

## Knowledge Organiser

Year Group	Subject	Topic
6	English	Biography

The Big Picture	
<p>During this unit, children will learn how to write a biography. They will understand why biographies are written and explore different types of biographies, analysing their structure and purpose. Children will create a timeline to ensure that their biography is written in chronological order and incorporate a range of punctuation in their writing (see punctuation progression pyramid below). They will be introduced to new, relevant terminology and learn to incorporate these in their writing, using a dictionary to help them spell more challenging words. Children will end the unit by writing a biography about the life of Harriet Tubman.</p>	
Enquiry Question	
<p>What is a biography?            What is the purpose of a biography?            Why is it important for a biography to be written in chronological order?            Should it be written in a formal or informal tone?</p>	
Biography	
<b>Biography</b>	An account of a person's life written by another person
<b>Chronological Order</b>	The order in which events occurred
<b>Paragraphs</b>	These are used to organise ideas
<b>Key Events</b>	Identify the most important events in a person's life
<b>Timeline</b>	Key events written in the order in which they occurred.
<b>Subheading</b>	A brief title used to summarise a paragraph
Grammar Techniques	
<b>Prefix</b>	A cluster of letters which goes before a word to alter the meaning.
<b>Semi-colons</b>	These are used to join two main clauses and are used in a place of a conjunction.
<b>Passive voice</b>	The subject undergoes the action as opposed to carrying out the action. The people were hurt by the fire (passive) / The fire hurt the people (active)
<b>Past Tense</b>	Use past tense verbs with an understanding of regular and irregular verbs.
<b>Cohesive Devices</b>	Using fronted adverbials and conjunctions to connect paragraphs
<b>Formal Tone</b>	Written in third person and avoiding slang, contractions and abbreviations.
<b>Third Person</b>	Using pronouns he, she, they, their, etc.

### Vocabulary related to Harriet Tubman

<b>Abolitionist</b> - A person who advocated for the ending of slavery.	<b>Underground Railroad</b> - A secret network that helped enslaved people escape to freedom in the North or Canada.	<b>Freedom</b> - The state of being free, particularly from slavery or oppression.
<b>Courage</b> - The ability to confront fear or adversity, which Tubman exhibited throughout her life.	<b>Conductors</b> - Individuals who guided enslaved people along the Underground Railroad.	<b>Emancipation</b> - The act of freeing someone from slavery or oppression.
<b>Liberation</b> - The act of setting someone free from imprisonment, slavery, or oppression.	<b>Refuge</b> - A place of safety or shelter, often sought by escaping slaves.	<b>Bravery</b> - The quality of being brave, demonstrated by Tubman in her dangerous missions.
<b>Suffragist</b> - A person advocating for women's right to vote, which Tubman also supported.	<b>Heritage</b> - The cultural, historical, and familial background that influences one's identity, significant in Tubman's legacy.	<b>Activism</b> - The policy or action of using vigorous campaigning to bring about political or social change.

<b>Resistance</b> - The act of opposing authority or control, particularly in the context of enslaved people fighting against their bondage.	<b>Legacy</b> - Something handed down by a predecessor, referring to Tubman's enduring impact on civil rights and freedom.	
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### Harriett Tubman

- Harriet Tubman was born Araminta Ross. She would later adopt the name "Harriet" after her mother: Harriet Ross.
- The surname Tubman comes from her first husband, John Tubman, who she married in 1844.
- Harriet was born a slave and raised on Maryland's Eastern Shore where the lines between slavery and freedom were often blurred. It was not unusual for families in this area to include both free and enslaved members. Harriet's own husband, John Tubman was a free black man.
- Her status, however, remained unchanged until she fled to Pennsylvania – a free state – in 1849.
- Her husband did not make the journey and ultimately re-married after Harriet's departure.
- Harriet would return to Maryland many times over the next decade to rescue both family and non-family members from the bondages of slavery. Harriet earned the nickname "Moses" after the prophet Moses in the Bible who led his people to freedom.
- In all of her journeys she "never lost a single passenger."
- Tubman's work was a constant threat to her own freedom and safety.
- Slave holders placed a bounty for her capture and the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 was an ever-present danger, imposing severe punishments on any person who assisted the escape of a slave.
- Harriet wore many hats: She was an active proponent of women's suffrage and worked alongside women such as side Susan B. Anthony.
- During the civil war, Harriet also worked for the Union Army as a cook, a nurse and even a spy.
- Just before Harriet's death in 1913 she told friends and family, "I go to prepare a place for you."
- She was buried with military honours in Fort Hill Cemetery in New York.

### Quotes

"Every great dream begins with a dreamer. Always remember, you have within you the strength, the patience, and the passion to reach for the stars to change the world."

"I freed a thousand slaves I could have freed a thousand more if only they knew they were slaves."

"I had reasoned this out in my mind, there was one of two things I had a right to, liberty or death; if I could not have one, I would have the other"

