



Year 6 – Autumn 2 Knowledge organiser

What should I already know?

- A growing understanding of the wider world beyond the local area to include the UK, Europe, North and South America.
- Name and locate some countries and cities in the UK.
- Locate the world's countries in Europe, N. and S. America. focus on environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.

Key vocabulary

- Anxiety, depression and stress – Mental health issues and the recognition of these in post-war Britain
- Attlee – British Labour Prime Minister who introduced the Welfare State
- British command – Under control of the British.
- Churchill – British Conservative Prime Minister who played a key role in leading Britain through the war.
- Commonwealth – An association of states and countries previously belonging to the British Empire.
- Conscription – Compulsory enlistment into the army.
- Conservative – A political group that favours free business and enterprise.
- Cradle to Grave – Extending through one's life – from Cradle to Grave (birth to death).
- Empire – A grouping of countries under the control and rule of a single monarch or country.
- Industry – The process of changing raw materials (collected from the Earth) into processed ones (changed by a machine).
- Labour Party - A political group that favours the worker.
- Migration – The movement from one place to another.
- National Health Service – The government funded Health Care Service.
- Overcrowding – Having more people in a space than is comfortable.
- Politician – An elected person who represents the people.
- Rationing – Being allowed a fixed amount of something.
- Tax – A compulsory payment to the state.
- Treaties – A formal agreement.
- Welfare State – A system where the country protects the health and well-being of its people, especially the needs that are financial and social.
- Windrush – To do with those who migrated from the Caribbean to Britain in 1948.

Historical skills and enquiry:

- Begin to suggest questions for investigation
- Use a variety of primary and secondary sources of evidence.
- Collect evidence unaided and consider larger scales of places/contrast with distant places.
- Analyse evidence and draw conclusions.
- Use atlases (incl. index and contents), OS maps, online maps, maps with different scales
- Find and recognise places on maps, with different scales e.g. physical landmarks, cities, countries
- Use 8 compass points/4 figure coordinates to locate features on a map.



How Is England important in Europe?

National Curriculum objectives:

Pupils should be taught:

- To locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on ...Europe (including the location of Russia), concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.
- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Northern Hemisphere, time zones
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through a study of human and physical geography of a region within the UK and Europe
- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geog. incl: rivers, mountains, biomes, climate zones.
- Describe and understand key aspects of human geog: settlement, land use, economic activity, trade links, natural resources incl. energy, food, minerals.
- Use geographical skills and fieldwork

Knowledge:

- Europe is a continent located entirely in the Northern Hemisphere. It is bordered by the Arctic Ocean to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the west, Asia to the east, and the Mediterranean Sea to the south. It is the 6th largest continent in the world.
- The UK is an island nation in the continent of Europe. It shares a land border with the Republic of Ireland. It is divided into 4 countries which have their own regional governments.
- England has 48 counties.
- The UK has 69 cities. The capital cities are where the government makes decisions and passes laws.
- The UK neighbours several countries by sea including France, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Norway & Denmark.
- The closest capital city outside the UK would be Brussels in Belgium. The next closest is Paris in France.
- The largest city in Europe is Istanbul, Turkey, with a population of 14.7 million people.
- Russia is the most populous country in Europe as well as the largest by area. Other European countries with sizable populations include Germany (82.2 million), the United Kingdom (66.5 million) and France (65.2 million).
- European countries can be grouped into northern, southern, western and eastern and can share similar climates.
- There are countries that form the EU: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.
- What are the political, economic and trade factors that effect the UK's relationship with Europe? How have these been impacted by Brexit? How could this impact on Hull/our local area?

The Egyptians were considered influential to modern society. They contributed ideas about....(tick all that are true)	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Written language		
Measurements		
Time and the calendar		

The process of mummification was used so help preserve the bodies of pharaohs. This was so that they could make the journey to...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Egypt		
The Nile		
The afterlife		
Pyramids		

The Nile was important because...(tick all that are true).	Start of unit:	End of unit:
It provided settlers with fertile land to grow crops		
The banks grew papyrus reeds which they used to write on		
It provided opportunities for fishing		

Circa means...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Century		
Pyramid		
Around		
Circle		

The Egyptians built the pyramids around the same time as:	Start of unit:	End of unit:
The Stone Age in Britain		
The Romans came to Britain		
The Vikings came to Britain		
William the Conqueror wins the Battle of Hastings		

Name an ancient Egyptian achievement.	
Start of unit:	End of unit:

The discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb was important because...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
The artefacts he was buried with told us a lot about life in Ancient Egypt		
Howard Carter found him		
We know who killed him		

The Ancient Egyptians were among the first civilisations to use an irrigation system. Irrigation means:	
Start of unit:	End of unit: