

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.

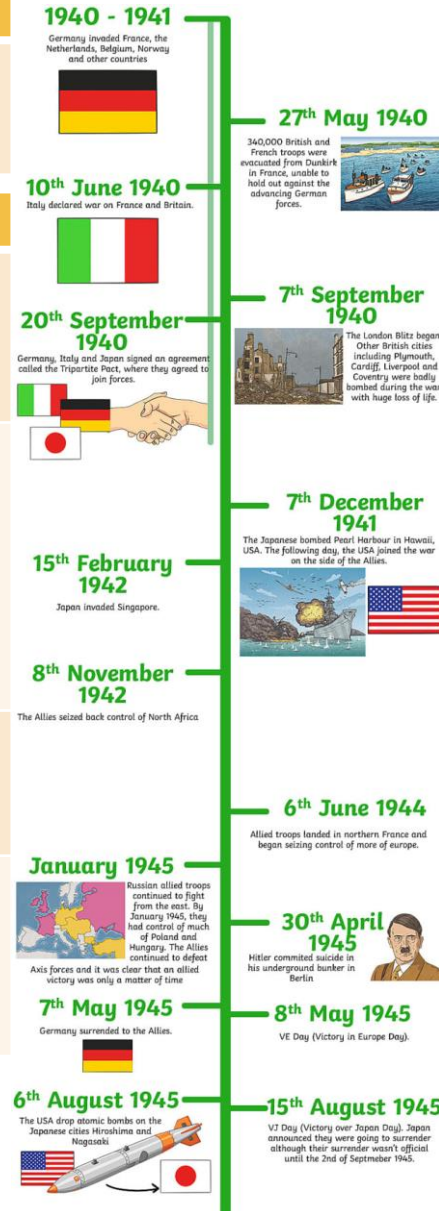
Around 6 million **Jews** were killed as Hitler blamed them for Germany losing WW1 and claimed they were dangerous.

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

Important people

Anne Frank

Adolf Hitler

Winston Churchill

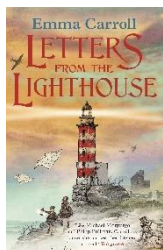


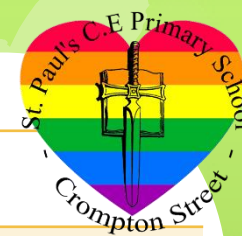
Key Texts

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?

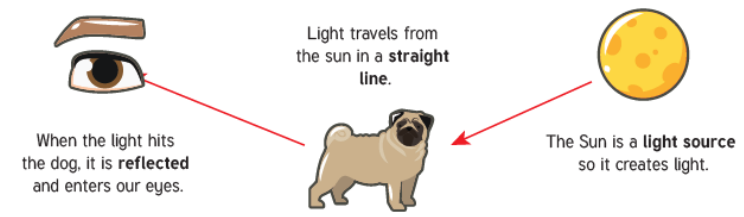
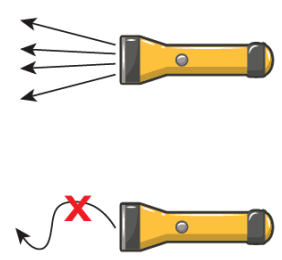
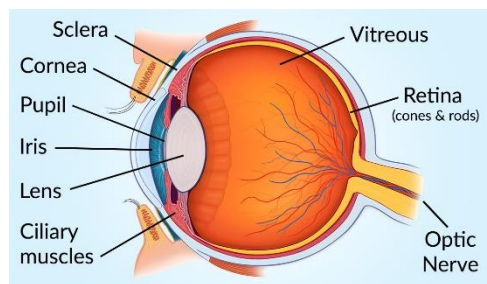
Light travels through transparent materials and can't travel through opaque materials.	A light source is an object which makes light e.g. a torch.
Light can be reflected from objects such as a mirror.	Our eyes see different objects and send a message to our brain.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

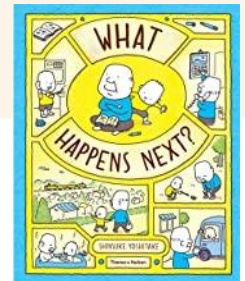
Light will travel in a completely straight line until it hits an object that will bend it.	Light is a form of energy produced by a light source .
Light travels much faster than sound at a speed of nearly 300,000 km/s.	When light hits an object, it is reflected and enters our eyes. This is how we see 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.
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.	Lenses are pieces of glass that bend and refract rays of light.

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

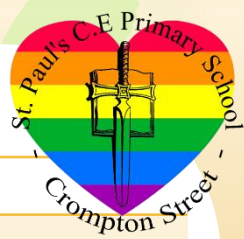
Key diagrams



Key Text
What happens next by Yoshitake



Key people
Louis Braille



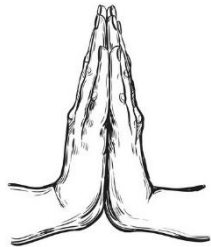
What do I need to know from previous topics?

Hindus believe that there is only one God (Brahman).	Hindus believe in a cycle of birth, death and rebirth.
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What will I know by the end of the unit?

Each of the deities symbolize an aspect of Brahman .	All animals and humans have a spark of Brahman inside of them (atman) which is someone's true self.
Everyone's dharma (duty) is different even if they are at the same stage of life.	Ghandi showed non-violent principles. He believed in sewa (selfless service to humanity)

Key images



Namaste



Key Texts

Hindu sacred text
Mahabharata
'The Man in the Well'

Key Vocabulary Definition

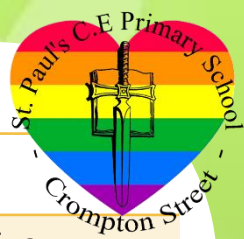
Brahman	The supreme God.
Aum	Symbol and sound that is used to represent Brahman.
deities	A way of showing an aspect of Brahman.
Trimurti	Symbolise creation, preservation and destruction.
Samsara	The cycle or birth, death and rebirth.
Atman	The eternal self which is reincarnated through the cycle of samsara.
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.
namaste	A way of showing respect.

'How do Christians prepare for Christmas?'

Advent wreath

1. The Prophets
2. John the Baptist
3. Mary
4. People of God
5. Jesus





What will I know by the end of the unit?

Bullying is the repetitive intentional hurting of one person or group by another person or group, where their relationship involves an imbalance of power. Bullying can be physical, verbal or psychological. It can happen face-to-face or through the internet and social media.	Know that all people are unique but that we have far more in common with each other than what is different about us.
Having strong friendships can be a real protection against bullying.	Being given positive feedback can help us develop our confidence and self-esteem – both are crucial in becoming healthy, happy people.
People show respect or disrespect verbally but always in non-verbal ways e.g. body language,	Stereotypical ideas about males and females are reinforced through the media, eg, TV adverts.

Key Vocabulary

Definition

Bullying	Bullying is unwanted, aggressive behaviour that involves a real or perceived power imbalance.
bystander	A person who is present but does not take part.
stereotypical	An often unfair and untrue belief that many people have about all people or things with a particular characteristic.
Prejudice	Pre-judging someone or having an idea about them before you actually know anything about them.
Identity	The characteristics determining who or what a person or thing is.
Acquaintance	A person you have met but do not know well.

British Values- Tolerance



Respect & Tolerance

- Show empathy and understanding of people from different backgrounds
- Learn about difference cultures
- Respect values different from your own

Mini Minds

Kindasaurus



Helpfulasaurus

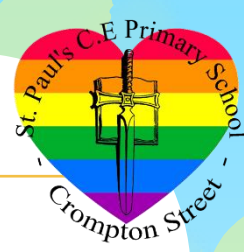


Key Dates

- Anti-bullying/Friendship Week (Choose Respect) 11th – 15th November
- Odd Socks Day 11th November
- 'Christmas Jumper Day 6th December Save the Children



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.

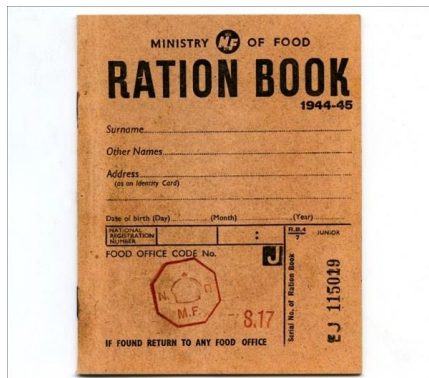
What will I know by the end of the unit?

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.

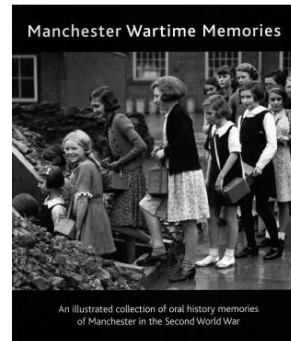
What will I need to remember for future learning?

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.



Computing Year 6 – Autumn 2: Spreadsheets

What will I know by the end of the unit?

A formula can be written in a sheet to convert units of length and distance.	A spreadsheet tool can be used to investigate if a hypothesis is true.
A spreadsheet can be used to investigate a problem, such as, the frequency of a number rolled on a collection of die.	Spreadsheets can be created to support the organisation of real-life situations (school cake sale, ticket sales, pocket money spending, event organisation).
Spreadsheets can make complex data clear by manipulating the way it is presented. This can highlight ways to solve problems.	Formulas can be used to accurately and efficiently calculate percentages, averages, max and min in spreadsheets.
The 'How many?' tool counts how many of a variable there are in a spreadsheet.	The 'formula bar' is an area of the spreadsheet into which formulae can be entered using the '=' sign to open the formula.

Key Vocabulary

Definition

spreadsheet A computer program that represents data in cells in a grid of rows and columns. Any cell in the grid may contain either data or a formula that describes the value to be inserted based on the values in other cells.

advanced mode A mode of 2Calculate in which the cells have references and can include formulae.

formula A group of letters, numbers, or other symbols which represents a scientific or mathematical rule. The plural of formula is formulae.

formula wizard The formula guides you in creating a variety of formulae for a cell such as calculations, totals, averages, minimum and maximum for the selected cells.

format The way that text looks. Formatting cells is helpful for interpreting a cell's contents for example you might want to format a cell to show a fraction e.g. $4 \frac{1}{2}$ or include units such as £ or \$.

variable Used in computing to keep track of things that can change while a program is running.

probability The extent to which an event is likely to occur, measured by the ratio of the favourable cases to the whole number of cases possible.

purple mash

2Calculate

- Open, close or share a file
- Save your work
- Open a previously saved file
- Increase or decrease spreadsheet size
- Dice
- Equals
- Count
- Advanced mode
- Formula Wizard
- Format Cell Toolbox
- Charts
- Totals toolbox
- Image Tools
- Controls Toolbox
- Move
- To Copy (Ctrl + C)
- To Cut (Ctrl + X)
- To Paste (Ctrl + V)