

Year 7 ‘Once’ Knowledge Organiser		Key Characters:		Literary Techniques:											
Assessment: In Chapter 15, how does Morris Gleitzman show Felix’s loss of innocence?		Felix Felix is a ten-year-old <i>Jewish</i> boy living in an orphanage in Poland during World War Two. He is determined to find his parents, but does not understand of the dangers of <i>Nazi</i> occupation. He is brave, <i>resilient</i> and an imaginative storyteller.		Cliffhanger A cliffhanger is when a story or chapter ends dramatically without revealing exactly what happens to the characters. The reader is left guessing.											
Brief Summary: - Felix lives in a Catholic orphanage in German-occupied Poland. His parents left him at the orphanage to keep him safe from the <i>Nazis</i> who were murdering Jewish people. Felix thinks his parents will come back for him. - Nazis arrive at the orphanage and start burning books. - Felix is worried about his parents and leaves to try and find them. - Felix goes home but his parents are not there. - He finds Zelda. Felix takes her with him and tells her stories to calm her down. - The two children are forced to march to the city. They are rescued by a man named Barney who hides them in a cellar with other rescued children. - The Nazis discover their hiding place and force Barney and the children onto a train heading towards an extermination camp. - On the train, Felix kicks a hole through some rotten wood. Felix and Zelda jump out and survive. - Barney stays on the train with the other children who are too afraid to try to run away.		Zelda Zelda is a young girl found by Felix. She is about six years old and can be stubborn. The <i>Polish resistance</i> killed her parents because they were Nazi collaborators, so she is also an orphan. Zelda likes listening to Felix’s stories.		Context The circumstances that form the setting for an event, statement, or idea, and in terms of which it can be fully understood.											
Key Vocabulary and Context: <table><tr><td>Adolf Hitler: Führer (leader) of the Nazi Party from 1934-1945.</td></tr><tr><td>Anti-Semitism: the hatred and persecution of Jews.</td></tr><tr><td>Concentration Camp: large camps where Jews and others persecuted by the Nazis were sent. There were three types of concentration camp: prison camps, slave-labour camps and extermination camps. The camps were extremely harsh environments and many died from disease, starvation, exhaustion and execution in the gas chambers.</td></tr><tr><td>Genocide: the deliberate killing of a large number of people from a particular nation or ethnic group.</td></tr><tr><td>Ghetto: part of a city set apart as a legally enforced residence area for Jews.</td></tr><tr><td>The Holocaust: a genocide during World War Two organised by Germany’s Nazi Party. The Nazis targeted Jews, Roma, homosexuals and people with disabilities. Over 6 million Jews were killed between 1941 and 1945.</td></tr><tr><td>Jewish: an adjective to describe someone or something related to the religion of Judaism.</td></tr><tr><td>The Nazi Party: a German political party led by Adolf Hitler. They believed in the purity of the Aryan Race and persecuted those who threatened this.</td></tr><tr><td>Persecution: treating people poorly based on their political beliefs, race, religion or sexuality.</td></tr><tr><td>Polish Resistance: Polish people who fought against the Nazis in German-occupied Poland.</td></tr></table>		Adolf Hitler: Führer (leader) of the Nazi Party from 1934-1945.	Anti-Semitism: the hatred and persecution of Jews.	Concentration Camp: large camps where Jews and others persecuted by the Nazis were sent. There were three types of concentration camp: prison camps, slave-labour camps and extermination camps. The camps were extremely harsh environments and many died from disease, starvation, exhaustion and execution in the gas chambers.	Genocide: the deliberate killing of a large number of people from a particular nation or ethnic group.	Ghetto: part of a city set apart as a legally enforced residence area for Jews.	The Holocaust: a genocide during World War Two organised by Germany’s Nazi Party. The Nazis targeted Jews, Roma, homosexuals and people with disabilities. Over 6 million Jews were killed between 1941 and 1945.	Jewish: an adjective to describe someone or something related to the religion of Judaism.	The Nazi Party: a German political party led by Adolf Hitler. They believed in the purity of the Aryan Race and persecuted those who threatened this.	Persecution: treating people poorly based on their political beliefs, race, religion or sexuality.	Polish Resistance: Polish people who fought against the Nazis in German-occupied Poland.	Barney Barney is a Jewish dentist working and living in the ghetto in the city. He rescues Felix and Zelda and takes them to live in a basement where he is keeping other Jewish children safe. Barney is a brave and caring character who would do anything to protect the children		Dramatic irony When the reader knows more than the character about what is going on in the story.	
Adolf Hitler: Führer (leader) of the Nazi Party from 1934-1945.															
Anti-Semitism: the hatred and persecution of Jews.															
Concentration Camp: large camps where Jews and others persecuted by the Nazis were sent. There were three types of concentration camp: prison camps, slave-labour camps and extermination camps. The camps were extremely harsh environments and many died from disease, starvation, exhaustion and execution in the gas chambers.															
Genocide: the deliberate killing of a large number of people from a particular nation or ethnic group.															
Ghetto: part of a city set apart as a legally enforced residence area for Jews.															
The Holocaust: a genocide during World War Two organised by Germany’s Nazi Party. The Nazis targeted Jews, Roma, homosexuals and people with disabilities. Over 6 million Jews were killed between 1941 and 1945.															
Jewish: an adjective to describe someone or something related to the religion of Judaism.															
The Nazi Party: a German political party led by Adolf Hitler. They believed in the purity of the Aryan Race and persecuted those who threatened this.															
Persecution: treating people poorly based on their political beliefs, race, religion or sexuality.															
Polish Resistance: Polish people who fought against the Nazis in German-occupied Poland.															
		Mother Minka Mother Minka is the head nun at the orphanage. She shelters Felix from the <i>Nazis</i> . She is good-hearted and brave.		Emotive language Language used to create a particular emotion in the reader.											
		Dodie Dodie is Felix’s best friend at the orphanage. His real name is Dodek. Felix protects him and other children from the orphanage bullies.		First person narrative When a character within the story is telling the story. The main personal pronouns used are I, my, me, we.											
				Foreshadowing When the writer hints at a future event.											
				Metaphor A comparison – made directly or indirectly – without using “like” or “as.”											
				Motif A motif is an idea that occurs repeatedly through a piece of writing.											
				Protagonist The main character.											
				Repetition Repetition is when a single word, or a groups of words, is repeated for effect.											
				Sibilance Repeated “s” sounds – most often caused by “s” “ss” and “c.” These can be harsh, smooth or sickly.											
				Theme The central idea of a literary work.											
															
															
				Themes: Hope Throughout the novel, hope is shown to be important to survival – being able to keep going through horrific experiences. At the beginning of the novel, Felix’s hopefulness and <i>naivety</i> sets him on a dangerous and unrealistic path. However, after finding out the truth about Hitler and the Nazi <i>persecution</i> of the Jews, Felix realises he still needs hope to give him courage and strength. Hope inspires Felix and the other characters in the novel to try to reach safety and find a better future.											
				Friendship Friendship is at the heart of the novel. From trying to get Dodie the first turn in the bath at the orphanage, to protecting Zelda at the risk of his own life, Felix is shown to be a good friend. Friendship and caring for others is shown to be part of what makes a good person.											
				Storytelling In <i>Once</i> , storytelling has power. Felix’s stories help him to survive, protect others and provide hope for the future. His stories create strong bonds between the characters and even inspire the children to tell their own traumatic stories.											

