

# Year 6 Curriculum



## World War I

In 1914, the world as you know it changed forever; two alliances battling for power and control of Europe. A world torn apart by two single shots. Imagine a world with lost generations fighting, or being forced to fight, on the front line and on the Home Front. Imagine not knowing whether you'll see your beloved family again. Imagine being in the trenches with the mud, rats and constant ringing of bullets in your ears.

No more imagination, this was real. This was World War One, 'The Great War.'



## World War II

They said it was the war to end all wars. They said it would all be over by Christmas; a series of events that drastically changed the face of the Earth. From being punished too harshly by the Treaty of Versailles at the end of WW1, anger and passion led to the rise of Adolf Hitler. He pledged to 'Make Germany great again.' Nobody, not even the Allies, would stop his desire to conquer Europe. Desperate to avoid war, world leaders tried to plead with the mighty dictator. Could the Fuhrer be stopped? What lessons have been learned?



## North America

North America, the third largest of the world's continents, lies for the most part between the Arctic Circle and the Tropic of Cancer. The continent benefits greatly from its fertile soils, plentiful fresh water, oil and mineral deposits, and forests. With its population of 387 billion, our small island would fit inside this expanse of land approximately 75 times. How different would it be to live there compared to the UK? Like, the UK Government, the American Government is a democracy with two main parties: Republican and Democrat. What are the similarities and differences and what impact do they have on the lives of the American people?



## Norman Conquest

The dispute of who has the right to govern and rule England had been questioned and fought over for centuries. Did anybody have the Divine Right to claim England? The Norman Conquest was the 11th-century invasion and occupation of England. An army made up of Normans, Bretons, Flemish, and men from other French areas, were led by the Duke of Normandy, later called William the Conqueror. Was he the only ruler to stake a claim for Great Britain? Many Empires have succeeded and failed to conquer England, so why does this Conquest still remain a key part of British history? What does the Bayeaux Tapestry show about the Norman Conquest?



## Plague, Pox and Antibiotics

Plagues are one of history's deadliest diseases, second to Smallpox and in recent history, COVID. The Black Death, from 1346-1353, was a much feared disease that spread quickly, killing millions, all over Europe. A bacterial infection found mainly in rodents and associated fleas, passing to humans in close contact. Plague outbreaks are the most notorious epidemics in history. Due to medical advancements, sufferers no longer need to rely upon old remedies to cure infection as they can now be treated with vaccines and antibiotics.

How has modern medicine become invaluable since the 16th and 17th Centuries?



## Rivers and Coasts

As an Island, the United Kingdom is surrounded by a beautiful and varied coastline, from the iconic White Cliffs of Dover, in the South of England, to the Giant's Causeway in Northern Ireland. Flowing into the seas and Oceans, a range of river networks span the country. Starting in the hills, springs becomes larger rivers until they eventually meet the sea. Rivers are an important energy source and have been used across the centuries to provide power and facilitate the movement of trade around the UK. Why do you think people are attracted to living next to rivers and coastlines?