

Year 6 - Summer 2

Theme: War and Peace

Our School Prayer

This is our school,
Let peace dwell here,
Let the rooms be full of contentment.
Let love abide here,
Love of one another,
Love of mankind,
Love of life itself,
And love of God.
Let us remember
That as many hands build a house,
So many hearts make a school.



History – World War Two



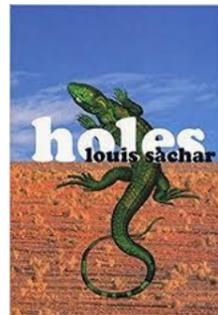
'History will be kind to me
for I intend to write it.'
Churchill



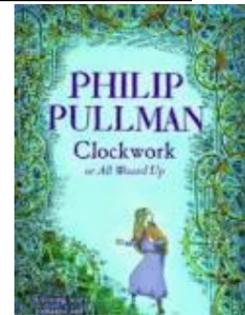
'It is not truth that matters, but
victory' – Hitler (performing Nazi
salute above)

	Date	Key events
1	September 1, 1939	Germany invades Poland
2	September 3, 1939	Britain and France declare war on Germany (start of WW2)
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

Lead Texts

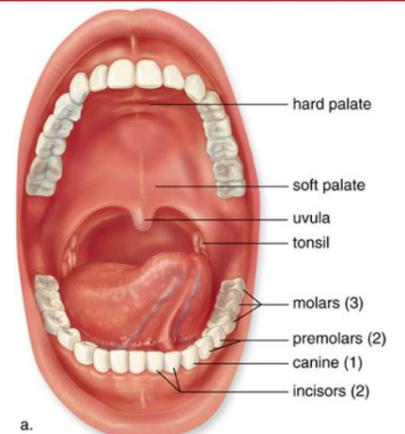


Holes
By
Louis
Sachar



Clockwork
By
Philip
Pullman

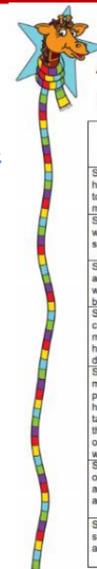
Science - The Digestive System



Key Vocabulary

Vocabulary	Definition
Allies:	Countries who join together to fight.
Evacuee:	Someone who moves from one area to another to live (often to escape danger)
Black out	A system of ensuring there were no visible lights after dark, so that enemies couldn't see areas to bomb.
Rationing	The controlled distribution of scarce resources.
Air raid shelter	A building to protect people from bombs dropped by planes Anderson Shelter: Made of corrugated iron. Usually at the end of the garden Morrison Shelter: Metal cage used inside the house. Could double as a kitchen table
Trenches	A long, narrow ditch for soldiers to shelter from enemy attack.
Axis	Countries who fought on the German side (including Italy, Japan and Russia – 1939 – 1941)
Nazi	A member of the fascist German political party.
Blitz	A series of aerial bombing raids on the UK - mainly cities.
Holocaust	Mass murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis.
Fascism	Right wing political view associated with not allowing opposition and total control by a dictator.
Blitzkrieg	Translated as 'lightning war'. German quick strike invasion of Western Europe.
Luftwaffe	The German Air Force (responsible for the Blitz)
Enigma	A machine used by the Nazis to send coded messages.

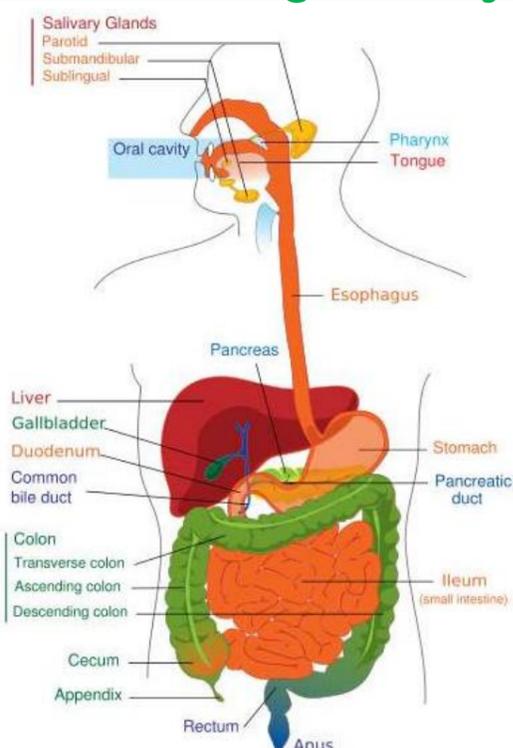
Well-being / RHE Growing and Changing



Activity sheet
Helpful or unhelpful?

Action	Tick if you think this might help	Tick if you think it might not help
She shuts herself in her room and refuses to talk to either her mum or Carl.		
Sophie keeps in touch with her old friends via social media.		
She talks to her friends about how she felt when her mum's boyfriend moved in.		
Sophie argues continually with her mother and blames her for everything that doesn't go smoothly.		
Sophie tells her mother that she is pleased that she is happy with Carl and talks with her about the exciting new opportunities moving will bring.		
She pretends to be okay about the move and keeps her anxieties to herself.		
She talks about the situation and her anxieties with her dad.		

Science – The Digestive System



Maths Fluency

Mental and written strategies for the four operations.
Fractions.
BIDMAS.
Problem solving – abstract methods.

History – World War Two

	Leaders
1	Adolf Hitler Leader of the Nazi Party and Chancellor of Germany, 1933 - 1945 (also referred to as the Führer meaning leader)
2	Winston Churchill UK Prime Minister, 1940 - 1945 (and again from 1951 - 1955)
3	Neville Chamberlain UK Prime Minister, 1937 - 1940 (infamous for failed attempts to satisfy Hitler's demands prior to the war)
4	Franklin D. Roosevelt US President, 1933 – 1945 (took the US into the war following the Pearl Harbor attacks)
5	Harry S. Truman US President, 1945 – 1953 (responsible for the decision to drop Atomic bombs on Japan)
6	Joseph Stalin General Secretary of the Communist Party and Leader of the USSR, 1929 - 1953

Quote relevant to R.E.

Philippians 4:6-8 "Do not be anxious about anything, but in every situation, by prayer and petition, with thanksgiving, present your requests to God. And the peace of God, which transcends all understanding, will guard your hearts and your minds in Christ Jesus."

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Below are some activities that you could explore at home, linked to our theme.

These projects can be worked on over the whole half term.

You can complete as many as you'd like to.

Please send photos of your completed projects into school using the TEAM platform as each

The theme of our learning this half term is "War and Peace". Pupils will be exploring the key factors of World War Two and the role of different world leaders at this time. Pupils will be debating the significant impact of Winston Churchill on England and their victory, but in addition, Churchill's impact on other groups across the world; considering ethical and unethical choices when in power.

Year 6 will also continue their learning about the digestive system and use their learning to create scientific 3D models. In RE pupils will be considering the role of Holy books and spirituality during times of adversity and change.

1. Create a 3D model of the human mouth and teeth.
2. Write a persuasive letter to encourage people not to eat sugar due to the impact on oral health.
3. Create a war time menu based on rations.
4. Create a poster that encourages people to be self-sufficient during World War Two.
5. Create a PowerPoint that consolidate the key things you have learnt in Maths in year 6.
6. Write a diary entry to recount a day in the life of an evacuee in World War Two.
7. Debate the most significant things that Winston Churchill did in his time. Were they good or bad, moral or immoral, ethical or unethical? Explain your reasons. This could be presented in any format – PowerPoint, Poster, A piece of writing.
8. Create a piece of visual art that contains a quote from the Bible that's important or meaningful to you.
9. Consider growing and changing and the changes that come with moving to secondary school – collect objects from nature that have or will change with the seasons. Create 3D art with these and add adjectives to portray the emotions associated with change.
10. Write a poem about change and how it makes you feel. There's no right or wrong answer, change can be difficult, but also exciting. How is change making you feel at this point in the school year?
11. Research and make a World War Two desert – remember that your ingredients would be limited due to rations.
12. Create a no-chronological report about the human digestive system. Include fact boxes, diagrams and subtitles with key information.