

Home Learning – Mrs Ward: Week Beginning: 3rd May Class 5/6 and Class 6

Hi!

My 'Alexa' says the sun is coming back this week so that has put me in a good mood – nothing like a bit of sunshine to make you smile! I hope you have found things to make you smile this week; maybe the Urban Turtles on Britain's Got Talent (my son's favourite) or the dancing tropical birds (my little girl's favourite!) So far, I think the magician (with his son) is still my favourite...

This week is a little different this year (not just because of the lockdown) but also because it would normally be a Bank Holiday tomorrow (Monday) but this year it has been moved to a Friday 8th May. A Bank Holiday Friday is very unusual, in fact Good Friday is the only time this would usually happen but this year it has been done to commemorate (remember) the 75th anniversary of VE day (Victory in Europe day – the day celebrates the formal acceptance by Britain and its allies of Germany's surrender; the end of World War 2) – very fitting given our current English topic on World War 2.

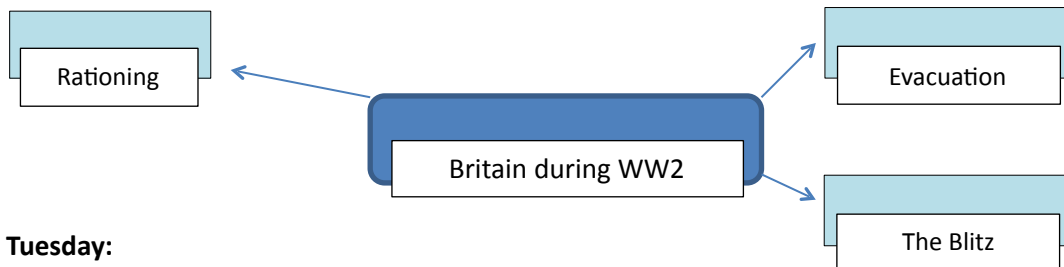
I hope you have a good week. Look after yourselves.

Mrs Ward ☺

ENGLISH – All work can be done on paper if you are unable to print out the accompanying sheets. These can just be used on screen as a prompt/support.

Monday:

Create a mind-map showing all you know and all you can find out about what life was like in Britain during World War2 using the headings; **Rationing, Evacuation and The Blitz**



Tuesday:

So – following on from last week; Britain had declared War on Germany and now it was time to galvanise the country (meaning to 'get them on side and support the government and their war effort). The government needed the public's help to win the war.

Watch this short film which explains how people were persuaded to join the war effort, and the importance of motivational campaigns.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks2-how-propaganda-was-used-during-world-war-two/zr77wty>

Task: Look at the examples of World War 2 posters (included) – what do you think the message was to the public for each of them?

Can you design your own WW2 Propoganda poster? Think carefully about what you want people to do to 'help' the war effort. Do you want them to try to produce their own fruit and vegetables? Help make uniforms for the soldiers? Take in children from the cities to keep them safe (evacuation)? Then think about a memorable slogan remember the shorter/catchier the better when it comes to making something memorable. Finally, you need to think about what image you are going to use.

There are lots of examples on this site to look at too - <http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/war/campaigns.htm>

Wednesday:

The Battle of Dunkirk was a major battle during World War 2. In May of 1940, many countries in Europe were at war with Germany. British and French soldiers, half a million of them, were trapped on three sides of northern France by German troops and tanks. The only way out for the Allied Army (Britain, America and its allies), the only escape, was the sea.

Complete 'The Battle of Dunkirk: Reading Comprehension'

Thursday

Read through the information about **Operation Dynamo**

What were the Little Ships? Why were they needed?

How would you have felt about being asked to join Operation Dynamo? How would you feel on arriving at Dunkirk?

Task: write a recount of Dunkirk from perspective of the crew of the 'Little Ships'.

Using the writing frame: show your historical understanding of what it was like to be involved in Operation Dynamo by writing a Little ship's log/recount by a crew member recording events and feelings.

Friday:

Bank Holiday – watch out for special programmes or news clips about VE Day (I'm sure it will feature on Newsround!)

ART AND DESIGN PROJECT:

Last week, we looked at pencil shading. This week we are going to move your sketching expertise on to drawing figures/people. We had a look at this sketching the wooden figures in class but now we're going to look at drawing figures without something to copy...Watch this clip from Bitesize and then have a go on the drawing figures activity – either on the sheet, in your own sketchbook or on some plain paper. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p0114r6f>

History:

Changing the Face of Britain



Factories changed the shape of Britain in many ways. From mills that produced textiles, to metal works that produced wrought-iron goods, they changed where people lived, the way people lived and the way people worked.

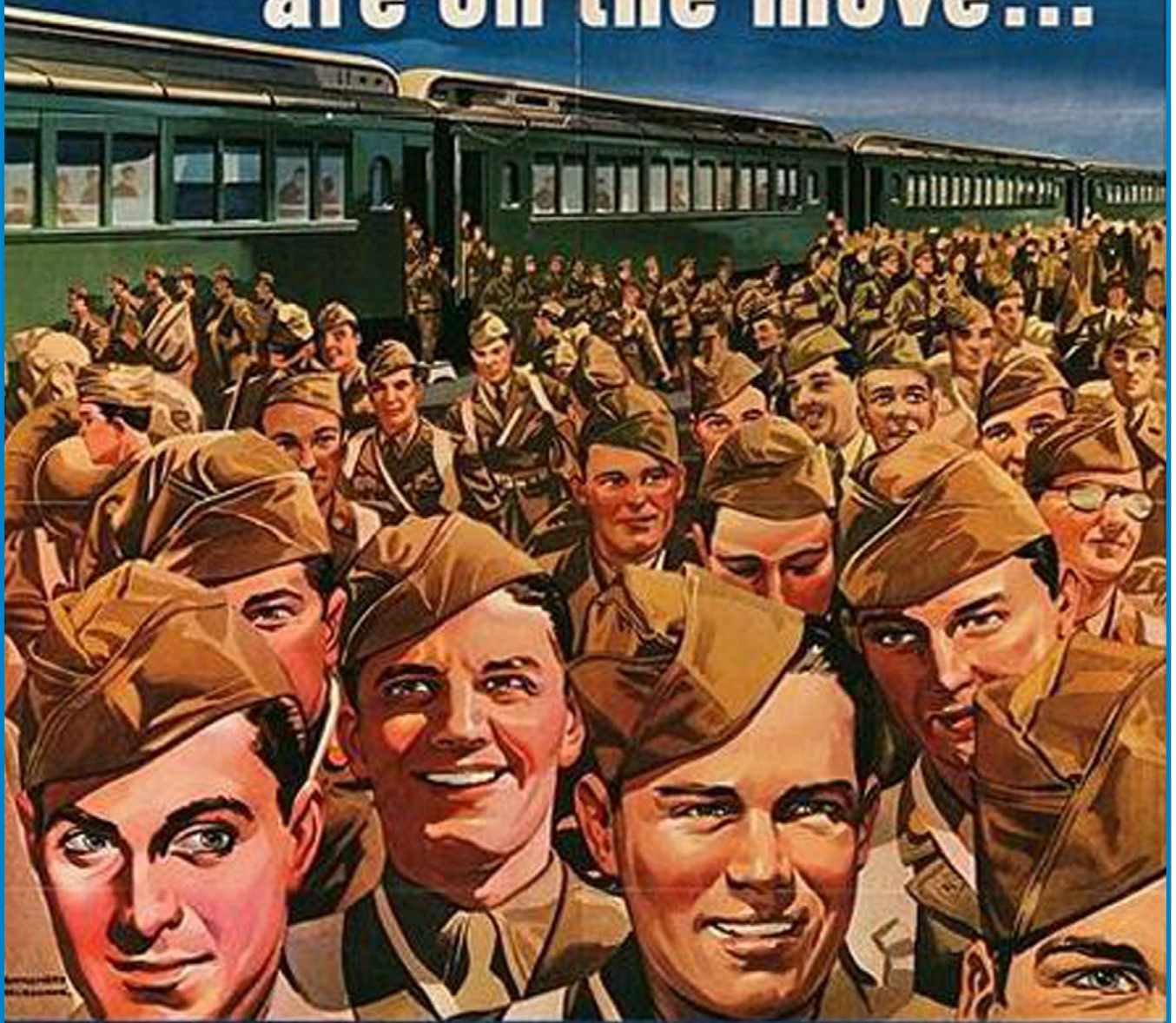
For each of the headings on your Activity Sheet, draw an image to show what these changes were.

Changing the Face of Britain

Draw a picture for each of these headings to show how factories changed Britain.

People moved from the countryside to live in towns and cities built around factories.	Factories created pollution with smoke from furnaces and waste being put into the water.
In cities, people had to breathe dirty conditions.	Factories often worked in factories making money for their families.

Millions of troops are on the move...

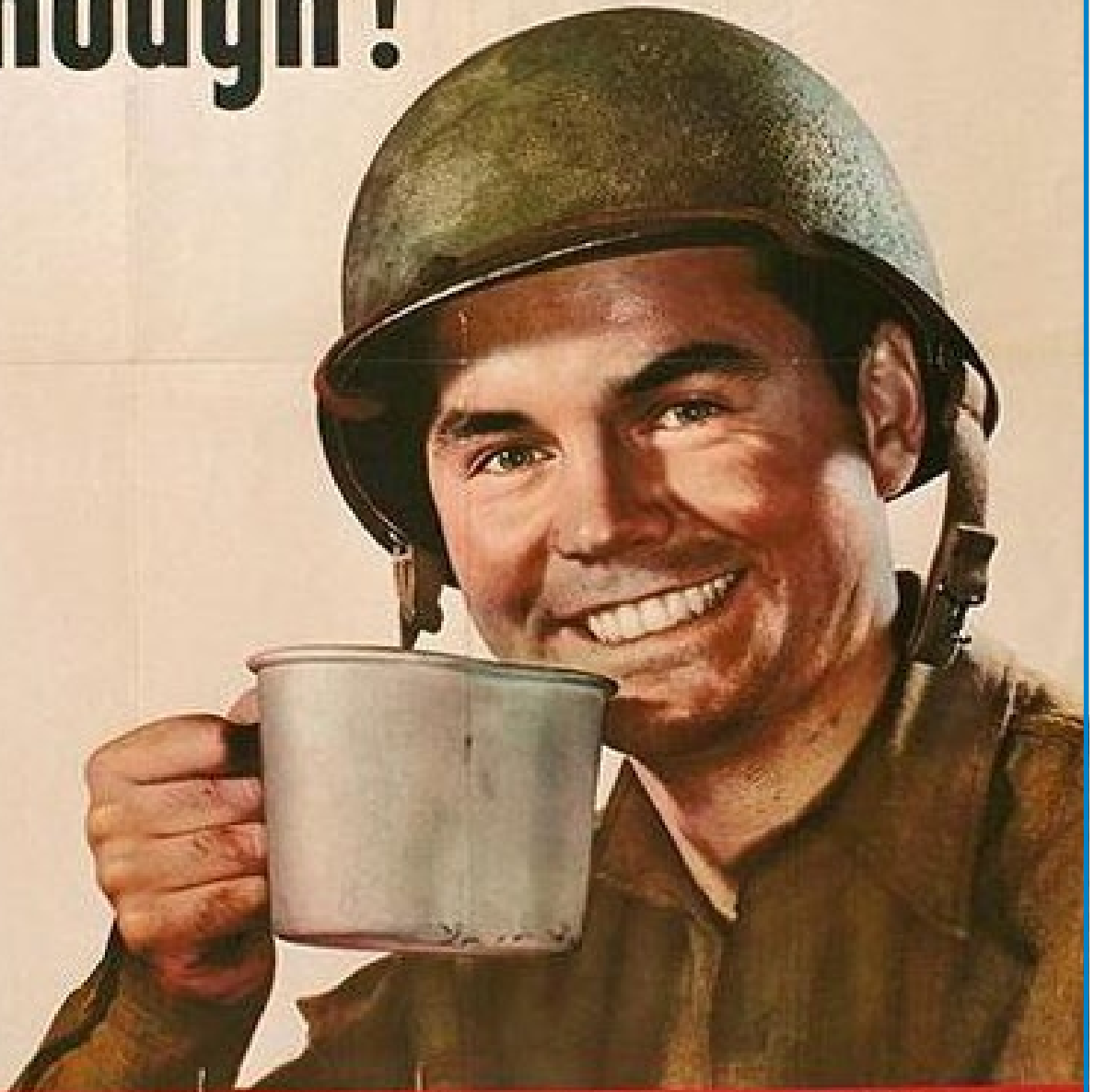


Is YOUR trip necessary?

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

"Is This Trip Necessary" by paulpod(@flickr.com) is licensed under CC BY 2.0

**Do with less—
so they'll have
enough!**



RATIONING GIVES YOU YOUR FAIR SHARE

"Do With Less" by paulpod(@flickr.com) is licensed under CC BY 2.0



RATIONING MEANS A FAIR SHARE FOR ALL OF US



"Rationing Means A Fair Share For All" by paulpod(@flickr.com) is licensed under CC BY 2.0

We Can Do It!



"We Can Do It" by paulpod@flickr.com is licensed under CC BY 2.0

Pitch in and Help!



**JOIN THE WOMEN'S LAND ARMY
OF THE U.S. CROP CORPS**



"Women's Land Army" by paulpod(@flickr.com) is licensed under CC BY 2.0

The Battle of Dunkirk

The Start of the War

- 1st September 1939 – The Second World War began.
- 10th May 1940 – Winston Churchill became the British prime minister.

The Germans Advance on France

Nazi Germany moved their army towards France. Allied troops, including the British Expeditionary Forces (BEF), moved to the eastern side of France.



When German troops moved into Belgium, Allied troops did as well.

The Germans Break Through

On 14th May, the German army broke through a weak spot in the allied line and were able to surround the British and French Troops on the coast near Dunkirk. Fortunately, on 24th May Hitler unexpectedly ordered his troops to retreat. This gave the allies time to organise their evacuation.

Operation Dynamo

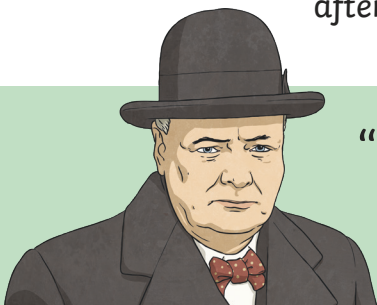
Churchill evacuated all troops stranded at Dunkirk. This was called Operation Dynamo. Over nine days, more than 300,000 soldiers were returned home.

The Dunkirk Spirit

People still use the term 'Dunkirk spirit'. Having Dunkirk spirit means:

- showing determination in the face of difficulty or danger;
- people working together.

Winston Churchill made one of his most famous speeches after the Dunkirk evacuation:



“We shall fight them on the beaches... we shall never surrender.”

Winston Churchill, 4th June 1940

Questions

1. Which two armies were surrounded by German troops?

1. _____

2. _____

2. What does 'BEF' stand for?

3. In the text the author uses the word **surrounded**.

Which word most closely matches the word **surrounded**? Tick one.

escaped

sailed

encircled

fought

4. How many days did it take to evacuate 300,000 soldiers back to Britain?

5. In the text the author uses the phrase **Dunkirk spirit**.

If you are showing 'Dunkirk spirit', which two of these would you be? Tick two.

lazy

determined

injured

a team player

6. Who said 'we shall fight them on the beaches...'?

7. How many little boats helped with the evacuation?

8. Think of a time when you showed 'Dunkirk spirit'. Explain what happened.

Answers

1. Which two armies were surrounded by German troops?

1. **British**
2. **French**

2. What does 'BEF' stand for?

'BEF' stands for 'British Expeditionary Forces'.

3. In the text the author uses the word **surrounded**.

Which word most closely matches the word **surrounded**? Tick one.

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It took nine days to evacuate over 300,000 troops.

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Winston Churchill said 'we shall fight them on the beaches...'

7. How many little boats helped with the evacuation?

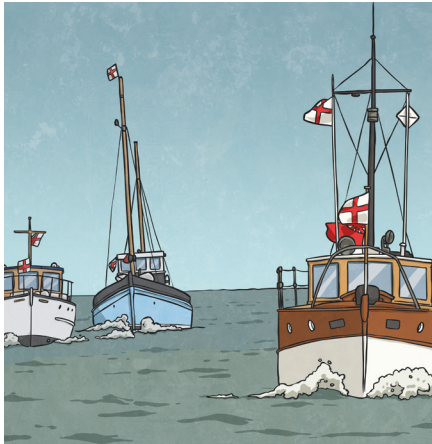
Over 700 little boats helped with the evacuation.

8. Think of a time when you showed 'Dunkirk spirit'. Explain what happened.

Answers will vary. Children should explain about a time when they showed determination in the face of difficulty or danger or when they worked together with others to overcome a problem.

The Battle of Dunkirk

On 1st September 1939, the Second World War began after Germany invaded Poland. Winston Churchill became the British prime minister during the war, on 10th May 1940.



The Germans Advance on France

Nazi Germany moved their army towards France, along the western side of Germany, bordering France, Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands. Allied troops, including the British Expeditionary Forces (BEF), lined up along the eastern side of France. German troops then moved into Belgium, meaning that the Allied troops were clear to move into Belgium too.

The Germans Break Through

On 14th May, the German army broke through a weak spot in the allied line and were able to surround the British and French Troops on the coast near Dunkirk. However, on 24th May Hitler ordered his troops to retreat in an unexpected move. This gave the allies time to organise their evacuation.

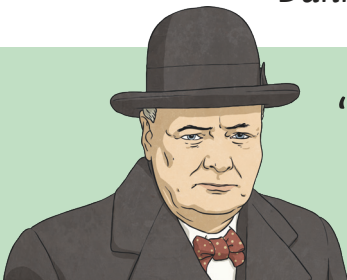
Operation Dynamo

Churchill ordered an evacuation of all troops stranded at Dunkirk. This was called Operation Dynamo. Many army vessels and over 700 little boats and ships came from England to collect soldiers and bring them home. Between 27th May and 4th June, over 300,000 soldiers were returned to Britain.



The Dunkirk Spirit

People still use the term 'Dunkirk spirit'. Having Dunkirk spirit means showing determination in the face of adversity or danger and involves people working together. Winston Churchill made one of his most famous speeches after the Dunkirk evacuation:



“We shall fight them on the beaches...
we shall never surrender.”

Winston Churchill, 4th June 1940

Questions

1. In which year did the Second World War start?

2. Which of these countries was not an Allied force: Britain, Germany or France?

3. In the text, the author uses the word **retreat**.

Which word most closely matches the word **retreat**? Tick one.

strong

win

turn back

fight

4. How many days did it take to evacuate over three hundred thousand soldiers?

5. In the text, the author uses the phrase **Dunkirk spirit**.

If you are showing 'Dunkirk spirit', which of these words would you be? Tick all that apply.

scared

determined

injured

never giving up

6. Who said 'we shall fight them on the beaches...'?

7. Which country is Dunkirk in?

8. What was Operation Dynamo?

9. Is France to the east or west of Germany?

10. Some people cannot agree whether the Battle of Dunkirk was a victory or a defeat. What do you think? Explain your reasons.

Answers

1. In which year did the Second World War start?

The Second World War started in 1939.

2. Which of these countries was not an Allied force: Britain, Germany or France?

Germany was not an allied force.

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It took nine days to evacuate over 300,000 troops.

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Winston Churchill said 'we shall fight them on the beaches..'

7. Which country is Dunkirk in?

Dunkirk is in France.

8. What was Operation Dynamo?

Operation Dynamo was the evacuation of troops from Dunkirk back to Britain.

9. Is France to the east or west of Germany?

France is to the west of Germany.

10. Some people cannot agree whether the Battle of Dunkirk was a victory or a defeat. What do you think? Explain your reasons.

Answers will vary. Opinions must be backed up with reasons linked to the battle itself being a defeat but the evacuation being a success.

There is general public opinion that the Battle was a defeat because the troops were surrounded and had to retreat and go home.

However, the evacuation was a great success and was a victory in itself.

The Battle of Dunkirk

On 1st September 1939, the Second World War began after Germany invaded Poland. The British prime minister at the start of the war was Neville Chamberlain. However, Winston Churchill replaced Chamberlain on 10th May 1940.

The Germans Advance on France

Nazi Germany advanced their army towards France and lined up their troops along the western side of Germany, bordering France, Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands. Allied troops, including the British Expeditionary Forces (BEF) commanded by Lord Gort, lined up along the eastern side of France. German troops then advanced into Belgium, meaning that the Allied troops were clear to advance into Belgium too.



The Germans Break Through

On 14th May, the German army broke through a weak spot in the allied line and were able to surround the British and French Troops on the coast near Dunkirk. Fortunately, on 24th May Hitler unexpectedly ordered his troops to retreat. This gave the allies time to organise their evacuation.

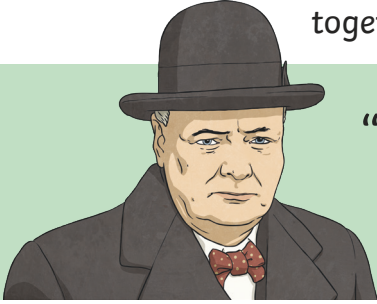
Operation Dynamo

Churchill ordered an evacuation via sea of all the British and French troops stranded at Dunkirk. This was called Operation Dynamo. Many army vessels and over 700 little boats and ships came from England to collect soldiers and bring them home. Between 27th May and 4th June, over 300,000 soldiers were returned to Britain, only 22 miles from where they had been in Dunkirk.



The Dunkirk Spirit

People use the term 'Dunkirk spirit' today and the origin of the phrase is in the Dunkirk evacuation. Dunkirk spirit shows determination in the face of adversity or danger and often incorporates people working together. Winston Churchill made one of his most famous speeches after the Dunkirk evacuation, showing determination and sending the message that we will come together to protect our country and never give in.



“We shall fight them on the beaches...
we shall never surrender.”

Winston Churchill, 4th June 1940

Questions

1. In which year did the Second World War start?

2. Who replaced Neville Chamberlain as the British prime minister?

3. In the text, the author uses the word **advanced**.

Which word most closely matches the word **advanced**? Tick one.

go forward

higher

gathered

fighting

4. How many days did it take to evacuate over 300,000 soldiers?

5. Give two characteristics that describe the 'Dunkirk spirit'.

6. Whose speech included the words 'we shall fight them on the beaches...'?

7. How far is Dunkirk from England?

8. Number these events in the order they took place:

Germany invade Poland.	
Churchill orders the evacuation of stranded troops.	
The Second World War begins.	
German troops surround British and French troops in Dunkirk.	

9. Why do you think so many little boats and ships decided to help the evacuation?

10. There is debate as to whether the Battle of Dunkirk was a victory or a defeat. What do you think? Explain your reasons.

Answers

1. In which year did the Second World War start?

The Second World War started in 1939.

2. Who replaced Neville Chamberlain as the British prime minister?

Winston Churchill replaced Neville Chamberlain as British prime minister.

3. In the text, the author uses the word **advanced**.

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4. How many days did it take to evacuate over 300,000 soldiers?

It took nine days to evacuate over 300,000 troops.

5. Give two characteristics that describe the 'Dunkirk spirit'.

Two characteristics that describe the 'Dunkirk spirit' are determination in the face of adversity or danger and working together with other people.

6. Whose speech included the words 'we shall fight them on the beaches...?'

Winston Churchill's speech included 'we shall fight them on the beaches...'

7. How far is Dunkirk from England?

Dunkirk is 22 miles from England.

8. Number these events in the order they took place:

Germany invade Poland.	1
Churchill orders the evacuation of stranded troops.	4
The Second World War begins.	2
German troops surround British and French troops in Dunkirk.	3

9. Why do you think so many little boats and ships decided to help the evacuation?

Little boats and ships decided to help the evacuation to rescue as many of the trapped troops as possible. They were also able to get nearer to the beaches as they were smaller.

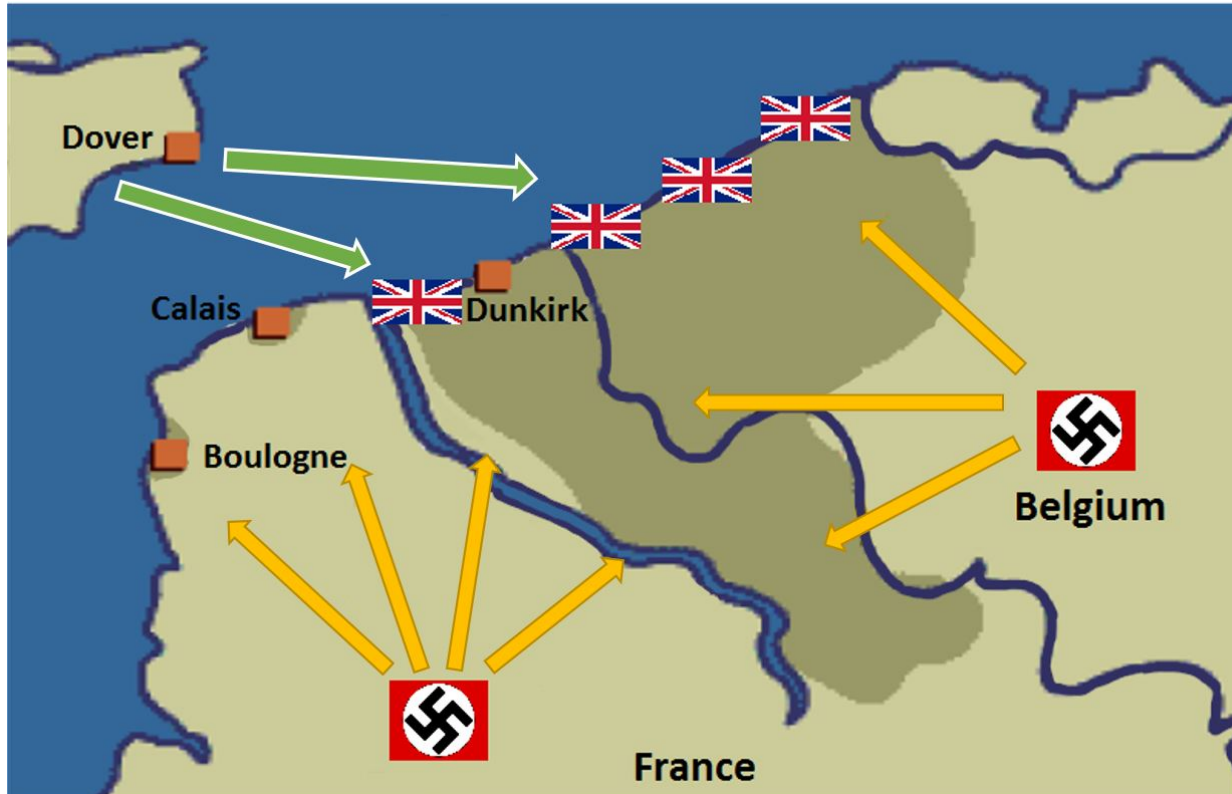
10. There is debate as to whether the Battle of Dunkirk was a victory or a defeat. What do you think? Explain your reasons.

Answers will vary. Opinions must be backed up with reasons linked to the battle itself being a defeat but the evacuation being a success.

There is general public opinion that the battle was a defeat because the troops were surrounded and had to retreat and go home.

However, the evacuation was a great success and was a victory in itself.

Operation Dynamo



During May and June of 1940 German forces moved rapidly through Belgium and France. This forced the British and French troops back around Dunkirk. The soldiers were left cornered on the beaches of Dunkirk.

A brief halt by the Germans allowed evacuation of troops to begin under "Operation Dynamo".



Evacuation of British troops started on 26 May. Passenger ferries sailed from Southampton and Dover. Shelling by German troops forced the ships to take a longer route, to the beaches east of Dunkirk.



Shallow water at Dunkirk stopped the big ships getting close to shore.

The Prime Minister knew that little boats could sail into the shallow waters, so he called for British sailors (mainly fishermen) to sail to Dunkirk.



On the 29th May they sailed from the UK to help the soldiers get from the beaches to the larger ferries. Low cloud and burning oil provided cover for troops to escape.



The last British troops were brought out on 2nd June.

With German forces closing in, only one more night-time evacuation was possible.



More than 26,000 French rear-guard troops were rescued that night, bringing the total saved to 338,226.

This is part of the speech spoken by Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister of Britain, after the evacuation of Dunkirk.

“We shall go on to the end, we shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air, we shall defend our Island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender”

Winston Churchill

We Shall Fight on the Beaches speech June 4th, 1940

Lesson 4 ~ RS5 ~ Writing Frame for Little Ship's Log

27th May 1940

Our local ship builder contacted us after being telephoned by the British Ministry of Shipping. After being checked to see if our boat was seaworthy, it was fuelled and taken to Ramsgate to set sail for Dunkirk.

28th May 1940

The Channel crossing

(Which other boats did you see going? What were the boats like as you saw them return to England? What did you hear in the distance? What reports did you get on your radio?)

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Arrival at Dunkirk

(What did you see and hear? How did you feel?)

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29th May 1940

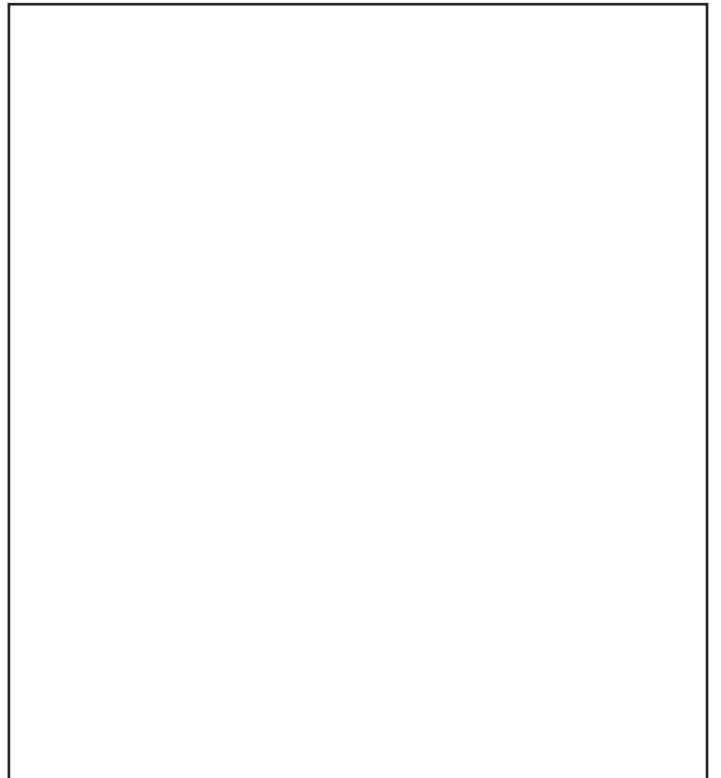
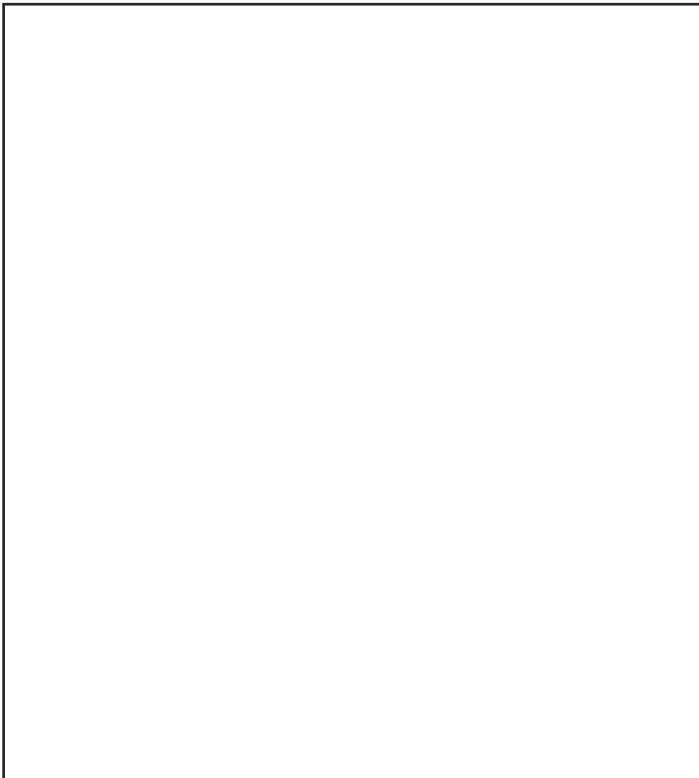
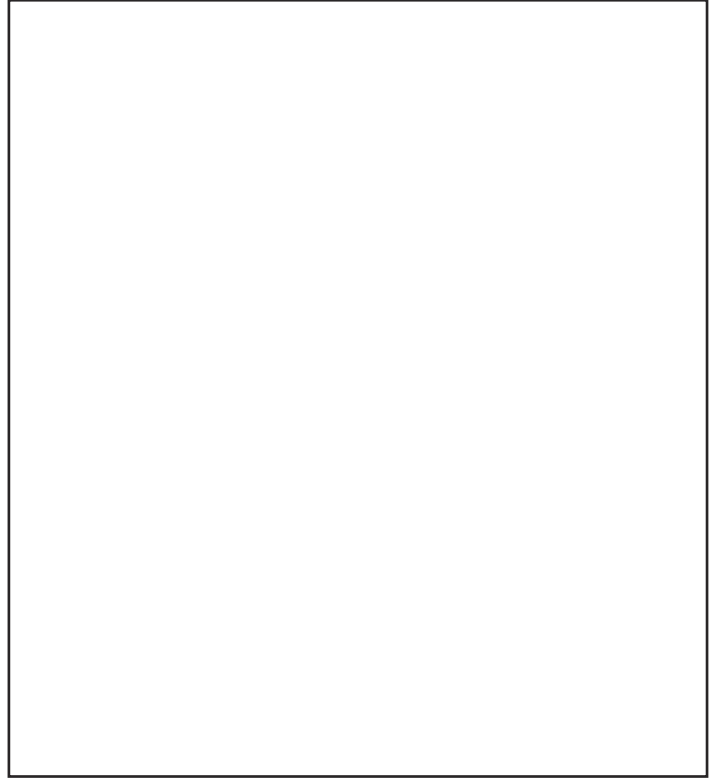
The journey back and arrival at Ramsgate

(Write about how you were protected by the Royal Air Force from the attacks of the Luftwaffe.)

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Drawing Figures

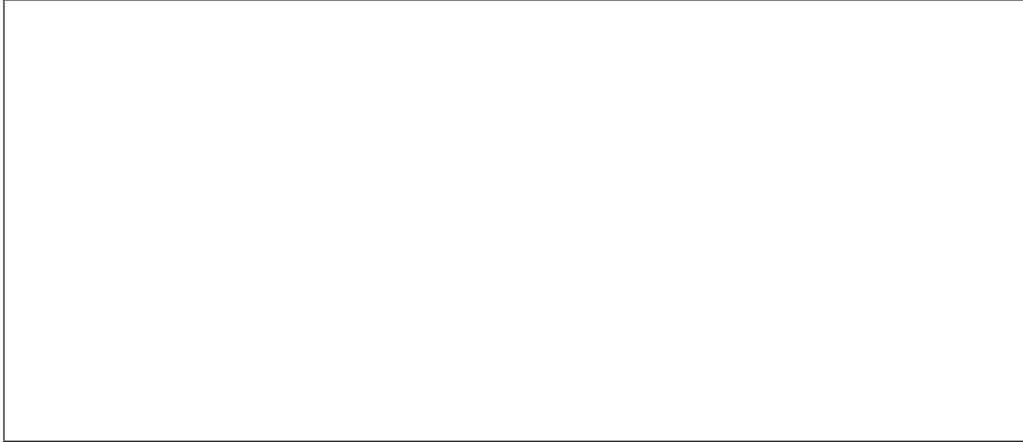
Practise drawing figures using the technique of drawing a stickman, adding sausages to fill it out and then using a darker pen to draw around the sausages. Once you are happy with your figure, experiment with movement by drawing a figure in different positions, e.g. running or sitting.



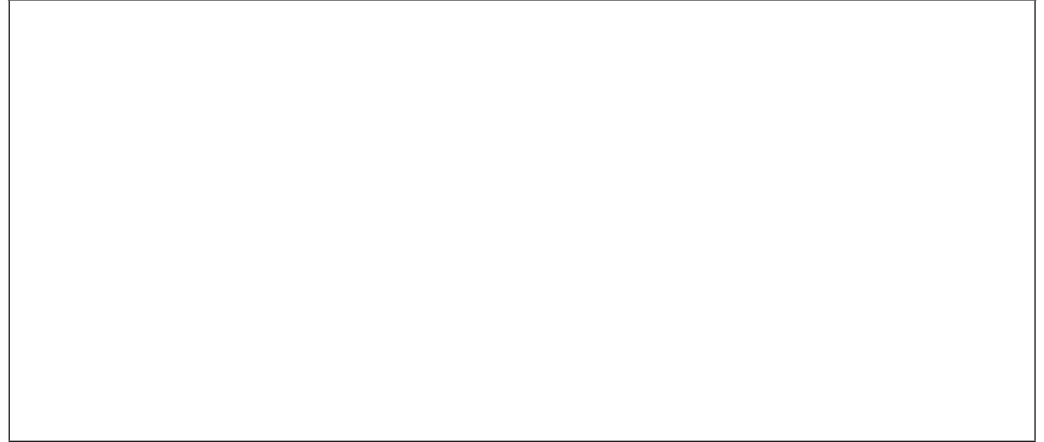
Changing the Face of Britain

Draw a picture for each of these captions to show how factories changed Britain.

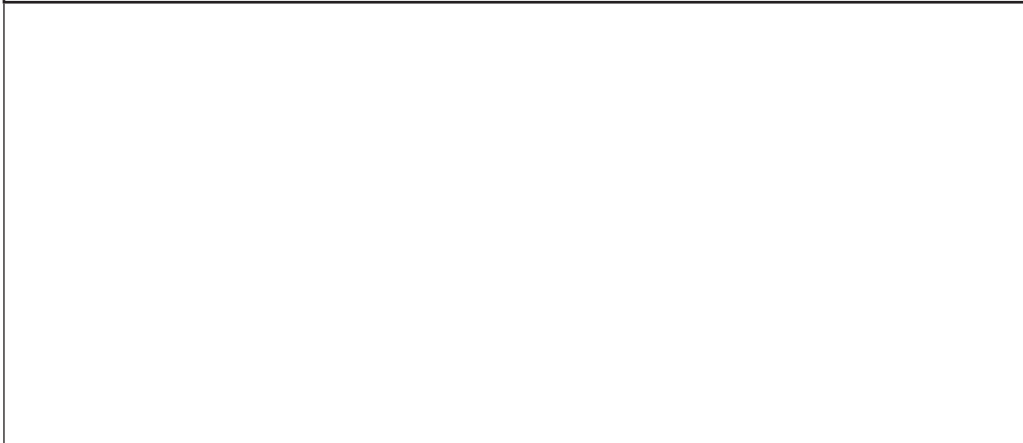
People moved from the countryside to live in towns and cities built around factories.



Factories created pollution with smoke from furnaces and waste being put into the water.



In cities, people lived in crowded, dirty conditions.



Children often worked in factories making money for their families.

