

Year Group: Year 6 Class Teacher: Mrs Pell, Miss Waters, Mrs Lockhart & Mrs Simpson			
Spring 1	Spring 2		
Unit Title: The Rise of Hitler and WW2	Unit Title: World War 2 and the Holocaust		
Entry point: Electricity Day! Children will have the opportunity to explore our science topic of electricity.	Entry point: WW2 Day – children will be introduced to what life was like for children during WW2.		
Exit point: PGL Trip	Exit point: Homework and class work shared on Seesaw to parents and children.		
Outcome: Children to have gained an understanding of the events that lead to World War 2 and the impact Adolf Hitler had in these events.	Outcome: Children to have gained an understanding of the events that people experienced during WW2 and be able to compare that life to their own.		
<p>English: Sayings -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Never too late to mend - Sit on the fence - Few and far between - Steel his/her thunder - Until the cows come home <p>Language and Literature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poetry & Newspaper Reports (2 Weeks) • Discussion & Argument (2 Weeks) • Poetry (1 week) • Chronological Report (1 Week) <p>SPaG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sentence Punctuation • Apostrophes for Missing Letters • Apostrophes for Possession • Inverted Commas • Commas • Brackets, Dashes & Hyphens • Colons • Semi-Colons <p>Maths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fractions - Decimals - Percentages - Word problems - Measurements - SATs revision <p>History – The Rise of Hitler and World War 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Armistice and the Treaty of Versailles 2. The Rise of the Nazi Party 3. Life in Nazi Germany 4. Kristallnacht and the Refugee Crisis 5. The Second World War <p>Geography: - Spatial Sense</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Latitude and Longitude 2. The Arctic and Antarctic Circles 3. Time Zones 4. Map Projection 5. Maps of the World <p>Science: Electricity carries energy, which can be converted to heat and light energy in our homes, schools, and places of work. It is a form of energy that occurs naturally in nature, so it was not 'invented'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electric current is the flow of electrical charge through a conductor. • A simple circuit is a loop of wire through which electricity flows. • Conductors are materials that allow electricity to pass through them. Insulators are materials that do not allow electricity to pass through them. • We get electricity from the mains supply or from batteries that store limited amounts. • Electricity can only travel if there is a complete circuit, if there is a break in a circuit, the electricity will not flow. 	<p>Key Texts: 'Stormbreaker' – Anthony Horowitz</p> <p>UNCRC Article(s): <u>Article 17</u> You have the right to get information that is important to your well-being, from radio, newspaper, books, computers and other sources. Adults should make sure that the information you are getting is not harmful, and help you find and understand the information you need.</p> <p><u>Article 24</u> You have the right to the best health care possible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help you stay well.</p> <p><u>Article 37</u> No one is allowed to punish you in a cruel or harmful way</p> <p>P4C Stimuli:</p> <p>Refer to UNICEF diary and assembly rota.</p> <p>Key Questions:</p> <p>Who was Adolf Hitler?</p> <p>What caused the start of World War 2?</p> <p>Who was involved in WW2?</p> <p>What is electricity?</p> <p>How does electricity impact our lives?</p> <p>Community/International Involvement:</p> <p>PGL Trip</p> <p>Electricity Day – Linked to FCC</p>	<p>English: Sayings –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chip on your shoulder - Grass is always greener on the other side - Lock, stock & barrel - A miss is as good as a mile - A penny saved is a penny earned - Read between the lines <p>Language and Literature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation (2 Weeks) • Formal Letter Writing (2 Weeks) • Stories with Flashbacks (2 Weeks) <p>SPaG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plurals • Prefixes • Suffixes • Homophones • Silent & Unstressed Letters • Confusing Words • Word Families Synonyms & Antonyms <p>Maths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratio - Algebra - Area - Perimeter - Volume - SATs revision <p>History – World War 2 and the Holocaust</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An Introduction to World War Two 2. The Battle of Britain 3. Bletchley Park 4. The Holocaust 5. The Home Front <p>Geography: - British Geography</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Air Pollution 2. Climate Change 3. Waste 4. Litter 5. Local context <p>Science: This unit builds on knowledge from the Year 3 unit Light. If pupils have not studied that unit, please read it and check the prior knowledge that this unit requires. If you need to reteach some of the Year 3 content, please take out Lesson 4 of this unit to allow time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light is electromagnetic energy. The light that we can see is just a small part of the electromagnetic spectrum, 'light' is what we call the small part our eyes can detect. Higher frequency waves that we can't detect with our eyes (see) include x-rays. Lower frequency waves that we can't see include radio waves and microwaves. In the range that we can see, different colours have different frequencies. • We call the light that comes from the sun white light, but it is actually made up of all the colours of the rainbow. The light we 	<p>Key Texts: 'Friend or Foe' by Michael Morpurgo</p> <p>UNCRC Article(s): <u>Article 17</u> You have the right to get information that is important to your well-being, from radio, newspaper, books, computers and other sources. Adults should make sure that the information you are getting is not harmful, and help you find and understand the information you need.</p> <p><u>Article 3</u> All adults should do what's best for you. When adults make decisions, they should think about how these decisions affect children.</p> <p><u>Article 37</u> No one is allowed to punish you in a cruel or harmful way</p> <p>P4C Stimuli:</p> <p>Refer to UNICEF diary and assembly rota</p> <p>Key Questions:</p> <p>What was the holocaust?</p> <p>How did World War 2 end?</p> <p>What happened at Bletchley Park?</p> <p>Community/International Involvement:</p> <p>World War 2 Day</p> <p>Invite speakers in to discuss life during WW2.</p>

- The components of a circuit are the parts needed including wires, a battery and an electrical component such as a bulb or a buzzer.
- Circuit diagrams use symbols instead of pictures.
- Switches control the flow of electricity in a circuit. They break the circuit they are in when open.
- Adding batteries can make a bulb shine more brightly. Adding bulbs to a circuit will make the bulbs dimmer. Longer wires can cause bulbs to become dimmer.
- A series circuit has only one path for the electricity to flow. A parallel circuit has more than one path for the electricity to flow.
- Some people think Benjamin Franklin discovered electricity, but his work actually made connections between lightning and electricity.
- In approximately 600BC the Ancient Greeks discovered rubbing fur onto amber caused an attraction, static electricity. Archaeologists believe Ancient Roman pots containing sheets of copper may have been ancient batteries. Similar devices have been found near Baghdad and may have been an early form of battery.

Computing:

Managing information online
Project evolve (8 lessons)

Creating media- web page creation

1. What makes a good website?
2. How to layout your web page
3. Copyright or copywrong?
4. How does it look?
5. Follow the breadcrumbs
6. Think before you link

Art/D&T: - Italian Renaissance Art

1. Introduction to Italian Renaissance Art – The School of Athens/Vitruvian Man
2. Leonardo da Vinci – Anatomical drawings
3. Leonardo da Vinci – Painting Techniques
4. Michelangelo – The Sistine Chapel
5. Realistic painting – Jan van Eyck

R.E:

Rituals

PSHE:

- Dreams & Goals

PE:

- Invasion Games
- Football
- Net / wall Games
- Handball

MFL:

Places in a town

MUSIC: - Recorder

Children will continue to learn how to play the recorder, building on from their knowledge from last term of using the notes b, a and g.

see is actually part of a large spectrum of light, of which only a small part is visible to the human eye. We can see the different colours white light is made up of by using an object called a prism. A prism slows down light travelling through it, bending it and splitting it into its different component colours – with red bending least, and violet bending most. We say the light is refracted through the prism.

- In order for us to see, rays of light pass through the cornea, then the pupil, which is a hole in the middle of the iris (it looks black). The iris, the coloured part of the eye, is a circular muscle that makes the pupil wider or narrower. The iris is an involuntary muscle – it works without you thinking about it. Then light passes through the lens, muscles attached to the lens change its shape just a little bit, to help the lens focus. The lens focusses the light rays onto the surface at the back of the eyeball, called the retina. Inside the retina, light rays change into electrical signals. These signals travel along the optic nerve to your brain.
- Light travels at over 670 million miles per second and always moves in straight lines. You can show it moves in straight lines by holding a book up to the light. The light will make a shadow on the floor where the light doesn't reach. The light cannot curve around the book.
- Light acts differently on different materials: some materials are clear, allowing light to pass through them. These materials are transparent. Other materials block light passing through – these materials are opaque.
- A periscope is a device that uses reflection to allow the user to see something that is out of their line of sight. Submarines use periscopes to see above the water level when the vessel is submerged.

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Creating media- web page creation

7. What makes a good website?
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Art/D&T: - Renaissance Architecture & Sculpture

1. Brunelleschi - Florence Cathedral
2. Ghiberti - The Gates of Paradise
3. Donatello – St George
4. Michelangelo as architect - St Peter's Basilica
5. Michelangelo as sculptor – The Pietà
6. Michelangelo's David - The influence of classical sculpture

R.E:

Resurrection

- Children can explain what people mean by resurrection.
- Children can explain how resurrection is significant within the Easter story and how this is expressed through art.
- Children can evaluate, by explaining, value of people's interpretations of resurrection

- Children can explain their own response to the concept of resurrection through painting
- Children can explain people will have different ideas about the concept of resurrection.

PSHE:

- Healthy Me

PE:

- Net / wall Games
- Handball
- Striking/fielding Games
- Badminton

MFL:

Places in a town

MUSIC:

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