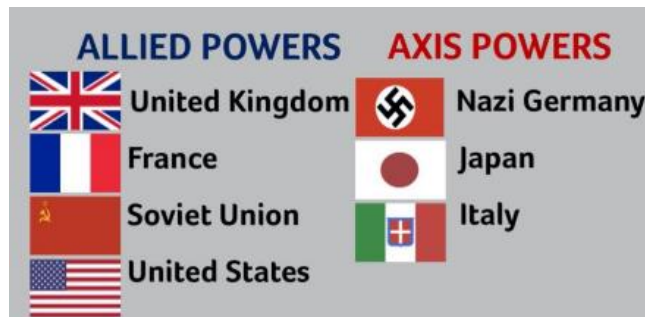


	Date	Key events
1	September 1, 1939	Germany invades Poland
2	September 3, 1939	Britain and France declare war on Germany (<i>start of WW2</i>)
3	January, 1940	Rationing introduced across the UK
4	May to June, 1940	Dunkirk evacuated and France surrenders to Germany Germany uses blitzkrieg to take over much of Western Europe
5	July, 1940	Germany launches air attacks on Great Britain (<i>The Battle of Britain and the Blitz begins</i>) Germany, Italy and Japan signed the Tripartite Pact creating the axis alliance
6	December 7, 1941	The Japanese attack the US navy in Pearl Harbor. The next day, the USA enters the war fighting with the allies
7	June 6, 1944	D-day and the Normandy invasion. Allied forces invade France and push back the Germans
8	April 30, 1945	Adolf Hitler commits suicide
9	May 7, 1945	Germany surrenders & victory in Europe is declared the next day
10	August 1945	Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima & Nagasaki, Japan by the US killing approximately 226,000 people
11	September 2, 1945	Japan surrenders signaling the end of WW2
12	July, 1954	Rationing ends in the UK



Lest We Forget

Did you know?

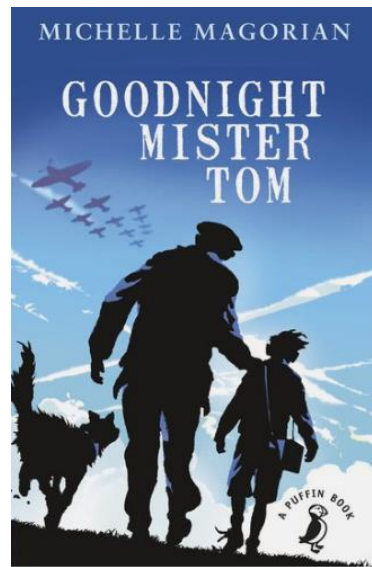
- WWII was a battle between two groups of countries: The Allied Powers and the Axis Powers. The major allied powers were Britain, France, Russia, China and the USA. The major Axis powers were Germany, Italy and Japan.
- Together with the Nazi party, Hitler wanted Germany to rule Europe. To gain more land and power, on the 1st September 1939 German troops invaded Poland. After Hitler refused to stop the invasion, Britain and France declared war on Germany-WWII had begun.
- The bombing of London, known as the blitz lasted for 57 consecutive nights. Hitler wanted to quash the British spirits so they would surrender.
- The Battle of Britain was the first military campaign fought solely in the air.

Air raid	An attack by enemy planes dropping bombs.
Anderson shelter	A small shelter made from corrugated steel to protect people in air raids.
Allied Countries	(Including Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the USA) who fought the Axis Powers.
Atomic bomb	A powerful weapon that uses nuclear reactions as its source of explosive energy. First used in 1945.
Axis Powers	Germany, Japan, Italy and other countries that fought against the Allies.
Blackout	A wartime ban on streetlights and other lights at night, to reduce the risk of bombing by enemy planes.
Blitz	A prolonged period of German air raids on Britain. From the German 'blitzkrieg' which means 'lightning war'.
Concentration camps	Prisons where the Nazis held Jewish people and other prisoners.
Evacuation	Moving people from dangerous areas to safer places e.g. from big cities to the countryside to avoid.
Fascism	A political system where the strength of the country is more important than the well-being of the people. Often ruled by dictators with unlimited power through suppression of any opposition and strict control of society.
Führer	German word meaning 'leader' or 'guide'. The title Hitler gave himself in 1934 when he gained absolute authority in Germany.
Gas masks	Face masks to protect people from poisonous gas attacks.
Holocaust	The mass murder of around six million Jewish people by the Nazis, as well as other persecuted groups.
Invasion	When an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country or area.
Liberated	Freed from enemy control.
Luftwaffe	The German air force during the war.
Occupied	Taken over by enemy forces.
Nazi	Short for National Socialist Party (in Germany) and the name given to supporters of Hitler.
Persecution	Systematic mistreatment of an individual or group, especially because of race, religion or political beliefs.
Propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
Rationing	Controlling the supply of food, clothes, petrol and other products to avoid or reduce shortages.
Spitfire	A British aircraft, particularly used during the Battle of Britain and known for its speed and agility.

English

This topic provides many opportunities for imaginative and emotive writing. After an air raid siren and evacuation, you will reflect on these experiences by writing your own evacuation story. You will also have the opportunity to learn about Neville Chamberlain's address declaring war and write your own to be broadcast on the School Radio! Finally, you will be watching an animation called The Piano by Aiden Gibbons and writing a narrative involving flashbacks.

In reading, we will be sharing Goodnight Mr Tom by Michelle Magorian.



English – Key Vocabulary

Modal verbs - indicate likelihood, ability, permission or obligation.

Pronouns – take the place of nouns in a sentence.

Standard English – uses correct grammatical rules; the formal, official, or polite way of speaking or writing.

Relative clause – A relative clause is a type of subordinate clause that adapts, describes or modifies a noun. Relative clauses add information to sentences by using a relative pronoun such as who, that or which.

Past progressive tense – used for a continuous action in the past.

Present perfect tense – used to talk about our experiences in a way that does not refer to when they happened and to talk about an action, which started in the past and is continuous up until now.

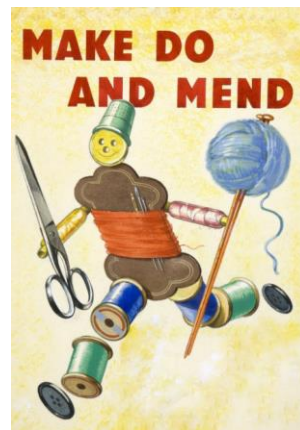
Maths – Key Vocabulary

Increase
Decrease
Columns
Value
Position
Round
Multiple
Negative
Positive
Zero
Digit
Exchange
Ones
Tens
Hundreds
Thousands
Ten thousands
Hundred thousands
Millions

Art and DT

In WWII, posters were used to encourage people to do many different things. We will study the language and format of these posters and create our own!

During the war years, people had to 'make do and mend' as clothing was rationed. We will design and make a toy using re-used material.



Lest We Forget



Science

We will be looking at how we see and how light travels. Using our knowledge of how light travels we will make our own periscopes! We will be exploring how searchlights helped during WW2 to see planes at night, but also how the blackout made the streets and roads dangerous places to be! Can we find out how shadows changed as searchlights moved? We will use data loggers to measure the light levels in our own blackout investigation!



Dance

Are you a fan of Strictly Come Dancing? Well, this term we will be learning some steps of a popular dance during this time: The Lindy hop. Maybe we can show off some of our new moves at our end of term VE Day street party.

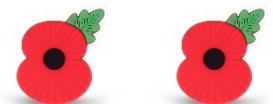


History

We will be exploring and researching about why the Second World War started. Who were the key figures and how were they involved?

Many men faced the horrors of war but we will also be finding out about the impact of war on the people left at home.

How would you feel if you had to be evacuated to the safety of the country? Do you think you would like some of the recipes from this period in history? You will soon find out - get ready to be transported back in time to find out more about WWII!





two million, five hundred and forty-three thousand, two hundred and fifty-two
 2 millions, 5 hundred thousands, 4 ten thousands, 3 thousands, 2 hundreds, 5 tens and 2 ones


1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

A prime number has exactly 2 factors:
2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19...

1 and 3 are common factors of 15 and 21

15 is a common multiple of 3 and 5

prime common factor
multiple multiplier
divisor

If I know... then I also know... because... 

$0.8 \times 7 = 8 \times 7 \div 10 = 5.6$ $56,000 \div 80 = 700$
 $4.2 \times 5 = 4.2 \times 10 \div 2 = 21$

M	HTh	TTh	Th	100s	10s	1s	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$
					1	3	6		
				1	3	6			
		1	3	6	0	0			
						1	3	6	
						0	1	3	6

Ten times greater

Ten times smaller

Multiplying and dividing by 10, 100 and 1000

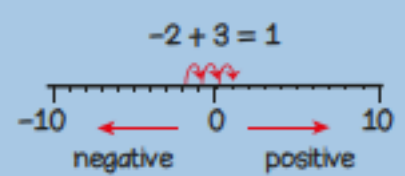
136×10
move digits 1 place left

136×1000
move digits 3 places left

$136 \div 10$
move digits 1 place right

$136 \div 100$
move digits 2 places right

millions digit
round
multiple
positive
negative



2427
x 38
19416
72810
92226

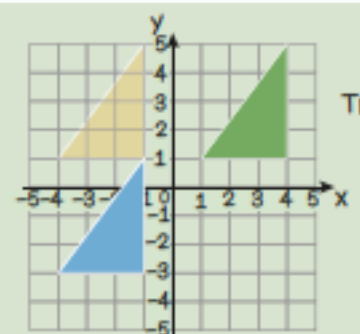
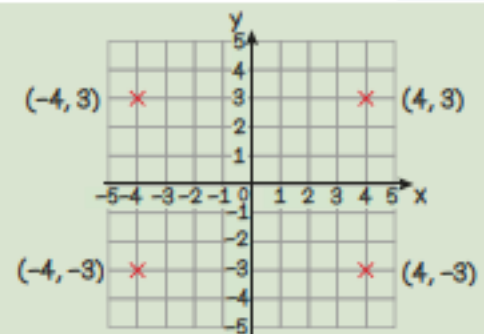
$0139r3$
24 | 3339

0139.125
24 | 3339.000

1	24
2	48
4	96
5	120
8	192
10	240

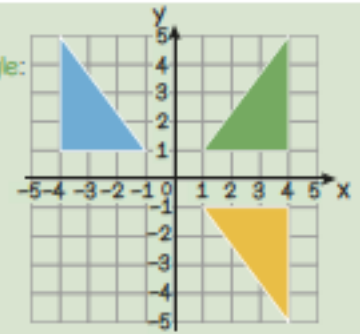
$3339 \div 24 = 139 r3 = 139 \frac{3}{24}$
 $= 139.13$ (to 2dp)

Year 6 Term 1



object image
plot
quadrant
origin

Reflect the triangle:
in the x axis
in the y axis



Year 6 Term 1 Homework and Spelling

Reading – Please try and read 4 times a week or more. Remember to ask an adult at home to make a reading entry into our Learning for Parents platform. For 3 reads a week or more, you will earn 5 house points!

TTRS – Practise your TTRS for 20 minutes each week. Having rapid recall of your times table facts helps you in many areas of your maths.

Spelling – We will no longer be sending home spelling books but for your information, here are the spelling patterns and words we shall be teaching this term.

LO: To add suffixes starting with a vowel to a root word ending in a long vowel sound and consonant.

lighting
yawned
proudest
gaining
shouted
loudest
floated
sweetest
jumped
sprinting
neater
lightning
lightening

LO: To add suffixes beginning with a vowel to root words ending in a consonant and an e.

creation
observant
cycling
fading
famous
grimy
grizzly
sensed
sensible
persuaded
appreciate
appreciation

LO: To add suffixes beginning with a consonant.

achieve
careful
laziness
beauty
beautiful
amazement
definitely
government
immediately
judgement
thoroughly
merriment

Other words to learn

Accommodate	awkward
accompany	bargain
according	bruise
achieve	category
aggressive	cemetery
amateur	committee
ancient	
apparent	
appreciate	
attached	
available	
average	