Berkswell CE Primary School
Year 6 – History – Study of Coventry and The Blitz

Vocabulary	
air raid shelter	a building to protect people from bombs dropped by planes
Allies	countries which fought on the British side (including USA, Great Britain, France, Russia (1941-1945))
Axis	countries which fought on the German side (including: Italy, Germany, Japan, Russia (1939-1941))
black out	system of ensuring no lights were visible after dark so that buildings could not be spotted by enemy planes
Blitz	series of aerial bombing raids on the UK, mainly cities including London, Bristol and Nottingham
Blitzkrieg	translated as 'lightning war'. German quick strike invasion of Western Europe
evacuee	someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place (normally from the cities to rural areas)
holocaust	mass murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis
Luftwaffe	the German Air Force (responsible for the Blitz)
Nazi	member of the German political party which came to power in 1933
propaganda	information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.

Key Information

Neville Chamberlain – British Prime Minister (May 1937 – May 1940)
Winston Churchill – British Prime Minister (1940-1945 and again 1951-1955)
Adolf Hitler – Leader of the Nazi Party and Chancellor of Germany (1933-1945)
King George V – British Monarch 11 December 1936 – 6th February 1952 (father of Elizabeth II)

Countries involved in WW2

Allies	Axis
France Death toll 600,000 (approx)	Germany Death toll 7,200,000 (approx.)
UK Death toll 450,000 (approx.)	Italy Death toll 500,000 (approx.)
Soviet Union Death toll 24,000,000 (approx)	Hungary Death toll 464,000 (approx.)
USA Death toll 419,000	Japan 3,000,000 (approx.)

Key Learning	
Prior Learning	• How to use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. • How to ask and answer questions to show understanding of • key events. • The past is represented in different ways. • Historical events can impact the future. • Locational geography of the UK, Europe and the 7 continents.
What I will know by the end of the topic	• The chronology of the major events in WWII • The significance of Coventry within the war effort • Why Coventry was selected as one of Hitler's targets • The events of the bombing raids on Coventry • Where evacuees were sent to locally and why • How Coventry recovered and the rebuilding of the city • How the city changed as a result of the war • How to use a variety of sources to gather information

The Coventry Blitz



The remains of the iconic cathedral in Coventry after the bombing raid of 14th November 1940.

A map of the bomb damage and area for reconstruction in Coventry City Centre.



Berkswell CE Primary School
Year 6 – Science – Light

Vocabulary	
angle	the direction from which you look at something
bright	a colour that is strong and noticeable, and not **dark**
dark	the absence of **light**
dim	**light** that is not **bright**
emits	to **emit** a sound or light means to produce it
light	a **brightness** that lets you see things. It is a form of energy
light rays	beams of **light** along which **light energy travels**
light source	where **light** comes from
mirror	a flat piece of glass which **reflects light**, so that when you look at it you can see yourself **reflected** in it
opaque	if an object or substance is **opaque**, you cannot see through it
product	something that is produced
reflects	sent back from the **surface** and not pass through it
shadows	a dark shape on a **surface** that is made when something stands between a **light** and the **surface**
shiny	something that **reflects light** easily because it is very clean or polished
sunglasses	glasses with **dark** lenses which you wear to protect your eyes from **bright** sunlight
surface	the flat top part of it or the outside of it
torches	a small **electric light** which is powered by batteries and which you can carry
translucent	if a material is **translucent**, some **light** can pass through it
transparent	if an object or substance is **transparent**, you can see through it

How we see things

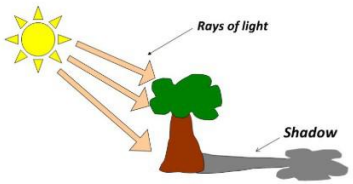
We see things when a light from a source enters our eyes. Light travels directly from the light source – a candle – to our eyes.

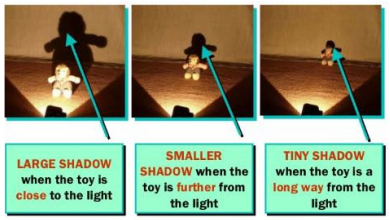


Here the light goes form the light source, bounces off the object and into our eyes, so that we see the object.



Shadows





Prior Learning

- Recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light.
- Notice that light is reflected from surfaces.
- Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes.
- Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object.
- Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.
- Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets.

What will I know by the end of the unit

What is a **light source**?	• A **light source** is something that **emits light** by burning, electricity or **chemical reactions**. • Burning **light sources** include the Sun, flames from a fire and stars. • We must never look directly at the Sun as the **light** produced is very **bright** and can be harmful to our eyes. This is why we wear **sunglasses**. • **Electric lights** include lamps, car headlights and street **light**. • **Lights** that are caused by **chemical reactions** are much less common. This happens when different chemicals react and **light** is a **product** of that reaction. Examples can include glow sticks and fire flies.
What are not **sources** of **light**?	• The Moon is not a **source** of **light** even though we can see it in the **dark**. This is because the Sun's **light reflects** on the **surface** of the Moon making it appear as though the Moon **emits light**. • Shiny things are not **light sources** - they appear to be **sources** of **light** as they are **bright**.
How does **light** travel?	• **Light** travels in straight lines. • Objects are seen because they **give out** or **reflect light into the eye.** • **Light** can travel from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects then to our eyes. • When **light** is blocked by an **opaque** object, a **dark shadow** is formed. • Because light travels in **straight lines**, **shadows** have the **same shape** as the **object** that cast them.

How shadows are formed

- When **light** is blocked by an **opaque** object, a **dark shadow** is formed. An **opaque** material blocks **light** so we can't see through it and shine a **light** through it.
- When **light** is shone onto a **transparent** object, the **light** travels through it, we can see through it and it makes a very faint **shadow**.
- When **light** is shone onto a **transluscent** object, some of the **light** travels through it, we can see **bright light sources** through it and it makes a fairly **dark shadow**.
- The size of a **shadow** changes as the **light source** moves. The further away the **light source** is, the smaller the **shadow** is. The closer the **source** of the light, the bigger the shadow.