

# Year 6 Gold Autumn 1: Why Did 1.5m Children Go on Holiday in 1939?

School value: Initiative – Developing leadership skills and learning to ‘just go for it!’

Topic Sticky Knowledge	
History	World War 2 was a battle between two groups of countries – the “Allies” and the “Axis”. The major Allied Powers were Britain, France, Russia, China and the United States. The major Axis Powers were Germany, Italy and Japan.
	Adolf Hitler, together with the Nazi Party, wanted Germany to rule Europe. To gain more land and power, on 1 September 1939 German troops invaded Poland. After Hitler refused to stop the invasion, Britain and France declared war on Germany – World War II had begun.
	Evacuation tried to ensure the safety of young children from the cities that were considered to be in danger of German bombing - London, Coventry, Birmingham, Portsmouth etc
	At 11.07am on Thursday 31st August 1939 the order was given to evacuate forthwith. 1.5 Million children, pregnant women and other vulnerable people such as the disabled, evacuated to safer countryside locations in just two days.
	To make the British weak, the Germans tried to cut off supplies of food and other goods. German submarines attacked many of the ships that brought food to Britain. The Ration Book became the key to survival for nearly every household in Britain. Every member of the public was issued with a ration book.
	The Germans surrendered on 8 May 1945. In 1944, an Allied army crossed from Britain to free France from Nazi rule. One year later, Allied armies invaded Germany, forcing the Germans to surrender. After nuclear attacks on Japan’s major cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan also surrendered to Allied forces in August the same year. World War 2 had ended.
	A bridge is any kind of structure which breaches a gap.
Design & Technology	Frame structures are rigid structures that use beams, columns and slabs to hold large forces of gravity and weight. They give shape, and are useful for support and weight bearing.
	Some famous bridges include the Clifton Suspension Bridge in Bristol, Tower Bridge in London, the Forth Bridge in Scotland and the Severn Bridge in Wales.
	Bridges can collapse if they are not strong enough, or if they are put under too much force. Bridge disasters have previously been caused, this can be due to worn out or inferior parts and materials during construction and maintenance, adverse weather or too much load or traffic. Therefore, regular safety checks are very important.

Topic Vocabulary		
History	Allies	Countries which fought on the British side – including USA, Great Britain, France, Russia
	Evacuation	Organised movement of children and the vulnerable from towns and cities to safer areas
	Biased	Having an unfair or unbalanced opinion. Some sources can contain bias.
	Reliability	How trustworthy a source is. This can be decided by looking at where it is recorded and who it has come from.
	Secondary Evidence	A second-hand account of something. Someone else has looked at the facts and built up a picture of what has happened.
	Propaganda	Media, such as the radio and posters, that were controlled to depict the war effort.
Design & Technology	Arch Bridge	A bridge with abutments at each end, shaped like a curved arch.
	Beam Bridge	A horizontal beam that is supported at each end by piers.
	Truss Bridge	A bridge with load-bearing structures composed of a series of wooden or metal triangles called trusses.
	Suspension Bridge	A bridge suspended by cables, ropes or chains from two tall towers. These towers support the majority of the weight.
Art	Feathering	A way of blending pastels on a page is to apply lines on top of each other again and again
	Scumbling	Applying controlled, scribbled marks of oil pastel to build up texture.

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## Stand-Alone Sticky Knowledge

RE	Rosh Hashanah is also known as the Head of the Year; it is celebrated on the first and second days of the seventh month, Tishri, and is the Jewish New Year festival.
	Rosh Hashanah, itself, has several meanings including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commemorating the anniversary of the creation otherwise known as the birthday of the universe.</li> <li>• Being called the day of judgement and the day of remembrance by rabbis (Jewish teachers)</li> </ul> It is day of prayer, a time to ask for help in the year ahead and a time to remember the power of God whom they believe created the universe
	Yom Kippur known as the Day of Atonement, follows 10 days after Rosh Hashanah. These ten days from Rosh Hashanah to Yom Kippur are known as the High Holy Days and are days of repentance. Yom Kippur remembers the day Moses asked God to forgive the people of Israel for their sins
	On Yom Kippur, God assesses a person's behaviour over the last year and this is sealed in the Book of Life.
Music	Happy is a song written, produced and performed by Pharrell Williams. Happy is a Pop song that has a Soul music sound and groove from the 1960s; very much like a Motown song.
	Songs like this have rhythmically inventive basslines and drums would stress the down beat or beat 1. There is often also a tambourine used.
Computing	Computers can be thought of as machines which accept input, process this according to stored instructions or rules (their programs) and produce output. While this definition applies to general purpose devices such as computers, tablets and smartphones, it also includes a large number of systems.
	Systems – incorporate programmed micro controllers with more specific roles, such as a car's engine management system, a digital camera, a pocket calculator or even a central heating controller

## Stand-Alone Vocabulary

RE	Rosh Hashanah	Jewish new year
	Yom Kippur	The day of atonement
	Shofar	Ram's horn
	Challah Bread	Special bread used at special times
Music	Cover	A version of a song performed by someone other than the original artist. Sometimes it sounds a bit different to the original.
	Style Indicator	Identifiers that show us the genre of music.
	Melody	Another name for a tune
Computing	Bluetooth	Wireless digital communication protocol using low energy signals over short distances
	Embedded System	Computer hardware and software that forms part of a device or product
	Microprocessor	Single silicon chip that performs all the functions of a computer's central processing unit
	Simulator	Software that allows one computer system to behave as another
French	La salle de classe	The classroom
	La cour	The playground
	Je cherche...	I am looking for...
	Le déjeuner	Lunchtime