

History

Key Questions

1. How was Germany ruled before WW2?
2. How did Hitler come to power and become the leader of Germany?
3. How did the Second World War begin?
4. How did Britain react to the outbreak of war?
5. How were the lives of civilians changed?
6. How did Britain's home front cope when under attack?
7. What was the impact of the war on the East Midlands?
8. Why was the RAF so important?
9. What major victories led to Britain winning the war?

Key Vocabulary

Civilians - a person not on active duty in the armed services or not on a police or firefighting force.

Home Front - the people who stay in their own country during a foreign war.

Overthrow - to defeat a government.

Evacuation - to remove troops or people from a place of danger.

Invasion - entrance of an army into a country for conquest.

anti-Semitism - discrimination against Jews.

Rationing - to control the amount of something you can use.

Dictator - a person who rules with total authority and often in a cruel or brutal manner.

Blitz - a continuous series of air raids.

air raid - an attack by armed airplanes on a surface target.

Blackout - a period when lights are kept off to guard against enemy airplane attack in a war.

Nazi - a member of a German fascist party controlling Germany from 1933 to 1945.

Science

Key Questions

1. Name the three main parts of the circulatory system.
2. What is the difference between oxygenated and deoxygenated blood?
3. What are the 2 types of blood vessel?
4. What kind of blood do they both carry?
5. How many chambers does the heart have?
6. What is your blood made up of?
7. What job does each component of blood have?
8. How can you increase your pulse?
9. How can you keep your heart healthy?
10. What effect do drugs and alcohol have on your body?

Key Vocabulary

absorb - take in or soak up.

aorta - the main artery in the human circulatory system.

arteries - the tubes that carry oxygenated blood around the body.

atria - the upper chambers of the heart.

blood vessels - the tubes that carry blood around the body. (veins, arteries and capillaries)

deoxygenated - refers to blood that is not carrying oxygen.

nutrients - a substance that provides nourishment essential for the maintenance of life and for growth.

oxygenated - refers to blood that is carrying oxygen.

pulse - the beat of your heart.

veins - the tubes that carry deoxygenated blood back to the heart.

vena cava - a large vein that carries deoxygenated blood into the heart.

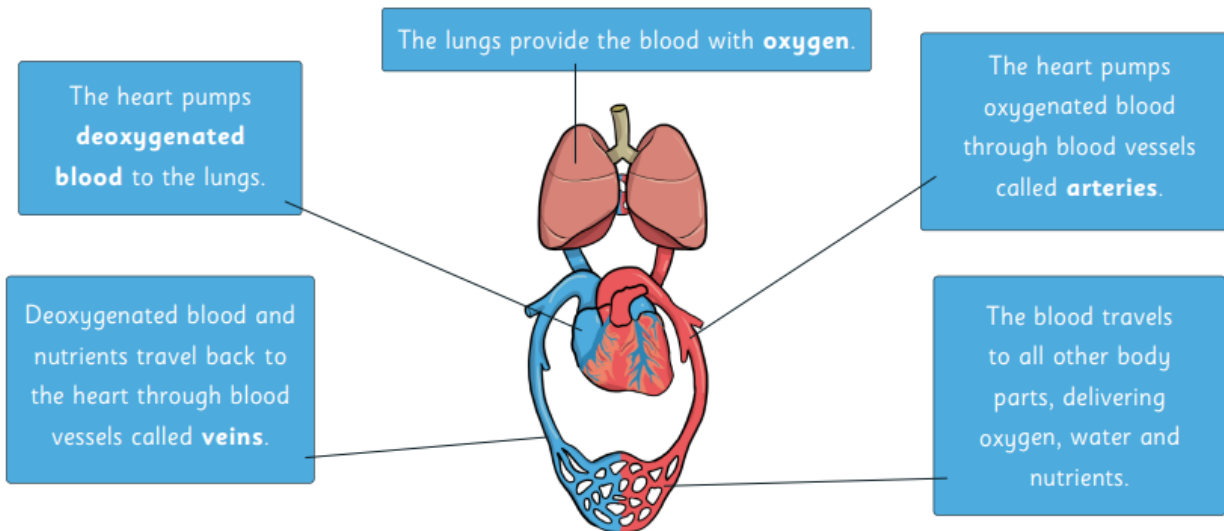
ventricles - the main chambers of the heart.

villi - finger-like structures that line the small intestine to absorb water and nutrients.

Knowing More and Remembering More at St Joseph's
Lead Subjects: Science & History

The body's **circulatory system** is responsible for transporting nutrients, water and oxygen to the billions of cells all around your body. It also carries away **waste**, such as **carbon dioxide**, that the cells produce. It is an amazing system that travels through your entire body connecting all your body cells.

The Human Circulatory System



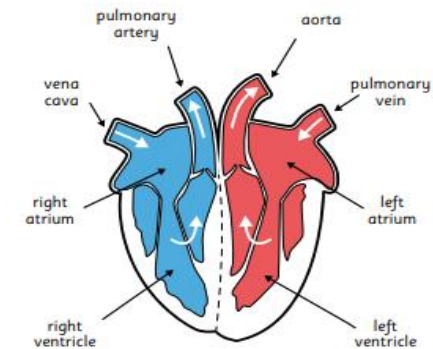
Health Heroes and Villains

You can keep your body healthy by eating a balanced diet, ensuring you have good hygiene and exercising regularly.

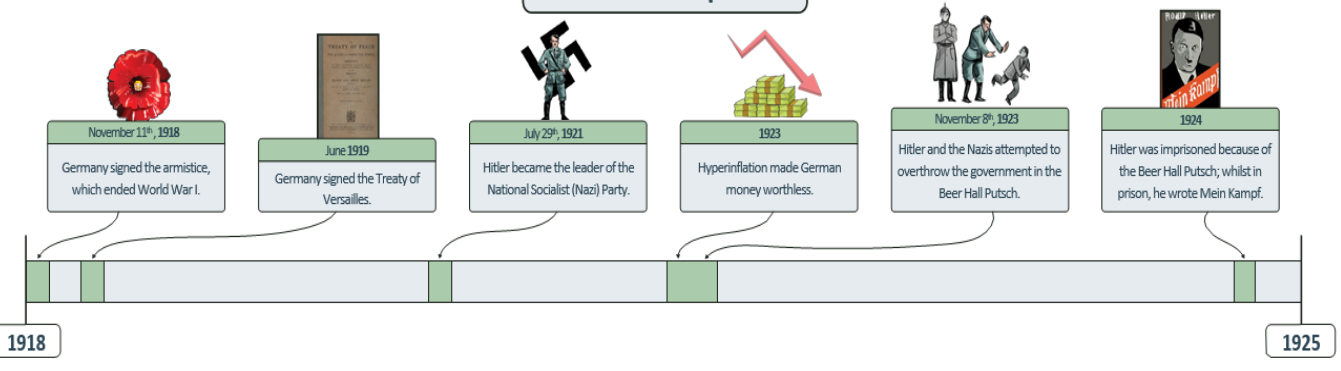


You should avoid eating lots of unhealthy food, smoking, drinking alcohol and becoming inactive.

The Human Heart



Hitler came to power



British prime minister
(Chamberlain)



Adolf Hitler
(Leader of the Nazi Party)

In English, we used Suffragette - The Battle for Equality as a stimulus.

