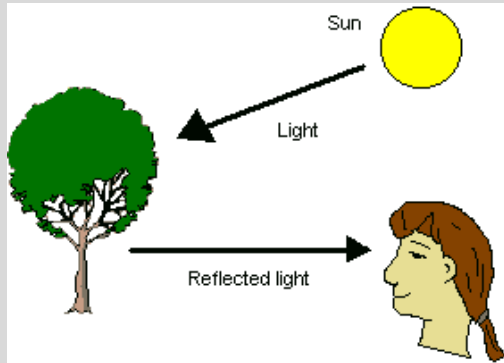


How We See Things

We see things because a light source transmits light onto an object (e.g. the Sun) and it is reflected off the object and the light beam travels into our eyes. When the light enters our eyes, we see the object. For example,



Reflection occurs when a light beam changes direction on hitting an object. The light bounces off the object at the same angle it hits it.

Smooth, shiny surfaces such as mirrors and polished metals reflect light well. Dull and dark surfaces such as dark fabrics do not reflect light well.

Refraction of light: Light waves travel at different speeds when they travel through materials such as glass and water. This causes the ray of light to change direction (bend). For example, a pencil in water looks broken due to refraction

What is Light?

Light is a type of energy that travels as a wave. Light waves travel from a source of light in straight lines. Without these waves of light, we would not be able to see things around us. Light waves that travel are often called rays or beams of light. Light comes from many different sources such as the sun, fire and electricity (torches, lamps). Natural sources of light:



Man-made sources of light:



How are shadows formed?

Shadows form when light waves can not travel through an object, therefore creating an area of **darkness**. These objects are **opaque**.

The smaller the distance between the light source and the object, the bigger the shadow. A bigger distance between the light source and the object, the smaller the shadow.

As light travels in straight lines, shadows are the same shape as the object which casts them.



LIGHT FACTS

- Light can only travel in a straight line.
- Light travels faster than sound.
- Darkness is caused by the absence of light.
- In total absence of light, nothing can be seen.
- Shadows are formed when light is blocked by an opaque object.
- When rays of sunlight hit raindrops, a rainbow is formed.



Year 6 Autumn Term : World at War

WORLD WAR I

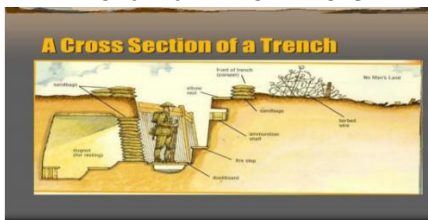
Major Events

Event	Description	Date
Archduke Franz Ferdinand is assassinated	Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria is assassinated by a Serbian terrorist. Following a number of threats, Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.	28 th June 1914 28 th July 1914
Other nations begin to join the war	Germany declares war on Russia in support of Austria-Hungary before declaring war on France. Following a German invasion of Belgium, Britain declares war on Germany.	August 1914
Trench Warfare	The German army is stopped short of Paris by British and French soldiers. Both sides dig in and trench warfare begins with only tiny gains achieved.	September 1914 before continuing throughout
America joins the war	The United States of America declares war on Germany, providing France and Britain with much needed financial and military support.	April 1917
Russia leaves the war	Following a revolution in Russia that sees new leaders, Russia signs an armistice that sees them withdraw from the war.	December 1917
Fighting comes to an end	An armistice is agreed that sees Germany admit defeat at the end of the war. Guns officially fall silent at 11am.	11 th November 1918

Main Participating Countries

Allied Countries		Central Powers	
Country	Flag	Country	Flag
France		Germany	
United Kingdom		Austria-Hungary	
Italy		Ottoman Empire (Modern Turkey)	
Russia		Bulgaria	
U.S.A			

World War 1 – 1914 - 1918



Much of the war in Europe in World War 1 was fought in **trenches** in Northern France and Belgium. This was very different to World War II. Men in Britain were initially asked to **volunteer** but this changed to **conscription** and led to the **'Pals Battalions'** being formed, where groups of friends joined up together. The impact was that whole communities were left without men when they were killed. As many men went to war, this left many jobs without workers – jobs for women became a normality.

How did World War I impact on World War 2?

At the end of World War 1, Germany's ruler stepped down and the country signed the **'Treaty of Versailles'** which meant the country had land removed, banned them from having armed forces and because they started the war, Germany had to pay to repair the damage done by the war. This made the people of Germany very poor...

Normandy

Normandy is located on the northern coast of France. It is bordered by the English Channel and near to the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey. Many people go to Normandy on holiday as it is an area visited by lots of tourists. It was a very important location in World War II due to Operation Overlord where the Allied troops landed on the Normandy beaches in what was to become the Battle of Normandy and the beginning of the end of the war in Europe.

Now many people go to visit the war museums and other war memorials that remain there as a reminder of what happened in World War II.



World War II – 1939 – 1945 - Key Events

	Date	Key events
1	September 1, 1939	Germany invades Poland
2	September 3, 1939	Britain and France declare war on Germany (<i>start of WW2</i>)
3	January, 1940	Rationing introduced across the UK
4	May to June, 1940	Dunkirk evacuated and France surrenders to Germany Germany uses blitzkrieg to take over much of Western Europe
5	July, 1940	Germany launches air attacks on Great Britain (<i>The Battle of Britain and the Blitz begins</i>) Germany, Italy and Japan signed the Tripartite Pact creating the axis alliance
6	December 7, 1941	The Japanese attack the US navy in Pearl Harbor. The next day, the USA enters the war fighting with the allies
7	June 6, 1944	D-day and the Normandy invasion. Allied forces invade France and push back the Germans
8	April 30, 1945	Adolf Hitler commits suicide
9	May 7, 1945	Germany surrenders & victory in Europe is declared the next day
10	August 1945	Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima & Nagasaki, Japan by the US killing approximately 226,000 people
11	September 2, 1945	Japan surrenders signaling the end of WW2
12	July, 1954	Rationing ends in the UK

KEY VOCABULARY

Axis Powers- The countries who fought against the Allies they wanted more land and power

Allies - The countries who fought against the Axis

Blitz- The bombing attacks on GB by the Germans

Evacuee- A child sent to live in the countryside for safety

Rationing- Food and other supplies were 'rationed'

meaning that you could only purchase a certain amount of items using tokens from your ration book

Refugee- the men, women and children (Jews) who were forced from their homes in German territory, they sought safety in neighbouring countries.

Invasion- Forcefully taking over another country

Chancellor- The person in charge

Home Guard- Volunteers who defended the five thousand miles of Britain coastline in the event of an invasion by Germany

The Holocaust- The persecution and murder of six million Jews by the Nazi regime and its collaborators