

History Skills

- Examine causes and results of great events and the impact on people.
- Find out about beliefs, behaviour and characteristics of people, recognising that not everyone shares the same views and feelings.
- Know key dates, characters and events of time studied.
- Use relevant terms and labels.
- Compare accounts of events from different sources – fact or fiction
- Recognise primary and secondary sources.
- Be aware that different evidence will lead to different conclusions.
- Confidently use the library and internet for research.

French Skills

- All around Town
- On the Move

PSHE Skills

- What makes up our identity?
- Stereotypes and Negative Connotations.

Music

- Identify and move to the pulse with ease
- Think about the message of songs
- Talk about the musical dimensions working together in the studied songs
- Select and learn an instrumental part that matches their musical challenge
- Create simple melodies using up to five different notes

World War 2



Art

- Hue, tint, tone, shades and mood
- Colour for purposes
- Colour to express feelings
- Shapes created from observation or imagination
- Develop an understanding of the different properties of media

RE

- What does it mean if God is holy and loving?

Science Skills

- Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the earth millions of years ago?
- Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents?
- Give reasons why offspring are not identical to each other or to their parents?
- Explain the process of evolution and describe the evidence for this?
- Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and what adaptation may lead to evolution?
- Record more complex data and results using scientific diagrams, classification keys, tables, bar charts, line graphs and models?

Key Vocabulary

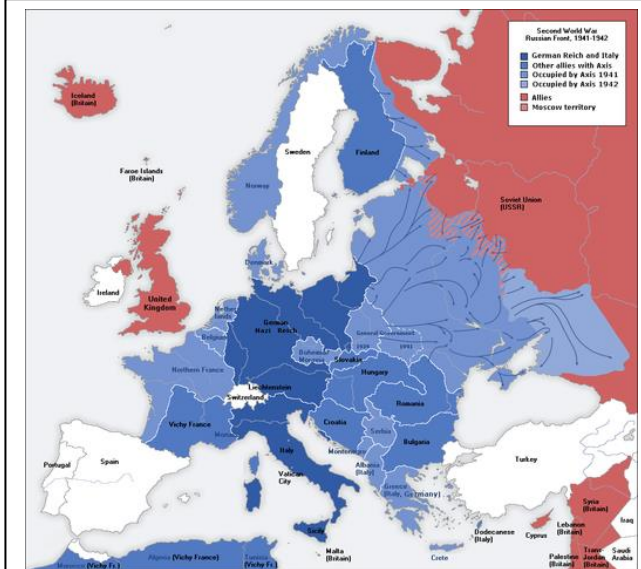
The Blitz, Luftwaffe, evacuation, rationing, Holocaust, Allies, Axis, appeasement, fascism, Lebensraum
inheritance, variation, adaptation, evolution, fossils, natural selection, DNA, genes

Leaders during WW2

Adolf Hitler		Dictator of Nazi Germany between 1933 and 1945. He was the leader of the Nazi party and was known during his time as leader as 'Der Führer'
Winston Churchill		Winston Churchill was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 to 1945. He was a member of the Conservative Party and later returned as Prime Minister between 1951 and 1955.
Joseph Stalin		Joseph Stalin was the leader of the Soviet Union from 1924 until his death in 1953. By the 1930s, he was considered a dictator.
Franklin D. Roosevelt		Franklin Delano Roosevelt was the 32 nd president of the United States from 1933 until his death in 1945. He was a member of the Democratic Party. He led the USA into the Second World War in 1941.

Key Vocabulary

The Blitz	A German bombing campaign against the United Kingdom in 1940 and 1941.
Luftwaffe	A component of the German armed forces tasked with the air defense of Germany.
evacuation	The action of removing a person from a specific location. First started in the UK on 1 st September 1939.
rationing	The allowing of each person to have only a fixed amount of an item – petrol, sugar, flour etc.
Holocaust	The destruction of European Jews and many other minority groups deemed undesirable by the Nazi Party.
Allies	Formed of 'The Big Three' of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States with support from several smaller countries.
Axis	Formed of Germany, Japan and (initially) Italy and a series of 'Puppet States'.
appeasement	To make sacrifices/concessions to others in order to 'keep the peace'
fascism	Far-right, authoritarian system led by a dictator.
Lebensraum	Land which a Nazi Germany believed was needed for its natural development.



This map shows the extent of German occupation of Europe at their greatest power in 1942.

Red countries are the Allied Powers

Blue countries are the Axis Powers

White countries are any countries which chose to remain neutral.

Countries Invaded by Nazi Germany included:

Poland (attacked in September 1939),
Denmark (April 1940),
Norway (April 1940),
Belgium (May 1940),
The Netherlands (May 1940),
Luxembourg (May 1940),
France (May 1940),
Yugoslavia (April 1941)
Greece (April 1941)

World War 2



