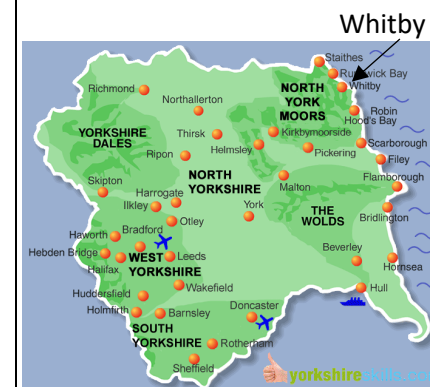


Key Words	Definitions
abbey	The building or buildings occupied by a community of monks or nuns.
beach	A strip of land covered with sand, pebbles, or small stones at the edge of a body of water, especially by the sea.
city	A human settlement of notable size.
coastline	The land along a coast.
continent	A continuous expanse of land, there are 7 in total.
country	A nation with its own government occupying a particular territory.
county	A division of some countries into smaller areas.
key	A guide that explains what the symbols on a map mean.
map	A representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features.
sea	The expanse of salt water that covers most of the earth's surface and surrounds its landmasses.
symbol	Images to represent real world features on a map.

Where is Whitby and what is it famous for?

Whitby is on the East Coast, in North Yorkshire. It is a seaside town famous for its abbey, it has a fishing port and Captain Cook learned seamanship here. Whitby jet was mined here by the Romans and Victorians, Whitby is associated with the novel and character Dracula.

Maps



Important figures

Explorers

Captain James Cook

Captain James Cook was a British explorer, navigator, cartographer, and captain in the British Royal Navy, famous for his three voyages between 1768 and 1779 in the Pacific Ocean and to Australia.



Marie Tharp

Marie Tharp was an American geologist and oceanographic cartographer. In the 1950's she helped to produce the first scientific map of the Atlantic Ocean floor.



Dracula

Dracula is a fictional vampire, created by Bram Stoker, who lives in Whitby. He is believed to live in the ruins of the Abbey.



Vlad the Impaler

Vlad the Impaler lived in Transylvania in the 15th Century. He was known for his cruel methods of punishing his enemies and is believed to be who Bram Stoker based his character Dracula on.



Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK – Maths Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Grammar Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Spellings

Key Dates:

- Community Woodland Sessions – TBC
- Whitby Trip – Tuesday 18th September



electricity

electricity is a **form of energy**; we can control it and use it

electrical current

the **flow of electricity**

electric shock

when **electricity flows through the human body causing a shock**; exposure to electrical energy can be dangerous, resulting in damage or death

circuit

a **path** which electricity flows around

battery

a **store of energy**, also known as a cell

light bulb

a component that **converts electrical energy to light energy**

switch

a component that **can make or break an electrical circuit**

wire

a **thin piece of metal covered in plastic** that conducts electricity

conductor

materials that **allow electricity to pass through** them are called conductors

insulator

materials that **do not allow electricity to pass through** are called insulators

battery



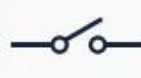
bulb



wire

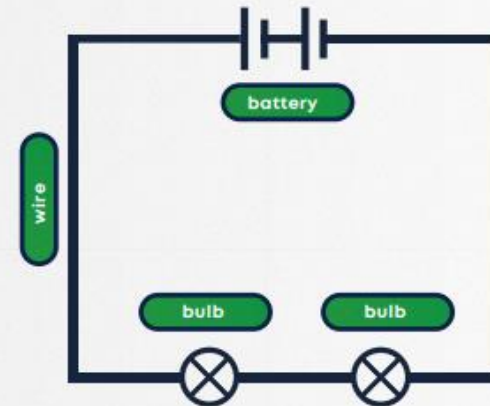


switch



electrical symbols

series circuit



a series circuit has one path for electricity to flow

AA battery

1.5 V (volts)



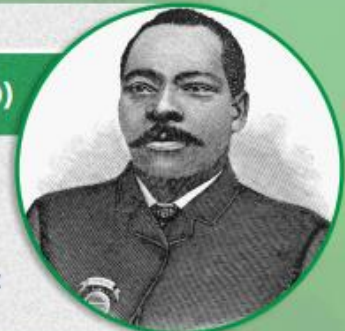
car battery

12 V (volts)




Granville T Woods (1856-1910)

an inventor and electrical engineer who worked on many inventions that made electrical railways safer and more efficient



Year 6 – Autumn 2 – World War 1

Key Words	Definitions
assassination	The murder of someone famous or important.
battlefield	A place where a battle is being fought or has been fought.
bayonet	A long, sharp blade that's fixed onto a rifle. 
Flanders Fields	A place where many WW1 battles were fought.
poppy	A red flower that has been used to symbolise remembrance for those who have fought.



What were the causes of the Great War – World War 1?

WW1 was known as the Great War and involved many countries from all over the world. We can explain the causes of this war using the acronym MANIA – militarism, alliance, nationalism, imperialism and assassination.

Maps

Before World War 1



After World War 1



Important figures

Archduke Franz Ferdinand



Archduke Franz Ferdinand Carl Ludwig Joseph Maria of Austria (18 December 1863 – 28 June 1914) was the heir presumptive to the throne of Austria-Hungary. His assassination in Sarajevo was the most immediate cause of World War I.

David Lloyd George



David Lloyd George, 1st Earl Lloyd-George of Dwyfor, OM, KStJ, PC (17 January 1863 – 26 March 1945) was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1916 to 1922.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK – Maths Book PE	HWK – Reading	HWK – Reading	HWK – Grammar Book PE	HWK – Spellings

Key Dates:

- Mock SATs - Week beg. 4th November
- Anti-Bullying Week - Week beg. 11th November
- WW1 trenches in the woodland sessions – Poplar 5th December, Palm 10th December, Pine 12th December



heir to the Austrian-Hungarian throne: assassinated in 1914

Archduke Franz Ferdinand



Prime Minister of Britain during WWI

David Lloyd George



German Emperor during WWI

Kaiser Wilhelm II



KEY VOCABULARY

imperialism

when a country **increases its power and influence by colonising** (taking over) another country

alliance

a union or **relationship formed between countries/organisations**, to benefit them both

mechanised warfare

the use of armoured fighting vehicles in modern warfare, sometimes referred to as **'armoured' or 'tank' warfare**

chemical warfare

the **use of the toxic chemicals** to kill or injure enemies (in WWI, chlorine, phosgene and mustard gas were used)

trench warfare

where opposite sides of the war **fight from trenches** dug into the ground, facing each other

no-man's-land

the land **between the trenches** of opposing armies

home front

the home front refers to **life in Britain during WWI**

conscription

a law that says that if you are able to fight in the war, you have to (during WWI, by 1916, **all men aged 18-41 had to go to war** and fight for their country)

armistice

an **agreement made to stop fighting a war**, also referred to as a 'truce'

zeppelins



battlecruisers



submarine



tank



the war was fought between

the Triple Alliance



Germany



Austria - Hungary



Allies

the Triple Entente



France



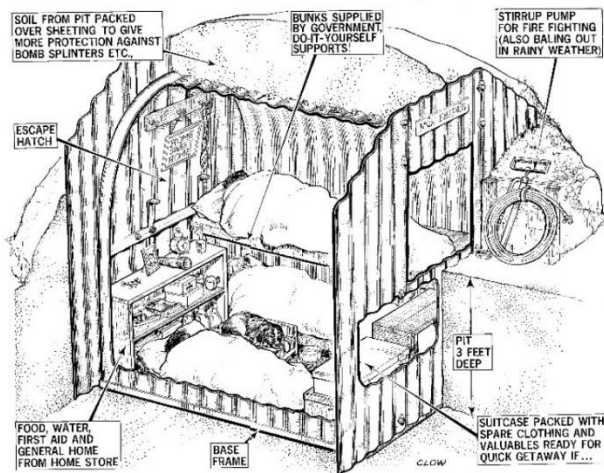
Britain



Russia

Year 6 – Spring 1 – World War 2

Key Words	Definitions
air raid attack	An attack by military aircraft.
Anderson shelter	A shelter built to protect against German air raids during WW2. (See image below)
Commonwealth	International association of states, many are former territories of the British Empire.
evacuee	A person who is evacuated (removed) from a dangerous place to safety.
Spitfire	A British single-seated fighter aircraft.



What was 'The Blitz'?

The Blitz was the attack on London and other British cities by German bombers from September 1940 to May 1941. The word 'Blitz' comes from the German word blitzkrieg: 'lightning war'. Many people slept in underground railway stations or air-raid shelters

Empire Windrush



A large ship called Empire Windrush brought 1,200 immigrants to Britain from Jamaica. This was due to a lower workforce following WW2. The ship arrived in London in 1948. But Empire Windrush wasn't the only immigrant ship to arrive in Britain – there were many more ships that arrived in Britain over the coming years from various countries. The people that came to Britain on these ships are usually called the "Windrush generation".

The "Windrush generation" were not all treated kindly, they suffered discrimination and racism.

Important figures

Anne Frank



Anne and her family were Jewish. During World War Two the Nazis ruled her country. Their laws made the lives of Jewish people very hard. To escape, Anne and her family went into hiding in an attic. Anne's family was discovered and sent to a concentration camp, where she later died. Anne wrote a diary while she was hiding, it is one of the most famous books ever written.

Sir Winston Churchill



Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill (30 November 1874 – 24 January 1965) was a British statesman, soldier, and writer who twice served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, from 1940 to 1945 during the Second World War, and again from 1951 to 1955.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK – Maths Book PE	HWK – Reading	HWK – Reading	HWK – Grammar Book PE	HWK – Spellings

Key Dates:

- Aspiration Week – week beg. 13th January
- Homefront Woodland Sessions – 28th January Poplar and Pine, 29th January Palm

Germany
invades
Poland

1st Sept 1939

Battle of
Britain

July 1940



the Blitz

September
1940-May 1941Germany
invades
Russia22nd June
1941Japan attack Pearl
Harbor and the
United States join the
allied powers7th December
1941D-Day landings in
Normandy to begin
liberation of France

June 1944

liberation of
Auschwitz-
Birkenau27th January
1945Hitler commits
suicide30th April
1945victory in Europe
(VE) Day

8th May 1945

KEY
VOCABULARY

encryption

a practice that involves codes and systems for changing messages so they **cannot be read by other people**

the Blitz

the name given to **Hitler's bombing campaign against the United Kingdom** that lasted for eight months in 1940 and 1941 (blitz is the German word for lightning)

evacuation

in World War II many children were **required to leave their homes, or evacuate, and move to safer places**, often in the countryside

the Holocaust

the name given to the **mass killing of European Jews** during World War II

genocide

the **deliberate killing, or murder, of a large number of people**, especially from the same ethnic group or religion

Enigma
Machine

a **machine used by Nazi Germany during World War II** to code messages so they could not be read by the Allies: Alan Turing and his team cracked the Enigma Machine and the messages could be intercepted

Operation
Sealion

Nazi Germany's **code name** for their plan to attack and invade the United Kingdom during the Battle of Britain

propaganda

information, of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view

the war was fought between

axis powers

Germany



Adolf Hitler

Italy



Benito Mussolini

Japan



Hideki Tojo

allied powers

United Kingdom

Winston
Churchill

France

Charles De
Gaulle

Soviet Union



Joseph Stalin

USA

Franklin D
Roosevelt

English codebreakers



Alan Turing



Mavis Batey



KEY VOCABULARY

light

speed of light

mirror

shade

reflection

prism

light is a **source of illumination, it allows us to see**; there are natural and artificial sources of light on earth (the sun is a natural source of light that supports life on earth)

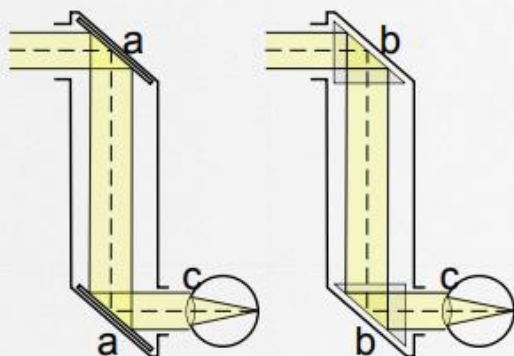
the speed of light is believed to be **the fastest speed at which anything in the universe can travel**, approximately 650 million miles per hour; scientists use the speed of light when calculating vast distances in space

a **surface which reflects a clear image**; archaeologists have found mirrors made from polished stone dating back over 6000 years (the ancient Egyptians used polished copper to create mirrors)

a **dark patch where light has been blocked**; shade is darker and cooler than areas exposed to direct sunlight

the **return of light from a surface**; some materials absorb light, but others reflect it

a wedge shaped object which **can split white light into a rainbow spectrum of colours**; scientists call the splitting of light 'dispersion'



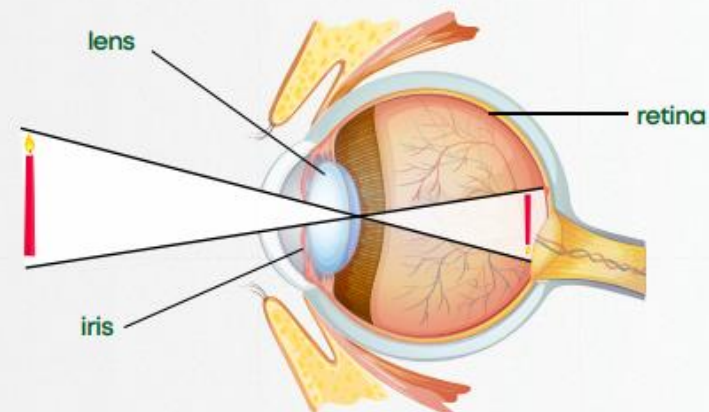
a **periscope**: a device that uses reflection of light to allow the user to see something that is out of their line of sight

at A, the mirrors are tilted 45°

at B, the light reflects from the mirrors travelling down the Periscope

at C, the image can be seen by the user

cross section of a human eye



light is essential for our eyes to see



a prism can split white light into rainbow colours

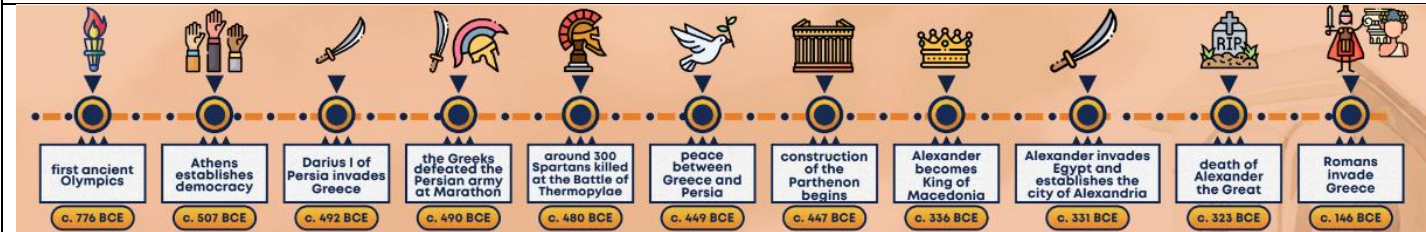
Year 6 – Spring 2 – Ancient Greeks

Key Words	Definitions
Ancient Greece	An ancient civilisation based around the Greek peninsula and the surrounding islands.
Athenian	People who lived in the city-state of Athens.
Crete	The largest and most populous of the Greek islands, thought to be home of the Minotaur.
democracy	A system of government where the people can vote to decide things (Athens was the first city-state to develop this system)
labyrinth	A confusing set of connecting passages or paths in which it is easy to get lost.
legacy	Something that is part of our history that remains from an earlier time.
Olympics	A religious festival held in honour of Zeus, attended by people all over Greece.
Persia	An empire to the east of Greece, ruled by kings, that tried to invade Greece (Ancient Persia is modern Iraq).
Spartan	People who lived in the city-state of Sparta: they were known for being great warriors.



When did the Ancient Greeks exist?

About 2,500 years ago, Greece was one of the most important places in the ancient world. The Greeks were great thinkers, warriors, writers, actors, athletes, artists, architects and politicians. Much of today's Britain have their origins in Ancient Greek society.

Timeline



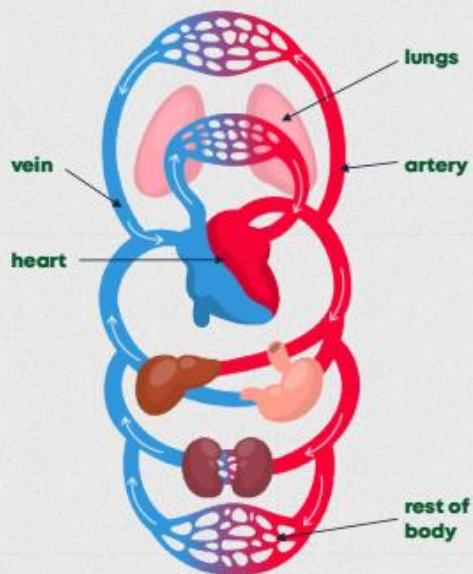
Important figures

Alexander the Great	Aristotle	Zeus	The Minotaur
 conquered Greece Alexander the Great	 Greek philosopher Aristotle	 Greek God Zeus	
Alexander the Great, was a king of the ancient Greek kingdom of Macedon. He spent most of his ruling years conducting a lengthy military campaign.	Aristotle 384–322 BCE) was an Ancient Greek philosopher. His writings cover the natural sciences, philosophy, linguistics, economics, politics, psychology and the arts.	Zeus is the sky and thunder god in ancient Greek religion and mythology, who rules as king of the gods on Mount Olympus.	In Greek mythology, the Minotaur is a mythical creature with the head and tail of a bull and the body of a man who lives in a labyrinth.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK – Maths Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Grammar Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Spellings
Key Dates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mock SATs - week beg. 24th February World Book Week - week beg. 3rd March Culture Day – Friday 4th April 		Ancient Greeks Woodlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poplar – Tuesday 4th March Palm – Wednesday 5th March Pine – Thursday 6th March 		



circulatory system



KEY VOCABULARY

circulatory system

transport

atria

ventricles

valves

aorta

arteries

veins

capillaries

pulse rate

bodily system made up of the **heart, blood vessels and blood** that delivers essential materials to cells whilst removing waste products

the circulatory system **transports nutrients (from digested food) and water to every cell** as well as oxygen

the plural of 'atrium'; the **upper chambers of the heart**

the **lower chambers of the heart**

found between the atria and ventricles they **open and close to allow the blood to flow through the heart**

the **largest artery supplying oxygenated blood** to the rest of the body

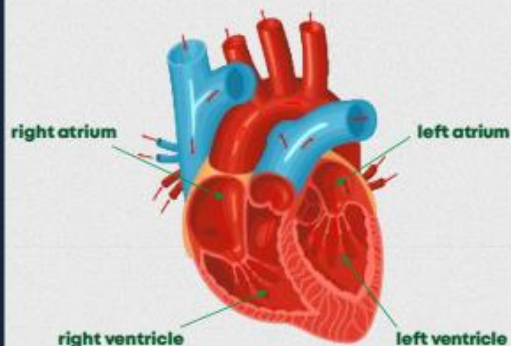
carry blood with oxygen from heart

carry blood depleted of oxygen back to heart

tiny vessels where oxygen gets transferred to cells

the **number of heart beats per minute**

the heart



arteries



carry blood away from the heart

oxygenated blood (most arteries)

veins



carry blood back to the heart

deoxygenated blood (most veins)

capillaries



transfers oxygen from the blood stream to other tissues in the body

blood pressure

the force with which our blood is pushed around our bodies (if our blood pressure is too high or low it can be dangerous for us)

heart rate

the number of squeezes or beats of the heart per minute (when the heart beats it pumps blood around the body)

drugs

human heart rate and blood pressure can be altered by taking drugs - sometimes this is needed, and doctors administer drugs to help patients (illegal drugs can damage human hearts and change blood pressure which can be very dangerous)

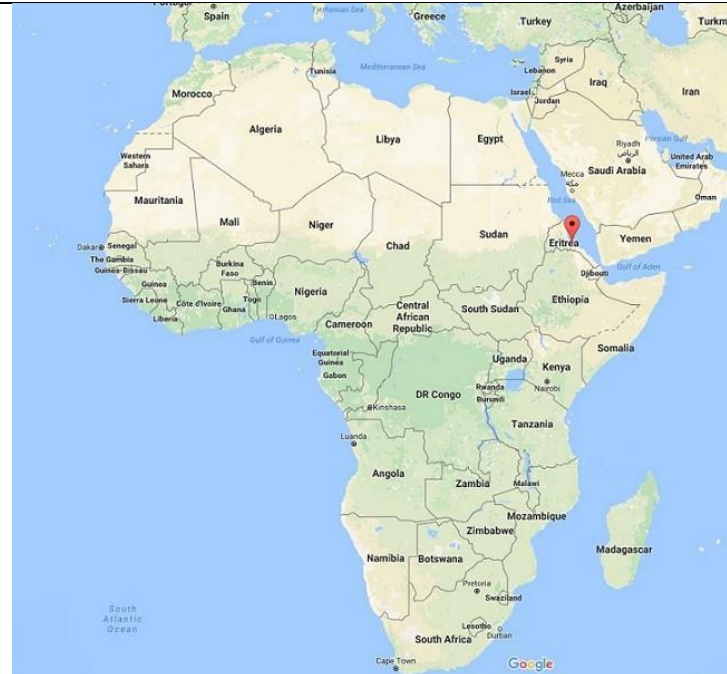
Year 6 – Summer 1 – Boy 87 – Refugees

Key Words	Definitions
asylum seeker	Someone who leaves their own country, often for political reasons or because of war, and who travels to another country hoping that the government will protect them and allow them to live there.
border	A line that has been agreed to divide one country from another.
cargo container	A large metal crate designed and built for intermodal freight transport.
democracy	A system of government in which state power is vested in the people or the general population of a state.
democratic government	Democracy is a fair political system where all adults vote for an elected government. This government then make decisions on how to run the country. Adults in the UK vote in elections to choose a political party, MPs and the Prime Minister.
dictatorship	A country ruled by a dictator.
migrant	A person that travels to a different country or place, often in order to find work.
military service	Army training that young people must do in some countries.
refugee	A person who has escaped from their own country for political, religious, or economic reasons or because of a war
smuggle	To take things or people to or from a place secretly and often illegally.
traitor	A person who is not loyal or stops being loyal to their own country, social class, beliefs, etc.
UN rights of a child	The UNCRC is the basis of all of UNICEF's work for children's rights. It covers all aspects of a child's life and sets out the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights that all children everywhere are entitled to.

What is a refugee and what may make a refugee flee their country?

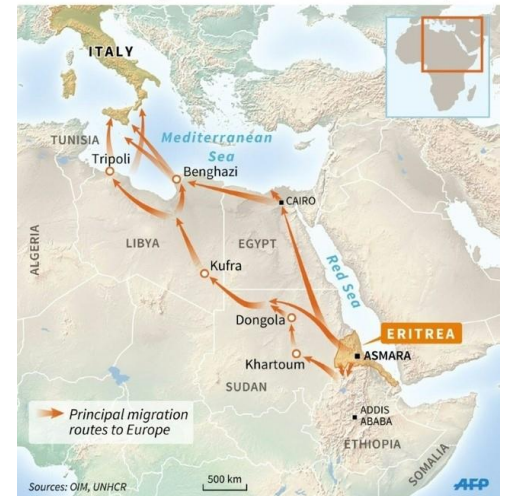
Many people are forced to flee from their own country because they are afraid for their lives. When they arrive in a new country the government there must decide whether or not to let them stay. If they are allowed to stay, they are called refugees.

Where is Eritrea?



Eritrea is an African country located in northeast Africa. It is located on the coast of the Red Sea. Asmara is the capital of Eritrea. The country is bordered by Sudan, Ethiopia, and Djibouti. It is a small country with a total population of around 3 million.

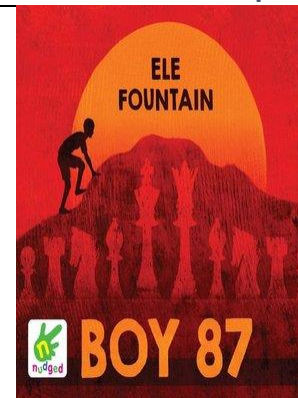
Eritrean migrants: the route to Europe



Important figures

Shif

A fictional character from Boy 87. Shif is from Eritrea; he is imprisoned as a traitor, escapes and tries to flee Eritrea for a better life in Europe.



Ele Fountain

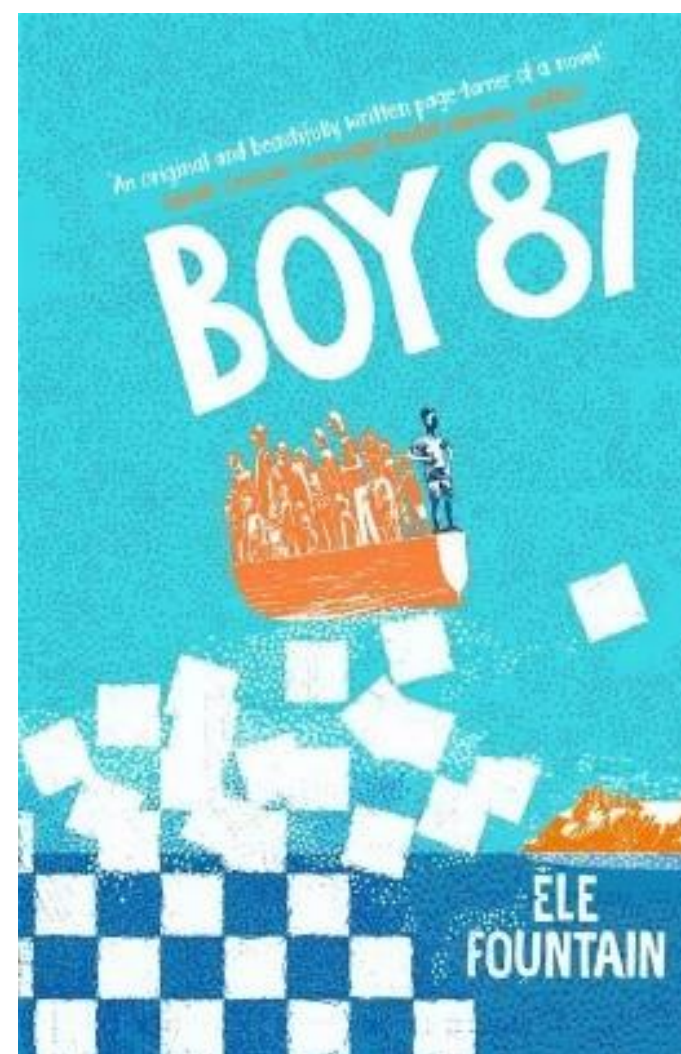
Ele Fountain is a children's author who has written five novels, including Boy 87, Fake, Lost, Melt and Wild. Her books explore themes of identity, family, friendship and nature.



Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK – Maths Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Grammar Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Spellings

Key Dates:

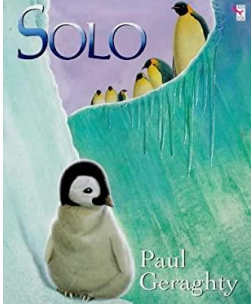
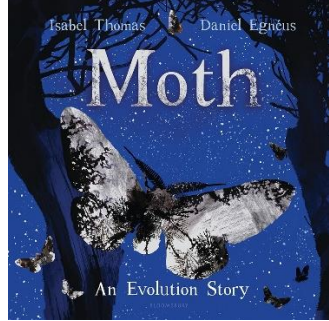
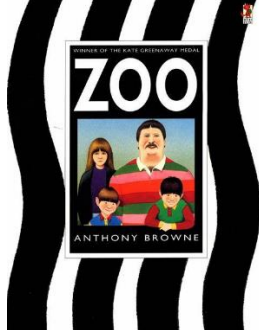
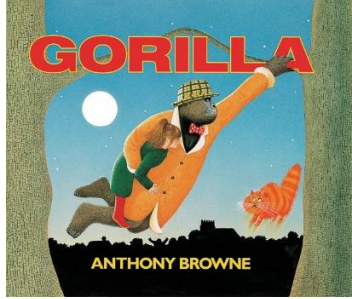
- Bike ability Wk 1 & 2 (see separate letter)
- Year 6 SATs Wk beg. 12th May
- Year 6 Fun Day Friday 16th May
- Flamingo Land Trip Tuesday 20th May

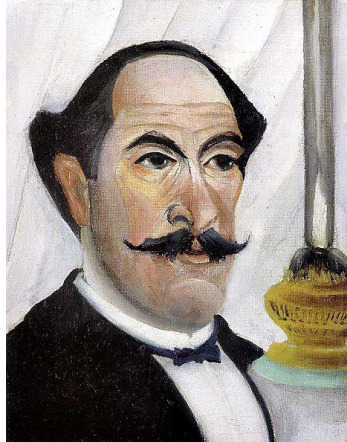



Year 6 – Summer 2 – Evolution & Inheritance

Key Words	Definitions
Emperor Penguin 	<p>The emperor penguin is the tallest and heaviest of all living penguin species and is endemic to Antarctica.</p>
Rockhopper Penguin 	<p>Rockhopper penguins are found in the islands north of Antarctica, from Chile to New Zealand. They are among the world's smallest penguins and have blood-red eyes, a red-orange beak, and pink webbed feet.</p>
Sumatran Tiger 	<p>Sumatran tigers are found on the island of Sumatra. They are the smallest living tiger subspecies, with only about 400-700 individuals remaining in the wild. Sumatran tigers are critically endangered due to hunting and habitat destruction.</p>
Flamingo Land 	<p>Flamingo Land Resort is a family-friendly attraction in Yorkshire, offering a theme park with rides, shows and Peter Rabbit Adventure, an award-winning zoo with animal encounters.</p>

What is evolution and who explained it?
<p>Evolution explains how the living things on our planet today have slowly developed from simpler life forms that lived millions of years ago. The first person who explained how evolution happens was Charles Darwin with his scientific theory of evolution.</p>

Key Texts			
			

Important figures			
Henri Rousseau <p>Henri Rousseau, (born May 21, 1844, Laval, France— died Sept. 2, 1910, Paris), was a French painter. He is known for his richly coloured and meticulously detailed pictures of lush jungles, wild beasts, and exotic figures.</p>		Sir David Attenborough <p>Sir David Frederick Attenborough (born 8 May 1926) is a British broadcaster, biologist, natural historian, and writer. He is best known for writing and presenting, in conjunction with the BBC</p>	

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK – Maths Books	HWK – Reading	HWK – Grammar Books	HWK – Reading	HWK – Spelling

Key Dates: -

Bradford Transition Day 2nd July

Year 6 Performance 9th July

Leavers Assembly 21st July



process of natural selection

1

VARIATION



green

brown

there is a genetic variation within a population which can be inherited

2

COMPETITION



overproduction of offspring leads to competition for survival

3

ADAPTATIONS



individuals with beneficial adaptations are more likely to survive to pass on their genes

4

SELECTION



over many generations, there is a change in allele frequency (evolution)

KEY VOCABULARY

fossil

palaeontologist

anthropologist

adaptation

variation

evolution

inheritance

natural selection

species

extinct

Wallace Line

theory

the **preserved remains** of an organism (plant or animal)

a scientist who **studies fossils**

a scientist who **studies the origins of mankind**

process of **changing to suit** a particular environment

difference between living things within a species, e.g., hair colour

a **change** over a long period of time

passing on characteristics from parent to offspring

the **most beneficial characteristics** get passed down to later generations

organisms with **similar characteristics**

a species that **no longer exists** in nature

imaginary boundary separating the animal life of Asia and Australia

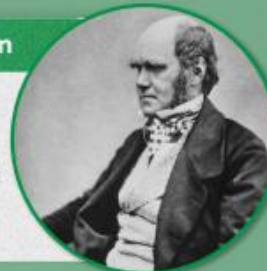
a **thought-out explanation** based on observations

Darwin's Finches



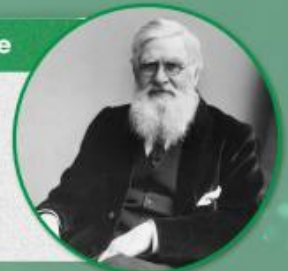
Charles Darwin

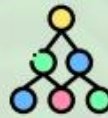
Naturalist, biologist and geologist, he proposed that all species of life have descended over time from common ancestors and wrote 'The Origin of the Species'.



Alfred Wallace

Naturalist, biologist and anthropologist, he proposed the theory of evolution and natural selection independent of Charles Darwin.





KEY VOCABULARY

classification

the **arrangement of animals and plants into groups** according to their observed similarities

organism

an **individual animal, plant, or single-celled life form**

animal

a **living organism that feeds on organic matter**, typically having specialised sense organs and nervous system and are able to respond rapidly to stimuli

plant

a living organism such as trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, ferns, and mosses, typically growing in a permanent site, **absorbs water and inorganic substances through its roots**, and **makes nutrients** in its leaves by photosynthesis using chlorophyll

taxonomy

the branch of **science concerned with classification**, especially of organisms

Carl Linnaeus

Carl Linnaeus was a scientist who designed the system of classification that we use for plants and animals today



kingdoms of living things

plant

absorb water and nutrients in soil
makes nutrients through photosynthesis



animal

feeds on organic matter
specialised organs
respond to stimuli



fungus

have cell wall
break down decaying material



protist

unicellular or multicellular organism
features of plant or animal or both



prokaryotes
(e.g. bacteria)

single cell organisms that lack a nucleus

