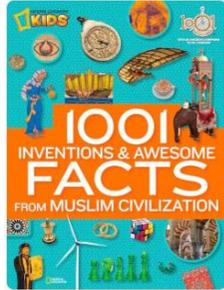
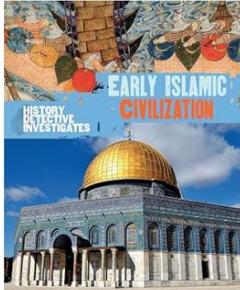
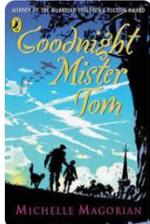
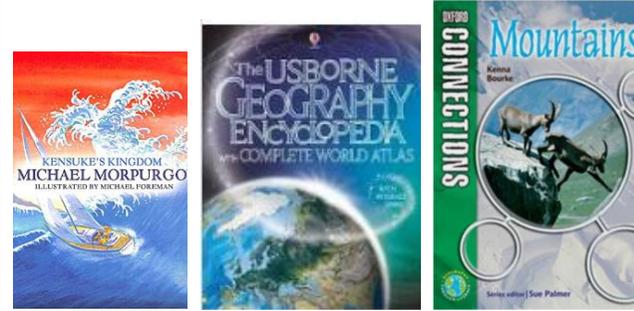


History	
Year 6: Early Islamic Civilisation	<p><a href="https://www.ancienthistoryforkids.com/">https://www.ancienthistoryforkids.com/</a></p>  <p></p> <p></p>
Year 6: Local History Study - World War II	<p></p> <p></p> <p><b>WW2 People's War</b> An archive of World War Two memories - written by the public, gathered by the BBC</p> <p><a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ww2peopleswar/stories/14/a2073214.shtml">https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ww2peopleswar/stories/14/a2073214.shtml</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ww2peopleswar/stories/93/a4301993.shtml">https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ww2peopleswar/stories/93/a4301993.shtml</a></p>

## Geography

Year 6: Mountains



Year 6: Africa and Asia



Year 6: World Positions, Time Zones, Biomes and Vegetation Belts



# Science

## Year 6: Living Things and their Habitats

**Carl Linnaeus**  
(1707 - 1778)

Carlus Linnaeus (known as Carl) was a Swedish scientist who devised a new way of classifying living things into groups. This method became known as the Linnaean System, or taxonomy.

**Growing Up**

As a boy, Linnaeus loved nature, especially plants and was taught about botany by his father in their garden. Linnaeus preferred being outside to studying in a classroom. When he left school, he went to university to study medicine.

**Did You Know...?**

Linnaeus was the first scientist to put humans and primates in the same family group.

**His Work**

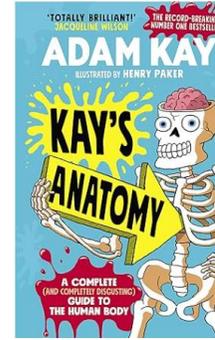
Linnaeus proposed that the whole of nature could be classified into three kingdoms: plants, animals and minerals. Each kingdom was then split into progressively smaller groups or levels. For example, Linnaeus placed the animal kingdom into six initial groups:

- ☐ mammals
- ☐ birds
- ☐ amphibians
- ☐ fish
- ☐ insects
- ☐ worms

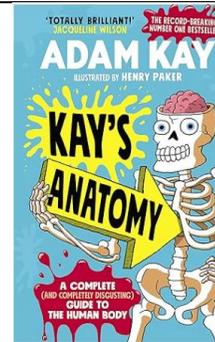
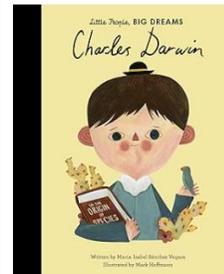
If he gave each animal, plant and mineral a two-part, scientific name in Latin. He also sorted them according to how important and powerful they were. This is known as a hierarchy.

Before Linnaeus' system was devised, there was no agreed way to classify species and it was difficult for scientists to see an animal were related. The Linnaean System is still used to classify animals and plants today but no longer includes minerals. It has been revised and additional levels have been added to cope with things that have been discovered. In addition, kingdoms are no longer at the top of the hierarchy, with a new level called 'domain' now appearing above them.

Linnaeus wrote several books about plants and nature, one was called 'The System of Nature', which he updated over many years.

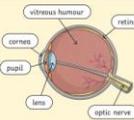


## Year 6: Evolution and Inheritance

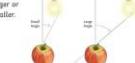


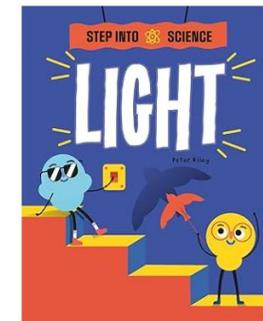
## Year 6: Light

**Light** Year 6

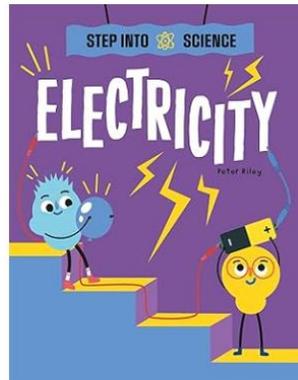
<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Light and Vision</b>	<b>Light Sources</b>
<b>light</b> Light is a form of energy that makes vision possible.	Light is needed for the eye to see things. It travels in straight lines from a light source and is reflected by objects in the environment. This reflected light then enters the eye, enabling people to see.	A light source can be either naturally occurring or man-made. Natural light sources include the Sun, lightning and bioluminescence. Artificial light sources include lightbulbs, electronic devices and fireworks.
<b>dark</b> Darkness is the absence of light.		
<b>reflection</b> Reflection is the bouncing back of light when it hits a surface.	<b>Inside the Eye</b> Once light enters the eye through the pupil, it is focused by the lens onto the retina at the back of the eye. The retina converts the light into electrical signals, which are carried by the optic nerve to the brain, where they are interpreted as visual images.	
<b>shadow</b> A shadow is a dark area created when an object blocks light between a light source and a surface.		
<b>refraction</b> Refraction describes a surface that reflects most of the light that hits it.		
<b>light source</b> A light source is an object that emits light, such as the Sun or a lightbulb.		
<b>colour spectrum</b> The colour spectrum is the range of colour visible to the human eye, which can be seen when light is refracted through a prism.		
<b>reflect</b> To reflect is to bounce back light or another form of energy when it hits a surface.		
<b>refract</b> To refract is to change the direction of light as it passes through different materials.		
<b>visible spectrum</b> The visible spectrum is the portion of the light spectrum that is visible to the human eye.		

**Light** Year 6

<b>Shadows</b> A shadow always takes on the shape of the object that casts it. Opaque objects block the path of light from a light source, creating a dark area behind the object.	<b>Changing Shadow</b> The angle and the size of a shadow can change, depending on a number of factors.	<b>The Colour Spectrum</b> Visible light is made up of all the colours in the visible spectrum. When light passes through a prism, it separates into these individual colours: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.	<b>The Visible Spectrum</b> Humans can't see every colour of light. Ultraviolet and infrared light are invisible to the human eye. The colours of light that we can see are known as the visible spectrum.
			
<b>Refraction</b> Refraction occurs when the direction of light changes as it passes through different materials. We can see this when we observe a spoon in a cup of water: as light transitions from air to water, it bends slightly, causing the spoon to appear distorted or bent.			



# Year 6: Electricity



Symbol	Component	Symbol	Component
	Lamp		Motor
	Cell		Switch
	Variable Resistor		Diode

**Key Vocabulary**

- Component:** A part of an electrical circuit.
- Circuit:** A path through which electrical current can flow.
- Conductor:** A material that allows electricity to pass through it.
- Insulator:** A material that does not allow electricity to pass through it.
- Voltage:** The electrical force that pushes electrical charge around a circuit. Voltage is provided by the cell or battery in the circuit.

**Electrical Safety**

- Be cautious when using electrical equipment.
- Do not overload sockets or place near water.
- Avoid touching damaged components.

**Electricity**

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**Voltage**

Adding multiple cells to a circuit can increase the voltage. This can increase the brightness of a bulb, volume of a buzzer or speed of a motor.

**Various Components**

Adding additional components has an effect on the circuit. Adding additional bulbs, for example, can result in dimmer bulbs, since voltage has to be shared between them.

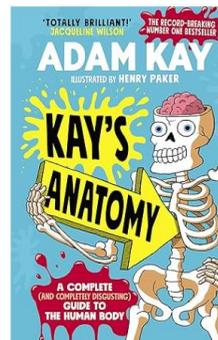
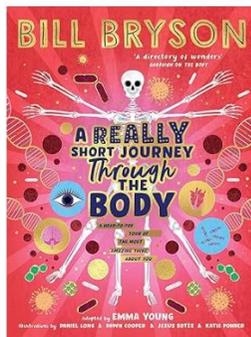
**Thomas Edison (1847-1931)**  
He is most famous for his work in developing the electric lightbulb. He created a filament that would allow a lightbulb to run for approximately 1000 hours.

**Alessandro Volta (1745-1827)**  
He is most famous for his invention of the battery through his development of the voltaic pile. The unit for measuring electrical force, the volt (V), is named after him.

**Nikola Tesla (1856-1943)**  
He is most famous for his work in alternating-current (AC) systems. Other notable work includes developing the radio transmitter, which protects the Faraday Cage, which protects objects from electromagnetic current.

**Michael Faraday (1791-1867)**  
He is most famous for his work in electromagnetism and for developing a generator. He also developed the Faraday Cage, which protects objects from electromagnetic current.

# Year 6: Animals including humans



**Key Vocabulary**

- Drug:** A substance containing natural or man-made chemicals that has an effect on your body when it enters your system.
- Alcohol:** A drug produced from grains, fruits or vegetables when they are put through a process called fermentation.
- Nutrients:** Substances that animals need to stay alive and healthy.
- Plasma:** is a liquid. The other parts of your blood are solid.
- Red blood cells:** carry oxygen through your body.
- White blood cells:** fight infection when you're sick.
- Drugs, alcohol and smoking:** have negative effects on the body.

**Blood transports:**

- gases (mostly oxygen and carbon dioxide);
- nutrients (including water);
- waste products.

**Regular exercise:**

- strengthens muscles including the heart muscle;
- improves circulation;
- increases the amount of oxygen around the body;
- releases brain chemicals which help you feel calm and relaxed;
- helps you sleep more easily;
- strengthens bones.

It can even help to stop us from getting ill.

**Animals including Humans**

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