

# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS

Class 3

Autumn Term 2 2024



# What does it mean if Christians believe God is holy and loving?

## Wonderful words

**Holy:** God is awesome and amazing. God is morally pure and hates sin.

**Omnipresent:** God is everywhere.

**Omniscient:** God is all knowing.

**Believer:** a person who believes and accepts the truth of something.

**Eternal:** God created time and is not limited by it – God is outside time.

**Loving:** God wants the very best for human beings. He is kind and forgiving.

**Omnipotent:** God is all powerful.

**Isaiah:** an Old Testament prophet who speaks of the power and holiness of God.

**John:** a letter written a few years after the death of Jesus, which is believed to be by one of the disciples.

**Testament:** a statement of belief; one of the two sections of the Christian Bible.

## So how does it all work?



God

Holy

Loving

Omniscient

Omnipresent

Omnipotent

Eternal

## Important information

Christians use the Bible to explore what God is like, reading many different books in the Old Testament and the New Testament to understand better the nature of God.

The book of the prophet Isaiah in the Old Testament talks about his experience of God. He talks about how God is holy and powerful. For Christians, God is omnipotent, which means he is all powerful, for example as the Creator in the book of Genesis.

God is also described as omnipresent, this means that God is everywhere because he is eternal and is outside time because he is not limited by time as he created it. God is also described as omniscient, this means he knows everything that has happened, is happening and will happen because he is outside of time and can see every moment in time.

When a believer reads the letter 1 John they will find God described as loving because he is kind and forgiving to his creation. God loves his people and he came to earth as Jesus so that he could heal the rift between himself and humanity that had been caused by The Fall.

# As-tu un animal ?

## phonics

é

sound in:

• Cécile



eau

sound in:

• oiseau



&

silent letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'souris'. The 't' is silent in the word 'chat'.



elision

Elision is a type of contraction. The last letter of a word is dropped and replaced with an apostrophe. It is attached to the word that follows beginning with a vowel, so *je* becomes *j'* as in *j'ai*.

## vocabulary

8 common pets & their determiners.



Key questions:



As-tu un animal ?

*Do you have a pet?*

A wider range of conjunctions:

mais

*but*

## grammar

To understand the role of gender in the choice of determiners.

un

une

*Singular determiner 'a' for masculine nouns*

*Singular determiner 'a' for feminine nouns*

1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs.

j'ai

*I have*

How to use the negative form in French.

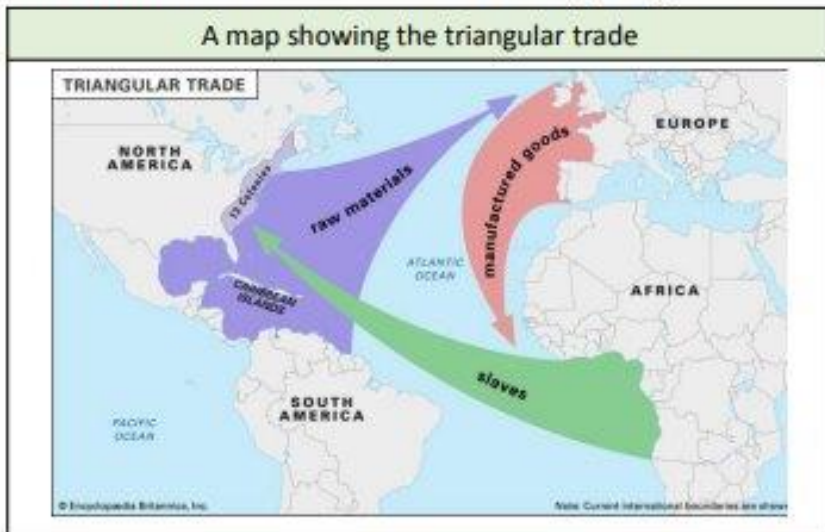
Je n'ai pas de...

*I do not have...*

## What I will learn:

- Objective 1: I will revise 8 common pet nouns in French with their determiners.
- Objective 2: I will learn how to say I have a pet in French.
- Objective 3: I will also learn how to say what my pet is called in French.
- Objective 4: I will learn how to say what pet I do not have in French.
- Objective 5: I will learn how to integrate the conjunction 'et' (and) and 'mais' (but) accurately into my work.

## The Transatlantic Slave Trade- Knowledge Organiser



<b>John Hawkins</b>	British slave trader – sometimes called ‘the father of the slave trade’.
<b>The Middle Passage</b>	This is the name given to the voyage of the slave ships from Africa to the Americas. The voyage itself took between 6 and 8 weeks.
<b>Slave auction</b>	When the enslaved people arrived in the Americas there were two main types of auction: <b>Auction:</b> buyers ‘bid’ and a slave was sold to the person who paid the most. <b>Scramble:</b> slaves were kept together in an enclosure, buyers paid a fixed price and would rush in to grab the slaves they wanted.
<b>Plantation</b>	Huge farms – sugar, tobacco, cotton were planted and harvested.
<b>Toussaint L’Ouverture</b>	Led the slave rebellion in Saint-Domingue. Defeated British and French troops and renamed the island Haiti.
<b>Charles Deslondes</b>	Led a slave revolt in the South of the USA in 1811
<b>Harriet Tubman</b>	American abolitionist and activist: organiser of the ‘underground railway’.
<b>The underground railway</b>	A network of secret routes and safe houses in the United States to help people escape slavery.
<b>Frederick Douglas</b>	Former slave who toured the US and Europe to tell his story and convince people slavery was wrong
<b>Abolition</b>	Movement to campaign to end slavery. An abolitionist was someone who wanted an end to slavery.
<b>Olaudah Equiano</b>	Former slave who campaigned to persuade British people that the slave trade was wrong.
<b>John Newton</b>	A slave ship master and trader for 30 years - pamphlet called ‘Thoughts Upon the African Slave Trade’.
<b>William Wilberforce</b>	MP who played a significant role in the abolition movement in Britain.



Ark of Return, New York



Banksy’s suggestion to replace the Colston statue



Memorial 2007 design

### TIMELINE OF MAJOR EVENTS

<b>From 1560s onwards</b> British traders got involved with the slave trade.	<b>1788</b> Newton published a pamphlet called ‘Thoughts Upon the African Slave Trade’.	<b>1791</b> Revolt on the island of Saint-Domingue	<b>1804</b> The free slaves of Saint-Domingue renamed the island Haiti	<b>1807</b> The British Parliament abolished the slave trade. Buying and selling slaves = illegal	<b>1811</b> Deslondes led a slave rebellion in the South of the USA.	<b>1833</b> British Parliament banned slave ownership throughout the British Empire	<b>1861-1865</b> American Civil War 1865 13 <sup>th</sup> Amendment abolished slavery in the US.	<b>2007</b> Memorial campaign to build a memorial to victims of the Transatlantic slave in London.	<b>2020</b> During the BLM protests – the statue of Colston was torn down .
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