



YEAR 6- War and Peace

What is War?

War is a situation or a period of fighting between countries or groups of people. It involves the use of weapons, a military organisation and soldiers.

The reasons behind any war are often very complex. While a war can start for just about any reason, there is usually more than one cause e.g. for religious, political or cultural reasons; settle arguments about land or money; control of natural resources.

One country may send forces to another country for a variety of reasons. Sometimes it is to help keep order or prevent killings of innocents or other crimes against humanity. It may be to protect a friendly government against an uprising.

A war between people and groups in the same country is known as a civil war. It is generally agreed there are two things that make a war a civil war:

- 1) It must be a struggle between groups in the same country or state over political control or to force a major change in the government's policy.
- 2) More than 1,000 people must have been killed, with a minimum of 100 from each side.

A pacifist is someone who believes that war and violence are wrong and who refuses to participate in or support a war. Mahatma Gandhi, John Lennon, Nelson Mandela, Albert Einstein, Helen Keller, Muhammed Ali, Jeannette Rankin have all spoken out against going to war.

World War I

World War I started on 28th July 1914 and would carry on for the next 4 years.

It all started when Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his pregnant wife Sophie were assassinated. Austria-Hungary blamed Serbia for this and so declared war. Other countries then joined in. This is when countries from across the world made a pact to help each other in the war. These countries also wanted to fight to make sure they kept their territories safe.

The war was against The Allies and Central Powers. During the war, countries made a pact to help each other. The two sides were called the Allies and the Central Powers.

Who Went to War?

July 28 th 1914 - November 11 th 1918	
The Triple Entente/The Allies	The Triple Alliance/The Central Powers
United Kingdom	Germany
France	Italy
Russia	Austria-Hungary
The USA was a major trading partner with Britain. In April 1917, the USA declared war against Germany for attacking their trading ships around Britain.	

The opposition also had their own trenches. The land between the two was called 'No Man's Land'. This is where battles took place. It also had lots of barbed wire and sometimes land mines which were very dangerous.

Allied forces gained ground quickly through 1918 and the Germans retreated. An Armistice agreement was made (a truce to bring about peace) on 11th day of the 11th month at 11am and submarines, canons, machine guns and train carriages were surrendered, including all prisoners of war. They also had to pay war damages.

The Suffragettes

Throughout history, there have been many restrictions placed on who can and can't vote, based things like age, gender, race, education, wealth and social status.

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, men in the UK had the right to vote but women did not. Even Queen Victoria called the fight for women's rights a "mad, wicked folly".

Many protesting Suffragettes were arrested for law-breaking and many went to prison. In further protest, Suffragettes would go on hunger strike (stop eating) in prison.

Parliament introduced the "Cat and Mouse" Act. This meant that hunger-strikers were temporarily released from prison until they recovered - before being re-arrested and locked up again!

World War 1 changed women's role in society. Before the war, a woman's place had been in the home, cooking, washing, cleaning and raising her children. When the war began, women were needed to fill vacant jobs that were essential to keeping the country running. Many women went to work for the first time in lots of different industries such as munitions factories making weapons for the war.

In 1914, the Suffragettes stopped their campaign to help with the war effort. The important role played by women who entered the workforce during the war helped persuade the government to give them the vote in 1918. Representation of the People Act gave the vote to women over the age of 30 and women over 21 who were householders or married to householders.

In 1928, All women over the age of twenty-one get the vote. 31 years after the movement first started.

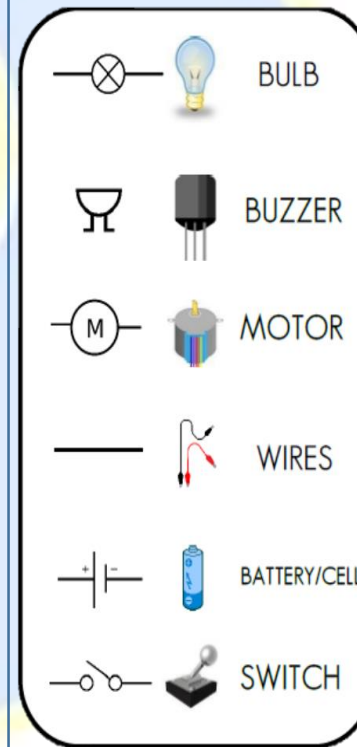
Millicent Fawcett- She led the largest peaceful suffragist organisation, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. She also tried to get the vote through peaceful means such as meetings, petitions and leafleting but despite attracting many supporters her campaign achieved little. She died in 1929, one year after seeing the votes for all women become law.



Emmeline Pankhurst- Emmeline Pankhurst realised that a more active approach was needed to win women the vote. So women began to deliberately break the law to gain publicity. They disrupted meetings, chained themselves to the railings of Buckingham Palace, smashed windows and set post boxes alight.



Emily Wilding-Davison- After she threw herself under the King's horse during the 1913 Derby, she became the first woman to die for the cause of Women's Suffrage. Her death focused public attention on the Suffrage Movement.



Current: this is the amount of electricity flowing through the circuit (a flow of electrons moving in a loop in the circuit). It is measured in amps.

Voltage: is the difference in electrical energy between two parts of a circuit. It is measured in volts. The bigger the voltage, the bigger the current.

If you make the wires longer, the bulb will get dimmer. If you add more bulbs, the bulbs get dimmer. This is because the circuit will have more resistance.

If you add more batteries, the bulbs will get brighter. This is because there is less resistance and a greater current.





Cross Curricular Vocabulary

History	Science	Music	French	Art	DT
<p>era significance similarities differences impact civilisation social religious political technological cultural</p> <p>accurate plausible account propaganda opinion misinformation interpretation evaluate version source</p> <p>an Act democracy election franchise government legislation lobbying Parliament petition suffrage suffragist suffragette protest inequality trenches</p>	<p>variables evidence justify accuracy precision causal relationship argument scatter/bar/line graph voltage components symbols circuit diagram</p> <p>Recap words from previous years</p> <p>simple circuit electricity light bulb cell wire buzzer switch motor battery series circuit conductor insulator</p>	<p>chord chord progression triad structure (verse, chorus, bridge) harmony</p>	<p>la pomme le carottes le chocolat les bonbons le fromage</p> <p>en bus en bateau à velo à pied en train en voiture en avion à moto nord sud est ouest</p>	<p>scale proportion view finder visual information tonal contrast mixed media horizon composition modifications stimulus</p>	<p>mock-up components characteristics mechanisms axles alternative designs shaping aesthetics pulleys cams linkages market research innovate prototypes</p>
		<p>P.E</p> <p>stamina precision control strength agility dodging possession intercepting acceleration tactical awareness decision making</p>	<p>R.E</p> <p>expectation certainty Advent Christmas Emmanuel Annunciation Angelus Incarnation unconditional forgiveness mercy prodigal parable reconciliation commitment dedicated vocation Ordination anointing service celibacy</p>	<p>Computing</p> <p>communication protocol data Internet Protocol (IP) address Domain Name Server (DNS) packet header data payload explore slide deck reuse remix collaboration public private one-way two-way one-to-one one-to-many</p>	