Pilgrim Federation Curriculum Coverage Ideas and Resources for the Learning Theme:

Art & Design	Computing
Study art and artists from 1930s and 1940s. **What art style was popular during WW2?** The artists called their artistic genre, generally, as "Abstract Expressionism" and divided it into many sections. First generation of Abstract Expressionism including sub-genres of Action Painting and Colour-field painting was representing hardly-painted works which were carrying the traces of war heavily. Abstract Expressionism, broad movement in American painting that began in the late 1940s and became a dominant trend in Western painting during the 1950s. The most prominent American Abstract Expressionist painters were Jackson Pollock, Willem de Kooning, Franz Kline, and Mark Rothko. https://www.tate.org.uk/visit/tate-britain/display/walk-through-british-art/1940 https://www.illustrationhistory.org/history/time-periods/the-decade-1930-1940 **Artists from WWII** https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/group/1130 **How did World War 2 affect art?** In response to World War II, some American artists served government and military agencies by creating art to celebrate American history and culture in the name of defence. Others bore witness to more universal themes by depicting the war's victories, injustices, and devastation. **How was art saved during WWII?** Perhaps the most unlikely heroes to emerge from World War II, the Monuments Men (and women) were a multinational group of curators, art	Understand use of early computers during WWII. **How did WWII change technology?** Combat Information Centres on ships and aircraft established networked computing, later essential to civilian life. While prior to the war few electronic devices were seen as important to war, by the middle of the war instruments such as the radar and ASDIC (sonar) had become invaluable. The Enigma machine is a cipher device developed and used in the early- to mid-20th century to protect commercial, diplomatic, and military communication Nazi Germany employed it extensively during World War II, in all branches of the German military. What were computers and other forms of technology like in WWII compared to now?

historians, and museum directors who saved artistic and cultural treasures from destruction.

Why was art so important during WWII?
Under the extreme conditions of war, occupation, and the Holocaust, artwork also became a way to document atrocities and preserve memories. For the Nazi Party, artists played an important public role because they could frame the image of the ruling regime for the German public.

Was art destroyed in WWII?
Countless pieces of art were stolen during the Holocaust and many were destroyed. The Nazis were relentless in their efforts to get rid of the Jewish people and their culture. Paintings that had been passed down from generation to generation were taken and destroyed.

What famous painting burned in WWII?
One of Vincent van Gogh's most striking self-portraits of isolation, showing the painter alone with his art supplies on a road in Provence, was destroyed in a fire in May of 1945.

Poster artwork.
Throughout the world wars, campaign posters played a big part in not only encouraging people to enlist, but also in rousing support for the allies – and vehemence towards the enemy.
Robert Fleming, information and community outreach curator – and previous fine and decorative art curator – at the National Army Museum, explains that the key to effectiveness was inciting a sense of pride and patriotism in its audience.
“They showed that everyone was making an effort, and highlighted the basic message of: ‘You can beat Hitler and make a difference as an individual’,” he says.

US Artwork:

https://www.loc.gov/classroom-materials/united-states-history-primary-source-timeline/great-depression-and-world-war-ii-1929-1945/art-and-entertainment-in-1930s-1940s/ **Cardboard Union Jack** https://www.darrellwakelam.com/news/90-second-union-jack	

Design & Technology	Geography
People were encouraged to 'make do and mend'. Use textiles and sewing techniques Make a rag rug. Soldiers needed uniforms and parachutes, so there wasn't much material to make everyday clothes. Old bicycle tyres were used to repair the bottom of shoes. Old parachutes were cut and sewn into underwear. String was used to hold up socks, pants and trousers. Find materials in class that we could use to make something to wear. Why would these materials be suitable? Which materials would not be suitable for making clothes? Why not? **Nutrition & Health** During the war, it was difficult to import foods such as tea, sugar, jam and meat from other countries. These foods were rationed. Everybody was allowed only a small weekly amount of each of these foods. What would be good about a diet that was rationed? What would be not so good?	Use maps and atlases to find and name some nearby counties and cities of the U.K. **Facts about Europe:** Europe extends from the island nation of Iceland in the west to the Ural Mountains of Russia in the east. Europe's northernmost point is the Svalbard archipelago of Norway, and it reaches as far south as the islands of Greece and Malta. Europe is sometimes described as a peninsula of peninsulas. Europe is the second smallest continent. There are 7 continents in the world with the smallest being Antarctica. Europe is the second smallest. The continent of Europe has 50 countries, although only 44 have a capital city. The countries are: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, and Vatican City. Europe has the world's smallest country, the Vatican City. Even though its name makes it sound like a city, The Vatican City is its own country. The Vatican City is in Italy surrounded by the city of Rome. It is where the headquarters of the Roman Catholic Church is and is where the Pope lives. Three Quarters of world's potatoes comes from Europe In Europe we love potatoes – be it as chips, with a roast dinner or as mash! The country with the biggest population in Europe is Russia.

Can we plan a healthy meal with no tea, sugar, jam or meat? To design and make their own Fougasse French flatbread. **WWII Inventions:** **What technology was used in World War 2?** Inventions like synthetic rubber, the jeep, the atomic bomb, and even duct tape helped the Allies win World War II by allowing their militaries to wage war on an overwhelming scale. **How did advancements in technology differentiate World War II from World War I?** WWI was fought from the trenches and was supported by artillery, machine guns, infantry, assault tanks, poisonous gas and early airplanes, throughout WWI mobility was minimal. During WWII nuclear power was invented and missiles were used, submarines and tanks had also become heavily used. **What technology was developed in war?** The atomic bomb is the most obvious example, but the list of military technologies introduced between 1939 and 1945 includes as well jet aircraft, guided missiles, microwave radar, and the proximity fuse, to name just a few.	Russia has more people living in it than any other country. Approximately 145 million people live in Russia. The next country with the most people living in it is Germany followed by the United Kingdom. The Louvre is the most visited attraction in Europe. The Louvre is an art gallery in Paris, France. You can see lots of famous paintings at the Louvre including the Mona Lisa. Europe is home to the world's largest Church, St. Peter's Basilica. St. Peter's Basilica in Vatican City is 222 metres long, 152 metres wide, 137 metres tall, and has room for 60,000 people. Germany has the most castles in Europe, the country has over 25,000 castles. Even if you visited one castle a day, it would take you over 68 years to see them all! Locate each of the countries and major cities in Europe, including Russia Identify France and be able to describe its major environmental regions. Locate each of the countries that Nazi Germany invaded. Understand the human and physical geographical similarities and differences between France, Germany and the U.K. Describe the different climates of France and compare them to the U.K. https://teachers.thenational.academy/units/building-locational-knowledge-europe-0322 https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zsw4kty/articles/z4tg4xs

History	Music
How did WWII start? Adolf Hitler's invasion of Poland in September 1939 drove Great Britain and France to declare war on Germany, marking the beginning of World War II. Over the next six years, the conflict took more lives and destroyed more land and property around the globe than any previous war. How were the **Nazis** able to **invade** so many countries in such a short amount of time? Were all German people members of the **Nazi** party? Use the answer to this question to describe what life was like for all groups of people living in Germany under the rule of the **Nazi** party. **Who was involved in WWII?** The major **Axis** powers were Nazi Germany, Italy and Japan. The major **Allied** powers were Britain, France, Russia, and the United States of America. **Which Countries were invaded?** The Axis had invaded many European countries including Austria, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Poland and France. In 1942, **Nazi** forces attempted to invade Russia - however, by doing so, lost an **ally**. The **Nazis** were also not prepared for the cold and they suffered heavy defeats Why was it tricky to invade the United Kingdom? **When did the United States of America get involved?** The United States had hoped to remain neutral during World War II, however, in 1941, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbour in Hawaii, USA, which then meant that the USA turned against the Axis and joined the Allies. **How did WWII end?**	**See also Charanga Schemes of work** World War II was the first conflict to take place in the age of electronically mass distributed music. Many people in the war had a pressing need to be able to listen to radio and 78-rpm shellac records en-masse. Although vinyl for record pressing had been pioneered in 1930 and used for a few RCA 33 1/3 rpm transcription discs, by and large long playing records for the consumer market wouldn't be released until several years after the war had been won (1948). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Role_of_music_in_World_War_II https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4b6DgeTf1BE Glenn Miller Vera Lynn Music of the 1930s and 1940s https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4b6DgeTf1BE&safe=active

The Allied landings on the French beaches of Normandy after a long planning operation to **liberate German-occupied o**n June 6, 1944. (known as **D-Day**) opened a second front in Europe, and Germany's abortive offensive at the Ardennes in the winter of 1944–45 marked the Third Reich's final push in the west. This alongside the disastrous battles in Russia, began the downfall of the **Nazis.** The Red Army (Russians) advanced from the east and effectively claimed all the territory under its control for the Soviet sphere. The Allied armies converged on Berlin. Adolf Hitler committed suicide on April 30, 1945, and the war in Europe ended on May 8. The American "island hopping" campaign had destroyed key Japanese installations throughout the Pacific while allowing bypassed islands to wither on the vine. Hundreds of thousands were killed in fire-bombings of Japanese cities, and the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 knocked Japan out of the war. Look at different sources that describe the same event (The Battle of Britain). How does each source differ? Why do you think this is? Compare the invasions you have learnt about (Roman, Viking, **Nazi**). What is similar? What is different? https://teachers.thenational.academy/units/20th-century-conflict-world-war-ii-ce4e https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks2-world-war-two/zjnyscw https://app.discoveryeducation.co.uk/learn/channels/channel/91a95dd3-90d0-474a-9a08-47954b1f5be4?embed=false&embed_origin=false WWII – Discovery Espresso. **What made ww2 unique?**	

World War II was the first war in which nations could strike the cities, factories, fuel supplies, and transportation lines of enemy nations from long range by air. This “strategic bombing” was used to destroy enemy production, interrupt supplies, and sometimes sap the will of the civilian population.	

Physical Education	Science
See also RealPE Schemes of work. Fighting Fit and Fit to Fight. Drills Squat jumps Push ups Sit ups 300-yard run Shuttle runs Playground games Traditional games played during WWII. Look at how clothing worn for PE and sports equipment have changed from WW2 to now. For example: Compare football boots worn in WWII to what footballers wear today. What were the popular sports during WWII? Dance (the popularity of dance halls)– Jive, Lindy Hop, Jitterbug https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I9zHYkKoL4A&safe=active	**Plants**: Lots of Britain's food arrives by ship from abroad. During the war, enemy submarines sank so many ships that there was a shortage of some foods. People were encouraged to grow their own fruit and vegetables. Make a list of plants we can eat. Make a table to show plants where we eat the stems, the roots, the flowers, the fruits, the seeds or the leaves. **Materials:** Many toys had a war theme: there were toy planes, toy tanks and toy battleships to float in the bath. Materials such as plastic, wood and metal were used to make equipment for the war; so many toys were made out of paper or cardboard. Sort our classroom toys and objects into different groups, based on what they are made from. Which material is used the most? Can we find out which material is the strongest and which is the weakest? During the war, most homes had a fire to warm the room where families gathered to relax. Candles were used to light shelters.

	Make a list of materials we can burn. Can we describe what happens to materials when we burn them? **Sound** Cities were bombed as enemy planes tried to destroy factories. The government moved children out of the cities to protect them from air raids. This was known as evacuation About 800,000 children left their homes. Many returned after a few weeks, while others stayed in the countryside for the rest of the war. Make a table to compare the sounds that we hear in a city and sounds that we hear in the countryside. Which place do you think will have the loudest sounds? **Light** During the Blitz, many people built air raid shelters called Anderson shelters in their gardens. The shelters were made of strong sheets of iron covering a hole dug in the earth. These shelters were dark and damp. Candles were used to light them.

	What light sources can you identify? Which is the brightest? How could we test this? The second world war lasted for six years. Soldiers had to fight in battlefields all over the world, with only temporary shelters to protect them when they rested. **Seasons** Which season: do you think soldiers would have preferred and why? Which season would have been difficult to get through? Can we make a weather chart to show how the weather changes during each season? Are seasons the same everywhere?
Modern Foreign Languages	**Other Ideas**
There are more than 200 languages spoken in Europe. Of all of these only 24 are recognised as the official languages of the European Union. These include English, French and German. The most common language spoken in Europe is English, and 38% of the European population can speak it. French German Italian Japanese The importance of translation (link to Enigma and also to espionage)	Visits to: Muckleburgh https://www.muckleburgh.co.uk/ Norwich Castle Museum https://www.museums.norfolk.gov.uk/norwich-castle/whats-here/norwich-castle-study-centre Bletchley Park https://bletchleypark.org.uk/ Langham Dome https://langhamdome.org/ Imperial War Museum https://www.iwm.org.uk/ **Link to RE** - Christianity is the biggest religion in Europe The biggest religions in Europe are Christianity, Islam, and Judaism.

English	Maths
https://www.booksfortopics.com/ww2 **Fiction**: The Valley of the Lost Secrets by Lesley Parr (chapter books) Our Castle by the Sea by Lucy Strange (chapter book) When the Sky Falls by Phil Earle (chapter book) Mohinder's War by Bali Rai (chapter book) Now or Never by Bali Rai (chapter book) Letters from the Lighthouse by Emma Carroll (chapter book) Arctic Star by Tom Palmer (chapter book – Dyslexia-friendly) Resist by Tom Palmer & Tom Clohosy Cole (chapter book – Dyslexia-friendly) The Buried Crown by Ally Sherrick (chapter book) Cuckoo Summer by Jonathan Tulloch (chaper book) Operation Banana by Tony Bradman & Tania Rex (chapter book) Goodnight Mister Tom by Michelle Magorian (chapter book – classic text) Carrie's War by Nina Bawden (chapter book – classic text) When Hitler Stole Pink Rabbit by Judith Kerr (chapter book – classic text) The Lion and the Unicorn by Shirley Hughes (picture book) Rose Blanche by Ian McEwan & Roberto Innocenti (picture book) Peter in Peril by Helen Bate (graphic novel) Tail-End Charlie by Mick Manning (picture book) **Non-Fiction**: Bandoola: The Great Elephant Rescue by William Grill Woeful Second World War by Terry Deary Skyward: The Story of Female Pilots in WW2 by Sally Deng Tales of World War II: Amazing True Stories from the War that Shook the World by Hattie Hearn, Neon Squid & Margarida Esteves **Song**: See music	Weights and Measures (links to rationing) imperial and metric units of weight and length.

Drama:	
Courageous Advocacy	**Developing Spirituality**
Support for people affected by conflict. Support for charities such as Christian Aid, Save The Children. Speak out for those who suffer because of conflict. Learn how to use the restorative process when dealing with conflict (including Getting On and Falling Out)	Thinking about those that lost their lives so that we can live as we do today. Thinking about how war should only ever be if all other routes to peace cannot be achieved. Is war ever right? Is it ever OK to kill someone? How can we find peace in times of turmoil? How can conflict be overcome? Love Thy Neighbour…