

Timeline of Events	
1918	The Treaty of Versailles signed – ending World War 1.
1933	The Nazi Party (led by Adolf Hitler) came to power in Germany.
1936	Hitler moved troops into the Rhineland, violating the terms of the Treat of Versailles.
1938	German troops invade Austria.
1939	German troops invade Czechoslovakia.
1st September 1939	German troops invade Poland.
3rd September 1939	Britain declared war on Germany because they invaded Poland. The Second World War started.
July-October 1940	The Battle of Britain –attacks on British towns, cities and ports by the German air force.
September 1940 – May 1941	The Blitz attacks. German bomber planes attacked Britain at night.
8th May 1945	Victory Day in Europe (VE Day) – the day the war officially ended.

Key People	
Neville Chamberlain	Prime Minister of Britain during the outbreak of World War 2.
Winston Churchill	Prime Minister of Britain for the majority of World War 2
Franklin D Roosevelt	President of the USA during WW2
Joseph Stalin	Leader of Russia during WW2
Benito Mussolini	Leader of Italy during WW2
Anne Frank	A victim of the Holocaust who kept a diary of her time in hiding.

Year 6 Term 1: World War 2

Countries involved in World War 2	
Allies	Axis
Great Britain USA Russia France	Germany Japan Italy

The Home Front
The Government issued gas masks to everyone in Britain.
German submarines were attacking British ships creating a shortage of supplies. The led to rationing .
Propaganda posters were used to encourage citizens to act safely and support the war effort.
Air raid shelters were built in gardens called Anderson Shelters .
Shelters under stairs or in a house were called Morrison Shelters .

Women and Children at War
Children were taught drills on how to get to safety in case of an air raid.
Many children were evacuated from cities to the countryside.
Women worked in factories, as mechanics, air force and farms.
Women became more independent, felt valued and were an important part of victory.

Propaganda Posters	
Propaganda posters were used to encourage citizens to act safely and support the war effort.	
‘Make Do and Mend’	‘Careless Talk Costs Lives’
‘Loose Lips Sink Ships’	‘Dig for Victory’
‘Let us move forward together’	‘Come into the factories’

Vocabulary Dozen	
treaty	written agreement between countries in which they agree to do a particular thing or to help each other.
violated	breaking an agreement, law or promise.
Allies	the countries that fought against the axis (Great Britain, USA, Russia & France).
Axis	the countries that fought against the allies (Germany, Japan & Italy).
rationing	a system during World War 2 to limit the amount of food you were allowed to buy.
propaganda	is information, often inaccurate information, which a political organisation publishes in order to influence people.
victory	a victory is a success in a struggle, war or competition.
Blitz	attacked by bombs dropped by enemy aircraft.
tyrant	someone who treats the people they have authority over in a cruel and unfair way.
Holocaust	the killing of millions of Jews by the Nazis.
invasion	when a foreign army enters a country by force.
legacy	A legacy of a period of history is something that is a direct result of that event that continues once that period of history is over.

Famous Quotes
‘We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender’ Winston Churchill, September, 1940.

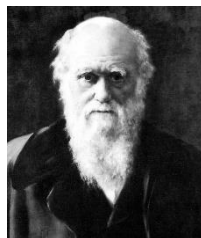
Year 6 – Evolution and Inheritance

An Example of Natural Selection: Peppered Moths

1. Light-coloured moths were common.
2. During the Industrial Revolution (1760-1840) coal burning covered moth's habitats in black soot.
3. This gave the dark coloured moths a greater chance of survival because they had better camouflage than light moths.
4. Many light-coloured moths died as they were easily spotted by their prey.
5. Dark coloured moths became more common.
6. As pollution has reduced over time the light-coloured moths have become more common again.

Mary Anning

Dates	1799 - 1847
Fossil hunting	Mary's family had little money so she largely spent her time searching the beaches with her brother for items to sell.
Famous Discovery	Aged 12 she discovered the skull of a mysterious creature on a beach in Dorset which was a Ichthyosaur (which means 'fish lizard').
More Discoveries	Went on to discover a long-necked marine reptile called a Plesiosaur and a flying reptile called a Dimorphodon .
Famous for	Mary is remembered as one of the greatest fossil hunters to have ever lived.



The Process of Evolution

1. More organisms are born than can survive.
2. These individuals all have slight variations between them.
3. Some of these variations are helpful and improve an organism's chance of survival.
4. Those that survive pass their characteristics onto their offspring.
5. Over time these helpful variations are passed on to the next generation.
6. This process takes thousands of years and can't be seen from one generation to the next.

Charles Darwin

Dates	1809-1882
Famous Book	On the Origin of Species
Famous Achievement	Developed the theory of evolution which attempts to explain why there are different species of animals.
Quote	'A man who dares to waste one hour of time has not discovered the true value of life'
Famous Voyage	HMS Beagle (1831-1836) Visited the Galapagos Islands.

Darwin's Journey on HMS Beagle



Vocabulary Dozen

evolution	Gradual change in on organism's characteristics over many generations.
inheritance	Passing on characteristics to offspring.
organism	An animal or plant.
characteristics	A feature or quality belonging to a person or animal.
offspring	The young of an animal or the seedling of a plant.
adaptation	Changing to become better suited to their environment.
generation	The time between when an organism comes into being and when it reproduces.
environment	The natural surroundings in which you live or exist, in relation to either their physical characteristics or weather conditions.
palaeontologist	The study of fossils as a guide to the history of life on earth.
characteristics	A feature or quality belonging to a person or animal.
variation	A change or slight difference.
Natural Selection	The process where organisms that are better adapted to their environment survive and produce more offspring.