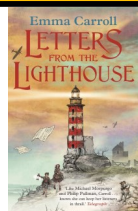




World War Two (part. 1)

Key texts

Letters from the Lighthouse
By Emma Carroll



Opportunities/ Experiences

World War Two Artefact Box
Year 5 and 6 WW2 Street Party/
Exhibition of work

Vocabulary

Axis Powers– Germany, Italy, Japan
Allies Powers– Britain, France, Russia (later USA)
Blitz- The bombing attacks on GB by the Germans
Invasion- Forcefully taking over another country
Air raid: an attack in which bombs are dropped from aircraft/
Luftwaffe: German term for air force
Blackout: regulations to stop light

History

1st Sep 1939: Germany invades Poland
3rd Sep 1939: Great Britain, France and their Allies declare war on Germany
April 1940 – June 1940: Germany invades European countries
10th May 1940: Winston Churchill elected Prime Minister of GB
10th July – 1st Oct 1940: The London Blitz begins
6th June 1944: D-Day. British, Canadian and US Troops land in Normandy France.
8th May 1945: Britain celebrates the victory in Europe (VE day)
6th Aug 1945: First atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan by USA
1st Sep 1945: Japan surrenders. WWII officially ends.



- The bombing of London, known as the **blitz** lasted for 57 consecutive nights.
- To escape the dangers of the bombs, children were **evacuated** from cities to the countryside.
- Shortages meant that food **rationing** was introduced.
- Dig for Victory campaigns encouraged people to grow their own food.

DT

Food and Nutrition

The foods we eat come from different places. They might be reared, caught, grown or processed. Farming for food includes Arable, Livestock, Dairy and Aquaculture, which refers to the farming of fish. Some food Many foods are processed which means they have been changed before we eat them.

Seasonality refers to the best time of year for a food to grow and be harvested. Some of the foods we eat are transported from other countries.

Nutritional information can be found on food labels on food packaging. This tells us how nutritious our food is.

A balanced diet is needed to be healthy. Foods need to eaten from all food groups. The Eatwell Guide recommends how much of each group is required. In WW2 foods were scarce or rationed. Ingredients were rationed or preserved to keep them for longer.

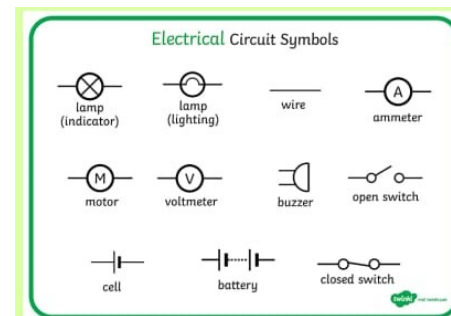
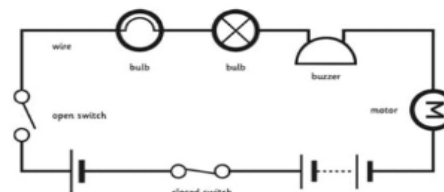


When preparing food, hygiene and safety must be adhered to.

Science

Electricity

If the wire is broken, there is a break in the circuit, the current breaks and the component no longer works.



Brightness of bulbs (changes by increasing/decreasing number of cells or using cells of different voltage. **Speed of motor** (changes by number of cells.) **Sound of buzzer** (Louder/quieter by increasing/decreasing cells) Adding more components restricts brightness, noise level and movement.

Processed—To carry out a series of changes to foods before we eat them (milk to cheese, wheat to flour, pork to bacon)
Seasonality—the time of year best suited to the growth and harvest of a food item, usually a fruit or vegetable.
Nutrition - the process of providing the food necessary for health and growth
Hygiene = practices conducted to maintain health and prevent disease.

Appliance-a device or machine in your home that does a job (cleaning, cooking)
Bulb-glass part of a light
Cell-another word for battery
Circuit -a complete route which an electric current can flow around
Component-the parts that something is made of.
Conductor- allows electricity to pass through
Insulator- does not allow electricity to pass through.