

Curriculum Home Learning
wc 14th June 2021

This week:

Monday: PE Joe Wicks, History

Tuesday: Spanish

Wednesday: PE Joe Wicks & RE

Thursday: PSHCE

Friday: History

Monday

Joe Wicks PE

Click on the link below and follow the video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3qZNFOrqSX0>

Or you may choose one of the other Joe Wicks PE videos.

Don't forget to warm- up before you exercise and stretch after you have exercised!

History Anne Frank

Today we are going to learn about a young girl who lived in Germany during WW2

Anne Frank



- Born in Germany on 12th June 1929
- Parents: Otto and Edith
- Sister: Margot
- Lively and outgoing, had lots of friends.
- Enjoyed writing, going on family trips to the seaside, riding her bike.

The Second World War

Who was the leader of Germany during WW2?
Did he care about all of the people living in Germany?

The Second World War

In 1933, Adolf Hitler became the leader of Germany. Anne was Jewish but Hitler despised Jewish people. He blamed them for Germany's problems. Otto Frank moved to Amsterdam in the Netherlands when Anne was four years old. The Second World War began in 1939. The Nazis invaded the Netherlands in 1940. Life became hard for Jewish people. They were forced to wear a yellow star.



Anne received a red diary for her thirteenth birthday. Anne named her diary 'Kitty'; she began to write in it every day. Anne loved to write.



Going Into Hiding

Otto Frank had a secret annexe behind his office. Anne and her family hid away from the

Nazis for two years. Anne wrote in 'Kitty' every day.

What sort of things do you think Anne wrote about in her diary?

Going Into Hiding

Otto Frank had a secret annexe behind his office. Anne and her family hid away from the Nazis for two years. Anne wrote in 'Kitty' every day.

Captured

Towards the end of the war, Anne and her family were betrayed and the Nazis found their hiding place. The family was split up and sent to a concentration camp. Anne died just a month before the end of the war from a disease called typhus. She was fifteen years old when she died. Only Otto Frank survived. He decided to publish Anne's diary.



Why do you think we still remember?



Anne Frank had dreams of becoming a writer. Her diary shows her courage and hopefulness.

“Think of all the beauty still left around you and be happy.”

Anne Frank

“No one has ever become poorer by giving.”

Anne Frank

Hagrid and Weasley

Match up the dates with the events and write the answer in your book.

1929

Adolf Hitler comes to power as leader of Germany.

March: Anne dies from Typhus.

1933

Anne Frank moves to Amsterdam.

Anne's father Otto publishes her journal.

1940

Jewish people must wear a yellow star.

14th June: Anne begins her journal.

July: Anne's family go into hiding.

1942

May: Germany invades the Netherlands.

1944

12th June: Anne is born in Germany.

1945

4th August: The Franks are discovered and arrested.

1947

3rd September: The Franks are taken to a concentration camp.

Potter, Hermione and Dumbledore

Re- read the text and insert the key events and dates:

1929	
1933	
1940	May: Germany invades the Netherlands.
1942	
	4th August: The Franks are discovered and arrested. 3rd September: The Franks are taken to a concentration camp.
	March: Anne dies from Typhus.
1947	Anne's father Otto publishes her journal.

Write the answer in your book.

Check your work:

1929	12th June: Anne is born in Germany.
1933	Adolf Hitler comes to power as leader of Germany. Anne Frank moves to Amsterdam.
1940	May: Germany invades the Netherlands.
1942	Jewish people must wear a yellow star. 14th June: Anne begins her journal. July: Anne's family go into hiding.
1944	4th August: The Franks are discovered and arrested. 3rd September: The Franks are taken to a concentration camp.
1945	March: Anne dies from Typhus.
1947	Anne's father Otto publishes her journal.

Tuesday
Spanish

<https://www.languageangels.com/homeschool/>

Username: Horton1344

Password: lahome



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Language Angels Home School website. At the top, there is a dark blue navigation bar with links for "Home", "Contact Us", and "Terms", and a "Login" button on the right. Below the navigation bar is the main header area featuring the Language Angels Home School logo, which includes a cartoon angel character wearing a graduation cap. The text "LANGUAGE ANGELS Home School" is displayed in a stylized font. Below the logo, the tagline "Interactive foreign language lessons from the comfort of your own home" is centered. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains a large image of the Language Angels Home School logo. The right column features a light gray rounded rectangle with the text "FREE" in bold blue letters, followed by "if your school uses Language Angels" and a smaller line of text "(get your login details from your school)". Below this, there are two horizontal lines with the word "or" centered between them, indicating an alternative login method.

Let's recap the alphabet:

What sound does 'shoulders' start with?

A  ah	J  hota	R  erre
B  beh	K  ka	S  esse
C  theh	L  elleh	T  teh
D  deh	M  emeh	U  ooh
E  eh	N  eneh	V  oohveh
F  ehfeh	Ñ  enyeh	W  doble-oohveh
G  heh	O  oh	X  ehkis
H  ache	P  peh	Y  yeh
I  ee	Q  kuu	Z  thehta

We are going to continue to learn and use the verb: Puedo - I can
Once you have logged in follow the steps below to watch the video:

Click here

ENTRY LEVEL CHALLENGE

- Unit 1: Puedo... (I can...)
- Unit 2: Los Instrumentos (Musical Instruments)
- Unit 3: Basic Vocabulary
- Unit 4: Las Formas (Shapes)
- Unit 5: La Fruta (Fruits)
- Unit 6: Yo Aprendo Español (I am Learning Spanish)
- Unit 7: Los Animales (Animals)
- Unit 8: Caperucita Roja (Little Red Riding Hood)
- Unit 9: Las Verduras (Vegetables)

Pick your lesson

Welcome Horton Grange Primary School

Puedo... (I can...)

This unit introduces the children to the Spanish verb 'poder' (can / to be able to) in the form of 'puedo' (I can). Using this verb in this form we will teach the children ten everyday activities (talking, eating, dancing etc.) using a variety of fun PowerPoints, worksheets and interactive games. It's a light and fun unit that teaches you lots of really useful Spanish vocabulary and phrases. Try it and see!

- Lesson 1
- Lesson 2
- Lesson 3
- Lesson 4
- Lesson 5

Lesson Summary

In this lesson you will learn the first five verbs for the types of activities we typically do a lot.

START LESSON

Interactive Lesson

Puedo.....

OUTLINE 1 / 16 00:00 / 00:00

PREV NEXT



Interactive Lesson

Puedo..... 



Activities

Gap Fill Exercise (Less Challenge)

Gap Fill Exercise (Standard Challenge)

Gap Fill Exercise (More Challenge)

Gap Fill ANSWERS (Less Challenge)

Gap Fill ANSWERS (Standard Challenge)

Gap Fill ANSWERS (More Challenge)



Play Games

Go to games arcade

For your independent tasks, click on the tab for your group:

Potter and Weasley

Hagrid

The screenshot shows a learning interface for 'Potter and Weasley'. It features a grid of activity buttons: 'Gap Fill Exercise (Less Challenge)', 'Gap Fill Exercise (Standard Challenge)', 'Gap Fill Exercise (More Challenge)', 'Gap Fill ANSWERS (Less Challenge)', 'Gap Fill ANSWERS (Standard Challenge)', 'Gap Fill ANSWERS (More Challenge)', and 'Unit Vocabulary Sheet'. Below this grid is a 'Play Games' button with a game controller icon, and a large 'Go to games arcade' button at the bottom. Handwritten annotations include 'Hagrid' with an arrow pointing to the 'Less Challenge' exercise, and 'Hermione and Dumbledore' with an arrow pointing to the 'More Challenge' exercise. A blue arrow also points from the title 'Potter and Weasley' to the 'Standard Challenge' exercise.

Hermione
and Dumbledore



Play Games

Go to games arcade

Wednesday
Joe Wicks PE
& RE

Joe Wicks PE

Click on the link below and follow the video

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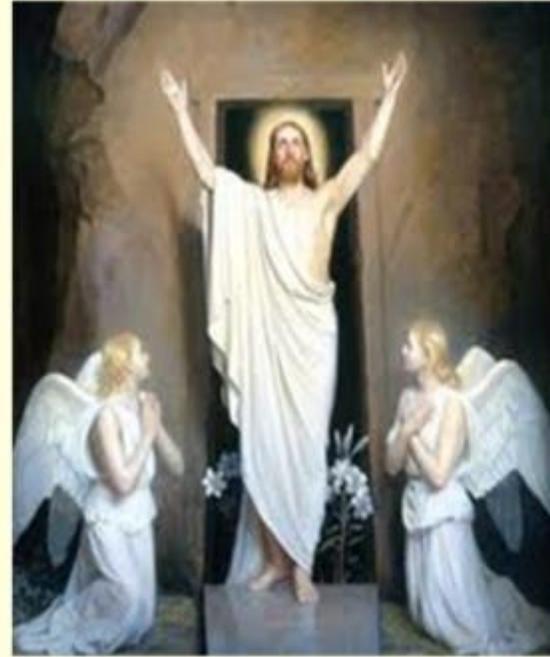
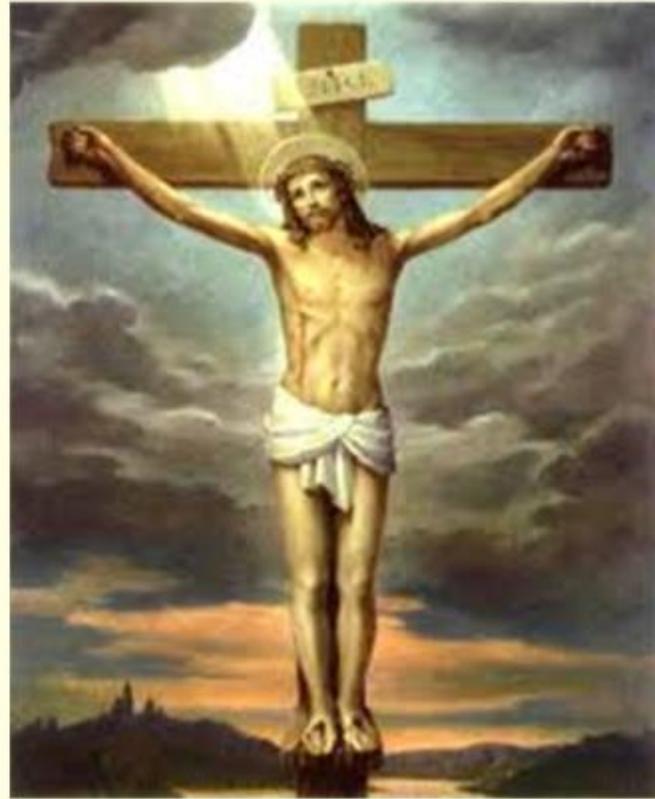
Religious Education

Why do religions use symbols?

I. To help them worship



2. To remind worshippers of special events in the history of their religion.



Who died on the cross? Why?

3. To make people of the same religion feel part of a community.



Think back to what you have learnt about communities during PHSCE

4. To bring people closer to God.



People sometimes use objects to help them with prayer. What might these be?



Judaism is the oldest of the world's four biggest monotheistic religions (religions with only one god). It's also the smallest, with only about 12 million followers around the world.

Jewish history begins with the covenant established between God and Abraham over 3,800 years ago.

There are large Jewish populations in Israel and the U.S.

Symbols

Jewish symbols and their meanings play an important role in the day-to-day life of every Jew.



What do you think this is?

What is it used for?

Why is it important?



Kiddush

- Kiddush is the Hebrew term making holy. The Kiddush is the prayer recited over a cup of wine in the home or synagogue to sanctify the Sabbath or festivals.
- The prayer consists of a passage from the book of Genesis and a blessing for the day.

What do you think this is?

What is it used for?

Why is it important?



Tallit

- A tallit is a large prayer shawl. On each of the four corners of the Tallit are special knots called Tassels
- The tallit is usually white and has often got black or blue stripes on it. The tallit is worn over the shoulders with the corners left hanging at the front and the back so that the wearer is surrounded by the fringes. It is worn by Jewish men during morning prayer and all day during the Day of Atonement.

What do you think this is?

What is it used for?

Why is it important?



Kippah

- Skull caps are worn by most Jewish men. Some wear one at all times as a sign of humility before God, others wear one when praying or studying the Torah whether at home or in the synagogue.
- It helps to remind them that God is above and it is a sign of respect.

What do you think this is?

What is it used for?

Why is it important?



A **Tefillin** is a small box with leather ribbons attached to it. Jews sometimes attach the box around the arm but often wear it near the head to show they are thinking about God or hanging near the chest to show that they love God.

What do you think this is?

What is it used for?

Why is it important?



Matzah

- Matzah is the Hebrew word for unleavened bread.
- It is a thin wafer-like bread which is made from a mixture of flour and water. Because it does not contain yeast, it can be baked quickly.
- According to the Jewish scriptures, the Hebrews took matzah with them when they fled from Egypt because they did not have time to wait for the bread to rise. To commemorate this, matzah is eaten on the first night of Passover.

What do you think this is?

What is it used for?

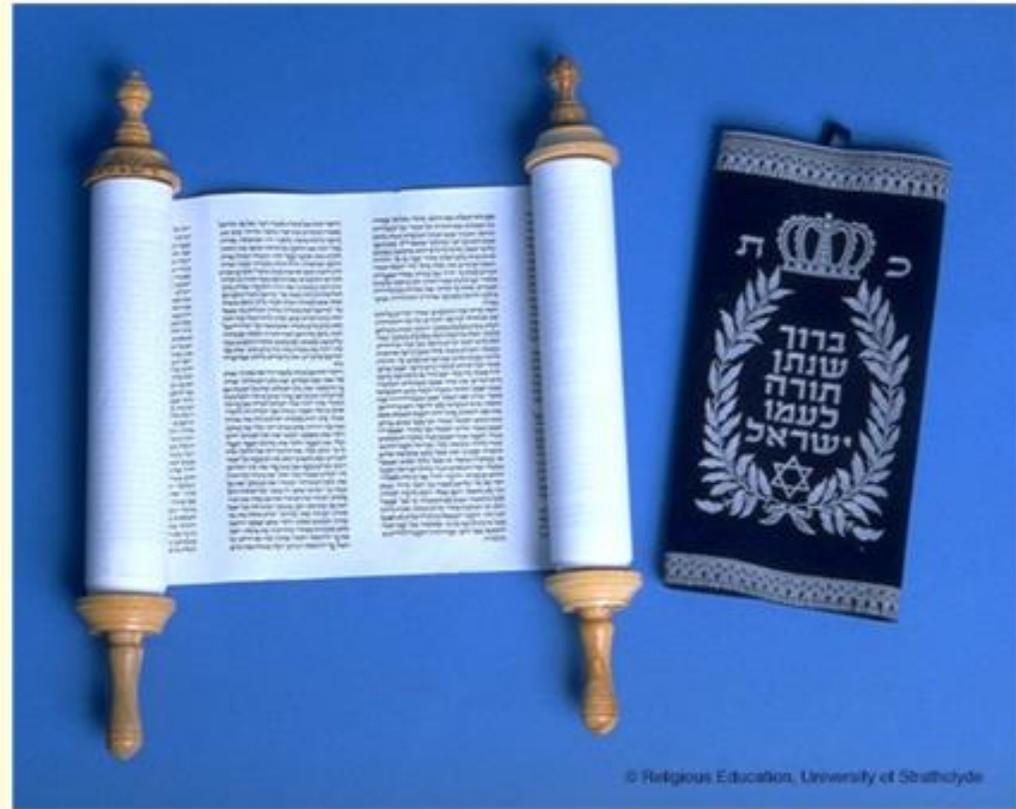
Why is it important?



Mezuzah

- Mezuzah is the Hebrew word for door post. The mezuzah is a parchment scroll which is placed in a small container fastened to the right door post of the house and rooms in traditional Jewish homes.
- The parchment includes the most famous of all Jewish scriptural passages, the Shema.

What do you think this is?
What is it used for?
Why is it important?



Torah

The Torah is the first part of the Jewish bible. It is the central and most important document of Judaism and has been used by Jews through the ages.

The Torah is written in Hebrew, the oldest of Jewish languages.
It is read in the synagogue three times each week.

What do you think this is?

What is it used for?

Why is it important?



- The Shofar is a ceremonial wind instrument usually made from a ram's horn which is blown during certain Jewish festivals
- In particular during Rosh ha'Shanah, the Jewish New Year. According to tradition the sound of the Shofar represents the cry of the human soul yearning to be reunited with God its creator.

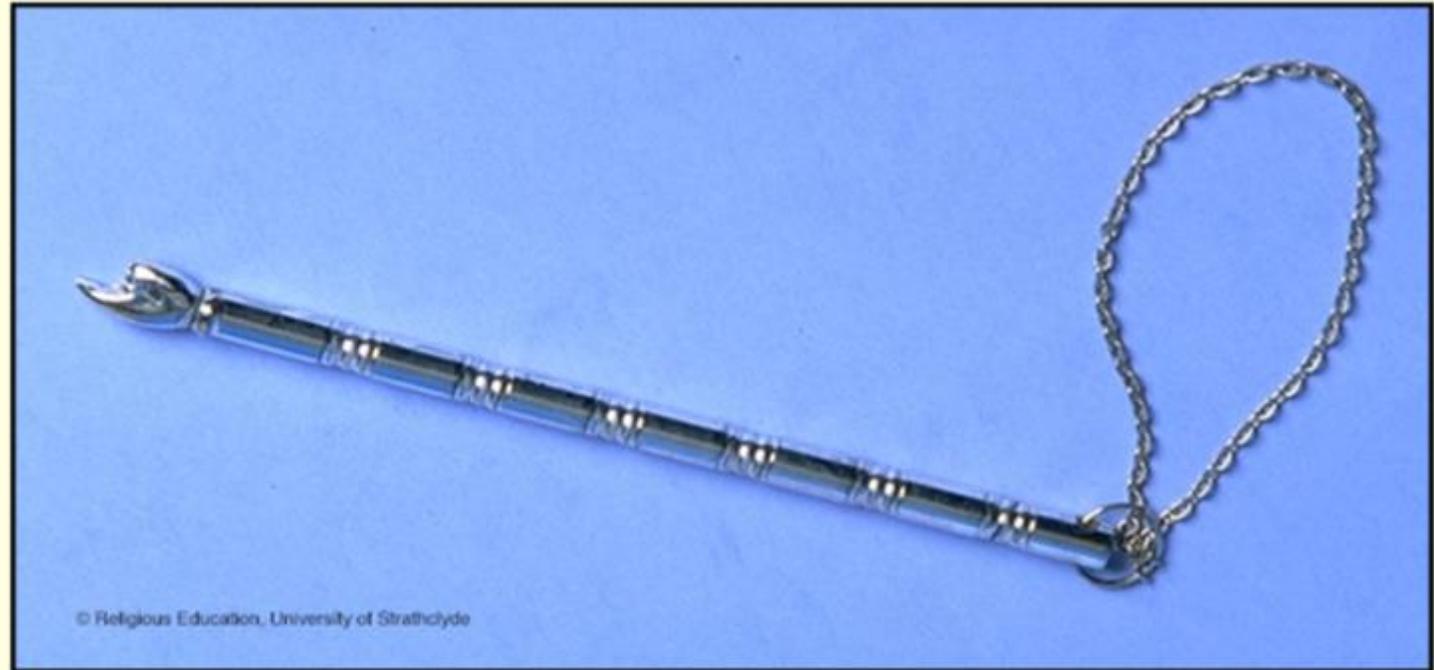
What do you think this is?
What is it used for?
Why is it important?



The Menorah

- One of the oldest Jewish symbols.
- Candle holder.
- It is lit every evening and cleaned out every morning to replace the wicks and to put fresh oil in.

What do you think this is?
What is it used for?
Why is it important?



Yad

This is a pointer which is used when the Torah is being read.

What do you think this is?

What is it used for?

Why is it important?



The synagogue is the Jewish place of worship. Synagogue services can be led by a rabbi.

Jewish men always wear hats when they are saying prayers which mention God's name. Hats are always available for visitors, but a hair grip comes in handy to keep a kippah on.

What do you think this is?

What is it used for?

Why is it important?



The Star of David

This symbol represents the **Jewish Community** and is named after **King David** of ancient Israel.

What do you think this is?

What is it used for?

Why is it important?



Hamsa

- This is a kind of good luck charm. It is shaped like a hand and usually has a picture of an eye in the middle.
- It reminds the Jews of God's protective hand and his watchful eye over them.
- The word hamsa is related to the Hebrew word hamesh which means 'five' (referring to the five fingers on a hand).

Watch the videos:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zwkq6sg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=72QaHckhjIw>

Now complete the independent tasks.

Independent tasks

Hagrid:

Choose two of the symbols.

Draw each one

Write down what it is and what it is used for.

Potter and Weasley

Choose four of the symbols.

Draw each one

Write down what it is and what it is used for.

Hermione and Dumbledore

Choose 4 symbols that you think are the most important. Draw and explain what each one is and what it is used for.

Now explain why you have chosen each of the four.

Thursday
PSHCE
Refugee Week

People have been arriving in Britain from all over the world for different reasons:

- To study
 - To work
 - To get married
 - To visit as tourists
 - To carry out business
 - To do a bit of shopping in Bond Street
- and there are very many other reasons.



Who are these people?

What are they doing?

What Is a Refugee?



A refugee is a person who leaves the country they live in, to go and live in another country. If they receive [refugee status](#), it means they can stay and live in the new country.

Can you think why someone might have to leave their country?

Why Do People Become Refugees?

A refugee is somebody who has had to flee their own country either because of a natural disaster, because they are being treated badly or because they are in fear of being mistreated. They may be frightened of losing their home, being seriously injured or even being killed. In other cases, wars that have started because of opposing beliefs can result in people being forced to leave their own homes.



It is Refugee Week this week:

What Is Refugee Week?

Refugee Week is a festival that celebrates the contribution that refugees make to the UK. It also aims to help our understanding of why people become refugees. This year, it is happening between 14th – 20th June. During the week, people take part in different educational events and activities that include:

- arts festivals and exhibitions
- theatre and dance performances
- films
- concerts
- football tournaments
- public talks

When Did Refugee Week begin?

Refugee Week began in 1998 because there was a lot of incorrect information about why refugees were coming to the UK. Many newspapers reported that refugees were here for money and 'free housing', and some people had bad feelings towards refugees.

How do these photos make you feel?



Who is this famous refugee?



Who is this famous refugee?



Mo Farah

A long distance and middle distance runner. Mo Farah was born on 23 March, 1983 in Mogadishu in Somalia. He spent the early years of his childhood in Djibouti and moved to Britain when he was eight years old to join his father. He spoke very little English. At the London 2012 Olympics, he won a Gold medal for the 10,000 metres and 5,000 metres and in March 2015, he broke the European record for the half marathon in Lisbon.

I wonder how refugees feel about leaving their homes.....

So that you can try and understand how they feel, how would you feel if:

How Would You Feel If...?

How would you feel if you were separated from your family?



How Would You Feel If...?

How would you feel if you had to leave your house forever with very little belongings?



How Would You Feel If...?

How would you feel if you didn't have enough money to buy food or clothes?



How Would You Feel If...?

How would you feel if you couldn't do any of the things that you enjoy?



Independent tasks

Hagrid:

Make a poster of how you would help someone from a different place.

Potter and Weasley:

Create a poster explaining what a refugee is and why we should help them.

Hermione and Dumbledore.

Create a poster about refugees. Why people become refugees and the hardships they face.

Friday History

What can you recall about WW2?

Think about everything that you have learnt during this half term.

We are going to conclude our study of WW2 by looking at how women Affected by it.

We have learned that children were evacuated and men went to war.

What about women, what do you think they did during the war?

This is a source of evidence telling detailing who was doing what:

NAME	REPORT No.	PHOTOGRAPH	DEPOSIT
MILKAR O'BRIEN CAMP CONINGSBY LABOURER 975 IRISH F 64609 FMS 1167464	117-200 6-4-43		FILE
JOHN BERISFORD CAMP CONINGSBY LABOURER 224 BRITISH NONE ORTD - 260-2	11-12-42		FILE
MARY WILSON DODDICE ROAD, CONINGSBY CANTEEN BRITISH NONE TNKH - 91-3	6-4-43		FILE
PHYLLIS WALKER THE WILKINS LANE, CONINGSBY CANTEEN BRITISH NONE TNON - 49-4	20-3-43		FILE
GEORGE FENN CAMP CONINGSBY DRIVER BRITISH NONE DIM 208260			2-6

What information does this source give you?

What do you notice about the jobs the women were doing?
What jobs were the men doing?

Here is another source of evidence. It was written during the war.

18, Devon Drive
Sherwood
Nottingham
June 6th 1942

Dear Madam,

Will you please
note that Betty Limon
76633 W.A.A., who has been
at Friarage Camp, Aylesbury
this week, was allowed to
go home last night on
concession leave, and as her
arms are useless through
sunburn her doctor will
not allow her to return
on Monday and his certificate
is enclosed herewith.

Betty's home address
is ~~at~~ Garden Road,

Letter Detailing a Land Army Woman's Sick Leave

What information do you get from this source?

So do you think women worked outside of the home during WW2?

Conscription of women

In December 1941 Parliament passed a second National Service Act. It widened the scope of conscription still further by making all unmarried women and all childless widows between the ages of 20 and 30 liable to call-up.

Serving in the forces



Half a million women joined the services – but were unarmed. Public opinion – and Prime Minister Winston Churchill – considered women should be protected and not called upon to fight like men.

Compared to the cooks, cleaners and clerks of the WW1 women's forces, many more trades and skills were available in WW2. The WAAF had flight mechanics and welders. The WRNS worked on radar stations and in meteorology. The ATS drove army transport and manned anti-aircraft batteries, one of the most dangerous but most popular areas of employment.

After her conscription in 1942, Mary Latham was among those women who chose to work on the anti-aircraft batteries.

"I was a hairdresser in Chorley, Lancashire. As hairdressing was considered to be a luxury trade in wartime and I was 18 years old, I was given the choice of munitions work or joining the forces.

"My friend May and I travelled to Preston to sign up in the forces and received the King's Shilling. How my life changed in the next four years.

"We moved to Arborfield, where we did six weeks of intensive training.

"Our battery was moved to 36 different sites along the East and South coasts of England. At Caister, near Yarmouth, 25



How did this woman's life change?

What happened when the war was over and the men returned home?

- After the war was over, women were expected to give up their jobs for the men who had returned from the war!
- The women that did continue working were paid less to do the same job as men.
- This was not the first time that women had been treated in this way.

During WWI women took over the jobs that were left when men to fight the war. When the WWI was over, women were expected to give up their jobs so that the men could have a job!

So the same thing happened to women again!

Women started to fight for their rights!

And they managed to get the Equal Pay Act (1970)

Independent work:

Hagrid and Weasley:

Create a poster to persuade Mr Churchill's government to give women their jobs back.

Independent work: Potter, Hermione and Dumbledore

Create a poster persuading the WW2 government to:

- Create laws to protect women's jobs;
- To give women the same level of pay;

And why it is unfair that women that are married women are not allowed to work.

Further challenge:

What do you notice about the jobs women do nowadays?

Do you think women now get equal pay ?