

Spring 2 —Year 6 — Britain at War 2

Interesting Books



The Battle of Britain

The Battle of Britain took place in the skies above Britain from July to October 1940. The German air force bombed Britain in an attempt to destroy Britain's Royal Air Force so they could prepare to invade Britain by sea. However, the RAF shot down many German planes and stopped Hitler's planned invasion.

The Blitz

The intense and sudden bombing of British cities was called the Blitz. Sirens were sounded to warn civilians that bombers were coming. To escape the bombs, people went into air raid shelters. Weeks of sustained bombing raids killed thousands of people and destroyed many homes and cities.

The End of the War

The Second World War ended on 2nd September 1945 when Japan formally surrendered. Many factors brought about the end of the war. The Allied Powers' D-Day invasion, on 6th June 1944, resulted in Allied troops liberating Paris and Brussels. The Battle of the Bulge failed to break the Allied line. Adolf Hitler realised Germany had lost the war and committed suicide on 30th April 1945. The war against Japan ended after the United States dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.



Subject Specific Vocabulary

evacuation	Organised movement of children and the vulnerable from towns to cities to safe zones.
Blitz	A series of bombing raids on the UK.
rationing	To limit how much of something people can have, such as food and fuel, to prevent shortages.
Holocaust	The murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis.
concentration camp	A place where large numbers of people, especially Jews, were held and often killed.
atomic bomb	A very high-energy bomb made of radioactive material.

English

Writing genres:

- Diary entries
- Setting description
- Informal letters

Key texts: When the Sky Falls, Rose Blanche

Reading text: When the Sky Falls

SPaG: further word classification, correct use of commas, active/passive voice



Maths

Fractions, decimals & percentages

- Finding & matching equivalents
- Comparing and ordering
- Finding percentages of amounts
- Finding the whole from a given percentage

Statistics

- Line graphs
- Pie charts
- The mean

Position and directions

- Read and plot co-ordinates
- Solve problems with co-ordinates
- Translations
- Reflections

Rationing

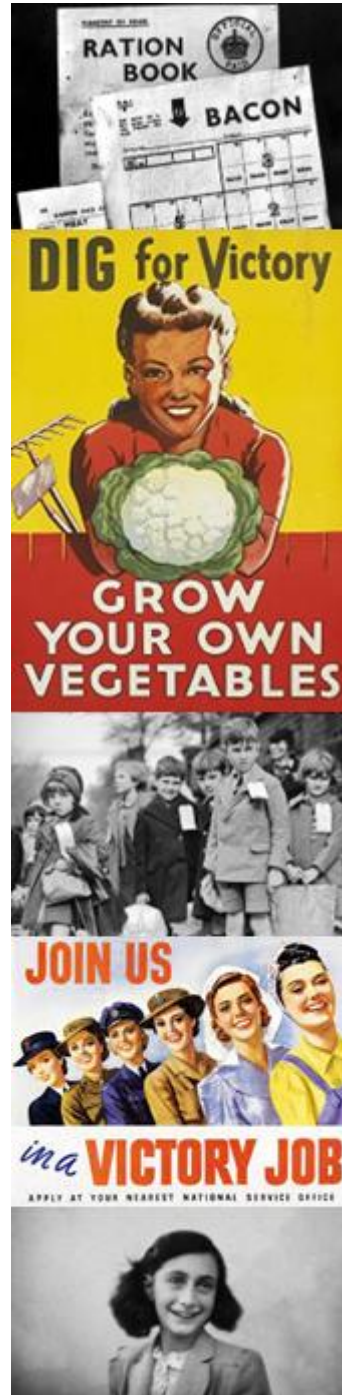
During the war, there was a shortage of some foods because ships bringing food into Britain were at risk of sinking by German submarines. Rationing was introduced in 1940, which meant that each person was only allowed a fixed amount of foods such as butter, bacon, sugar, meat, cheese and milk. Ration books were issued with coupons that showed people how much of each item they were allowed. People were also encouraged to grow their own vegetables through the 'Dig for Victory' campaign.

Women in War

Before the war, most women stayed at home and did not go out to work. Some women worked but their choice of job was limited, such as nursing or working as a shop assistant. However, when men went to war, women were needed to take on jobs such as making weapons, driving buses and trains or working in engineering or shipbuilding. Some joined the armed forces themselves. After the war, many women lost their jobs. However, their experiences led them to campaign for equal working rights and pay so that they could continue to lead more independent lives.

The Holocaust

Millions of Germans were imprisoned and killed because they didn't fit the image of the 'perfect' German. Hitler wanted to create what he thought was the 'best' and strongest race – and to the Nazi Party, this excluded certain groups, such as Jews, Gypsies and those with physical and mental disabilities. The group most heavily targeted by the Nazis were the Jews. Around six million Jewish people were killed during World War 2 in one of history's most terrible events – the Holocaust. Racist in his views, Hitler blamed Jewish people for Germany losing World War I and claimed they were dangerous to German people and society.



Evacuation

The government decided to evacuate children from the cities, where they might be in danger, to the countryside where they would be safer. Children who were evacuated were called evacuees. They went to live with other families who looked after them until the war ended.

Air raid shelters

Many people built air raid shelters, called **Anderson shelters**, in their gardens. There were made from **corrugated steel** panels with soil spread over the top. Some people, who didn't have gardens, made a **Morrison shelter** inside their homes. This shelter looked like a steel table with wire mesh around the sides. In London, many people sheltered in **underground stations** seeking safety from falling bombs.

RE

Focus religion: Christianity

Key question: How is belief in the resurrection important to Christians today?

DT

Make do and mend—Learn a range of simple sewing stitches, including ways of recycling and repurposing old clothes and materials.

Geography

Location of key cities in the UK in relation to areas that were heavily bombed during World War 2.

French

La Seconde Guerre mondiale
(World War 2)

PE

Hockey: Developing an understanding of basic dribbling and passing skills

Music

Classroom arrangement of programme music– *music that tells a story.*