

VOCABULARY

ally	Countries which fought on the British side (including USA, Great Britain, France, Russia (1941-1945))
Blitz	Series of aerial bombing raids on the UK, mainly cities including London, Bristol & Nottingham
census	A census is the procedure of acquiring, recording and calculating population information
Holocaust	Mass murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis
memorials	A statue or structure established to remind people of a person or event
motive	A reason for doing something
propaganda	Propaganda is communication that is primarily used to influence or persuade an audience to further an agenda, which may not be objective
ration	The controlled distribution of scarce resources (mainly food & clothing)

Year 6 - WW2

IMPORTANT FIGURES



Adolf Hitler
Leader of the Nazi Party and Chancellor of Germany, 1933-1945



Winston Churchill
UK Prime Minister, 1940-1945



Neville Chamberlain
UK Prime Minister, 1937-1940



Franklin D Roosevelt
US President, 1933-1945

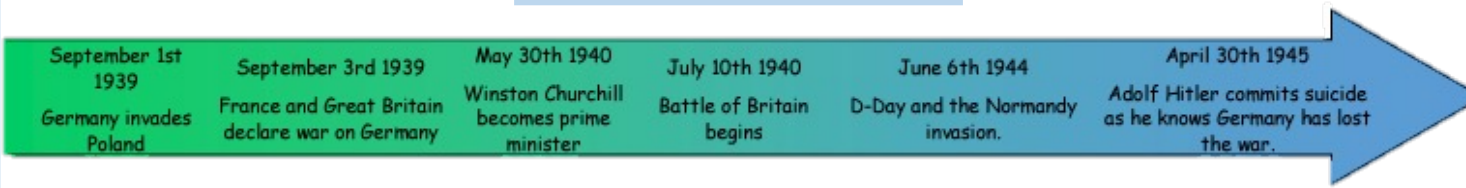


Children at school ready to be evacuated in 1943. Garfield Road School, New Southgate

KEY LEARNING

- World War II lasted six years.
- Some parts of Barnet were bombed during the war, including the Barnet Museum
- The War effected Summerside because students had to be evacuated and some teachers' homes were damaged during the Blitz (Headteacher's logbook)
- Great Britain had two prime ministers during the war: Neville Chamberlain and Winston Churchill.
- This was the second world war of the 20th century. The first took place between 1914 and 1918.
- Some countries, such as Spain and Switzerland, were neutral and didn't get involved in the war.
- The Battle of Britain was the first ever battle.
- VE Day was celebrated at Summerside (newspaper articles)

TIMELINE



WHAT CAME BEFORE

- Year 1 – First Flight
- Year 2 – Local Area
- Year 4 – Roman Britain

VOCABULARY

codex	an ancient book made of sheets of parchment, papyrus, or vellum that are folded together to form pages
excavate	to dig out and remove something by digging away at the earth that covers it
extrapolate	to use known facts to make an estimate or form an opinion about something
plausible	something is likely to be true, believable, or realistic
Mesoamerica	geographical and cultural region that includes parts of Mexico and Central America. The term comes from Greek and means "Middle America"
sacrifice	The act of offering something precious to a deity, especially the killing of a victim on an altar
rituals	a set of actions or words that are performed in a regular way, often as part of a religious ceremony

Year 6 - Ancient Maya

IMPORTANT FIGURES



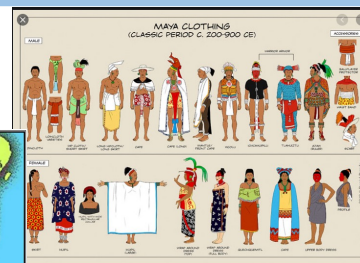
Ixcacao

Goddess of the Cacao tree

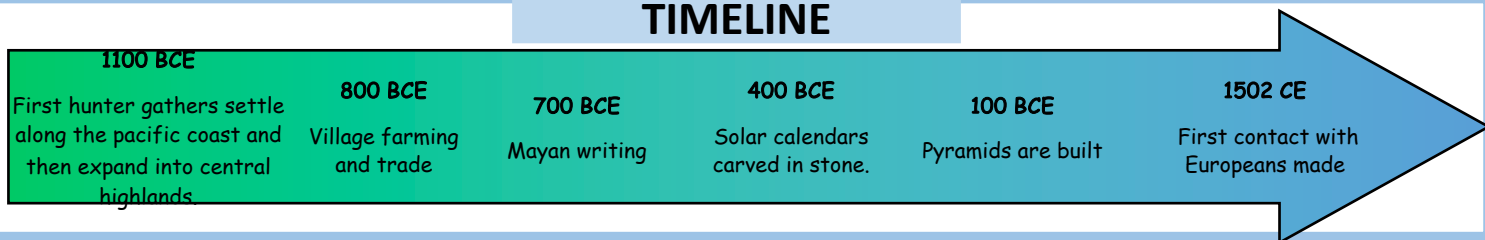


Itzamna

The creator god, lord of the heavens, and inventor of writing



TIMELINE



KEY LEARNING

- The Maya were polytheistic – they believed in lots of different gods
- Corn (maize) was considered one of the most important foods
- They believed that humans were first made by the gods out of maize
- Cacao was a gift from the gods. They used cacao beans as a form of currency
- Cacao was also used in religious ceremonies and rituals
- The Maya were one of the first to use the concept of zero
- They Maya calendar finished in 2012 when many believed the world would end.
- Their most famous monuments are the pyramids they built as part of their religious centres, and the palaces
- There are still about 6 million Maya people living in Central America

WHAT CAME BEFORE

- Year 3 – Ancient Egypt
- Year 4 – Roman Britain
- Year 5 – Ancient Greece

VOCABULARY

mosque	A place of prayer for Muslims, or followers of the religion of Islam
House of Wisdom	Built primarily as a library, the House became the home of ancient and modern wisdom during the Islamic Golden Age
Caliph	An important Muslim political and religious leader.
The Caliphate	The name of the lands ruled by Muslims from 632 to 1258 CE
Muslim	A person whose religion is Islam.
scholar	scholar A person who has done advanced study in a special field.
Prophet Muhammad	The prophet Muhammad was the founder of the religion of Islam. Followers of Islam, called Muslims, believe that Muhammad received messages from Allah (God).

Year 6 Early Islamic Civilisation



Al-Zahrawi
Physician considered to be the founder of surgery
936 – 1013 CE

IMPORTANT FIGURES

Al-Khwarizmi
Influential mathematician
780 – 950 CE



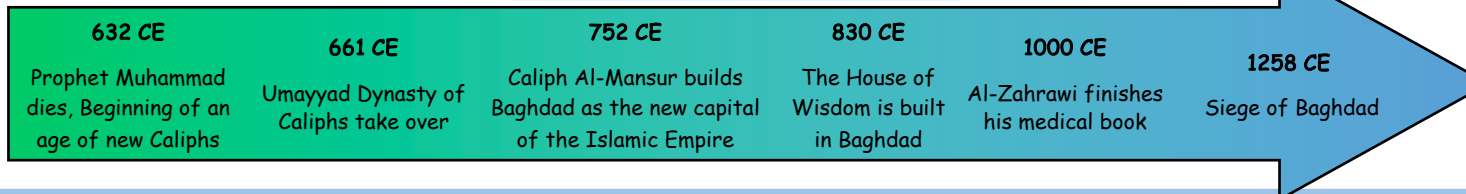
Baghdad and the Islamic Empire	London and Europe
Baghdad population: over a million	London population: approximately 20,000
Millions of books, many thousands of readers.	Very few books, only very rich or educated people could read.
Clean water and good drainage in cities.	Very little drainage in cities, water supplies were unsafe.
Advanced mathematics used Arabic numbers and the concept of 'zero'.	Basic mathematics, with Roman numerals and no concept of 'zero'
General peace across a huge Islamic empire.	Many wars between Christian kingdoms.



KEY LEARNING

- The expansion of the Islamic Caliphates included a combination of military and peaceful changes.
- Their territory included areas on North Africa, Asia and Europe at its peak under the Umayyad's.
- The caliphates were diverse in terms of peoples and religious beliefs including Christian and Jewish peoples.
- Over time, people were 'persuaded' to join the Muslim faith.
- Islam followed strict rules and was different to the other societies that were found in its early founding.
- Over time, it came to be the dominant religion of the region.
- Under the Abbasids, the culture emphasised the importance of the learning and wisdom
- The Golden Age of Islam saw great advances in branches of science, mathematics, science and medicine.
- Huge value was placed on the important of knowledge under many Caliphs.

TIMELINE



WHAT CAME BEFORE

- Year 3 – Ancient Egypt
- Year 4 – Roman Britain
- Year 5 – Ancient Greece
- Year 6 – Ancient Maya