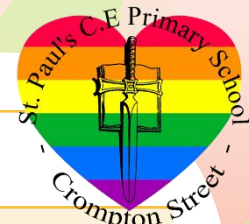


History Year 6 – Autumn

How did WW2 affect Manchester?



What do I need to know from previous topics?

The location of key countries involved in WW2 – England, Germany, Poland.

An army is made up of soldiers who fight for their country.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

WW2 was a battle between 2 groups of countries – the 'Allies' and the 'Axis'.

Allied Powers: Britain, France, Russia, China, United States.
Axis Powers: Germany, Italy, Japan.

Hitler with the Nazi Party, wanted Germany to rule Europe. On 1st Sept 1939 German troops invaded Poland. Hitler refused to stop so Britain and France declared war on Germany.

Women were employed for a wide range of jobs. Some made weapons in factories, joined the armed forces, worked as Land Girls, drove buses/trains, built ships or became air raid wardens.

The Battle of Britain was fought between the RAF and German Luftwaffe.

Anderson Shelters were built in gardens to protect people from bombs being dropped.

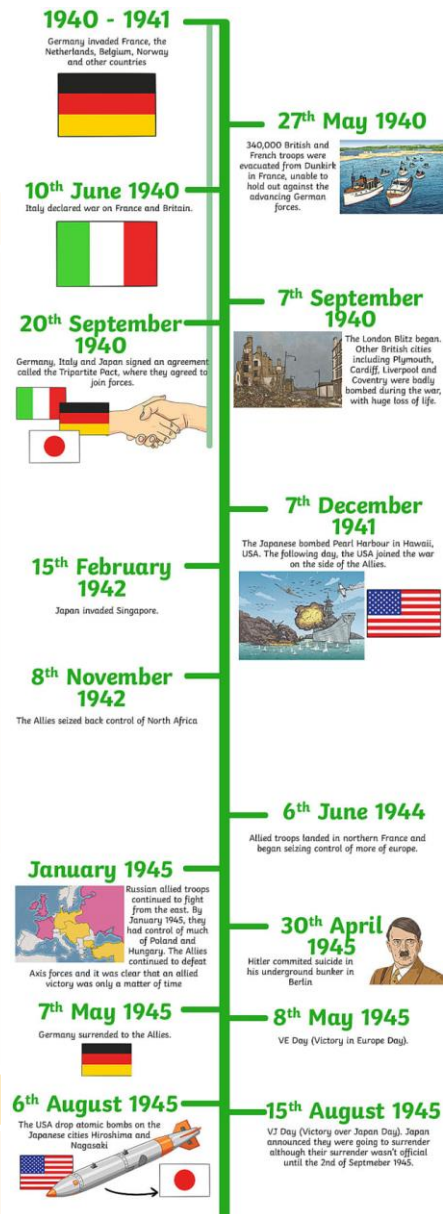
Around 6 million Jews were killed, Hitler blamed them for Germany losing WW1 and claimed they were dangerous.

The Germans surrendered on 7th May 1945. VE Day (Victory in Europe) 8th May.

How does this topic impact on our lives today?

VE Day is celebrated every year in England.

Relationships between countries within Europe.



Key Vocabulary

Definition

propaganda

Information spread through the media to make people believe something

Blitz

A series of bombing raids on the UK

ration

Allow each person to have a fixed amount

evacuation

Organised movement of children and the vulnerable from towns and cities to safe zones

Armistice

An agreement made by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time; a truce

Holocaust

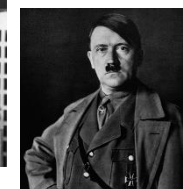
Murder of Jews and other people by the Nazis

Kindertransport

Transport arranged for Jewish children to flee German occupied countries

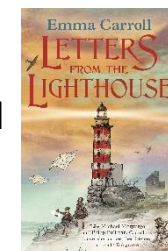
Important people

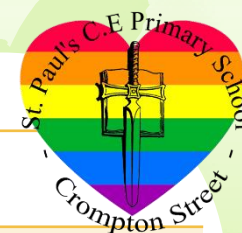
Anne Frank
Adolf Hitler
Winston Churchill



Key Texts

Letters from the Lighthouse by Emma Carroll
My Secret War Diary by Marcia Williams
The Christmas Truce by Carol Ann Duffy





What do I need to know from previous topics?

Light travels through transparent materials and can't travel through opaque materials.	A light source is an object which makes light e.g. a torch.
Light can be reflected from objects such as a mirror.	Our eyes see different objects and send a message to our brain.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

Light will travel in a completely straight line until it hits an object that will bend it.	Light is a form of energy produced by a light source.
Light travels much faster than sound at a speed of nearly 300,000 km/s.	When light hits an object, it is reflected and enters our eyes. This is how we see the object.
Light rays change speed when they pass between two states of matter. This causes them to change direction and the effect of this is refraction.	A shadow is a dark area or shape caused by a solid object blocking the rays of light from a light source.
Rainbows in the sky are made when light travels through water droplets in the sky causing the light to refract.	Lenses are pieces of glass that bend and refract rays of light.
Light can be controlled and produced in many ways. We use light in television, cameras, medical systems, copy machines, telescopes and satellites.	Light travels into the eye through the pupil (hole) and is focused by the lens onto the retina. The optic nerve carries impulses from the eye to the brain.

Key Texts

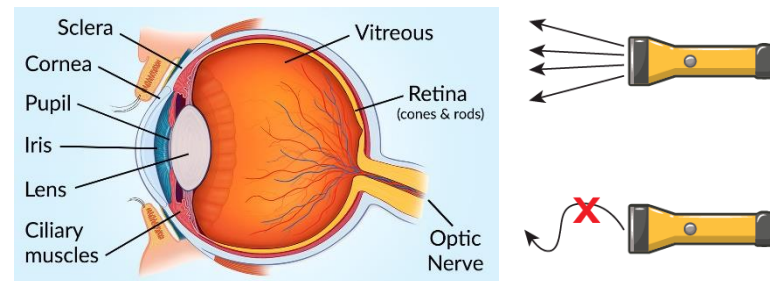
What happens next by Yoshitake

Key Vocabulary

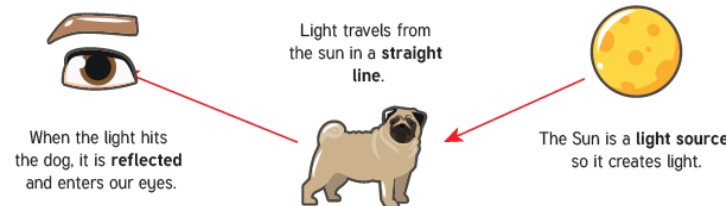
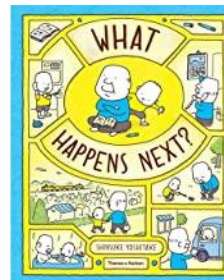
Definition

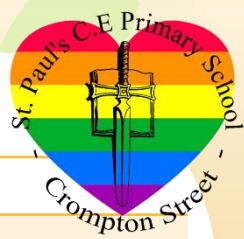
reflect	To bounce back without absorbing it
refract	When light changes direction when it travels from one state of matter to another
opaque	Do not let any light pass through them
pupil	A hole through which light passes to enter the eye
iris	Contracts and relaxes to control the amount of light entering the eye
retina	The lining at the back of the eye which contains light receptors

Key diagrams



Key people
Louis Braille





What do I need to know from previous topics?

At Easter, Jesus came back to life and then went back to Heaven to be with God.

Hindus believe that people are reincarnated when they die.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

Many religions offer followers hope and guidance for life when times are tough but also focus on thanking God when times are good.

Christian teaching about life after death includes many different ideas related to Bible teachings.

Hindus, Sikhs and some other religious communities believe in reincarnation and karma.

Humanists believe that a full life is one that contributes to the lives of others as well, so relationships and caring for others as seen as part of being 'fully human'.

A funeral can include a range of different music and reading depending on the religious beliefs of those involved.

Key Vocabulary

Definition

Afterlife

Life after death

Salvation

Getting 'right' with God.

Resurrection

When God brought Jesus back to life and then Jesus went to Heaven to be with God.

Samsara

The cycle or birth, death and rebirth.

Atman

The eternal self which is reincarnated through the cycle of samsara.

Karma

A cosmic justice system.

Moksha

A state of bliss, with no more suffering or rebirth.

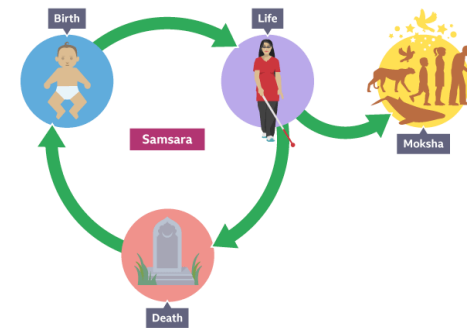
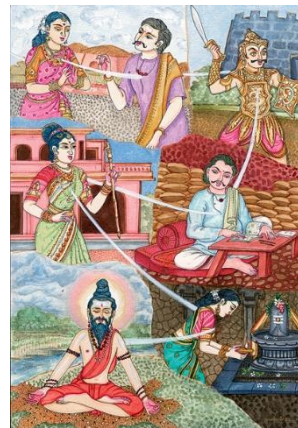
Dharma

A person's duty to gain good karma.

Reincarnation

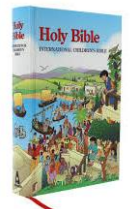
Rebirth in new bodies or forms of life.

Key images



Key Texts

Psalm 103
Heaven poem





What will I know by the end of the unit?	
<p>Assertive behaviours include standing firm, speaking clearly, being friendly, staying calm, looking confident, relaxed body language, making eye contact and smiling.</p>	<p>By being assertive you can overcome pressure to do something dangerous or unhealthy.</p>
<p>In friendships we have to compromise and negotiate.</p>	<p>If a marriage is arranged, the 2 people involved do have a choice and they are not forced to marry if they don't want to. It is against the law in this country for someone to be forced to marry.</p>
<p>When people are just watching and not doing anything they are passive bystanders but when they get involved they become active bystanders.</p>	

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Assertive	When someone stands up for themselves but they don't use force, hurt people or hurt their feelings.
Bystander	A person who is present but does not take part.
Negotiation	Discussion aimed at reaching an agreement.
Compromise	Settle a dispute by mutual concession.
Civil Partnership	A legally recognized union of people as partners in a personal relationship.
Arranged marriage	A marriage where a husband and wife are chosen for each other by their parents.
Forced marriage	When someone is faced with emotional or physical pressure to marry.

British Values- Democracy

- Democracy means 'rule by the people'
- Every citizen has certain basic rights
- Everyone must exercise these rights peacefully



Mini Minds

September Activeasaurus

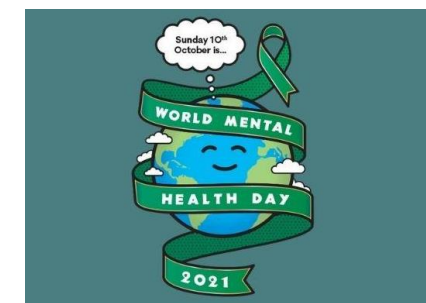


October Uniqueasaurus

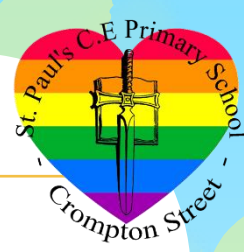


Key Dates

10th October World Mental Health Day



Design and Technology Year 6 Autumn Food- Making a packed lunch based on rationing



Design brief: To research, design and prepare a packed lunch based on rationing restrictions during WW2.

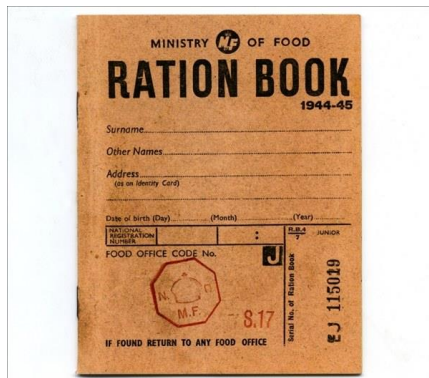
What will I know by the end of the unit?

Recipes can be adapted by adding or substituting one or more ingredients to change the appearance, taste, texture and aroma.	During WW2 families grew many items themselves in gardens, e.g., carrots and potatoes, which could then be used in cooking.
Food is processed into ingredients that can be eaten or used in cooking. Tins were used during WW2 time to prolong the life of food e.g. spam.	Ingredients such as eggs were hard to source due to rationing so substitutes for example dried eggs were used.
Fruit and vegetables can be prepared by peeling, chopping, slicing and grating.	Some of the food we eat is seasonal in the UK. This means it only grows at certain times of the year.

Key Vocabulary Definition

Substitute	Use or add in place of
Processed	Any food that has been altered in some way during preparation
Mock	Make a replica or imitation of something
Rationing	Carefully controlling the amount of something that people use.
Grating	To reduce food to small pieces by rubbing against a grater

Key Texts
WW2
artefacts and
information
books



Techniques and diagrams:
Grating
Spreading
Mixing



Art Year 6 Autumn: Henry Moore- WW2 Art (Drawing and Painting)

What do I need to know from previous topics?

Tone is how light or dark something is. We can create tone in our drawings by applying different pressures with our pencils.

Adding a small amount of black or white paint to an existing colour can change its tone.

Lines move the viewer's eye around the piece and create a sense of movement.

Watercolours are a type of paint that can be mixed with water to create layers of colour on paper.

When creating a 3D drawing, we need to consider the effect of the light.

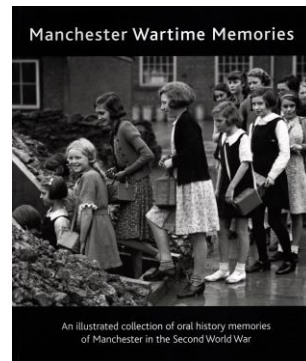
What will I need to remember for future learning?

One-point perspective is often used to draw street scenes, roads and rail tracks.

Shapes that travel into the distance follow the perspective lines in the direction of the vanishing point.

Key texts:

WW2 topic books including Britain at War (Unseen Archives) and Manchester Wartime Memories



Key artists and artwork

Henry Moore: Pink and Green Sleepers



Key artists and artwork

Henry Moore: Tube Shelter Perspective



Key Vocabulary

Definition

perspective

the representation of 3D objects or spaces in 3D artworks.

focal point

the place the eye naturally travels to in a work of art

horizon

where the sky meets the land or sea in a piece of artwork

composition

the way in which artwork has been put together or arranged

colour palette

A chosen set of colours to be used in a piece of artwork

