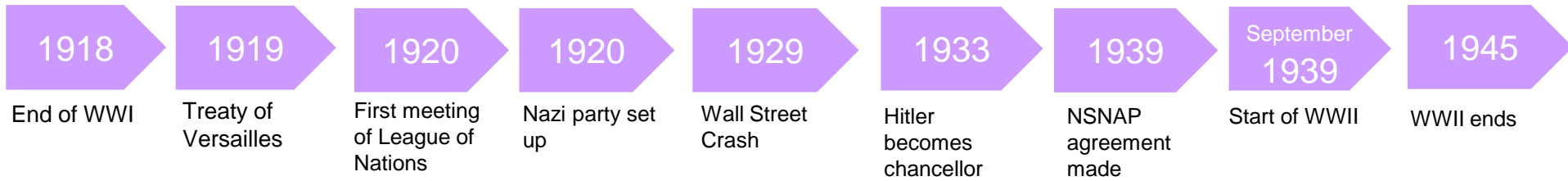




WW2 – Why did it start? 1939 - 1945:

What lessons have we learned?

YEAR 6
Term 1/2



Once WW1 was over, most Germans felt they were treated unfairly under the terms set out in the Treaty of Versailles. Germany had to accept all the blame, had large amounts of its territory taken away and the reparation terms crippled the German economy.

USA were kept out of the League of Nations. The League also stood by when Mussolini attacked Abyssinia.

NSNAP – an agreement between Hitler and Stalin opened the way for Hitler to invade Poland without fear of immediate attack.

Hitler sought revenge and aimed to restore Germany to its former glory. Once he became chancellor, he repeatedly broke the Treaty of Versailles.

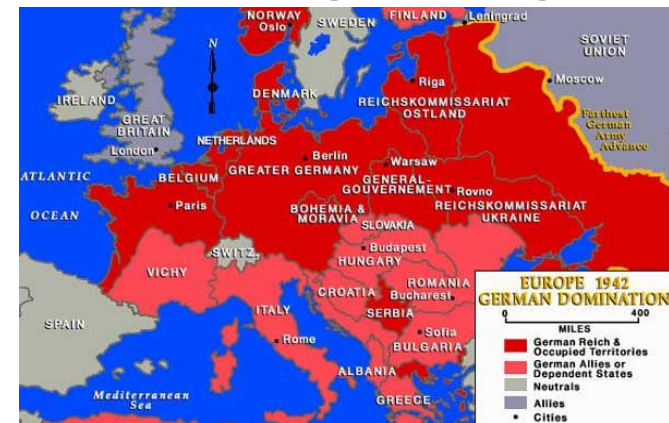
When countries like Italy and Germany became aggressive, Britain and France hoped to keep the peace through appeasement. This backfired.

The Wall Street Crash marked the start of a Global Depression. This helped dictators such as Hitler to come to power and form fascist governments.

The causes:



German occupied Europe:



Key Vocabulary:

- Treaty of Versailles
- territory
- reparation
- economy
- global
- depression
- dictators
- chancellor
- appeasement
- occupied





WW2 - General

What lessons have we learned?

YEAR 6
Term 1/2

Important Dates:

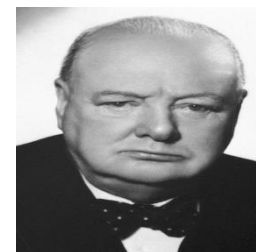
Date	Key Event
1933 – 1945	The Holocaust
September 1, 1939 - September 3, 1939	Germany invades Poland and Britain and France declare war on Germany (start of WW2).
September 1939	Evacuation of children begins.
January 1940	Rationing introduced across the UK.
May to June 1940	Dunkirk evacuated and France surrenders to Germany.
July 1940	The Battle of Britain and Blitz begins.
December 7 th 1941	The Japanese attack Pearl Harbour.
June 6, 1944	D-day and the Normandy invasion.
May 7, 1945	Germany surrenders and victory in Europe is declared the next day.
6 th – 9 th August 1945	Japan refuse to surrender. USA drop atomic bombs on Japan.

Important People:



Adolf Hitler

The German leader of the Nazi's.



Winston Churchill

Served as Prime Minister for the UK twice.



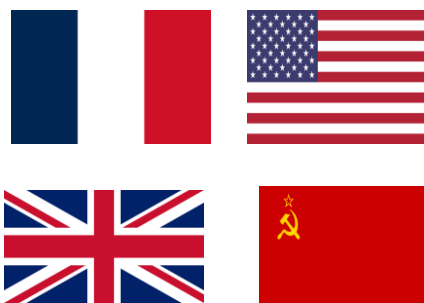
Anne Frank

Anne and her family famously hid from German soldiers whilst keeping a diary to document her experiences.

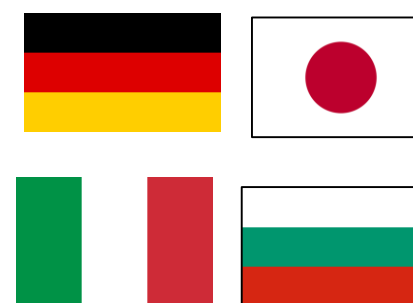


Participating countries :

Allies



Axis



Key Vocabulary:

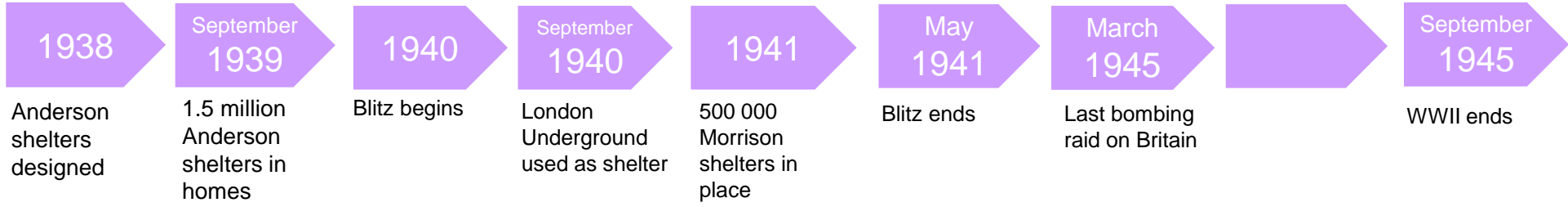
- allies
- axis
- black out
- rationing
- air raid shelter
- trenches
- Nazi
- blitz
- holocaust
- fascism
- Blitzkrieg
- Luftwaffe
- Anderson shelter
- atomic bomb
- evacuation
- Fuhrer
- genocide
- liberated
- occupied
- propaganda
- spitfire



WW2 – Air Raid Shelters

What lessons have we learned?

YEAR 6
Term 1/2



Key Facts:

- People needed to protect themselves from the bombs being dropped by German aircraft. As the night raids became so frequently, many people took up residence in a shelter.
- These shelters were half-buried in the ground with earth heaped on top to protect them from bomb blasts.
- They were made from six corrugated iron sheets bolted together at the top, with steel plates at either end, and measure 6ft 6in (1.95m by 1.35m). The entrance was protected by a steel shield and an earthen blast wall.
- The government gave out Anderson shelters free to people who earned below £5 per week. Men who earned more could buy one for £7. By September 1939, one and a half million Anderson shelters had been put up in gardens.
- The shelters were dark and damp and people were reluctant to use them at night. In low-lying areas, the shelters tended to flood and sleeping was difficult as they did not keep out the sound of the bombings.
- The Morrison shelter was introduced in March 1941 for people without gardens.
- By the Autumn of 1940, the government realised that air-raid shelters on the surface did not offer very good protection.
- The London Underground started to be used.
- On the busiest night, 177,000 people slept on platforms.



Key Vocabulary:

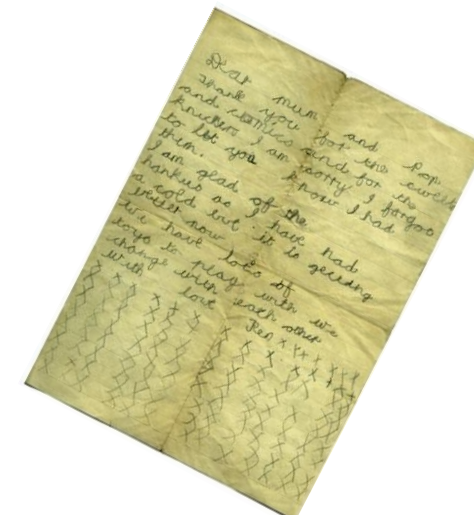
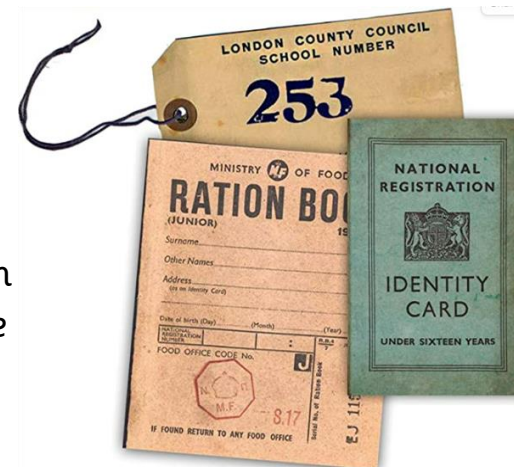
- protection
- aircraft
- raids
- residence
- shelter
- corrugated
- iron sheets
- steel
- shield
- Anderson shelter
- Morrison shelter
- London Underground
- platforms





Key Facts:

- World War 2 took place between 1939 and 1945.
- Children were evacuated from large towns and cities and moved to rural areas for safety. They were referred to as 'evacuees'.
- Over 3.5 million children, along with some of their teachers and helpers, mothers with very young children, pregnant women and people with disabilities were evacuated.
- For some children, this was the first time they had ever been away from home or to the countryside.
- Evacuees had to carry gas marks, rationing cards and personal identify cards in case of an attack.
- Children who were evacuated were given healthy, rich and balanced food in the countryside as it was home grown.
- When they reached their destination, a billeting officer would arrange a host family for them.
- Evacuation happened in distinct waves with the first beginning on the 1st September 1939. Other waves occurred at the start of the Battle of Britain in June 1940 and at the start of the Blitz in September 1940.



Key Vocabulary:

- evacuation
- evacuees
- rural
- gas mask
- personal identify card
- rationing card
- billeting officer
- host family





WW2 – Neville Chamberlain

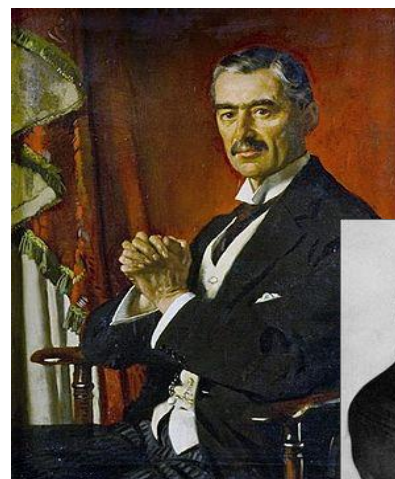
What lessons have we learned?

YEAR 6
Term 1/2



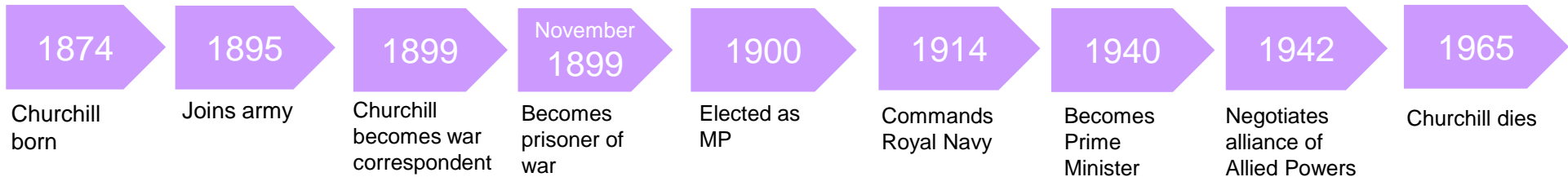
Key Facts:

- Neville was born in Birmingham. Neville went to Rugby School. He became interested in botany, birds and fishing. He also loved music and literature.
- The people of Birmingham elected him to be part of the city council. He had the job of planning and improving the city.
- In 1915 he became Lord Mayor of Birmingham. In 1916, the Prime Minister, Lloyd George asked Chamberlain to manage the department in control of conscription.
- He later left the job and entered the 1918 general election and became the Conservative Member of Parliament for Birmingham.
- In 1923, Chamberlain became the Health Minister. Chamberlain was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, in charge of the economy, for a short time.
- In 1937, Chamberlain became the new Prime Minister.
- As Prime Minister he made some important changes in Britain. He made laws that made working conditions better; he limited working hours for women and children; he introduced laws to try to make the population healthier.
- Chamberlain wanted to avoid war. He flew to Munich to speak with Hitler. To appease him, he made an agreement with him. Hitler went against the agreement.
- Parliament no longer supported Chamberlain. On 10th May 1940 he resigned.



Key Vocabulary:

- botany
- literature
- elected
- city council
- Mayor
- department
- conscription
- general election
- conservative
- Health Minister
- Chancellor of the Exchequer
- economy
- Chamberlain
- Prime Minister
- laws
- population
- appease
- agreement
- resigned
- parliament



Key Facts:

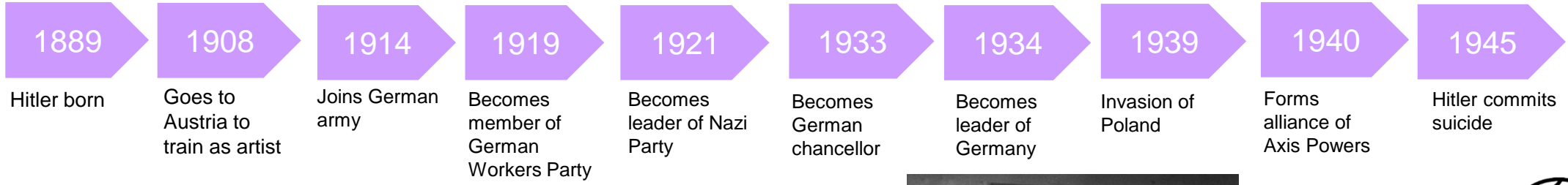
- Winston was born in Oxfordshire, England. His parents were wealthy aristocrats. His father was a politician.
- Churchill attended the Royal Military College and joined the British cavalry upon graduation. He travelled to many places and worked as a newspaper correspondent, writing stories about battles and being in the military.
- While in South Africa during the second Boer War, he was captured and became a Prisoner of War. He managed to escape and travelled 300 miles to be rescued.
- In 1900 Churchill was elected to Parliament. At the outbreak of WW2, Churchill became First Lord of the Admiralty in Command of the Royal Navy.
- At the same time the current Prime Minister (Neville Chamberlain) wanted to appease Hitler. Churchill knew this would not work.
- The country lost confidence in Chamberlain, he resigned and Churchill was chosen to be his successor on May 10th 1940.
- Churchill inspired the country to keep fighting. He also helped forge an alliance of Allied Powers.
- Winston Churchill was one of the great world leaders of the 20th century. His leadership helped Britain to stand strong against Hitler and the Germans. He is also famous for his inspiring speeches and quotes.



Key Vocabulary:

- aristocrats
- politician
- cavalry
- correspondent
- military
- Prisoner of War
- parliament
- Prime Minister
- Neville Chamberlain
- appease
- Hitler
- resigned
- successor
- alliance
- Allied Powers
- leadership



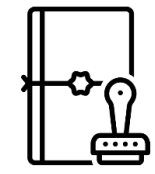


Key Vocabulary:

- Austria expelled
- pursue
- artist/architect
- Iron Cross
- bravery
- politics
- Nazi party leader
- restore
- Germany chancellor
- fascist government
- dictator
- invade
- Europe alliance
- Axis Powers
- Japan
- Italy
- exterminate
- Jewish
- Holocaust

Key Facts:

- Adolf was born in Austria. Hitler did not have a happy childhood. He did not do well in school. He was expelled from a couple of schools before he moved back to Austria to pursue his dream of becoming an artist. He then later moved to Germany in hopes of becoming an architect.
- When WW1 began, Hitler joined the Germany army. Adolf was awarded twice with the Iron cross for bravery.
- After the war, Hitler entered politics and discovered his was gifted in giving speeches.
- Hitler then joined the Nazi party and soon became its leader where he promised Germany that he would restore Germany to greatness.
- He then became chancellor and there was not stopping him. He wanted to install a fascist government. Soon he became the dictator of Germany. Adolf Hitler was the leader of Germany from 1934 to 1945.
- In order for Germany to grow, Hitler thought the country needed more land or “living space”. Hitler started WW2 by invading Poland and then invading many other European countries.
- He also formed an alliance with the Axis Powers of Japan and Italy.
- He is also known for wanting to exterminate the Jewish people in the Holocaust.





WW2 – Anne Frank

What lessons have we learned?

YEAR 6
Term 1/2

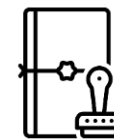


Key Facts:

- Anne Frank was born in Germany in 1929.
- When WW2 started the Nazi's imposed strict rules on Jews, restricting the places they could visit, the shops they could use and even the schools they went to.
- In 1942, the Nazi's wanted to take Anne's elder sister, Margot, to Germany, but her family refused to be separated and went into hiding.
- Anne later named it the 'Secret Annex'.
- The entrance to the Annex was later hidden behind a bookcase in the backhouse of her dad's company.
- On her 13th birthday, Anne was given a diary. She named it Kitty. Anne wrote about everyday events, being in hiding and the fears and difficulties.
- On 4th August 1944, the Nazi's raided and found the hiding place. They took everyone to a Jewish camp then a concentration camp.
- Their father was the only survivor of the eight people.
- Anne's dairy was saved by one of the helpers. Her dad decided to publish it, making Anne's dream of becoming a write a reality.
- Since publication, Anne's diary has sold millions of copies around the world. It remains an important account of the treatment that Jewish people suffered at the hands of the Nazis.

Key Vocabulary:

- imposed
- Secret Annex
- Diary
- Kitty
- backhouse
- hiding
- raided
- concentration camp
- survivor
- Jewish
- publish/publication
- account
- treatment
- suffered
- Nazis





WW2 – D-Day/Normandy Invasion

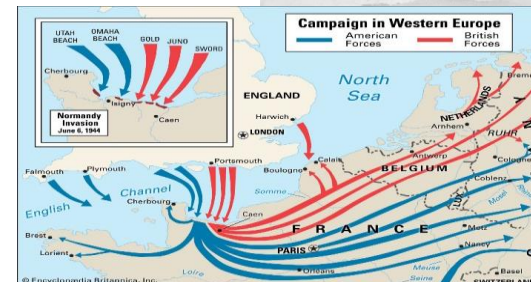
What lessons have we learned?

YEAR 6
Term 1/2



Key Facts:

- D-Day was the name given to the first day of Operation Overlord. This operation was also called the Normandy Invasion.
- On June 6th, 1944, British, Canadian and U.S. troops invaded German-held France. This involved landing thousands of soldiers on five beaches to drive out the Germans.
- On June 5th, a fleet of 3,000 landing craft, 2,500 other ships, and 500 naval vessels began to leave ports in England.
- That night thousands of men were dropped by parachute into the landing zone.
- By the end of the day, all five beaches were in the hands of the Allies. After a week, the battle in Normandy was still going on, and Allied troops continued to land. Finally toward the end of June, the American broke through the German defences.
- The German soldiers were exhausted and beginning to retreat.
- 200,000 Germans were surrounded and captured.
- By August 1944, the Allies had reached Paris, France, and had freed it from German occupation.
- The D-Day landings came at a high cost. More than 200,000 Allied soldiers had been killed or wounded. The Germans suffered a similar number of casualties.
- D-Day is considered one of the most successful operations in military history.



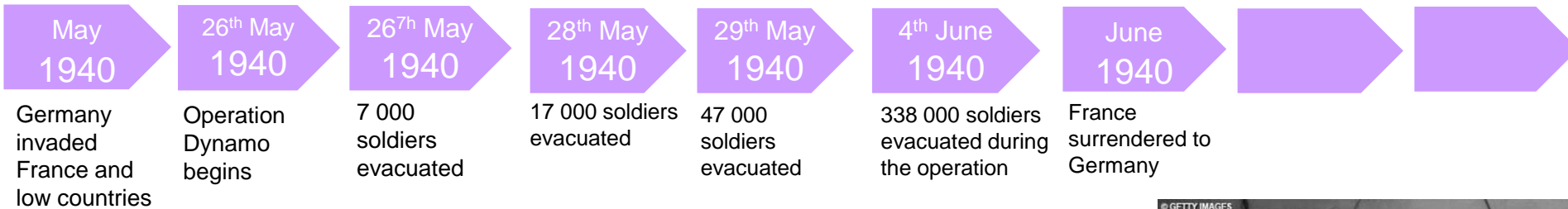
Key Vocabulary:

- D-Day
- Operation Overlord
- Normandy Invasion
- fleet
- landing craft
- naval vessels
- ports
- parachute
- Allies
- battle
- troops
- defences
- occupation
- casualties



Key Vocabulary:

Dunkirk
evacuation
Operation Dynamo
Miracle of Dunkirk
Allied
rescue
harbour



Key Facts:

- The Dunkirk evacuation sometimes called Operation Dynamo or the Miracle of Dunkirk was a British mission to rescue Allied soldiers from the beaches of Dunkirk, France, from 26th May to 4th June 1940.
- Over 300,000 Allied soldiers were trapped in Dunkirk by the German army after the Battle of Dunkirk.
- Over 900 ships participated in the evacuation, consisting mostly of fishing and pleasure boats, although some larger ships also took part.
- Originally, their intention was to pick up 45,000 British soldiers, and it was anticipated the Germans would try and stop them.
- On the first day, only 7,000 soldiers were picked up from the harbour, but none from the beach.
- On the second day, 17,000 soldiers were evacuated including some from the beaches.
- On the third day, 47,000 soldiers were successfully rescued followed by 54,000 on day four, including the first French soldiers.
- Evacuation reached its peak on day five and six, when over 60,000 Allied soldiers escaped. By day seven, nearly all the British had left.
- Evacuation ended after nine days, by which time 200,000 British soldiers and 140,000 French soldiers had escaped.





WW2 – Germany invade Russia

What lessons have we learned?

YEAR 6
Term 1/2



Key Facts:

- Operation Barbarossa was the code name for the European Axis’s invasion of the Soviet Union during World War 2.
- Hitler regarded the Soviet Union as his natural enemy. He expected a rapid victory.
- It began on 22 June 1941.
- More than 3 million men attacked along the 2,900km front, making it the largest military invasion in human history.
- It also involved 600,000 motor vehicles and 750,000 horses.
- It’s main objective was to destroy the Soviet military power and make use of Russia’s rich deposits of natural resources, which would be helpful to continue fighting the war against the Allies.
- The Winter of 1941-42 began unusually early. It was not noted as being particularly bad by the natives but German soldiers accustomed to warmer temperatures were ill prepared.
- German equipment broke down in the cold and some men were still wearing summer uniforms which they stuffed with newspapers in an attempt to stay warm.
- Many German soldiers froze to death.
- Hitler disagreed with his generals on strategy. He delayed the thrust on Moscow to reinforce his troops. It was a fateful decision. The soviets had time to defend their capital.
- It was Hitler’s first defeat of the war.



Key Vocabulary:

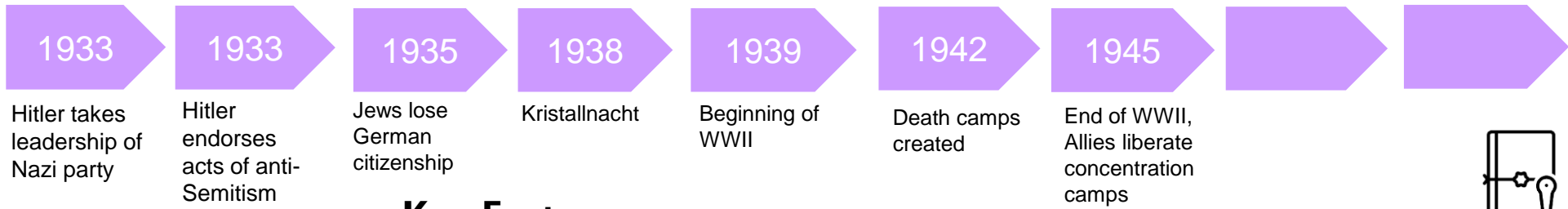
- Operation Barbarossa
- code name
- Axis
- invasion
- Soviet Union
- military
- Russia
- deposits
- natural resources
- Allies
- natives
- accustomed
- temperatures
- equipment
- strategy
- Moscow
- Thrust
- troops
- capital
- defeat



WW2 – Holocaust

What lessons have we learned?

YEAR 6
Term 1/2



Key Facts:

- The Nazis hated Jewish people. They decided to kill as many Jews as possible. This became known as the Holocaust. It took the lives of about 6 million Jewish men, women and children.
- Jewish people were not the only ones who died in the Holocaust. The Nazis also killed Roma (Gypsies), homosexuals, mentally and physically disabled people and anyone who dared to speak out. Adolf Hitler ordered acts of anti-Semitism as soon as he took power in 1933. Many Jews lost their jobs. In 1935, Jews lost their German citizenship.
- On November 9-10, 1938, crowds burned synagogues all over Germany. They also broke windows of shops owned by Jews. The Nazis arrested thousands of Jews and sent them to concentration camps. The event was called Kristallnacht or Night of Broken Glass.
- When WW2 began in 1939, Jews were made to wear badges.
- In 1942, the Nazis planned a “final solution”. They decided to kill all Jews in all areas controlled by Germany. The Nazis built special death camps. They killed using poison gas. They then burned the bodies. They also kept some people alive to work as slaves.
- The Holocaust came to an end when the Allies defeated Germany in 1945. Allied soldiers discovered the death camps and released the remaining prisoners.



Key Vocabulary:

- Jewish
- Nazi
- Holocaust
- Roma (Gypsies)
- homosexual
- disabled
- anti-Semitism
- citizenship
- synagogue
- concentration camp
- Kristallnacht
- final solution
- Allies
- defeated
- prisoners
- death camps



WW2 – Japan attack Pearl Harbour *What lessons have we learned?*

YEAR 6
Term 1/2

Key Vocabulary:

military
Pearl Harbour
naval base
Pacific fleet
vessels
moored
operation
Commander in Chief
warships
aircraft
servicemen
civilians



November 26th
1941

Japanese war planes close in on Hawaii

6:10am
December 7th
1941

First planes take off from Japanese air carriers

7:02 am
December 7th
1941

Americans spot unidentified aircraft heading to Hawaii

7:20 am
December 7th
1941

American lieutenant disregards warning

6:10am
December 7th
1941

Japanese aircraft reach Oahu

8:10am
December 7th
1941

US naval vessels bombed

8:17 am
December 7th
1941

US bomb Japanese submarine

6:10 am
December 7th
1941

2nd wave of Japanese aircraft attack

10:00 am
December 7th
1941

Japanese aircraft return to base

Key Facts:

- Sunday, December 7, 1941, was supposed to a day of rest for the military soldiers at Hawaii's Pearl Harbour naval base on the island of Oahu. But at 7:55 am, Japanese fighter planes zoomed in without warning and attacked the United States Pacific fleet, or naval vessels, moored in the harbour.
- The Japanese had been planning the operation for months.
- Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, commander in chief of the Japanese naval forces did not want a fight with America. He wanted to take over certain countries in south-eastern Asia. But because the U.S base in Hawaii was close to these countries, the Japanese was worried that the U.S would send soldiers from Pearl Harbour to defend the nations. By destroying the U.S military, the countries Japan wanted to target would be left vulnerable.
- On November 26th 1941, 31 warships carrying fighter planes and bombers slipped from Japan into the North Pacific. They moved silently until they closed in on the Hawaiian islands.
- At dawn on December 7th, 350 planes launched in two waves. The bombers dropped bombs on American warships below, while the fighter planes targeted the U.S aircraft on the ground.
- Following both attacks, 19 U.S naval vessels were sunk or damaged; 188 aircraft were destroyed. In all, 2,280 servicemen and women were killed, 1,109 were wounded. 68 civilians also lost their lives. The attack lasted just under two hours.





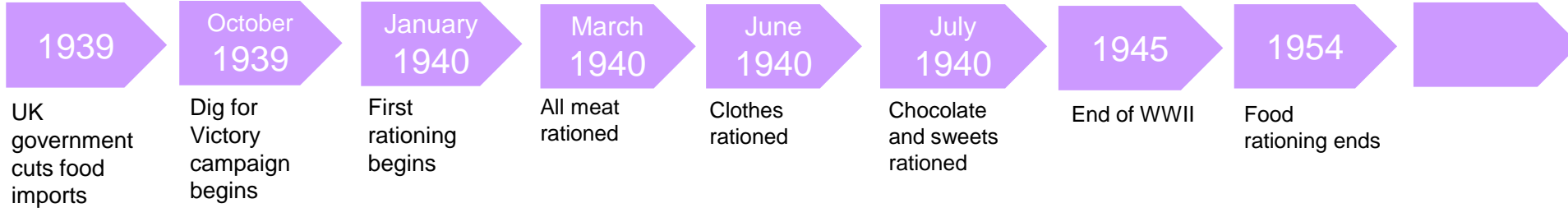
WW2 – Rationing

What lessons have we learned?

YEAR 6
Term 1/2

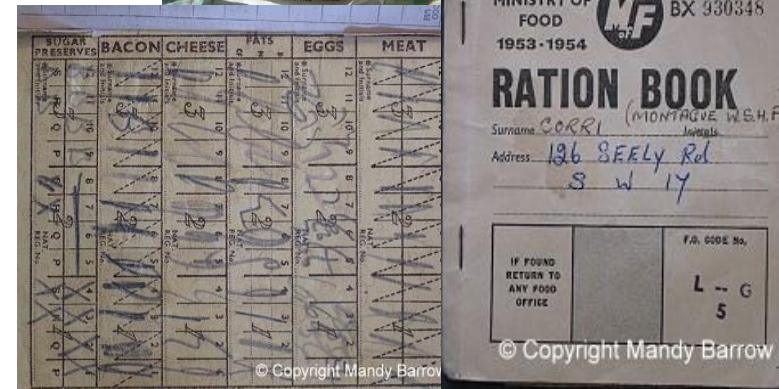
Key Vocabulary:

imported
government
abroad
shortages
supplies
rationing
equal
ration book
plentiful
Dig for Victory
campaign



Key Facts:

- Before the Second World War started Britain imported about 55 million tons of food a year from other countries.
- After the war was declared in September 1939, the British government had to cut down on the amount of food it brought in from abroad. There was a worry that this would lead to shortages of food supplies; the British government decided to introduce rationing.
- Rationing made sure that people got an equal amount of food every week. Every person in Britain was given a ration book. They had to register and buy their food from their chosen shops.
- When people wanted to buy some food, the items they bought were crossed off in their ration book by the shopkeeper.
- The first food items to be rationed were bacon, butter and sugar.
- Many different foods were added to the food ration list during the war.
- Some foods such as potatoes, fruit and fish were not rationed.
- The weekly ration varied from month to month as foods became more or less plentiful.
- People were encouraged to provide their own food at home. The 'Dig for Victory' campaign started in October 1939.
- Rationing of food lasted for 14 years and ended on July 4th 1954.





WW2 – Tenterden/Kench Hill during WW2

What lessons have we learned?

YEAR 6
Term 1/2

1938

Kench Hill opened as nursing home

1939

Used as an emergency hospital

1940

Spitfire shot down in garden

1945

Doodlebug causes damage to building

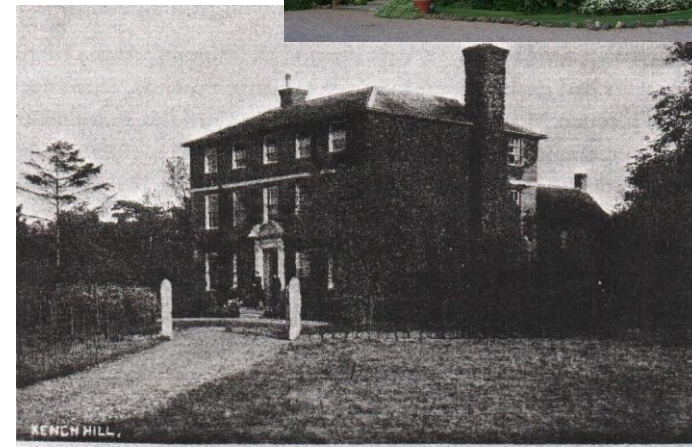
1945

Kench Hill continues to be used as nursing home



Key Facts:

- In 1938, Kench Hill was bought and opened as a nursing home by two women partners.
- During the Second World War, it was the only nursing home in the district to be used as an emergency hospital.
- The number of beds was increased from 24-40 and about 800 operations were carried out there.
- At the time it dealt with maternity cases from as far as Dungeness and Dover.
- Casualties from the bombing of agricultural hostels at Appledore and Benenden were also sent there.
- During the Battle of Britain in 1940 a spitfire was shot down in Kench Hill garden. The people of Kench Hill collected £200 for a replacement Spitfire by donating one old penny every time they heard the air-raid siren.
- On one evening towards the end of the war every pane of glass in the building was shattered when a 'doodlebug' landed nearby. Glass was everywhere and part of the roof was stripped off but not a single patient was hurt.
- ARP, VAD and other volunteers did marvellous work in clearing up the mess and the nursing home was operating as usual two days later.
- The nursing home continued after the war.



Drive and Front Entrance to Kench Hill c1916

Key Vocabulary:

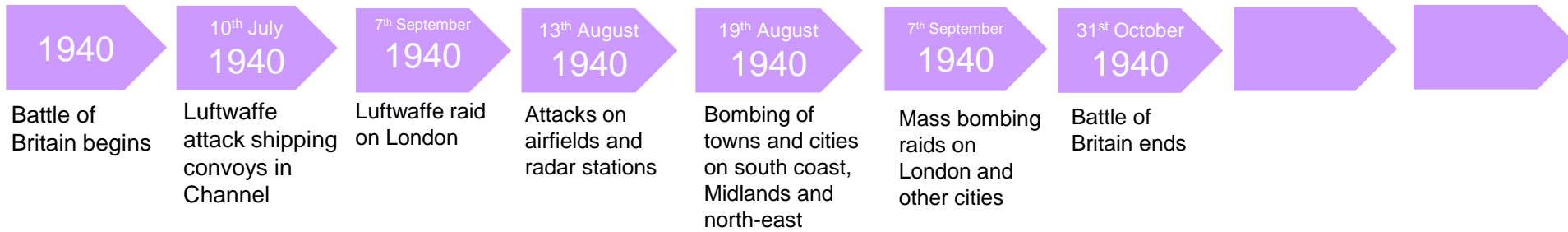
- Kench Hill
- nursing home
- district
- emergency
- hospital
- operations
- maternity
- casualties
- agricultural
- hostels
- Battle of Britain
- spitfire
- air-raid siren
- pane
- doodlebug
- patient
- ARP
- VAD
- volunteers



WW2 – Battle of Britain/The Blitz

What lessons have we learned?

YEAR 6
Term 1/2



Key Vocabulary:

- invade
- Royal Air Force
- Battle of Britain
- formidable
- opponent
- tactics
- Luftwaffe
- air raid
- bombers
- Channel
- Blitzkrieg
- The Blitz
- explosives
- sirens
- shelter
- civilians

Key Facts:

- Germany wanted to invade Great Britain but first they needed to destroy GB's Royal Air Force.
- The Battle of Britain started on July 10th 1940.
- Germany first attacked towns and army defences on the southern coast. They soon found that Britain's RAF was a formidable opponent. GB did not stop fighting back.
- Hitler became frustrated and switched tactics. He started bombing large cities.
- On 7th September 1940, the Luftwaffe launched a massive raid on London. Over 350 bombers flew across the Channel and dropped 300 tonnes of bombs on the docks and streets.
- The heavy and frequent bombing attacks were known as the "Blitz". A shorten form of the German word, "Blitzkrieg".
- London was bombed every day and night, bar one, for 11 weeks. One third of London was destroyed.
- The German AF dropped 5,300 tons of high explosives on London in just 24 nights.
- People were warned of a likely air raid by loud sirens. People would stop what they were doing and head for a shelter.
- During the Blitz, 32,000 civilians were killed and 87,000 were seriously injured. Two million houses were destroyed.
- The Blitz ended in mid-May 1941, when much of the German AF was send east to prepare for the invasion of Russia.





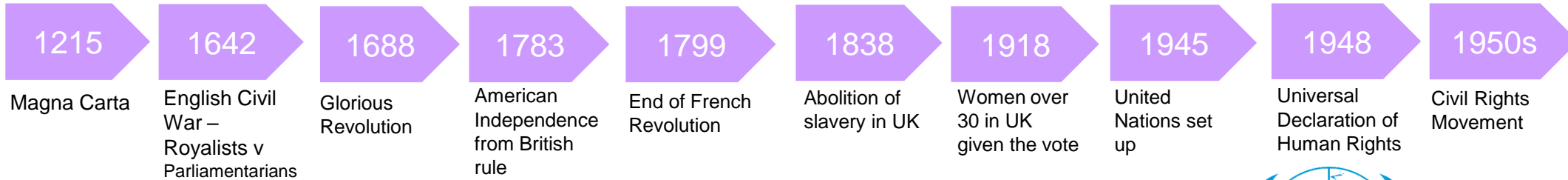
Human Rights – History of Human Rights

How connected and committed are you to people who are different to you?

YEAR 6
Term 3/4

Key Vocabulary:

human rights
civil rights
granted
citizens
government
Magna Carta
document
limited
law
revolutions
vote
enslaved
The Civil Rights Movement
Holocaust
United Nations



Key Facts:

- A rights all people are born with is called a human right. All people have certain rights. There are often divided into human rights and civil rights.
- Human rights include the right to live as a free person, to have shelter and food and to not be mistreated.
- Civil rights are rights that are granted to citizens by a government. For example, governments may decide who can vote, who can buy property or who can be educated.
- Before the 1700's, groups of people sometimes fought for better treatment from a king or ruler. However, many wanted rights only for their own group. The Magna Carta was a document that limited the right of the king to do as he wished without regard to the law. However, most people still had no way to complain if the King mistreated them.
- In the 1700's some people began to talk about the idea that all people had certain rights. They thought it was wrong for kings to ignore these rights. This led some people to fight two revolutions against the Kings. Afterwards, the American's and the French set up new forms of government run by the people.
- Women did not have the right to vote in the US until the 1920's. French women could not vote until 1945.
- African-Americans were enslaved in parts of the US until the mid 1860's.
- The Civil Rights Movement that began in the 1950's was part of this struggle.
- After WW2, the Holocaust convinced many countries that it was necessary to protect the basic right of people everywhere. This resulted in the formation of the United Nations. The UN issued a document called the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Declaration calls for "Human Rights" instead of "the rights of man".



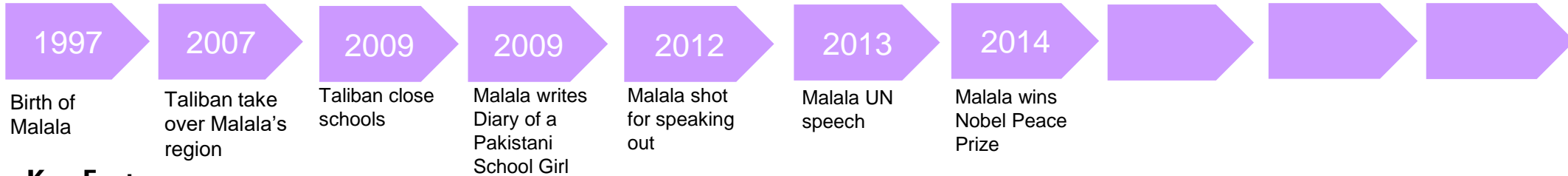
The Civil Rights Movement
Holocaust
United Nations



Human Rights – Malala Yousafzai

How connected and committed are you to people who are different to you?

YEAR 6
Term 3/4

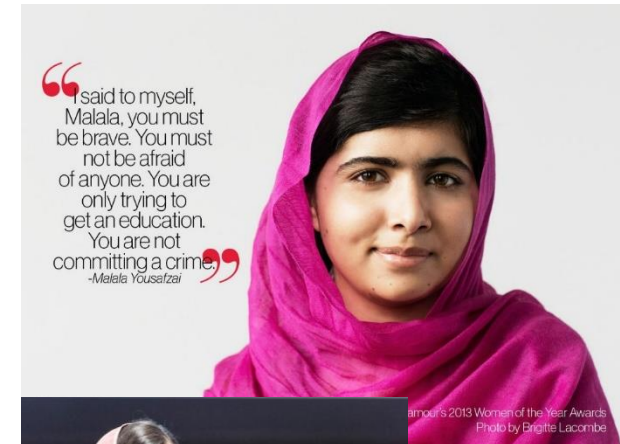


Key Facts:

- Malala was born in the Swat Valley region of Pakistan on July 12th 1997.
- Her family practised the religion of Islam and was part of an ethnic group known as the Pashtuns.
- Her father was a teacher who ran several schools. Many Pakistani girls did not attend school, but this was not the case with Malala.
- Around the time Malala was ten years old, the Taliban began to take over the region where she lived. The Taliban were strict Muslims who demanded that all people follow Islamic Sharia Law.
- They said that women were to stay at home. If a women left her home, she was to wear a burqa and must be accompanied by a male relative.
- Women would not be allowed to vote or have jobs. There would be no dancing, no television, movies or music.
- Eventually the Taliban demanded that the girl's schools be shut down.
- About this time, Malala's father was approached by the BBC to get a female student to write about her life under the Taliban rule. Her father agree to let her write a blog. It was called 'Diary of a Pakistan School girl'.
- The Taliban were not happy and told her to stop speaking out. She received numerous death threats.
- One day after school, on October 9th 2012, Malala was taking the bus home when suddenly a man with a gun boarded the bus and shot Malala.
- Getting shot didn't stop Malala. On her 16th birthday, Malala gave a speech to the UN. She spoke about wanting all girls to get an education. She didn't want revenge of violence, she just wanted peace.
- Malala was the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.
- The UN named July 12th as "World Malala Day."

Key Vocabulary:

- Pakistan
- Islam
- Pashtuns
- Taliban
- Muslims
- Islamic Sharia Law
- burqa
- accompanied
- United Nations
- education
- violence
- peace
- opportunity
- blog
- speech
- Nobel Peace Prize





Human Rights – Martin Luther King

How connected and committed are you to people who are different to you?

YEAR 6
Term 3/4

Key Vocabulary:

Civil Rights
activist
preacher
pursue
ministry

Jim Crow Law
separated
segregation
elections
Bus Boycott
prevailed
racism

peaceful protest
non-violent
tactics
speech

Nobel Peace Prize



1877	1929	1956	1956	1963	1964	1964			
Jim Crow segregation laws	Martin Luther King born	Montgomery bus boycott	Segregation on buses and trains ends	"I have a dream" speech	Civil Rights Act passed	MLK awarded Nobel Peace Prize			

Key Facts:

- Martin Luther King Jr. was a Civil Rights leader/activist in the 1950's/1960's. He was born in Atlanta, Georgia. USA in 1929.
- Martin's dad was a preacher, which inspired Martin to pursue the ministry.
- When Martin Luther King was growing up, life was hard.
- The Southern United States operated under the 'Jim Crow Law's' that kept black and white people separated in what was called segregation.
- Black people had different schools, toilets and even section of the bus to white people. They were also denied the right to vote in elections.
- MLK has his first experience of segregation at just six years old, when he was told he was not allowed to play with his white friend anymore.
- In his first major civil rights action, MLK Jr. led the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Martin was arrested and his house was bombed.
- In the end, Martin prevailed and segregation on the buses came to an end.
- He never backed down in his stand against racism. He dedicated his life to creating fairness for people of all races.
- Martin was a great believer in peaceful protests, inspired by the Indian activity, Mahatma Gandhi. His protests used non-violent tactics.
- MLK often spoke to big crowds. He was one of the greatest speakers in American History.
- On August 28th 1963, he made a very famous speech called the "I have a dream" speech, which made other people want to fight for the rights of all races too.
- Over 250,000 people gathered to hear Martin and other activists speak.
- In 1964, his hard work paid off. The Civil Rights Act was passed.
- Martin Luther King got the Nobel Peace Prize for Peace on December 10th 1964.





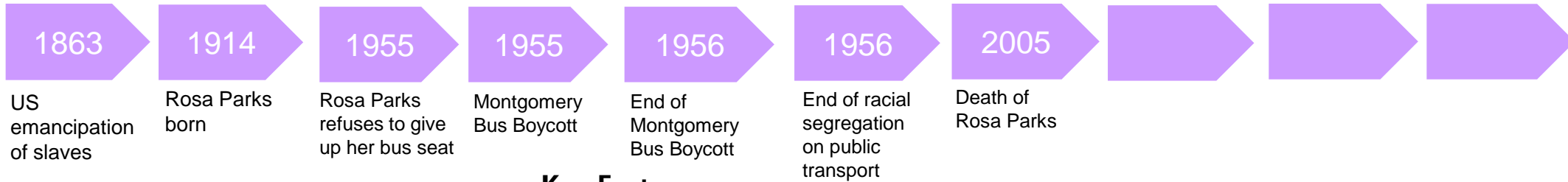
Human Rights – Rosa Parks

How connected and committed are you to people who are different to you?

YEAR 6
Term 3/4

Key Vocabulary:

- emancipation
- proclamation
- granted
- slaves
- freedom
- discriminated
- separate
- segregation
- enforced
- arrested
- protest
- pastor
- Martin Luther King Jr.
- idle
- Supreme Court
- racial
- transportation
- inspired
- Civil Rights Movement



Key Facts:

- Although Abraham Lincoln's 1863 Emancipation Proclamation granted slaves their freedom, for many years Black people were discriminated against in much of the United States.
- In southern states, for instance, most black children were forced to attend separate schools.
- African Americans also couldn't eat at the same restaurants as white people and had to sit in the black seats of public buses. Segregation was enforced by local laws.
- Rosa Parks (February 4th 1913) boarded a city bus in Montgomery on December 1st 1955. She sat in the middle where black passengers in that city were allowed to sit unless a white person wanted the seat.
- As the bus filled with new riders, the driver told Parks to give up her seat to a white passenger. She refused. The driver called the Police and Parks was arrested.
- Her arrest sparked a major protest. For more than a year, most black people in Montgomery stood together and refused to take city buses.
- One of the leaders of the boycott was a young local pastor named Martin Luther King, Jr.
- Public vehicles stood idle and the city lost money.
- The Montgomery Bus Boycott didn't end until a 1956 Supreme Court decision ended racial segregation on public transportation throughout the United States.
- Parks died on October 24th, 2005.
- Throughout her life, her refusal to give up her seat inspired many others to fight for African-American rights and helped advance the civil rights movement of the 1950's and 60's.





Geography – Longitude and Latitude

What is Longitude and Latitude?

YEAR 6
Term 3/4

Key Facts:

Key Vocabulary:

longitude
latitude
equator

Northern Hemisphere
Southern Hemisphere
Tropics of Cancer
Tropics of Capricorn
Arctic Circle
Antarctic Circle



- We use imaginary lines to help locate where a place is in the world.
- We use lines of latitude to find out how far north or south a place is. These lines run parallel to the Equator.
- There are five major lines of latitude:
 - the Arctic Circle (the North Pole)
 - the Antarctic Circle (the South Pole)
 - the Tropic of Cancer
 - the Tropic of Capricorn
 - and the Equator.
- The Equator is at the centre of lines of latitude and is at 0° latitude.
- Anything lying south of the equator is in the Southern Hemisphere and is labelled °S. Anything lying north of the Equator is in the Northern Hemisphere and is labelled °N. The North Pole is 90°N and the South Pole is 90°S.
- The Arctic Circle surrounds the North Pole at 66.5°N and the Antarctic Circle surrounds the South Pole at 66.5°S.
- The Tropic of Cancer is approximately 23.5°N of the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn is approximately 23.5°S of the Equator.

