

What do I already know?

What do I know now?

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1. Propaganda is..

2. Ensuring sources are reliable and understanding any bias is important because...

3. Mass and social media make it easy to spread fake news because...

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

THEME: Fake News!



YEAR GROUP / CLASS: Year 6

TERM: Spring 2

What I have learnt before:

Prior units and skills that will feed into understanding of this time topic:

- Evacuation (Year 3)
- The Battle Of Britain (Year 5)
- Historical interpretation (skill strand)
- Historical enquiry (skill strand)

Substantive Threads in this unit



- Society and Culture – Propaganda, media manipulation, popular culture



- Politics and Leadership – Political bias and misinformation, cult of personality



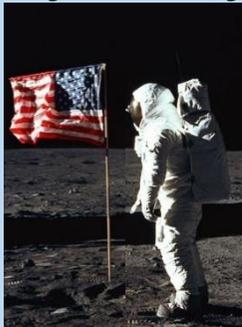
- Invasion and Conflict – Conflicting beliefs and ideas



- Trade and Money –



Key Vocabulary:



Words	Definitions
Context	The circumstances or background surrounding an event or story. The context is important as it can help you fully understand the many possible reasons as to why something happened.
Disinformation	A form of information that deliberately attempts to mislead using material that the deceiver knows is untrue.
Hoax	A trick meant to deceive; like a practical joke but far it can have funny or malicious intentions.
Impartial	To have a fair point of view that doesn't favour one argument over another.
Misinformation	A type of fake news that describes bad information; false, misleading or out of context, regardless of the motivation behind it.
Objective	not influenced by personal feelings or opinions in considering and representing facts.
Opinion	How you feel and what you think about things.
Source	The beginning or starting place for a news story, or a piece of historical evidence that helps to identify what happened.
Subjective	Based on personal opinions and feelings rather than on facts.
Unbiased	Information that doesn't take an opinionated stance and presents both sides of an argument.
Verification	Checking something is authentic and where it has come from.



1. Propaganda is ...

Propaganda is information (written or in pictures) that is **not** impartial.

It is used to influence an audience to feel a certain way and further a cause.

It comes from the Latin word **propagare** which means 'to spread'.

In war, propaganda has been used for centuries (to show the strength of a group or leader for instance).

Propaganda can also be used to spread disinformation about individuals or groups of people.

This can affect the way people regard these people or the things they stand for.



2. Ensuring sources are reliable and understanding any bias is important because...

Historians have to use sources to try and uncover what really happened.

Many historical sources can be unreliable.

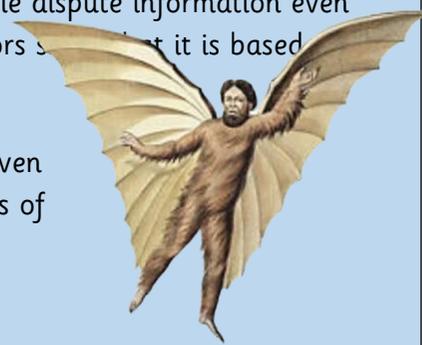
This may be because the creator was themselves biased or was not completely



It may also be designed to be misleading – or even part of a larger hoax.

Sometimes, people dispute information even when all indicators suggest it is based on fact.

This can cause a lack of trust in even respected sources of information.



3. Mass and social media make it easy to spread fake news because...

Information is more available to us than ever before, thanks to the internet and access to Smart technology.

Fake news can be used to sell products, to promote ideas or to affect the way we think about people and events.



This can be manipulated to encourage people to think or act in a chosen way.

It can also be used to deliberately spread disinformation and to reduce the impact of real news by competing with it.

Some politicians have dismissed news they don't like, agree with or that criticises them as "fake news"

This makes it difficult, but **REALLY** important to always seek to verify what we read and see in the media.

Timeline

