

Why do we remember?

Year 6 Crew
Knowledge Organiser
Terms 1 and 2



Vocabulary

History	accession	the process by which someone rises to a position of power
	armistice	an agreement by people at war to stop fighting
	conflict	a serious disagreement
	coronation	a ceremony when a new monarch is crowned
	evacuee	a person taken (evacuated) from a place of danger
	inherit	receive
	in line to the throne	the next King or Queen
	monarchy	a government with King or Queen as the head
	present	the current period of time
	remember	to recall a piece of information into your mind
	resolution	a firm decision to do or not do something
	succession	people that follow one after another
	suffragette	a woman seeking the right to vote through organised protest
zeppelin	a large German airship	
	adolescent	a young person in the process of developing from a child into an adult
Science	artery	tubes that form part of the circulatory system
	atria	chambers in the heart that receive blood
	carbon dioxide	a gas formed when we breathe
	circulatory	relating to the circulation of blood
	classify	arrange
	clot	a thick mass of liquid (blood) stuck together
	foetus	an unborn offspring of a mammal, or unborn human more than eight weeks old
	gestation	process of developing inside the womb
	health	a person's mental or physical condition
	heart	organ that pumps blood
	nutrients	essential substance for life and growth
	oxygen	the life supporting component of air
	oxygenated	supplied or enriched with oxygen
	respiration	the action of breathing
	septum	partition separating two chambers in the heart
	systematically	working to a fixed plan
	veins	tubes forming part of the circulation system
	ventricle	two main chambers of the heart
womb	organ in the lower body of a woman or female mammal	
Geography	dominance	power and influence over others
	economic trade routes	where things are bought from and sold to
	imperialism	when a country tries to extend its power beyond its own borders
	proximity	being close
	Swiss Alps	a mountain range in Europe
trade alliances	an agreement to buy and sell things	

Enquiries

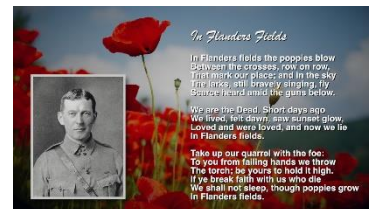
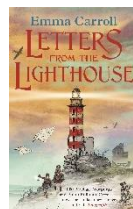
Is it wrong to kill a king?
Why was it called the Great war?
Why did it happen again?
Could it have been prevented?
Was it the same again?
What happens now?
How should we remember?

Key Facts

There have been 61 monarchs of England and Britain spread over a period of approximately 1200 years.
The first world war started on 28 July 1914 and ended on 11 November 1918.
In the UK, around six million men were mobilised, and of those just over 700,000 were killed. That's around 11.5%. The first world war caused nearly 17 million people deaths in total.
The Treaty of Versailles was an important peace document that ended WWI.
The second world war was from 1 September 1939 – 2 September 1945.
There were key geographical areas for conflict and these affected key economic trade routes.
Geography played a crucial part in the conflict.
The red poppy is a symbol for remembrance.
During WW2, many propaganda posters were produced.

Anchor texts

Letters from the Lighthouse by Emma Carroll
In Flanders Field by John McCrae



Key Dates

1066 Battle of Hastings.
1914 - 1918 World War 1
1939 - 1945 World War II
11th November Remembrance Day
10 Jul 1940 – 31 Oct, 1940 Battle of Britain
10th May 1940 evacuation of Dunkirk
7 December 1941 Pearl harbour
6 Aug 1945 – 9 Aug 1945 Atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
Selected Monarchs
1066 – 1087 William I
1199 – 1216 King John
1483 – 1485 Richard III
1509 – 1547 Henry VIII
1553 – 1558 Mary I
1760 – 1820 George III
1837 – 1901 Queen Victoria
1910 – 1936 George V
1936 – 1936 Edward VIII
1936 – 1952 George VI
1952 – Present day Queen Elizabeth II

Diagrams



We will remember them

