

Knowledge Organiser History Year 6 Summer

What makes people go on a journey?



St Elizabeth's Catholic Primary School
"Love one another as I have loved you"

Prior knowledge

- Journeys made by those peoples studied in Roman Britain, The Anglo-Saxons and The Vikings
- Understand that there is a variety of sources that can be used to deduce facts about far history and how to interpret them accordingly

Historical knowledge and skills covered in this topic

- Children will explore why people go on a journey and look at five very different types of journey in depth.
- Children will empathise and examine why refugees make dangerous journeys today.
- Children will make links to the journeys made by those peoples already studied in earlier Key Stage 2 units.
- Children will explore the differences between journeys made by choice and journeys necessary for survival.
- Children will develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British and world history.
- Children will establish clear narratives.
- Children will address and devise historically valid questions about significance and cause and change.
- Children will understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.
- Children will note connections, contrasts and trends over time.

Key words

- Journey:** an act of travelling from one place to another
Migration: movement from one part of something to another
Emigration: the act of leaving one's own country to settle permanently in another
Immigration: the action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country
Migrant: a person who moves from one place to another, especially in order to find work or better living conditions
Refugee: a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution or natural disaster
Sentimental: of or prompted by feelings of tenderness, sadness or nostalgia
Class: assign or regard as belonging to a particular category because of wealth or status
Persecution: persistent annoyance, harassment or ill-treatment
Anti-Semitism: hostility to or prejudice against Jewish people
Great Depression: the financial and industrial slump of 1929 and subsequent years
Prejudice: preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience.
Discrimination: the unjust treatment of different categories of people
Asylum seeker: a person who has left their home country as a political refugee and is seeking asylum in another

