



CPS Knowledge Organiser

Landscapes

Art Skills: **Drawing and Painting**

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Vanessa Bell



Julie Mehretu

Embark: We are going to look at the artists work to inform our own artwork and begin to practise techniques which will help us develop this terms art skills.

Steady Progress: We are going to develop our use of composition to create sketches inspired by either of the artists in different mediums.

Accelerated Progress: We are going to refine our drawing and painting skills to develop our own landscape painting by completing sketches of an outside landscape.

Destination: We are going to create our final piece, which is a landscape painting, on A3 paper.



Colour Theory

The **Primary** colours are three colours that cannot be made by mixing other colours. These colours are **red, yellow and blue**. When **primary** colours are mixed they make **secondary** colours.



Hue-Colour

Tone-This describes how light or dark a colour is.

Warm colours- These are colours associated with heat and the emotions excitement, anger and frustration.

Cool colours-These colours are associated with cold things, like ice, and feelings such as sadness, comfort and calm.

Complementary Colours-These colours are opposite on the colour wheel.

Shade: To make a colour darker, add black.

Tint: To make a colour lighter, add white.

Media- the materials and tools used by an artist to create artwork.

Media

Poster/Watercolour Paint
Colouring Pencils
Felt Tips
Charcoal
Sponges
Drawing Pencils
IPads

Our Learning Journey

Embark: Drawing skills-employ a range of drawing techniques such as, blind/negative space and line drawing.

Steady Progress: Employ drawing skills techniques. Mixed-Media-using a range of media to experiment with texture by creating crayon rubbings and using fabric etc.

Accelerated Progress: Develop composition, proportion, scale and perspective by creating plans for 3D reliefs (raised 3D artwork on a flat 2D surface). Plan record and evaluate artwork. Create sketches using mixed media of a landscape.

Destination: Apply sketching and painting skills, which are inspired by their chosen artist, to create a A3 painting.

Key Vocabulary

Composition - The arrangement and layout of artwork/objects. The composition for landscape paintings would include: foreground, background and middleground.

Proportion - Proportion refers to the size of the parts of an object in relationship to other parts of the same object.



Abstract - This form of art is a part of a modern art movement that does not represent our everyday world in an obvious way. Abstract art can include colour, lines, and shapes (form) however, they are often not figurative (objects, people or living things).

Landscape - A landscape is part of Earth's surface that can be viewed at one time from one place. It is natural and can be made up of a collection of landforms, such as mountains, hills and plains.



Figurative - any form of modern art that retains strong references to the real world and particularly to the human figure.

Stippling - the art or process of drawing, painting, or engraving using numerous small dots or specks.

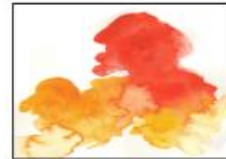
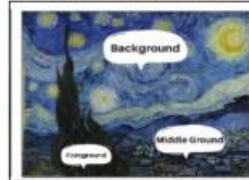
Watercolour Bleeds - is when your paintbrush touches an area that is still wet on your painting, and the colour from your brush merges (bleeds) into the wet area.



Foreground - the part of a view that is nearest to the observer, especially in a picture or photograph.

Background - the part of a picture, scene, or design that forms a setting for the main figures or objects, or appears furthest from the viewer.

Middleground - the middle part of a painting or photograph.



Key Artists

Historical- Vanessa Bell
Contemporary- Julie Mehretu



Evaluation Sentence Stems

(Accelerated Progress/Destination)

It was interesting because...	It is the same because...
I like the part where...because...	It is different because...
I found this work...because...	They are alike because they are both...
Next time /you would/could...	One similarity between...and...is that...
Maybe you could try...	In some ways...and...are alike. For instance they have in common is that...
I enjoyed it because...	Another feature they have in common is that...
Possible improvements may include...	They differ in some ways. For example...
Or alternatively...	Another difference is that...whereas...





Computing

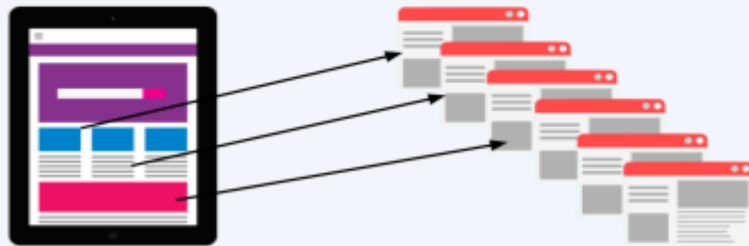
Topic: Websites

A website is a collection of information relating to a particular topic that can be accessed on a range of devices.



This term the children will be looking at information on websites and how it is laid out. They will then make their own website page.

Websites can be made up of lots of different web pages.



The pages are related and together they make a website.

CPS Knowledge Organiser - YEAR 6 – Computing – Spring 1

Key Vocabulary

Website: A website is a collection of linked web pages (plus their associated resources) that share a unique domain name.

Domain Name: the part of a network address that identifies it as belonging to a particular area

HTML: Hypertext Markup Language. A standardized system for tagging text files to achieve font, colour, graphic, and hyperlink effects on World Wide Web (WWW.) pages

Web page: A page on a website

Browser: a computer program providing access to information on a network and especially to websites.

Header: A header is a separate bit of text at the top of a page.

Copyright: the legal right given to the person who has made/produced a piece of work. No one else can copy this piece of work otherwise, they could face legal action

Children will learn key vocabulary of how a webpage is laid out.

Websites are made up of code called Hypertext Markup Language or HTML for short.



A browser allows us to navigate or find our way around the World Wide Web.



A browser shows us what a website looks like.

Children will plan and make their own website page.

The image shows two documents related to website design. On the left is a 'Web page Design Support Sheet' with sections for 'Introduction', 'Website name and page', 'Header type', and 'Layout'. On the right is a wireframe for a website titled 'All About Animals'. The wireframe includes a 'Website Name' section with a logo and a 'Header = Banner' containing the title and a welcome message. Below the header are three main content boxes: 'Picture of different types of animals', 'Picture of an A-Z sign', and 'Fact file picture'. At the bottom, there are three footer boxes: 'Animal A-Z', 'Animal Facts', and 'FAQs Frequently Asked Questions'.



Britain through the Decade's part 1

CPS Knowledge Organiser – Year 6 – History – Spring 1



1903



Emmeline Pankhurst

1908



Olympics in Britain

1912



The Titanic

1913



Emily Wilding Davison

1920's

Unemployment in Britain reaches an all time high after empty promises of making Britain 'a land fit for heroes' was made by Prime Minister David Lloyd George.

1926 – demonstration of first every television was made by Scottish inventor John Logie Baird.

1928 – Alexander Fleming discovered Penicillin.



John Logie Baird – inventor of the world's first television - 1926



Alexander Fleming – fluke discovery of Penicillin which changed the world!



Emmeline Pankhurst was a woman suffragette who found the women's political and social union.



Emily Wilding Davison was an English suffragette who fought for votes for women and threw herself in front of the Kings' Horse.



RMS Titanic - British luxury passenger liner that sank on April 14–15, 1912, during its maiden voyage, en route to New York City from Southampton, England.

Key Vocabulary

- Pivotal**- of crucial importance
- Timeline**- a graphical (pictorial) representation of a period of time
- Sacrifice**- giving up something valuable
- Equality**- everyone is treated the same no matter their gender, race or background
- Chronological** – following events in the order that they occur
- Protest** – an action showing disapproval.
- Poverty** – not having enough money.
- Unemployment** – not in a job.
- Peace Treaty** – an agreement between 2 or more hostile parties.
- Air Raid** – an attack by enemy aircraft, usually by dropping bombs.
- Allies** – joining in order to support
- Treaty of Versailles** – an agreement signed to end war.
- Evacuation** – the removal of people to another place.
- Conservative Party**- a centre-right political party in the United Kingdom.
- Internet**- a global computer network providing a variety of information and communication services.
- Campaign**- work in an organized and active way towards a particular goal, typically a political or social one.
- Era**- a long and distinct period of history.
- Suffragette** – was a member of an activist women's organization in the early 20th century who, under the banner "Votes for Women", fought for the right to vote in public elections.
- Emily Davison** - Emily Wilding Davison was severely injured when she threw herself in front of the king's horse, and died in hospital a few days later.
- Titanic** - RMS Titanic was a British passenger liner operated by the White Star Line that sank in the North Atlantic Ocean.
- Voyage** – a long journey involving travel by sea or in space.
- First, Second and Third Class** - a set of people or things grouped together as the best, second best or cheapest.
- Alexander Fleming** - British Scientist who discovered, by chance, Penicillin.
- John Logie Baird** – Scottish inventor who demonstrated the first television



Islam

Key Question: Does life after death help muslims lead good lives?

Key Vocabulary

Akhirah	Muslim word for referring to life after death
motivation	A reason or reasons for acting or behaving in a particular way
decision	A conclusion or resolution reached after consideration
judge	Give a verdict on something
spiritual	Relating to religion or religious belief
struggle	Have difficulty handling or coping with something, physically or mentally
effort	Strenuous physical or mental exertion
influences	A person or thing with the capacity to have an influence on someone or something
opinions	A view or judgement formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge
interpretation	The action of explaining the meaning of something
conditions	The circumstances or factors affecting the way in which people live or work

Muslims believe in **Allah** (the Arabic name for 'God') who created everything.

Muhammad (a messenger of Allah), is seen as the final prophet following Adam, Abraham, Moses, Jesus and others.

It is believed that Muhammad founded the faith of Islam about 1,400 years ago. The holy book is called the **Holy Qur'an**.

A **mosque** is a place designed for worship.

Ummah is the worldwide community of Muslims.

The Five Pillars

The framework by which Muslims must live their lives.

Shahadah - Faith (Declaration of faith) 'There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is his messenger.'

Salah - Prayer. It is their duty to pray to Allah five times each day.

Zakah - Giving money to charity.

Sawm - Fasting during the month of Ramadan.

Hajj - Pilgrimage to **Makkah** for those who are able, where the Prophet Muhammad was born.

Life after death

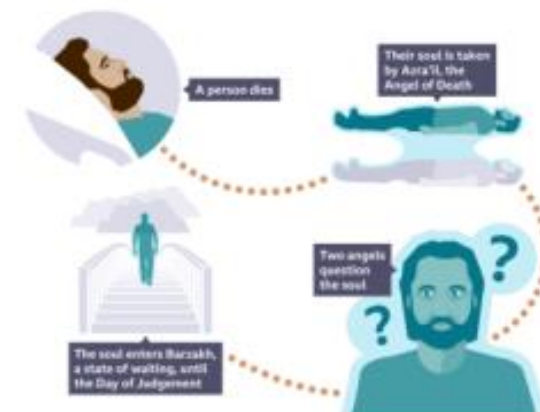
Akhirah is the word Muslims use to refer to life after death. Belief in an afterlife encourages Muslims to take **responsibility** for their **actions**. They know God will hold them **accountable** and reward or punish them accordingly.

Akhirah explains humans' existence on Earth, saying life is a test from Allah. Importantly, though, Muslims believe that Allah will not test them beyond their limits.

The afterlife

After death, most Muslims believe that the **soul** will enter **Barzakh**, a state of waiting, until the **Day of Judgement**.

- ◆ When a person dies, their soul is taken by Azra'il, the Angel of Death.
- ◆ God sends two angels to question the waiting soul.
- ◆ If the questions are answered correctly, the good soul then sleeps during Barzakh.
- ◆ If the questions are not answered correctly, the soul is tormented by angels, known as punishment of the grave.







Key Vocabulary:

-  → Muezzin 'a person who calls Muslims to prayer'
-  → Imam 'a person who leads prayers.'
-  → Arabesque 'artistic decoration consisting of intertwining, flowing lines.'

Key Vocabulary:

-  → Mosque or 'masjid' in arabic
-  → Tasbeeh prayer beads
-  → Minaret

(No Title)

5 Pillars of Islam

- Pillar:** Something which supports a building from falling down.
- Duty:** A task or action that you are expected to do.
- It is a duty for all Muslims to follow the five pillars of Islam.
- Observing each Pillar is seen as an act of worship.
- Shows true submission to the will of Allah.

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Faith
Prayer

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Charity
Fasting

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Charity

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Pilgrimage

1. Faith

Main belief, anyone who can't say it and mean it is not a Muslim.

Muslims say these words
"There is no God but Allah & Muhammed is the messenger of Allah"

What you say if you want to become a Muslim.

Heard many times in life: call to prayer, each of the 5 prayers, whispered into a new-born babies ear, if possible they are the last words a dying Muslim hears on their death-bed.

2. Prayer

To pray 5 times a day.

Face Mecca. Wudu = ritual washing before communicating and worshipping to God.

Pray at home or Mosque – particularly on Fridays.

Brings them closer to Allah, shows submission, cleanses sin, shows commitment, shows you're humble before Allah.

3. Charity

Must pay 2.5% of income to charity each year.

Shows submission, frees you of greed + love of money. Seen as an act of worship.

Will be given to the needy and the poor.

"He who eats and drinks while his brother is hungry, is not one of us"
Prophet Muhammad.

4. Fasting

Not eating or drinking During the daylight hours. During Ramadan.

May give up other bad habits – swearing, drinking etc.


Must avoid all evil at this time as the devil is chained up.

If too ill/old/pregnant – can do it at another time.

Helps you understand the poor and needy. Shows submission to Allah.

5. Pilgrimage

- Duty - once in their lifetime to visit Mecca.
- If a person is too old/sick/poor to go someone can go on their behalf.
- Strengthens faith
- Strengthens the **Ummah** (brotherhood)
- Muslims from all over the world come together to worship Allah
- Ka'ba – house of Allah



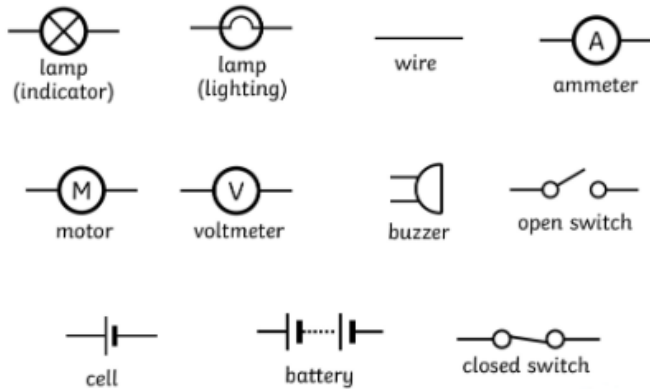




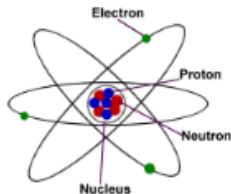
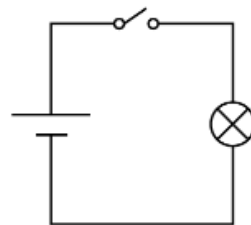
Electricity

CPS Knowledge Organiser – Year 6 – Science – Spring 1

Electrical Circuit Symbols



A **circuit** must be **complete** for electricity to flow through it.



This movement of energy (or **flow**) is what we call **electricity**. The **flow** of electrons is called an electrical **current**.

Key Vocabulary

circuit	A path that an electrical current can flow around.
symbol	A visual picture that stands for something else.
cell/battery	A device that stores chemical energy until it is needed. A cell is a single unit. A battery is a collection of cells .
current	The flow of electrons , measured in amps .
amps	How electric current is measured.
voltage	The force that makes the electric current move through the wires. The greater the voltage , the more current will flow.
resistance	The difficulty that the electric current has when flowing around a circuit .
electrons	Very small particles that travel around an electrical circuit .