

# World War II What was the Battle of Britain and

Year 6

## why was it a significant turning point in British History?

### Britain's Home Front

Key Events		
1939	1 <sup>st</sup> September	German troops invade Poland.
	3 <sup>rd</sup> September	Britain and France declare war on Germany.
1940	10 <sup>th</sup> May	The Battle of France begins.
	26 <sup>th</sup> May	Allied forces are evacuated from Dunkirk in France.
	10 <sup>th</sup> July	The Battle of Britain begins.
	7 <sup>th</sup> September	The Blitz begins.
1941	22 <sup>nd</sup> June	Germany invades the USSR (Soviet Union).
	7 <sup>th</sup> December	Japan bombs Pearl Harbor in the US.
1943	16 <sup>th</sup> and 17 <sup>th</sup> May	The Dambusters bombing raid is carried out.
1944	6 <sup>th</sup> June	The D-Day landings.
1945	7 <sup>th</sup> May	Germany surrenders to the Allies.
	6 <sup>th</sup> and 9 <sup>th</sup> August	The US drops atomic bombs on two cities in Japan.



Map showing German-controlled territory by June 1940.

### Key vocabulary

unity	annexed
civilians	pact
Home Front	inception
overthrow	radar
evacuation	invasion
anti-Semitism	air force
rationing	squadron
dictator	Jew
fascism	politics
Blitz	payload
air raid	mobilisation

The war affected all people, whether on the front line (in Europe) fighting or the home front (back in Britain). The Home Front mainly involved the nation's civilians. Life changed dramatically for Britain's Home Front, especially for:

- **Children** – many were evacuated to safer areas. This meant being separated from family and friends for long periods.
- **Women** – With millions of men serving in the armed forces, women were

### Evacuation

During World War II, over 3.5 million children, along with some of their teachers and helpers, mothers with very young children, pregnant women and people with disabilities, were evacuated from the cities to the countryside, where it was believed they would be safer from bombing. All evacuees had to take their gas mask, ration book and identity card. When they reached their destination, a billeting officer would arrange a host family for them.

Evacuation happened in waves, beginning on 1<sup>st</sup> September 1939. Other waves occurred at the start of the Battle of Britain and at the start of the Blitz.

### Rationing

Supply ships were targeted by German bombers and it was necessary to conserve as much food as possible. Rationing meant that each person was only allowed a fixed amount of foods. Ration books were issued, with coupons that showed people how much of each item they were allowed. Shopkeepers would remove or stamp the coupons when they were used. People were also encouraged to 'Dig for Victory' and grow as much of their own food as possible.

Petrol, soap, clothing and timber were also in short supply. Clothing ration books were issued and people were encouraged to 'make do and mend'.



A ration book

## Hitler's rise in popularity

The new German government attempted to rebuild Germany after World War I. Signing the **Treaty of Versailles** meant that Germany had **crippling debts**. This led to **unemployment** and a **shortage of goods**. Hitler and the Nazi party saw a failing Germany as an **opportunity to claim power**. In 1932, the Nazis were **the largest party** in the Reichstag, and then in 1933, Hitler became the **Chancellor** of Germany.

## The outbreak of WW2

On **1<sup>st</sup> September 1939**, **Hitler invaded Poland**. **Britain** and **France declared war on Germany** two days later. Britain's prime minister at the time, **Neville Chamberlain**, addressed the nation with a speech. There was a widespread belief that Britain needed to stand firm against the **threat of Nazi aggression**. '**Keep Calm and Carry On**' was the government's motivational message to its citizens at the start of WW2. Everyone felt that they were **part of the war**. The war effort in Britain was known as the **Home Front**. Children's lives changed dramatically during the war as many of them were **evacuated**. Women's lives also changed as they had to help **produce goods**.

## How did the Second World War continue?

The bombing of British cities, called the **Blitz**, continued for some time. Still, due to the huge defeat at the **Battle of Britain**, the **German Luftwaffe** would never have the same military power it had before, so it was minimal in comparison.

On **6<sup>th</sup> June 1944**, **American, Canadian and British troops** landed on the beaches of **Normandy** and stormed the German defences. Within months, **Paris was liberated**, and the Allies continued their **march towards Berlin**.

With the **Soviets** marching from the east and the Allies marching from the west, it was not long until the battle reached Berlin.

Finally, on **8<sup>th</sup> May 1945**, news reached the world that **Berlin had fallen** and the Nazi Government had signed a **peace treaty**. **Hitler was dead**. **The war was over**.



Britain

1250 aircraft destroyed



Germany

1700 aircraft destroyed  
2662 pilots killed

Statistics showing the aircraft and personnel loss during the Battle of Britain.

## The Role of Women

Before the war, most women stayed at home and didn't go out to work. Those who did work were paid less than men and were generally restricted to 'women's jobs', such as nursing or working as a shop assistant. However, when men were called up for **active service**, women were needed to do 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 carry on leading more independent lives.



Examples of posters produced to support Britain's Home





## HINDUISM - Why do Hindus try to be good?


### Our Learning

The 'atman' is pure, eternal and unchanging. It is someone's true self - how we think and feel inside. Hindus try to be good at every stage of their lives in order for their 'atman' to eventually be freed from 'samsara' and to become united with Brahman. 'Samsara' is the cycle of birth, death and re-birth.

### Specific learning:

The story of 'The Man in the Well' teaches Hindus a lot about being human. Through the story, we Hindus learn that:

- Life is limited
- We may face disease or old age
- Temptations, desires and unimportant pleasures may distract us in life
- The important is to focus on the true nature of ourselves and the universe
- The path back to Brahman is one without these distractions

KEY VOCABULARY	MEANING
Aum 	The symbol is a representation of the holy trinity of gods (Trimurti): Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva
Brahma	The god of creation
Vishnu	The god responsible for preserving and protecting the universe
Shiva	Shiva is the god of destruction. His role is to destroy the universe in order to re-create it
Brahman	Brahman is in every single living thing. The universe was not created by Brahman, it actually is Brahman. You might describe Brahman as the energy of the universe
atman	The true nature of oneself (Hindus might say this is a spark of Brahman within every living thing)
karma	The law of 'cause and effect'; how our actions have consequences. Good and bad karma can affect our current life and any lives to come
dharma	Duties (these may differ depending on what stage of life you are in)
samsara	The cycle of birth, death and re-birth (affected by karma - our actions in our current life)
moksha	release from the cycle of samsara, and union with Brahman



## Year 6 GEOGRAPHY - Where does our energy come from?

Renewable



hydropower

Energy generated by the movement of water.



wind power

Energy generated by wind powering large turbines.



geothermal energy

Energy generated by the heat from the Earth's core.



solar power

Energy generated by the sun and solar panels.



biofuel

Energy generated from plant or animal waste.

Non-renewable



coal

A black rock found deep underground which is used as fuel.



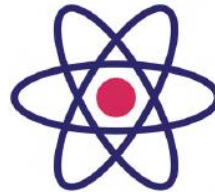
crude oil

A naturally occurring liquid made millions of years ago, found underground.



natural gas

A highly-flammable mixture of gases found deep underground.



nuclear power

Energy generated from radioactive materials that create heat.



**Energy is used: to light and heat buildings; to provide electricity to make appliances work and to power most modes of transport and machines.**

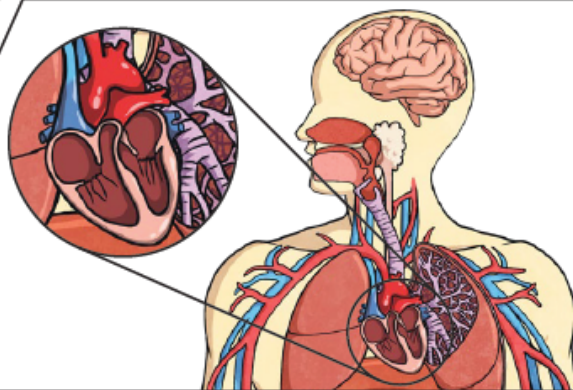
Vocabulary	Definition
renewable energy	Energy that does not reduce in quantity when it is used.
non-renewable energy	Energy that cannot be replenished and will eventually run out.
fossil fuel	A material formed from the remains of plants and animals over millions of years.

## Year 6 Animals including Humans - What is our **Circulatory System** and how does it work?

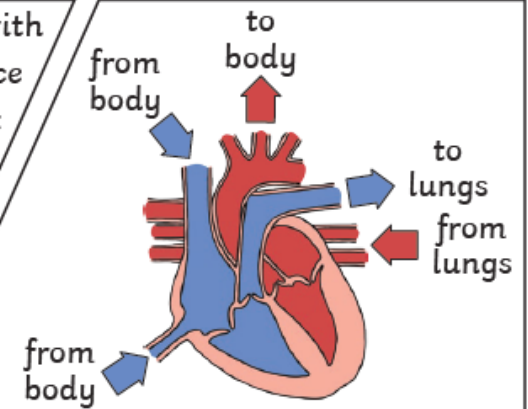
Key Vocabulary	
<b>circulatory system</b>	A system which includes the heart, veins, arteries and blood transporting substances around the body.
<b>heart</b>	An organ which constantly pumps blood around the <b>circulatory system</b> .
<b>blood vessels</b>	The tube-like structures that carry blood through the tissues and organs. Veins, arteries and capillaries are the three types of blood vessels.
<b>oxygenated blood</b>	<b>Oxygenated blood</b> has more oxygen. It is pumped from the <b>heart</b> to the rest of the body.
<b>deoxygenated blood</b>	<b>Deoxygenated blood</b> is blood where most of the oxygen has already been transferred to the rest of the body.

The **heart** pumps blood to the lungs to get oxygen.

It then pumps this **oxygenated blood** around the body.



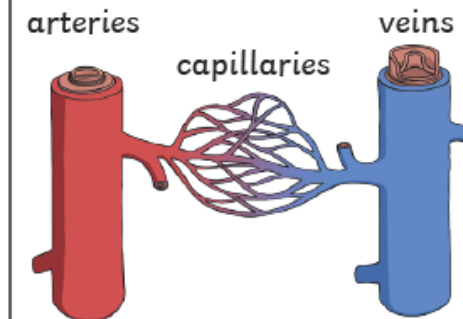
Mammals have **hearts** with four chambers. Notice how the blood that has come from the body is **deoxygenated**, and the blood that has come from the lungs is **oxygenated** again. The blood isn't actually red and blue: we just show it like that on a diagram.



**deoxygenated blood** → **oxygenated blood**

Capillaries are the smallest **blood vessels** in the body and it is here that the exchange of water, nutrients, oxygen and carbon dioxide takes place.

Arteries carry **oxygenated blood** away from the **heart**.

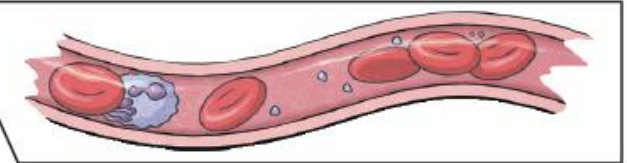
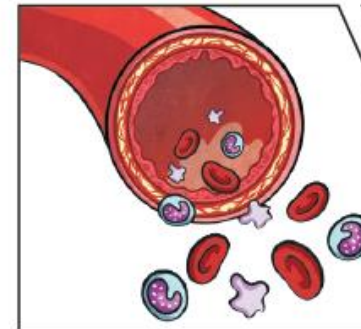


Veins carry **deoxygenated blood** toward the **heart**.

If you linked up all of the body's blood vessels, including arteries, capillaries, and veins, they would measure over 60,000 miles.



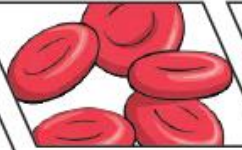


Key Vocabulary	
<b>drug</b>	A substance containing natural or man-made chemicals that has an effect on your body when it enters your system.
<b>alcohol</b>	A <b>drug</b> produced from grains, fruits or vegetables when they are put through a process called fermentation.
<b>nutrients</b>	Substances that animals need to stay alive and healthy.




Blood transports:

- gases (mostly oxygen and carbon dioxide);
- **nutrients** (including water);
- waste products.

The liquid part of blood contains water and protein. This is called plasma.

Plasma is liquid. The other parts of your blood are solid.		Platelets help you stop bleeding when you get hurt.	
	Red blood cells carry oxygen through your body.		White blood cells fight infection when you're sick.

<b>Drugs, alcohol</b> and smoking have negative effects on the body.	A healthy diet involves eating the right types of <b>nutrients</b> in the right amounts.		
	  	  	

Regular exercise:

- strengthens muscles including the heart muscle;
- improves circulation;
- increases the amount of oxygen around the body;
- releases brain chemicals which help you feel calm and relaxed;
- helps you sleep more easily;
- strengthens bones.

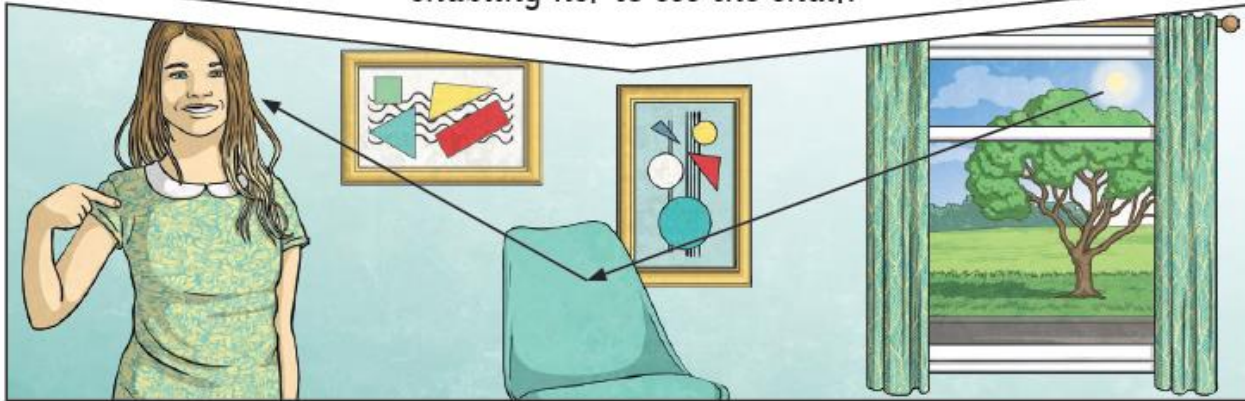
It can even help to stop us from getting ill.



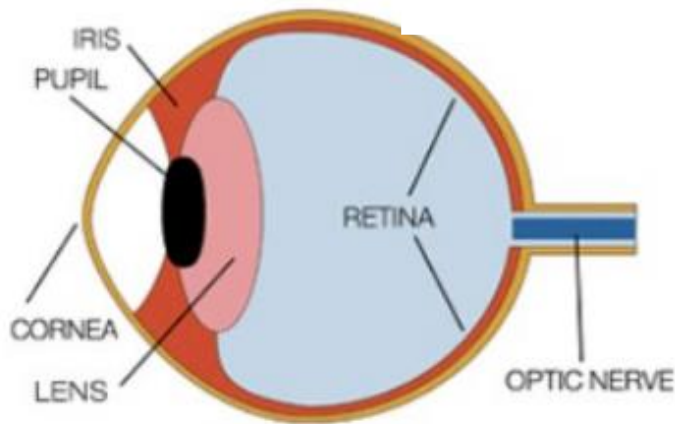
## Key Knowledge

We need **light** to be able to see things. **Light** waves travel out from sources of **light** in straight lines. These lines are often called rays or beams of **light**.

**Light** from the sun travels in a straight line and hits the chair. The **light** ray is then **reflected** off the chair and travels in a straight line to the girl's eye, enabling her to see the chair.



## Parts of the eye



## Key Vocabulary

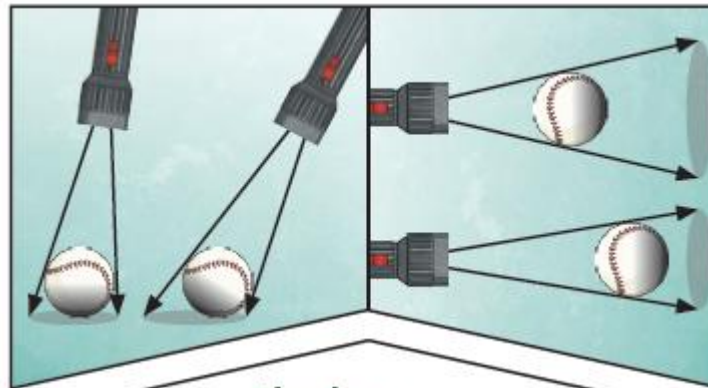
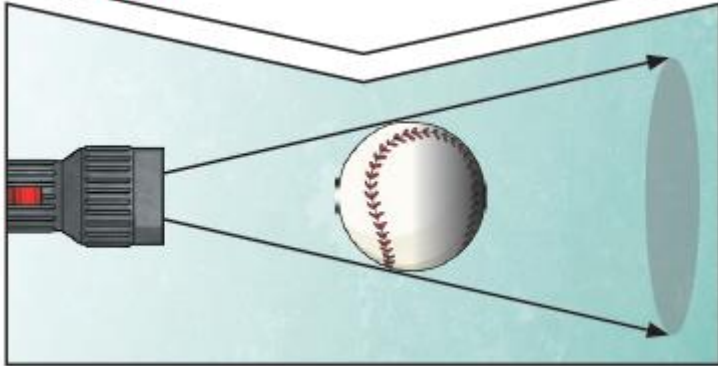
<b>refraction</b>	This is when <b>light</b> bends as it passes from one medium to another. E.g. <b>Light</b> bends when it moves from air into water.
<b>visible spectrum</b>	<b>Light</b> that is visible to the human eye. It is made up of a colour <b>spectrum</b> .
<b>prism</b>	A <b>prism</b> is a solid 3D shape with flat sides. The two ends are an equal shape and size. A <b>transparent prism</b> separates out visible <b>light</b> into all the colours of the <b>spectrum</b> .
<b>shadow</b>	An area of darkness where <b>light</b> has been blocked.
<b>transparent</b>	Describes objects that let <b>light</b> travel through them easily, meaning you can see through the object.
<b>translucent</b>	Describes objects that let some <b>light</b> through, but scatters the <b>light</b> so we can't see through them properly.
<b>opaque</b>	Describes objects that do not let any <b>light</b> pass through them.

## Key Vocabulary

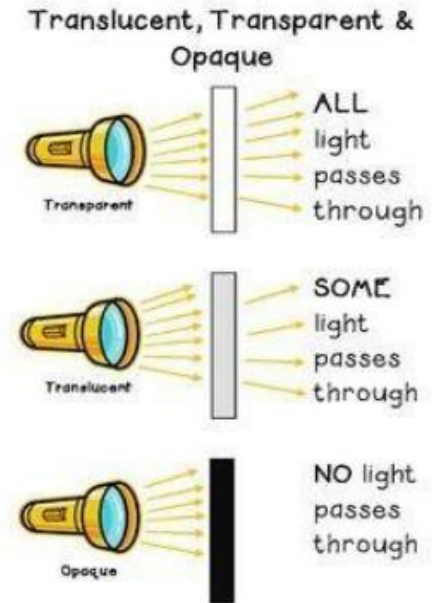
<b>light</b>	A form of energy that travels in a wave from a source.
<b>light source</b>	An object that makes its own <b>light</b> .
<b>reflection</b>	<b>Reflection</b> is when <b>light</b> bounces off a surface, changing the direction of a ray of <b>light</b> .



A **shadow** is always the same shape as the object that casts it. This is because when an **opaque** object is in the path of **light** travelling from a **light source**, it will block the **light** rays that hit it, while the rest of the **light** can continue travelling.



**Shadows** can also be elongated or shortened depending on the angle of the **light source**. A **shadow** is also larger when the object is closer to the **light source**. This is because it blocks more of the **light**.



## Key Knowledge



The spoon in this water looks as if it is bent. This is because **light** bends when it moves from air to water. When **light** bends in this way, it is called **refraction**.

Isaac Newton shone a **light** through a **transparent prism**, separating out **light** into the colours of the rainbow (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet) - the colours of the **spectrum**. All the colours together and make visible **light**.



The **law of reflection** states that the angle of **incidence** is equal to the angle of **reflection**. Whenever **light** is **reflected** from a surface, it obeys this law.

The angle of **reflection** is the angle between the normal line and the **reflected ray** **light**.

The angle of **incidence** is the angle between the normal line and the **incident ray** of **light**.

