

Spring 1 —Year 6 — Britain at War 1

Interesting Books



First World War 1914–1918

Timeline of events

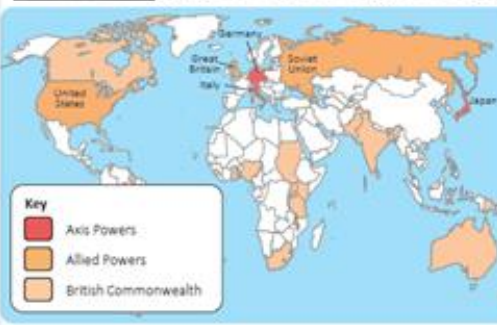
August 1914	Britain declares war on Germany
October 1914	First Battle of Ypres
Jan–Feb 1915	Ottoman Empire attacks Suez Canal
February 1915	Gallipoli Campaign begins
May 1915	Italy joins the Allied Powers
Feb–Dec 1916	Battle of Verdun
June–Sept 1916	Brusilov Offensive
July–Nov 1916	Battle of the Somme
April 1917	United States joins the Allied Powers
November 1918	Germany surrenders and the war ends



Second World War 1939–1945

Timeline of events

September 1939	Germany invades Poland and Poland surrenders
April 1940	Germany invades neutral Norway
May 1940	Germany takes control of Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands
May–June 1940	Germany invades France and Operation Dynamo rescues Allied soldiers from Dunkirk
June 1940	France surrenders to Germany
July–Oct 1940	Battle of Britain
December 1941	Japan attacks Pearl Harbor and the United States enters the war
July 1943	Allied forces invade Italy and Italy later surrenders
June 1944	D-Day
May 1945	Germany surrenders (VE Day)
Aug–Sept 1945	The United States drops atomic bombs on Japan, Japan surrenders and the war ends



Subject Specific Vocabulary

trench	A long narrow ditch dug into the ground where soldiers lived.
front line	The trench closest to the enemy.
no man's land	The area between the two sides during battle.
blackout	When lights from buildings, including houses, were not allowed to be seen from the sky.
conscription	A rule that said all healthy men aged 18 – 41 had to fight.
Axis	Countries which fought on the German side including Italy, Germany and Japan .
Allies	Countries which fought on the British side (including: USA, Great Britain, France and Russia).
evacuation	Organised movement of children and the vulnerable from towns and cities to safe zones.
propaganda	Controlling news media (such as radio) to depict the war effort
appeasement	Giving the opposing side something they have demanded to prevent further disagreement.
Treaty of Versailles	A peace treaty signed in 1919 that punished Germany for the First World War.

Causes of World War I

There were several long-term cause of the First World War:

- Countries had previously made **alliances** because was seemed unlikely (Britain was allied with Belgium, France and Italy).
- Germany had an **imperialist** desire to conquer other countries.
- Countries including Germany, France, Russia and Britain had been growing their **armies** and developing **weaponry**.
- **Nationalism** was widespread in Europe with each country believing they were superior.

The short-term trigger was the **assassination** of Archduke Franz Ferdinand on 28th June 1914 resulting in Austria-Hungary declaring war on Serbia.

Trench warfare

On the battlefield, soldiers face firepower from machine guns and **artillery**. Both sides dug networks of **trenches** to escape shells and bullets. Soldiers would eat and rest in the trenches as well as eat their meals. Trenches were cold and muddy and often infested with rats. **Diseases** spread quickly and food was poor. Trench warfare took a considerable toll on soldier's physical and mental health.

Causes of World War II

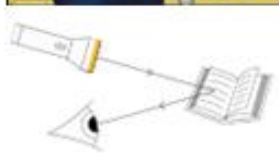
The **Treaty of Versailles** had devastated Germany. By the 1930s, unemployment and poverty in Germany were widespread. **Adolf Hitler** became Germany's leader in 1934 and claimed his **Nazi Party** would restore German pride and save the economy. He then invaded the surrounding countries. Britain and France tried **appeasement** rather than challenging this expansion. On 1st September 1939, German forces **invaded** Poland. Britain and France declared war on Germany.

Propaganda

Posters, radio, films and newspapers were used during the war to keep up people's spirits, celebrate Allied victories and make fun of the enemy. This was called propaganda. **Propaganda** was also used to persuade people to do what the government wanted such as carry a **gas mask**, grow vegetables, make or mend clothes and **evacuate** children from the cities to the countryside.

Science—Light

Light, or illumination, is a form of energy that travels in **waves**, like sound. You can find different sources of light, such as a candle or the sun. Objects are seen because they give out or **reflect** light straight into the eye. Light will travel in a completely straight line until it hits an object that will reflect it. This also means that shadows are the same shape as the object that casts them. The size of the shadow changes as the light source moves, the further away from the light source the smaller the shadow is and the closer the light source is to the object the bigger the shadow. The angle of the light source also makes a difference to the size of the shadow. Refraction occurs when the direction of light changes as it passes through different materials. We can see this when we observe a teaspoon in a cup of water; as light transitions from air to water, it bends slightly, causing the spoon to appear distorted or bent.



Maths

Converting units

Converting and calculating with metric measures

Ratio

Introduction to ratio
Use scale factors
Solving ratio problems

Algebra

Order of operations
Forming & solving one & two step equations

English

Writing genres:

- Persuasive letters
- Diaries

Key texts: One Boy's War, When the Sky Falls

Reading text: Holes, When The Sky Falls

SPaG: phrases & clauses, perfect tense, tenses



PSHE

Dreams and goals
Effects of drugs, smoking and alcohol

French

Le week-end (The weekend)

Geography

Location of key countries involved in each World War and how the landscape of Europe changed over this time period.

RE

Focus religion: Hinduism
Key question: Why are pilgrimages important to Hindus?

Art

Brave colour—how artists use colour to create effects and emotions.
Creation of a “miniature world” thinking about the impact of colour.

Music

Explore the main features and structure of Jazz music, look at different styles of jazz, beginner improvisation techniques.