


<b>Year Group: 6</b>	<b>Term: Autumn</b>	
<b>Enquiry: History – Wars always start for a single reason.</b>	<b>Unit Title: Wars that Changed the World</b> <b>Driver Subject/s: History and Science</b>	
<p><u>Science</u></p> <p>What is the circulatory system?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>circulatory system</b> is made of the <b>heart, lungs</b> and the <b>blood vessels</b>.</li> <li><b>Arteries</b> carry <b>oxygenated</b> blood from the heart to the rest of the body.</li> <li><b>Veins</b> carry <b>deoxygenated</b> blood from the body to the heart.</li> <li><b>Oxygen</b> and <b>carbon dioxide</b> are exchanged <b>via</b> the <b>capillaries</b>.</li> </ul> <p>How the circulatory system works:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The right <b>atrium</b> collects the <b>deoxygenated</b> blood from the body, <b>via</b> the <b>vena cava</b>. It sends the blood to the right <b>ventricle</b>.</li> <li>The right <b>ventricle pumps</b> the <b>deoxygenated</b> blood to the <b>lungs</b>. Here the blood picks up <b>oxygen</b> and disposes of <b>carbon dioxide</b>.</li> <li>The <b>lungs</b> send <b>oxygenated</b> blood back to the left <b>atrium</b> which pumps it to the left <b>ventricle</b>.</li> <li>The left <b>ventricle</b> pumps the blood to the rest of the body, <b>via</b> the <b>aorta</b>.</li> </ol> <p>Choices that can harm the circulatory system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some choices, such as smoking and drinking alcohol can be harmful to our health.</li> <li>Tobacco can cause short-term effects such as shortness of breath, difficulty sleeping and loss of taste and long-term effects such as lung disease, cancer and death</li> <li>Alcohol can cause short-term effects such as addiction and loss of control and long-term effects such as <b>organ</b> damage, cancer and death</li> </ul> <p>Why is exercise so important?</p> <p>Exercise can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tone our muscles and reduce fat</li> <li>increase fitness</li> <li>make you feel physically and mentally healthier</li> <li>strengthens the heart</li> <li>improves lung function</li> <li>improves skin</li> </ul> <p>We can measuring our fitness by taking our pulse rate in a variety of ways.</p>	<p><u><b>Wars that Changed the World</b></u></p> <p><u>World War I</u></p> <p>Study a timeline of significant events in WWI</p> <p>Study points of interest: eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What caused the start of the war</li> <li>Different vehicles – U-boats, the invention of tanks</li> <li>Christmas truce</li> <li>Methods of communicating</li> <li>Trench warfare and how this was different to WWII</li> <li>Remembrance day</li> </ul> <p><u>World War II</u></p> <p>Recap on previous learning/ knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Blitz and evacuation</li> <li>Rationing</li> <li>Links to the outbreak of WW1: similarities/differences</li> </ul> <p>How had technology changed? What impact did this have on the war? Eg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vehicles – planes – The Battle of Britain</li> <li>Ships – Dunkirk/ D-day</li> <li>Communication – radios/ the wireless</li> <li>weapons</li> </ul> <p>Introduce and study more mature/ global elements: eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Propaganda – link to art/ famous images</li> <li>The Holocaust</li> <li>The Enigma machine and a study of Alan Turing (key figure)</li> <li>The Role of Women/ minorities</li> <li>Hiroshima/ Japan/ Pearl Harbour – the impact of these events</li> </ul> <p><u>Cold War</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Battle of ideas</li> <li>East vs West</li> <li>Broader context: space race, civil rights, Vietnam</li> </ul> <p>Modern conflicts – 9/11, Iraq &amp; Afghanistan, Syria – how can we learn from our past? Why do previous wars still matter?</p> <p>Look at different sources for these events. How and why may they differ?</p> <p>For all wars, look at who the leaders of the different countries were at the time and the roles they played - eg: Prime Ministers, leaders of other countries etc.</p>	

**Key Vocabulary: Science**

**aorta** - the main artery through which blood leaves your heart before it flows through the rest of your body

**arteries** - a tube in your body that carries oxygenated blood from your heart to the rest of your body

**atrium** - one of the chambers in the heart

**blood vessels** - the narrow tubes through which your blood flows. Arteries, veins and capillaries are blood vessels.

**capillaries** - tiny blood vessels in your body

**carbon dioxide** - a gas produced by animals and people breathing out

**circulatory system** - the system responsible for circulating blood through the body, that supplies nutrients and oxygen to the body and removes waste products such as carbon dioxide.

**deoxygenated** - blood that does not contain oxygen

**heart** - the organ in your chest that pumps the blood around your body

**lungs** - two organs inside your chest which fill with air when you breathe in. They oxygenate the blood and remove carbon dioxide from it.

**organ** - a part of your body that has a particular purpose

**oxygen** - a colourless gas that plants and animals need to survive

**oxygenated** - blood that contains oxygen

**pulse** - the regular beating of blood through your body. How fast or slow your pulse is depends on the activity you are doing.

**respiration** - process of respiring; breathing ; inhaling and exhaling air

**veins** - a tube in your body that carries deoxygenated blood to your heart from the rest of your body

**vena cava** - a large vein through which deoxygenated blood reaches your heart from the body

**ventricle** - one of the chambers in the heart

**via** -through

**Key Vocabulary: History**

**Allies** - The United Kingdom, France and Poland, later joined by other countries, including the USSR (Soviet Union), the United States of America and China.

**ally** - A country's ally is another country that has an agreement to support it, especially in war

**annex** - to take another country's land and make it part of your country

**atomic bomb** - A very high-energy bomb made of radioactive material.

**Axis** - The Axis Powers were originally Germany, Japan and Italy. Other countries joined them later.

**German-occupied** - countries that were occupied by Nazi Germany. Austria, Poland and France were all German-occupied during WWII.

**Holocaust** - The Holocaust is the term for the killing of over six million Jewish people before and during World War II

**invasion** - to try and take over a place by force

**military** - relating to or belonging to the army

**Nazi party** - A German political party with racist and anti-Jewish ideas, led by Adolf Hitler.

**occupied** - under the control of an occupying military force

**propaganda** - Information designed to promote a political idea or opinion.

**trench** – a long narrow ditch