|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year 6 Knowledge Organiser** | | | | **‘Unheard Histories: Who should go on the banknote?’** | | | | | **Focus: History** | |
|  | | | | | | | | | |
| **Key Vocabulary** | | | | **Chronology** | | | | | | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **criteria** | Used to make a judgement or decision. | | **Winston Churchill** | British Prime Minister during WW2. | | **Equality Act 2010** | A law that protects people from discrimination. | | **historical figure** | Person from the past who had an impact on other people. | | **historical significance** | Person or event from the past which a modern historian decides is important. | | **shortlist** | List of people competing for an award. | | **stereotype** | Fixed and often unfair idea about a group of people. | | **contribution** | Something a person does to develop something. | | **adversity** | An extremely difficult situation. | | **legacy** | Something that had a lasting impact on the future | | | | | 1801  First census- headcount  1851  Census asks for extra details  1853-1856  Crimean War  1918  WW1  ends  1939  WW2 starts  1914  WW1 starts    Betty Boothroyd  1929-2023  Betty Snowball  1909-1989  Lily Parr 1905-1978  Ellen Wilkinson 1891-1947  William  Tuke 1733-1822 | | | | | | |
| **Significant People** | | | | | | | | **The 5 R’s of Significance** | | |
| **Alfred the Great** | **Elizabeth 1** | **Ellen Wilkinson** | **Betty Boothroyd** | | **Mary Seacole** | **Lily Parr** | **Betty Snowball** | A method to examine the historical significance of a person or event:   * **Remembered:** * A person or event that was important to the memory of a group of people. * **Revealed:** * A person or event that reveals aspects of the past. * **Remarked:** * A person or event that was reported on at the time or later. * **Resonates:** * A person or event that has connected to experiences, beliefs or attitudes across time and place. * **Resulted:** * A person or event that created change and had consequences for the future. | | |
|  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |
| Anglo-Saxon who defeated the Great Viking Army at the Battle of Edington in 878 AD.  Established peace and led a period of learning in England. | Reigned in Britain for 44 years.  Brought prosperity to England and encouraged religious tolerance.  Strong woman when women were not respected. | Born in 1891 she fought for workers’ rights.  Believed that everyone should have the right to a good education and that all children should go to school even if they were poor. | First woman to become the Speaker of the House of Commons in the United Kingdom.  She showed that women could hold influential positions in government and make a difference. | | Born in 1805, a nurse who provided soldiers with medicine and care during the Crimean War.  She faced racial prejudice whilst doing her work but was courageous. | Female footballer who helped to inspire girls and women to play football.  She broke down gender barriers and showed that people can achieve their dreams. | British athlete who played several sports at a high level.  She was a pioneer of women’s cricket and helped to inspire other girls and women to take up the sport. |