In The Shadows...

Year 6 – Autumn 2	Topic Focus: History & Science

This is the knowledge organiser for our topic. It includes all the learning outcomes, key facts and vocabulary. Please share this with your child to help them develop their knowledge and understanding of our topic.

census	An official survey recording information about a population.
decade	Ten years.
Head of Household	The main person responsible for earning money and making important decisions for the household.
historical enquiry	The process of investigating the past by asking questions, examining sources and piecing together how things happened.
inference	Using the clues in sources to form an idea.
local history	The study of the history of an area, looking at its past events, people and changes over time.
occupation	A person's job or profession.
politics	Activities or ideas involved in in making decisions for a country, city or group.
reliable	Something or someone that can be trusted.
suffrage	The right to vote in political elections.

Key vocabulary

Birth, marriage and death records not only identify and confirm births, marriages and deaths but also give extra information such as who witnessed marriages and people's occupations.

What sources can provide information about the local area?

The census is a survey collecting information from every household in the country. It can be used to focus on specific people and places or to identify changes in a particular household over a period of time. It contains information such as the names of people living in a household, their ages, occupations, places of birth, their relationship to the head of household and the number of rooms in a dwelling.

Old maps or plans of the local area show what it was like in the past and allow people to identify how the local area has changed.

The history of the census timeline

1801 The first census to be completed was a simple head count.

1841 Enumerators delivered forms for each household to fill in.

1851 The census asked for extra details.

1891 An additional question about the number of rooms in a household was added to the census.

1911 The 1911 census was boycotted by some women across England as a form of protest.

1921 The 1921 census is the most recent census available to view and captures the tension in Britain at this time.

1931 The census was destroyed by fire.

1951 The 1951 census showed the population of Britain was over 50 million for the first time.

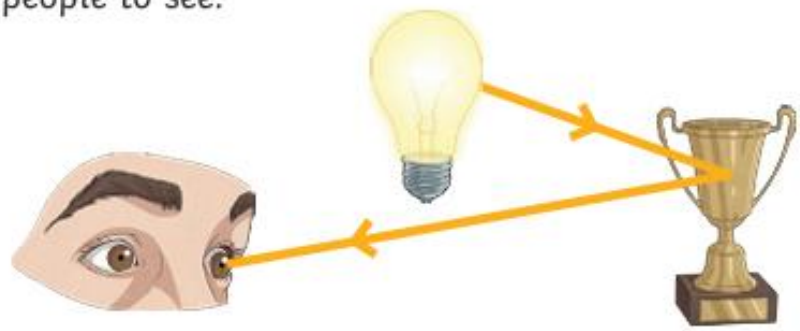
1800 1820 1840 1860 1880 1900 1920 1940 1960 1980 2000 2020

2011 The census was filled in online for the first time.

2021 The 2021 census could be the last one in England and Wales.

Light and Vision

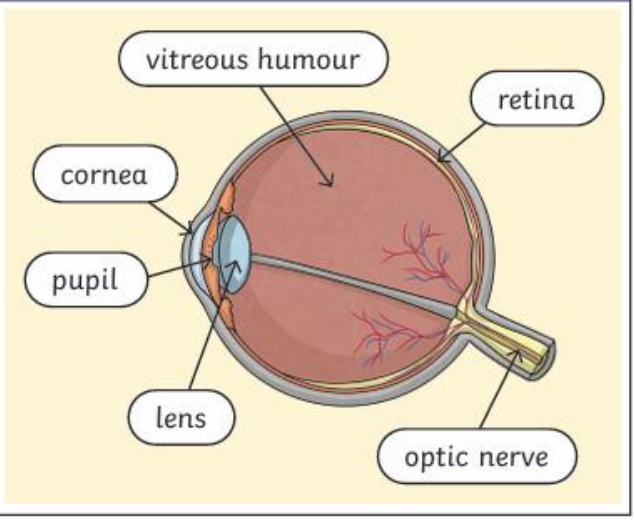
Light is needed for the eye to see things. It travels in straight lines from a **light source** and is **reflected** by objects in the environment. This **reflected light** then enters the eye, enabling people to see.



Key Vocabulary	
light	**Light** is a form of energy that makes vision possible.
dark	Darkness is the absence of **light**.
reflection	**Reflection** is the bouncing back of **light** when it hits a surface.
shadow	A **shadow** is a **dark** area created when an object blocks **light** between a **light source** and a surface.
reflective	'**Reflective**' describes a surface that **reflects** most of the **light** that hits it.
light source	A **light source** is an object that emits **light**, such as the Sun or a lightbulb.
colour spectrum	The **colour spectrum** is the range of colour visible to the human eye, which can be seen when **light** is **refracted** through a prism.
reflect	To **reflect** is to bounce back **light** or another form of energy when it hits a surface.
refract	To **refract** is to change the direction of **light** as it passes through different materials.
visible spectrum	The **visible spectrum** is the portion of the **light** spectrum that is visible to the human eye.

Light Sources

A **light source** can be either naturally occurring or human-made. Natural **light sources** include the Sun, lightning and bioluminescence. Artificial **light sources** include lightbulbs, electronic devices and fireworks.

Inside the Eye

Once **light** enters the eye through the pupil, it is focused by the lens onto the retina at the back of the eye. The retina converts the **light** into electrical signals, which are carried by the optic nerve to the brain, where they are interpreted as visual images.