

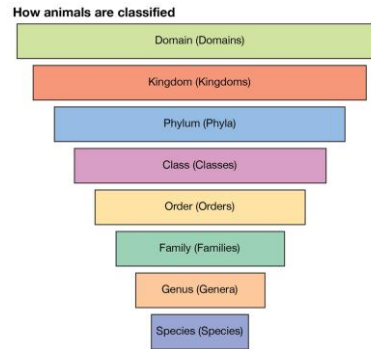
# Knowledge Organiser - Year 6 - Autumn 1



## Science - Living Things and Their Habitats



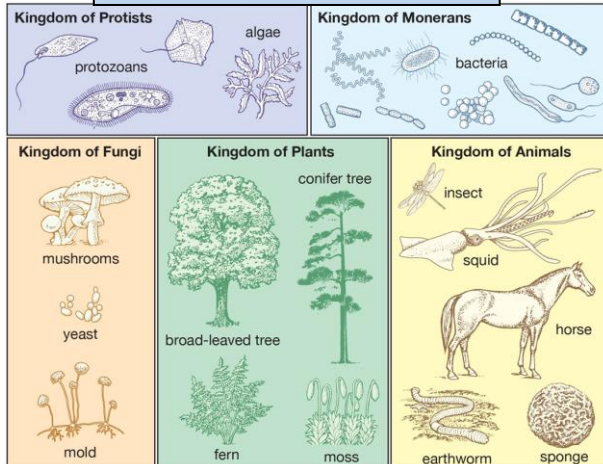
In 1735, Swedish scientist Carl Linnaeus first published a system for **classifying** all living things. An adapted version of this system is still used today. Living things can be classified by these 8 levels. The number of living things in each level gets smaller until one animal is left in its species level.



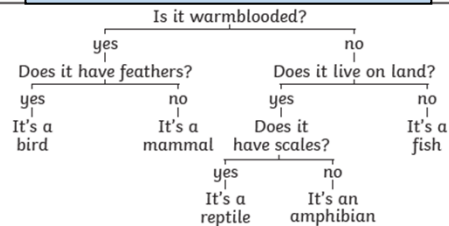
### Vocabulary

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>characteristics</b>    | Special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others. |
| <b>classify</b>           | To sort things into different groups.  |
| <b>taxonomist</b>         | A scientist who sorts and groups living things according to their similarities and differences.  |
| <b>classification key</b> | A series of 'yes' or 'no' questions which is used to help classify or identify living things.    |

### Kingdoms



### Classification Key



## History - British Warfare Since 1066



### Key dates

- 1066 – Battle of Hastings
- 1066-1485 – the Medieval Period
- 1455-1487 – War of the Roses
- 1642-1651 – English Civil War
- 1914-1918 – WW1 (the Great War)
- 1939-1945 – WW2 (a global war)



### Vocabulary

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>War</b>               | Any prolonged conflict between countries or other large groups of people where weapons are used to fight each other.  |
| <b>Civil War</b>         | A war between citizens of the same country.   |
| <b>Armour</b>            | Special protective clothing that people wear when they are in danger of being attacked, such as soldiers and police officers.   |
| <b>Century</b>           | A period of 100 years.  |
| <b>Cause and Effect</b>  | A cause-effect relationship is one in which a certain event (the cause) makes another event happen (the effect).  |
| <b>Cavalry</b>           | Soldiers who fought on horseback.   |
| <b>Infantry</b>          | Soldiers marching or fighting on foot.  |
| <b>Primary Sources</b>   | A primary source is a work that gives original information. It is something that comes from a time being studied or from a person who was involved in the events being studied. |
| <b>Secondary Sources</b> | A secondary source does not give original information. It interprets or summarizes information from primary sources.  |

### Key Artefacts

#### Bayeux Tapestry



#### Plate Armour



#### Pollaxe



#### Cross Bow



#### Caltrops

