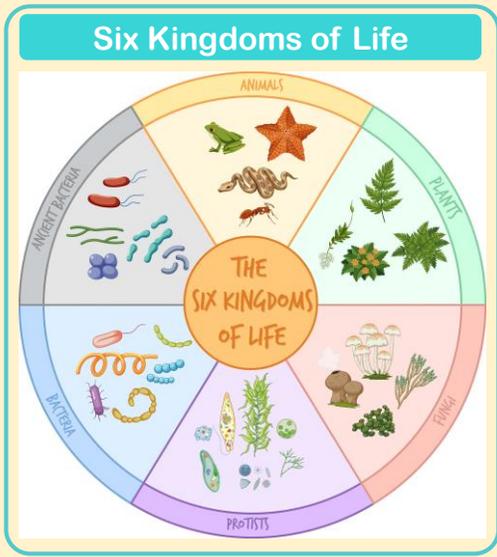
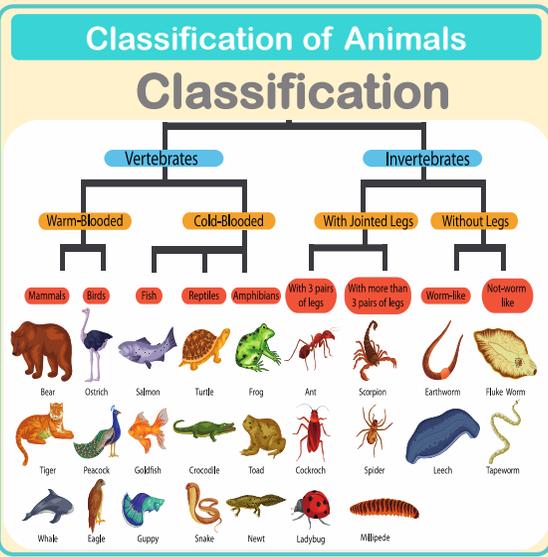
- ### Lesson Sequence
1. Classify living things
  2. Understand the Kingdoms of Life
  3. Classify living things using the Linnaean system
  4. Identify the characteristics of different types of microorganisms
  5. Investigate asexual reproduction through spore dispersal
  6. Classify and describe a living organism

### Fungi

Fungi gain energy from dead matter.

### MRS GREN

**M** Movement  
**R** Respiration  
**S** Sensitivity  
**G** Growth  
**R** Reproduce  
**E** Excretion  
**N** Nutrition



### Carl Linnaeus

Carl Linnaeus created a system of classification, which ranks living things into groups in order to name their species.

DOMAIN	Eukarya
KINGDOM	Animalia
PHYLUM	Chordata
CLASS	Mammalia
ORDER	Primates
FAMILY	Hominidae
GENUS	Homo
SPECIES	Homo sapiens

### Microorganisms

Antibiotics, yoghurt, cheese, wine and yeast are all **helpful bacteria**.

Mould, food poisoning and athlete's foot are **harmful bacteria**.

## Knowledge organiser – Food and Farming

### What will we be learning?

- Where food comes from
- How food is produced and how it gets to us
- Choices and issues involved in food, farming and trade

### Key facts

The UK buys and sells food around the world

Not all foodstuffs can be produced in a country with a temperate climate, such as the UK

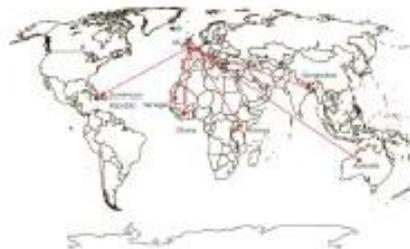
The Fairtrade mark guarantees a fair price for food production

### Key knowledge

Our food comes from many different places around the world

There can be many different steps along the journey from farm to fork

The food choices we make affect people and nature in many different places



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Australia	agriculture	latitude
Bangladesh	economy	map reference
Dominica	environment	northern hemisphere
Dominican Republic	export	southern hemisphere
Ghana	fairtrade	
Kenya	food miles	
Senegal	import	
Uganda	irrigation	
United Kingdom	plantation	
	production chain	
	trade	

### Glossary

**agriculture:** *farming*

**economy:** *the wealth and resources of a place*

**irrigation:** *the supply of water, especially for growing crops*

**trade:** *exchanging goods or services, usually for money*

Year: 6

Subject: History

Unit Title: The World at War

Golden Thread

Cause and Consequence

## Timeline

1939	1939	1940	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1945
On 1 <sup>st</sup> September Germany invades Poland	On 3 <sup>rd</sup> September England declares war on Germany	10 <sup>th</sup> May Winston Churchill replaced Neville Chamberlain as Prime Minister	12 <sup>th</sup> May German forces enter France	USA declares war on Italy & Germany	British troops win back North Africa	Italy surrenders to the Allies	6 <sup>th</sup> June D-Day landings on Normandy beaches	8th May VE Day	Japan surrenders on 2 <sup>nd</sup> September and the end of war declared

### Key Vocabulary

**Anderson Shelter**- Half buried in the ground and with earth on top, they protected people from bomb blasts.

**Black out**- All windows and doors had to be covered at night to stop enemy aircraft seeing house lights.

**Blitz**- The sustained aerial bombing against Britain by Nazis. Blitz means lightning in German.

**Evacuee**- Designed to protect people, especially children, by moving them to areas of less risk.

**Gas Mask**- Issued to all civilians at the start of the war, gas masks were used to protect from gas attacks.

**Rations**- Ration cards were given out and only a certain amount of food/clothes per family was allowed.

**Allies**- Great Britain, France, USA, Soviet Union and China.

**Axis**- Germany, Italy and Japan.

### Topic Knowledge

France and England declared war on Germany in 1939 after they invaded Poland. The USA joined the war effort after the Japanese bombed the American fleet in Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941.

The Battle of Britain, between the German Luftwaffe and the Royal Air Force, was the first ever battle to be fought only in the air (known as dog fighting). It was made up of lots of air battles that lasted from 10 July- 31 October 1940.

Children who lived in cities were evacuated to the countryside for their safety.

People took shelter in Anderson shelters and Air Raid shelters during air raids.

### We are Historians:

- Use a range of evidence to build up a picture of the past
- Select and organise relevant historical information
- Use a wider range of historical vocabulary as outlined

### Famous Figures

#### Neville Chamberlain (1869-1940)

British Prime Minister from 1937-1940; Chamberlain was Prime Minister when Britain declared war on Germany.

#### Winston Churchill (1874-1965)

British Prime Minister from 1940 to 1945, then again from 1951 to 1955. He is famous for his speeches that inspired people to keep on fighting.

#### Adolf Hitler (1889-1945)

German dictator during World War II, and leader of the Nazi political party.