

# Knowledge Organisers



# What are they?

- A knowledge organiser is a sheet/s of paper that list the **important facts** –that pupils should know by the end of a unit of work.
- Use it as:
  - A planning tool, to clearly outline the core knowledge that should be taught
  - A quizzing tool, to help pupils boost their recall of key knowledge
  - An assessment tool, to help teachers check whether pupils have learned the key knowledge



# How teachers use them:

- To give a clear overview of exactly what we expect pupils to learn in each subject (the 'intent')
- To make sure we sequence key knowledge appropriately over the medium and long term
- To set a clear expectation of what every pupil should learn and remember in the long term



# How the children use them:

- To practise spelling key vocabulary
- To further research people, events and processes most relevant to the unit
- As a way to trigger memories from lessons about key information



# How families can use them:

- To understand exactly what your children are supposed to learn and remember
- To know what language you could use when discussing learning at home
- To know how to support your children in learning about a topic



## Shaping materials

Materials can be shaped by bending, stretching, twisting and squashing.



bending



stretching



twisting



squashing



## Uses of Materials

### Properties and their uses

Objects are made from materials with suitable properties.

**Object:** chair legs

**Material:** metal

**Properties:** Strong and not bendy so the legs won't bend or collapse when a person sits down.



**Object:** chair seat

**Material:** plastic

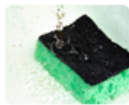
**Properties:** Strong and waterproof so the seat won't break when sat on, and any spills can be wiped off.

### Properties

A property is a quality that a material has. Properties include:

- absorbent
- not absorbent
- opaque
- transparent
- bendy
- not bendy
- rough
- smooth
- hard
- soft
- stretchy
- not stretchy
- strong
- not strong
- waterproof
- not waterproof

Materials can have several properties. For example, wood is hard, strong, opaque and absorbent.



absorbent sponge



soft fabric



stretchy rubber band



transparent vase

## Materials

Materials are what things are made from. There are many everyday materials.



baked clay



fabric



glass



metal



paper



plastic



rock



wood

### Glossary

**absorbent** An absorbent material so that it can hold up liquid.

**opaque** An opaque material so that light cannot see through it.

**transparent** A transparent material so that light can see through it.

**waterproof** A waterproof material so that water cannot pass through it.

## States of Matter

Most matter exists in one of three states: solid, liquid or gas. Each state of matter has its own properties.

### Properties of solids



- Solids can be held.
- They keep their shape and do not flow.
- They always take up the same amount of space.
- They cannot be compressed.

#### Examples



metal



wood



plastic

### Properties of liquids



- Liquids cannot be held easily.
- They flow and can be poured.
- They take the shape of the container they are in.
- They cannot be compressed.

#### Examples



water



oil



milk

### Properties of gases



- Gases cannot be held.
- They have no fixed shape and fill the available space in the container.
- They can be compressed.
- They are normally invisible.

#### Examples



air



helium



### Glossary

**arrangement** The way in which things are placed.

**compress** To squash.

**gaseous** In the form of a gas.

**matter** What all things are made from.

**process** A series of actions taken to achieve a result.

**reversible** Capable of being reversed so that the previous state is restored.

**variable** A factor, such as an object or condition, that changes during an investigation.

When a solid is heated, it melts into a liquid.



When a liquid is heated, it evaporates into a gas.



When a gas is cooled, it condenses into a liquid.



When a liquid is cooled, it freezes into a solid.





## Movers and Shakers



**Rosa Parks** wanted black people to have the same rights as white people.



**Greta Thunberg** campaigns to stop climate change.



**Christopher Columbus** was the first European person to discover the Americas.



**Neil Armstrong** was the first person to walk on the Moon.



## Glossary

<b>discover</b>	To see or find something before anyone else.
<b>invent</b>	To design or make something that has never been made before.
<b>monument</b>	A structure built to remember an event or person.
<b>plaque</b>	A flat piece of metal or stone with writing on it.
<b>protest</b>	An event where people come together to show that they are unhappy about something.
<b>significant</b>	Something that is important.
<b>statue</b>	An object usually made from stone or metal to look like a person.

- An **activist** is a person who feels strongly about helping people, other living things or the environment. They protest to make changes happen.
- An **explorer** is a person who travels to places where no one has been before to find out what is there.

## Time words

There are many useful words that help us about time.

A **year** is 365 days.  
A **decade** is 10 years.  
A **century** is 100 years.

## Britain at War

### What is war?

War is a period of intentional actions, including armed fighting, between two or more countries or groups to force the enemy to adhere to their will.

### First World War 1914–1918

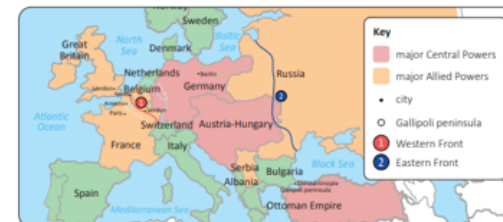
#### Timeline of events

<b>August 1914</b>	Britain declares war on Germany
<b>October 1914</b>	First Battle of Ypres
<b>Jan–Feb 1915</b>	Ottoman Empire attacks Suez Canal
<b>February 1915</b>	Gallipoli Campaign begins
<b>May 1915</b>	Italy joins the Allied Powers
<b>Feb–Dec 1916</b>	Battle of Verdun
<b>June–Sept 1916</b>	Brusilov Offensive
<b>July–Nov 1916</b>	Battle of the Somme
<b>April 1917</b>	United States joins the Allied Powers
<b>November 1918</b>	Germany surrenders, and the war ends

## World War One Knowledge Organiser

### Warring nations

At the start of the war, the warring nations divided into two opposing groups. The Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire) were on one side. The Allied Powers (Great Britain, France and Russia) were on the other. The Central Powers were geographically surrounded by the Allied Powers and had to fight on several fronts.



### Key vocabulary

<b>World War One</b>	A global conflict involving the main European Powers and their empires from August 1914 to November 1918.
<b>Long term cause</b>	Factors / causes which happen a long time before an event takes place.
<b>Short term cause</b>	Factors / causes which happen just before an event takes place – usually a catalyst
<b>Militarism</b>	An emphasis on military ideals and strength. Wanting your country to have a strong army and navy.
<b>Alliances</b>	A group of countries who promise to support and protect each other. Rival groups have rival alliances.
<b>Imperialism</b>	The desire to conquer colonies, especially in Africa. This brought the powers into conflict: Germany wanted an empire. France and Britain already had empires.
<b>Nationalism</b>	The belief that your country is better than others. This made nations assertive and aggressive

### Remembrance

Remembrance is the act of remembering and honouring the people who died as a result of the conflict. The poppy is a symbol of remembrance after poppies grew in the Western Front battlefields. Memorials, monuments and war cemeteries all serve to remind us of the sacrifice made by millions of people.

