

HISTORY

- WW1: 1914 - 1918, WW2: 1939 - 1945, the Cold War: 1947 - 1991; these conflicts occurred after ancient civilisations and before 20th century Britain.
- Alliances between Germany and Austria-Hungary and France and Russia, the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and imperialism are factors that led to the beginning of WW1.
- In 1919, Germany signed the Treaty of Versailles taking responsibility of WW1.
- Adolf Hitler led the Nazi Party during the 1920s. He was against signing the Treaty of Versailles and had extreme views against the Jewish community which he wrote about in his book Mein Kampf. Hitler became Chancellor in 1933; he improved the economy and reinvented the school curriculum. He wrote a foreign policy which included 3 key points: to make Germany great again, to unite German speaking countries and creating Lebensraum (living space) for the Germans.
- Jewish people were persecuted in Nazi Germany: they were removed from jobs, attacked on the streets and their Synagogues were burnt down. This is called anti-Semitism.
- The Holocaust was a genocide of European Jewish people during WW2.
- Alan Turing was a codebreaker who worked at Bletchley Park during WW2; he adapted the German Enigma machine to create the Bombe which infiltrated coded German messages.
- 5 events led to the end of WW2: the Battle of Britain, the bombing of Pearl Harbour, the battle of Stalingrad, D-Day and the Manhattan Project. WW2 ended on 8th May 1945 - this is Victory in Europe (VE) Day.
- The Cold War was a division between Russia and western countries that began in the 1940s and ended in 1991.
- The western countries (Britain and France) believed in capitalism: democracy and individual liberty.
- The eastern countries (Russia and others) believed in communism: dictatorship and restricted individual rights.
- In 1989, the Berlin Wall was torn down and communism ended.

SCIENCE

- Light is a form of energy that travels in straight lines. It travels from a light source (such as sunlight) to our eyes.
- Objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into our eye.
- Shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them. They can be elongated or shortened, depending on the angle of the light source.
- There are electrical symbols for wire, cell, battery, switch, buzzer, motor and bulb.
- Bulbs can be made brighter and buzzers can be made louder through higher voltage. This creates more power which flows through the circuit.

MUSIC

- Edward Elgar was a British composer who wrote many pieces of music. He wrote music about familiar things or people who he knew, for example: 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.
- A staff has 5 lines and it is used to write notes on.
- Notes have names: A B C D E F G. Each note has a different pitch and place on the staff.
- Singing provided entertainment during war times in Anderson shelters.
- Some famous war time singers are Vera Lynn and Doris Day.

ANNING CLASS WAR & CONFLICT PROJECT LEARNING REVIEW

D&T

- The internet and technology can be used to help people design products.
- A range of techniques and tools can be used in D&T to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce structures, such as making tabs, flanges, slots, folds and gussets.
- People tend to design products and structures using annotated sketches and diagrams on paper or using technology.

ART

- Pencils can be used to draw, sketch, shade and add tone, depth and dimension. B pencils are softer so better for shadow and shading; H pencils are harder and better for outlines and detail.
- L S Lowry was an English artist who was part of the Naive Movement.
- Naive artists have no formal training in fine art - their pieces tend to be basic, with little dimension or depth (almost child-like).
- Artists use a range of primary, secondary and tertiary colours. Some colours are complimentary: blue & orange, red & green and yellow & purple - they are opposite on the colour wheel.
- Colour theory is the mixing of colours to create shades (add black), tints (add white) tones (add grey) and hues (pure colour).

RE

- The Holy Trinity is made up of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Christians believe that the father protects 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.
- Christians like to support charities in their local area, such as Christian Aid.
- 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

- The United Kingdom is split into areas called counties. Some of these are Northamptonshire, Greater London, Yorkshire, Norfolk and Cornwall.
- Counties are areas of land which usually contains towns and villages.
- 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 edit, alter and replicate sounds.
- Using technology responsibly and safely involves keeping personal information private, having positive online behaviours and reporting anything inappropriate to a trusted adult.