

## History

- WWI began in 1914 and ended in 1918. WWII began in 1939 and ended in 1945.
- There were lots of events that led to the beginning of WWI, the key one being the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by the Serbians, after Austria-Hungary stole some of their land.
- When WWI ended, Germany signed the Treaty of Versailles, taking full ownership of WWI; this meant they lost land and money.
- The late 1920s to early 1930s saw the rise of the Social Democrat (Nazi) Party in Germany; their leader was Adolf Hitler. He had extreme views about the end of WWI (he was against the signing of the Treaty of Versailles) and the Jewish community. He wrote a book called Mein Kampf (My Struggle), which showed his very extreme racist views. In the 1930s as Chancellor, he changed Germany by improving their poor economy. He also reimagined the school curriculum, emphasising the importance of physical fitness and what he deemed to be the 'superior race' - he brainwashed children.
- Hitler wrote a foreign policy which included 3 key points: 1. To make Germany great again 2. To unite German speaking countries and 3. Lebensraum (living space) for the Germans.
- Neville Chamberlain (the British Prime Minister) used the tactic of appeasement to negotiate and discuss how to prevent conflict and war. Hitler signed a document to say he would stop any invasions but lied.
- The German invasion of Poland (1st Sept 1939) led to the start of WWII.
- In WWII, there were allies and axis powers. The allies were: Great Britain, United States and the Soviet Union. The axis were: Germany, Italy and Japan.
- The Nazi Party set up concentration camps within Germany and in German occupied parts of Europe.
- Anne Frank, and her family, went into hiding in 1942 because they were Jewish. She wrote a diary which was later published by her father called The Diary of Anne Frank. In it, she recorded her time in hiding in Amsterdam.
- WWII ended on 8th May 1945 - we know this as VE (Victory in Europe) Day.
- There were 5 events which led to the end of WWII: The Battle of Britain, the bombing of Pearl Harbour, the battle of Stalingrad, D-Day and the Manhattan Project.
- Rationing took place due to the lack of food supplies during the war. Foods like eggs, milk and butter were rationed.
- The British government used propaganda to communicate to the public, such as the Dig for Victory or the Make Do and Mend campaign.
- Alan Turing was a codebreaker who worked at Bletchley Park during WWII. He adapted the German Enigma machine to create the Bombe, to infiltrate coded German messages.
- Children were evacuated from London to the countryside at the beginning of WWII.
- The Cold War was a division between Russia and western countries that began in the 1940s and ended in 1991.
- The western countries (Britain, France) believed in capitalism. The eastern countries (Russia and others) believed in communism.
- Eventually, after separating Germany, the Berlin Wall came down and communism ended - everyone could live peacefully.



## Art

- A range of pencils can be used to draw, sketch, shade and add tone, depth and dimension, such as B, 2B, 4B and 6B. The softer the pencil, the darker it is and the better it is for shadow and shading.
- L S Lowry was an English artist whose art depicted industrial cities and people.
- He is called a 'naïve artist'.
- The naïve movement is for artists who have no formal training in art or fine art - pieces tend to be basic, with little dimension or depth (almost child-like).
- Lowry painted a piece called 'VE Day' which showed a street party after WWII ended.
- Artists use a range of primary, secondary and tertiary colours. Some colours are complimentary, such as blue & orange, red & green and yellow & purple.
- Colour theory is the mixing of colours to create shades, tones and hues.



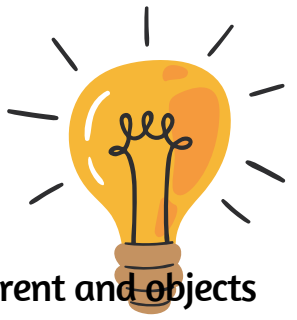
## Music

- Edward Elgar was a British composer who wrote many pieces of music.
- He wrote a variation 7 about a thunderstorm, 6 about a girl playing a violin and 11 about a dog chasing a bone.
- Music can be written down - this is called notation. You can use symbols, letters, numbers or pictures to represent notes.
- Singing provided entertainment during war times in Anderson shelters.
- Some famous war time singers are Vera Lynn and Doris Day.



## Science

- Light travels in straight lines and in waves. It is a form of energy.
- Light sources can be natural, such as the sun, or man made, such as a bulb.
- Light travels at 186,000 miles per second.
- Objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into our eye.
- Objects that block light are opaque, objects that let light through are transparent and objects that let light partially through are translucent.
- Shadows are created when light is blocked by an opaque object. The smaller distance between the light source and object, the greater the shadow. The greater distance between the light source and object, the smaller the shadow.
- Darkness is an absence of light.
- There are electrical symbols for wire, cell, battery, switch, buzzer, motor and bulb.
- Electricity travels 187,000 miles per second.
- Complete and incomplete simple circuits can be drawn.
- Some materials are conductors (they allow electricity to pass through) and others are insulators (they stop the electrical current).
- Bulbs can be made brighter and buzzers can be made louder through higher voltage. This creates more power which flows through the circuit.

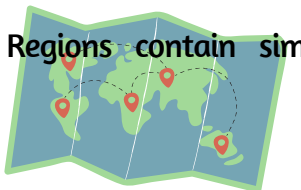


## RE

- **Christianity.** The Holy Trinity is made up of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
- Christians believe that the father looks after them, the son is Jesus (God in human form) and the Spirit is carried with them.
- Eternal means everlasting: Christians believe that God's love for them is eternal.
- **Hinduism.** Diwali (the festival of light) is celebrated in Hinduism.
- Hindus believe that sharing sweet dishes on Diwali represents good over evil.
- Hindus believe that the idea of karma helps them live a good life. They also believe that good deeds leads to reincarnation after death.

## Geography

- There are 92 historical counties in the United Kingdom - 48 of them are in England. Some of these are: Northamptonshire, Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire.
- 6 figure grid references are used to precisely locate places on maps, a little like coordinates, which are presented like this: (345,785).
- Maps have grids and axes; each grid is divided into equally into 100.
- There are many topographical features in the UK, such as hills, mountains, the coast and rivers.
- There are 9 regions in England, including London. Regions contain similar geographical features.



## Computing

- Apps can be used to make music.
- Using different functions on apps allows you to alter and replicate sounds.
- Using technology responsibly and safely involves keeping personal information private, being kind online and reporting anything inappropriate to a trusted adult.



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