Year 6– Spring Term

Operation Moonlight Sonata!

Knowledge Organiser

History Knowledge

Key Information

-World War II lasted from 1939 to 1945.
- Together with the Nazi party, Hitler wanted Germany to rule Europe. To gain more land and power, Germany invaded Poland on 1st September 1939. After he refused to stop the invasion, the U.K. declared war on Germany. This was on 3rd September 1939, announced by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and the World War began.
-While many countries were involved in the war, they each took sides – either with the Allies, or the Axis.
-The main Axis countries were Germany, Italy and Japan.
-The main Allied countries were Great Britain, the United States, France and the Soviet Union.
-Prime Ministers during World War II were Neville Chamberlain until 1940, then Winston Churchill.
-The Battle of Britain, between the German Luftwaffe and the Royal Air Force, was the first ever battle to be fought only in the air. It was made up of lots of air battles that lasted from 10 July-31 October 1940.
-World War II ended in Europe on 8 May 1945 – this is also known as VE Day.
-World War II carried on for a few months after it ended in Europe, and officially ended when Japan formally surrendered to the Allies on 2nd September 1945 (also called VJ Day).
-Air raids were signalled by an air raid siren warning of an impending attack.
-Children were evacuated away from major cities to keep them safe.

Key dates

3rd September 1939: Britain declared war.

14th November 1940: Coventry Blitz

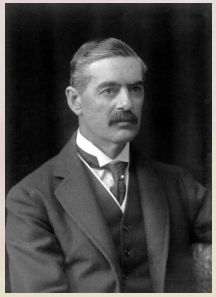
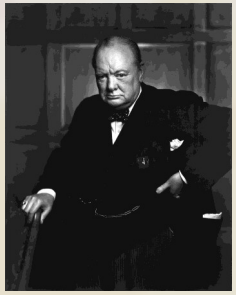
9th May 1945: End of WW2 (VE Day)

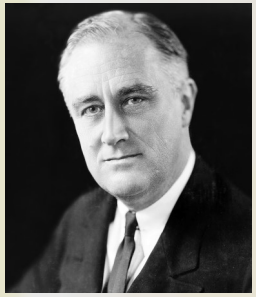
The Coventry Blitz

In November 1940, four months after the first British cities were attacked from the air, there was a massive raid on Coventry code named the Moonlight Sonata (named due to the attack being on a bright moonlit night). Much of the city was destroyed, including all but the outer walls and spire of St Michael's Cathedral. In just ten hours of unrelenting bombardment, 500 German aircraft dropped tons of explosives and incendiary bombs on the city. In total, over 4000 homes were destroyed, along with one-quarter of the city's factories. Approximately 550 people were killed, and a further 800 injured. Coventry was targeted due to it being a major centre for war production. The 14 November attack was later seen as the single most concentrated attack on any British city during the war.

Vocabulary

Axis- Countries which fought on the German side (including: Italy, Germany, Japan, Russia (1939-1941))
Allies- Countries which fought on the British side (including: USA, Great Britain, France, Russia (1941-1945))
Evacuation- Organised movement of children and the vulnerable from towns and cities to safe zones
Rationing- The controlled distribution of scarce resources (food/clothing)
Blitz- Series of bombing raids on the UK
Moonlight Sonata- The Coventry Blitz was code-named Operation Mondschein-sonate (*Moonlight Sonata*) by the Germans.
Re-building- Building something again after it has been destroyed
Peace- A state where there is no war
Reconciliation-Making peace after a disagreement
Impact- Having a strong effect
Enquiry- Asking a question
Reliability- How reliable something is
Validity- How true something is
Adolf Hitler- German leader of the Nazi party
Neville Chamberlain-Former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom
Winston Churchill- Former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom
Joseph Stalin- Leader of the Soviet Union
FD Roosevelt- Former President of the United States of America
Harry Truman- Former President of the United States of America
Charles de Gaulle- Former French Leader
Benito Mussolini- Former Prime Minister of Italy



Key Leaders during WW2

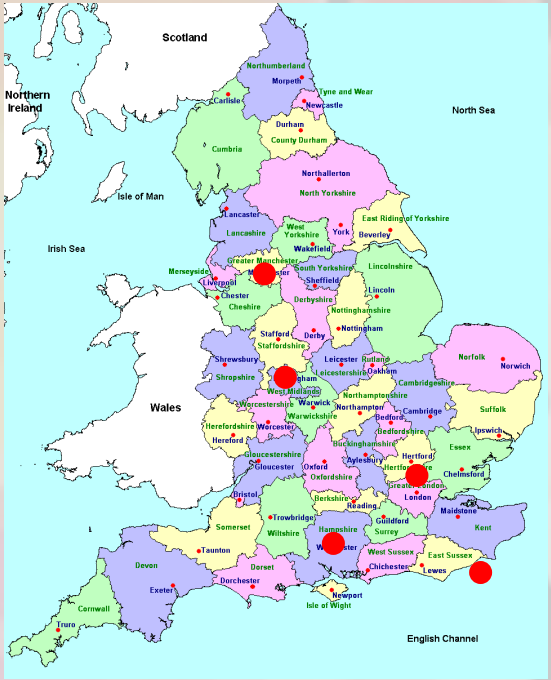
Geography Knowledge

Axis and Allied Forces

The three main countries in the Axis alliance were Germany, Italy, and Japan. The Allied Powers were led by Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union.

Counties of the UK

Focus upon locating counties which were majorly affected by WW2. West Midlands, Hampshire, Lancashire, Greater Manchester, Middlesex (previously County of London).



Time zones

Longitude lines are used to calculate time zones.

Major Cities affected by WW2:

Coventry, Dresden, London, Berlin, Belfast, Glasgow, Manchester, Portsmouth, Warsaw

Impact on the human features of Coventry

Coventry was targeted due to being a major centre for war production. Lots of factories were targeted.

During the Coventry Blitz, the raid was heavily concentrated on the city centre, most of which was destroyed.

Changes to the old cathedral and buildings within the city centre.

Vocabulary

Changing Environment- When the environment changes over time as a result of natural or human reasons

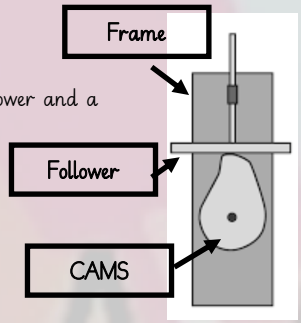
Computer Mapping- Using computer maps to locate places

Landscapes- The visible features of a land

DT Knowledge

What are CAM mechanisms?

- A Cam mechanism is a linkage system which is made up of a Cam, a follower and a frame.
- The Cams can be different shapes which affects the movement given.
- Cam mechanisms are used in toys, in particular, pull-along toys
- **Cam mechanisms** produce almost any type of motion of the driven element



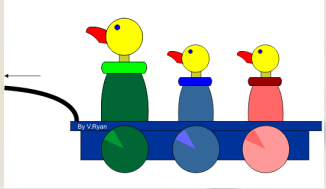
Vocabulary

Cam mechanism- a moving mechanism that usually consists of two moving parts (a cam) and a fixed part (the support). Cams are sometimes used to control the movement in

Evaluate existing products

There are lots of different toys with CAMS mechanisms. They are all designed for a particular purpose and audience.

A pull-along toy is one



example of toy with a CAMS mechanism.

Design

When designing a toy with a mechanism it is important to consider:

-The purpose and target audience– who the product is for and why.

-How appealing it is

-The innovation

-How it can be fit for purpose

-How it will be functional

Discussion, annotated sketches and cross-sectional diagrams help a design to be effective. A cross-sectional diagram is a diagram which cuts through a product to show the internal mechanisms.

Strengthening and stiffening

Modroc is a plaster-covered bandage that is used to strengthen and create firm structures.

Make

When I am making something, I need to choose the right tools and equipment for the job. I can use a junior safety craft knife and craft cutting mats to cut accurately.

Evaluate

I can evaluate my product against the design criteria to check it is fit for purpose. I can also test my product on the intended user to make sure it is suitable for the job.

Art and Design Knowledge

Basil Spence

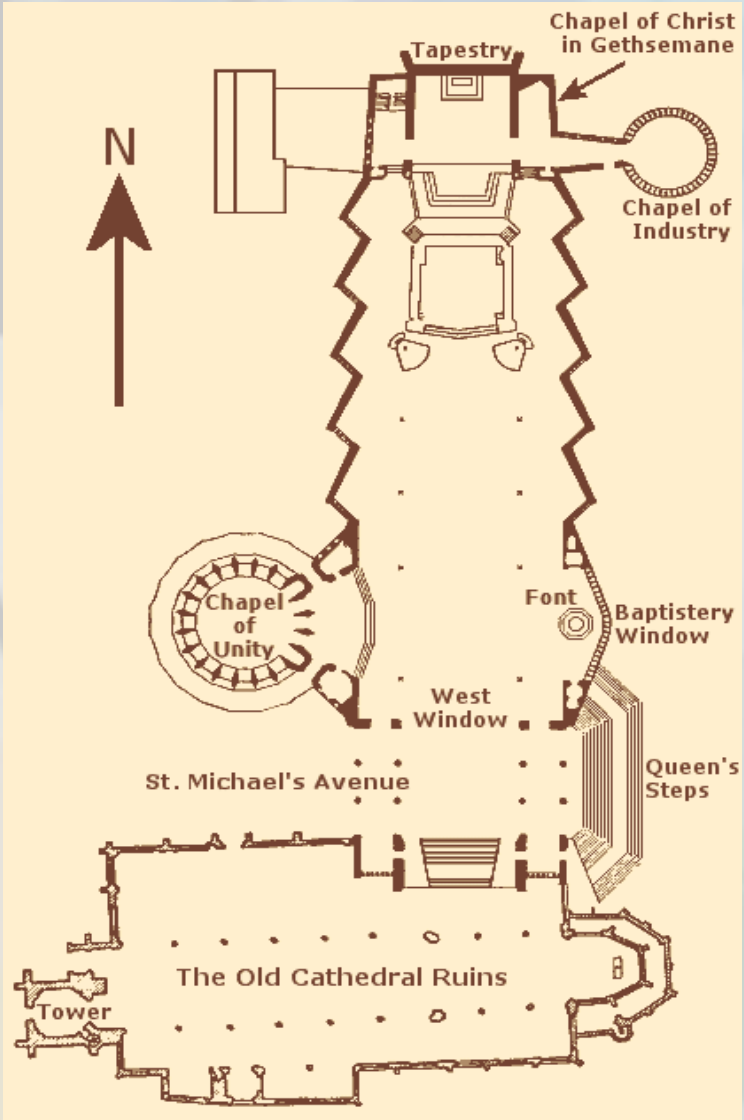
Basil Spence was a Scottish architect who is most known for his design of Coventry Cathedral which began 1956 and was completed in 1962. In 1960, he received a Knighthood for his work on the cathedral. His design has been the subject of controversy due to its unorthodox style. It was a brand-new approach and a break away from traditional style cathedrals

Vocabulary

architect	An architect is someone who designs buildings.
architecture	Architecture is the art of designing and constructing buildings.
design	A design is a plan or drawing used to show the way it will look before it is made.
suitability	The quality of it being right and fit for purpose

Art and design techniques

- Improve my mastery of drawing—sketching

Sketching

Sketching is important when designing buildings. sketch books are used by artists for drawing or painting as a part of their creative process, experimenting with art and design techniques.