

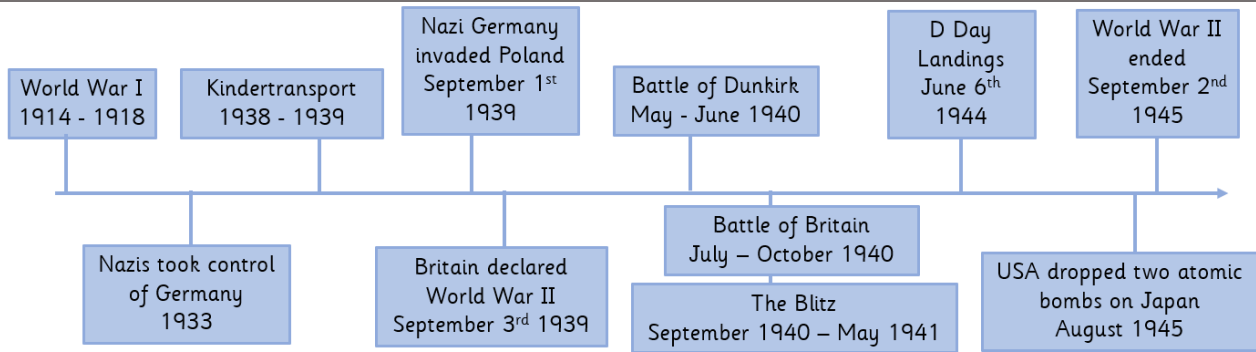
Year 6

Can all actions be justified?



History Key Knowledge

1.



2. World War I started in 1914 and finished in 1918.



3. After World War I, Germany had to reduce their army and pay for damages.



4. The Nuremberg Laws were rules the Nazis made to treat Jewish people unfairly.



5. The German invasion of Gdansk in Poland was a catalyst for World War II.



6. The Kindertransport was a rescue mission that evacuated around 10,000 Jewish children from Nazi danger to Britain.



7. Concentration camps were places where the Nazis imprisoned and forced Jewish people and others to work, suffer, or be killed.



8. In 1940, British and French soldiers trapped in Dunkirk were saved by a large rescue mission using military and civilian boats.



9. During the Battle of Britain in 1940, Germany tried to destroy Britain's planes and prepare to invade. Britain won, stopping the invasion.



10. The experiences of World War I soldiers explores the difference between actions done for duty and the harm those actions can cause.



11. Many British towns, cities and ports were bombed in a raid called "The Blitz" to destroy factories and prevent trade coming from the UK.



12. Propaganda was used by both German and British governments to influence the general public.



13. Alan Turing, a British mathematician, worked at Bletchley Park in World War II, helping break Germany's secret communication code.



14. D-Day freed Nazi-occupied countries and the atomic bombs dropped on Japan made them surrender.



15. Women taking on new roles during the war transformed societal expectations in Britain.



16. After World War II, the Cold War, nuclear weapons, the rise of the US, and European cooperation shaped the world.



History Key Vocabulary

Allies		The countries that worked together to fight against the Axis in World War II
Axis		The countries, including Germany and Japan, that fought against the Allies in World War II.
evacuation		Moving people, especially children, to safer places during danger or war.
holocaust		The killing of millions, mainly Jewish people, by the Nazis in World War II.
Nazi		A member of the German political group led by Adolf Hitler during World War II.
persecution		The cruel or unfair treatment of a person or group.
propaganda		Information spread to make people believe or support a certain idea or side.
Tertiary Source		Information gathered from secondary sources, like encyclopaedias or textbooks.

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Art and Design Key Knowledge

17. John Piper painted bombed buildings, churches, and cities, capturing destruction and emotion as an official British war artist.



18. Two-point perspective is a way of drawing with two vanishing points, making things like buildings look 3D.

19. John Piper used watercolour, ink, and gouache. He added texture with layering to make ruins look dramatic and emotional.



20. Critiquing your artwork shows how reflecting on choices and outcomes helps decide whether actions are justified.



Art and Design Key Vocabulary

chroma		How strong or pure a colour looks.
critique		Helpful comments about a piece of work to improve it.
depth		How near or far things look in a picture, from the front to the back.
gouache		A type of paint that is thick and bright.
perspective		A way of drawing to show distance and space in pictures.

Geography Key Knowledge

21. Great Britain, France, USSR (Russia) and USA formed the Allies.



Germany, Italy and Japan formed the Axis.



22. Industrial areas and ports made and distributed weapons, planes and war supplies in World War II.



Geography Key Vocabulary

port		A place where boats can come and go to load and unload supplies or people.
index		An alphabetical list of place names with page numbers and map references to help you find them.
industrial areas		Places that manufacture a range of resources that can be sold to support the economy.