

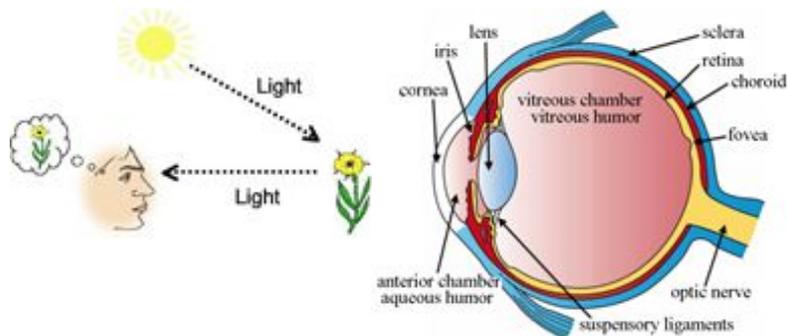
This term's Big Question:

What changes took place in Britain as a result of WWII and why were these implemented?

Science - electricity

Key vocabulary:

Light, beam, reflect, reflection, refraction, opaque, transparent, translucent, source, spectrum, light travel, periscope, shadow, pupil, iris, retina, lens.



Spanish

- Dia de los Muertos (Day of the Dead)
- Agreeing adjectives with feminine nouns
- adjectival agreement, using 1st, 2nd and 3rd person forms
- Describing hair and eyes



Music

How Does Music Connect Us with Our Past? We will consider how music relates to history, stories, our past, cultural identity, changing ideas and inventions over time, creativity, film, TV and communication.

In this project children will learn:

to design and create an air raid shelter using a 3D design programme which can be built in the garden of an air raid hotspot to protect lives.



Harriers Banbury Academy Year 6 Knowledge Organiser Term 2 Aspirations: Leadership & Responsibility

Maths

Ratio: for every, relationship, total, ratio, part, whole.



Fractions, Decimals and Percentages: place value, column, value, digit, ones, decimal, tenths, hundredths, thousandths, integer, multiply, product, divide, quotient, dividend.

	Fraction	Percentage	Decimal
	1 whole	100%	1
	$\frac{1}{2}$	50%	0.5
	$\frac{1}{3}$	33.3%	0.33
	$\frac{1}{4}$	25%	0.25
	$\frac{1}{5}$	20%	0.2
	$\frac{1}{6}$	16.7%	0.167
	$\frac{1}{8}$	12.5%	0.125
	$\frac{1}{10}$	10%	0.1
	$\frac{1}{12}$	8.3%	0.083

RSE - Valuing Difference

Bullying, bystander, discrimination, tolerance, responsibility, differences, similarities, respect, diversity, friendship, gender, stereotypes, prejudice.

Trips, visits and events

- 3rd November - HBA fireworks event
- 18th November - Children in Need
- 21st & 28th November - I.M.P.S
- 1st December - Open classroom afternoon
- 13th December - Carol concert
- 15th December - Party day
- 16th December - End of term

English

Writing: the main outcome of the term will be to produce an informative text to give concise information about the changes that took place in Britain during WW2.

Grammar key vocabulary: active and passive verbs, semi-colons, colons, dashes, prepositions, parenthesis, hyphens, subjunctive mood.

Spelling: a selection of sounds will be taught and broken down into their many graphemes. Their sounds will include o, o-e, u, u-e, ar and air.



P.E.

Netball - space, team, pass, receive, shoot, control, decision making, marking, defence, attack, tactics, collaboration, fitness.

Dance - choreography, lead, fluent, accuracy, timing, actions, dynamics, ideas, emotions, feelings, characters, evaluate, refine, creativity, imagination, partner, structure dances.

Computing

Tinkercad, workplane, internet, coding, Computer Aided Design, input, output, simulation.

Key Stage 2

History

WW2



Subject specific vocabulary (tier 3)

Treaty of Versailles - The Treaty of Versailles was signed by Germany and the Allied Nations on June 28, 1919, formally ending World War One. The terms of the treaty required that Germany pay financial reparations, disarm, lose territory, and give up all of its overseas colonies.

Adolf Hitler - an Austrian-born German politician who was dictator of Germany from 1933 until his death in 1945. He rose to power as the leader of the Nazi Party,

Fuhrer - a German word meaning "leader" or "guide".

Nazi party - The Nazi Party, officially the National Socialist German Workers' Party, was a far-right political party in Germany active between 1920 and 1945 that created and supported the ideology of Nazism.

Allies - the three great Allied powers—Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union—formed a Grand Alliance that was the key to victory. But the alliance partners did not share common political aims, and did not always agree on how the war should be fought.

Axis - the three principal partners in what was eventually referred to as the Axis alliance were Germany, Italy, and Japan. These countries were led by German dictator Adolf Hitler, Italian dictator Benito Mussolini, and Japanese Emperor Hirohito.

Blitzkrieg - a term used to describe a method of offensive warfare designed to strike a swift, focused blow at an enemy using mobile, maneuverable forces, including armored tanks and air support.

Appeasement - an international context is a diplomatic policy of making political, material, or territorial concessions to an aggressive power in order to avoid conflict.

Dunkirk - the Dunkirk evacuation, codenamed Operation Dynamo and also known as the Miracle of Dunkirk, or just Dunkirk, was the evacuation of more than 338,000 Allied soldiers during the Second World War from the beaches and harbour of Dunkirk, in the north of France, between 26 May and 4 June 1940.

The Blitz - a German bombing campaign against the United Kingdom in 1940 and 1941.

Blackout - a blackout during war, or in preparation for an expected war, is the practice of collectively minimizing outdoor light, including upwardly directed (or reflected) light.

Gas masks - in 1938, the British Government gave everyone, including babies, gas masks to protect them in case the Germans dropped poison gas bombs on Britain.

Anderson shelter - these were made from corrugated steel or iron panels that formed a semi-circular shape. They were designed to be dug into people's gardens to protect families from air raids.

Luftwaffe - the German Air Force (Luftwaffe) was the largest and most formidable air force in Europe in 1940.

Hurricane and Spitfire - fighter aircrafts used by the Royal Air Force and other Allied countries before, during, and after World War II.

Maginot line - an array of defenses that France built along its border with Germany in the 1930s, was designed to prevent an invasion.

U-boat - naval submarines operated by Germany, particularly in the First and Second World Wars.

Prior learning

- Know and understand how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world
- Understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses
- know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires; characteristic features of past non-European societies; achievements and follies of mankind
- Understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims

Key knowledge

By the end of the term, the children will have gained the following knowledge and skills:

- Understand the order of the events of WW2
- Understand why the state of Germany contributed to the beginning of WW2 began and Britain's reluctance to join.
- To understand Britain's policies of appeasement and Britain's reluctance to join the war.
- To explore and understand the changing roles of women in society during WW2

High frequency vocabulary (tier 2)

Propaganda	France	Blackout	Submarine
War	Tanks	Gas masks	Radio
Rationing	Plane	Germany	Boat
Evacuation	Radar	Great Britain	Flag

Key places

Dunkirk– Dunkirk is a commune in northern France., lying just over 6 miles from the Belgian border.

London-The Blitz. The Blitz was a German bombing campaign against the United Kingdom in 1940 and 1941, during the [Second World War](#).

Detail

It was the stage of the allies retreat where hundreds of boats sailed to help. Over 700 little ships and boats are gathered to go in and save the men.

The term was first used by the British media and originated from the term Blitzkrieg, the German word meaning 'lightning war'

