Year 6 Foundation Subject

Home Learning Pack

Week Commencing Monday 11\textsuperscript{th} May 2020

We hope that you are all keeping safe and well! We miss teaching you all very much and have created a pack for you to support you in your learning.

In this Learning Pack you will find five different activities for this week covering different foundation subjects. These activities can be completed in any order.

We hope you enjoy them 😊

1. History - The Christmas Truce
2. History - Analysing sources
3. Art - Drawing Flowers
4. Science - Carl Linnaeus
5. PSHCE - Starting Secondary school

Don’t forget you can email us your fantastic learning at projects@beddingtonparkprimary.com 😊.
The Christmas Truce
From our previous learning, we know that lots of men signed up to be part of the army; however, they did not realise that the war would still be fought five months later at Christmas. The Christmas Truce of 1914 is one of the most interesting events that occurred during World War I. In the midst of war and fighting, soldiers along the western front stopped fighting in an unofficial ceasefire on Christmas.

Life on the Western Front
In August 1914, the First World War began. It was to be one of the worst wars in history and when it ended in 1918, it was sometimes known as ‘The Great War’ or ‘the war to end all wars.’

During the First World War, men fought on the Western Front in trenches that stretched for over 1000 miles, from the English Channel to the Swiss border.

The land in between the two opposing sides was called ‘No Man’s Land’.

Life on the Western Front
Men at the front felt a degree of sympathy for their opponents, who were facing the same miserable conditions as them.

The manners and customs of civilisation, along with thoughts of home, softened the animosity of war.

Soldiers at the front in 1914 could see damaged, but still standing, villages in the distance. Fields were pitted from artillery, but not yet completely destroyed.
The Christmas Truce

As Christmas drew near, a desire for a truce grew as care packages began arriving from home. Surrounding towns, villages, and support associations generously gave warm clothes and letters of thanks. Common gifts included chocolate, butterscotch, cigarettes and tobacco.

With boosted morale and more than usual to eat, the Christmas spirit entered the trenches and a truce began on 24th December 1914.

In some areas, German soldiers decorated their trenches with small Christmas trees with candles in them. This prompted carol singing and even some meetings in no man’s land.

This was the first time that opponents had met, even if just briefly, in no man’s land. In one instance, a note was sent asking for a ceasefire so the Germans could celebrate their captain’s birthday. The British accepted and offered some tobacco in return.

The Christmas Truce

Later that night, with candles visible up on the edge of their trenches, the Germans began singing carols for the British soldiers.

After a silent Christmas morning with no shooting or bombing, both troops and officers ventured into no man’s land. At one place on the line, the Germans and British played a game of football. In other places on the line, Christmas began on a sadder note as both sides took the opportunity to seek out their fallen comrades and provide a proper burial.

For some units, the truce ended the next day while for others the truce continued past Boxing Day, and even until New Year’s Day.
Task –

Can you create a comic strip, detailing the story of the Christmas Truce? Think about the sequence of events and plan this aspect first, before drawing your illustrations. We can’t wait to see your comics!

You could use the following example as inspiration -
History - analysing sources

In order to learn about past events, historians will regularly look at different sources to help them in their understanding. Below are three different sources. Please read them carefully and then carry out the task below.

**Source A**

*Diary of a British solider, Dec 1914*

‘I went out with a working party to repair the barbed wire. When we got in the trenches we found our infantry and the Germans out between the two lines talking to each other and exchanging things. Went over myself and exchanged postcards and cigarettes with a German officer... All day, German and British on top talking to each other... Most peculiar Christmas I’ve ever spent and likely ever to.’

**Source B**

*A letter sent by a Lance Corporal in the London Rifle Brigade to his mother*

On Christmas Day, men and officers went in between, and even entered each other's trenches and exchanged smokes and souvenirs. I am sorry we were relieved; it must have been a marvellous sight. All I could manage was a German cigarette given me by one of our platoon who accompanied our platoon officers to the line. One regiment, I hear, tried to arrange a football match for this afternoon, but I don’t think that came off. We are opposed to Saxon regiments and the whole affair is most striking, when you consider that a week ago today there were some hundreds of casualties through the attack and the dead still lie between the trenches.

By this truce, we were able to get the bodies and the Germans were good enough to bring our dead out of some ruined houses by their trenches, so that we could give them burial here.
Source Analysis

Source C

An account of how the truce of 1914 started, written by a Captain in the 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers in 1914

“I ran out into the trench and found the men were holding their rifles at the ready, while the Germans were shouting, ‘Don’t shoot. We don’t want to fight today. We will send you some beer’. We didn’t like to fire, as they were all unarmed. We all started chattering and saying, ‘The Captain’s going to speak to us.’ We met and formally saluted. He introduced himself as Count Something-or-other, and seemed a very decent fellow.

The Germans exchanged cigars and pieces of sausage and concentrated coffee for cigarettes, bully beef, ration biscuits and tobacco. We shouted ‘Hello, Fritz!’, ‘Good morning, Fritz!’, ‘Merry Christmas!’, ‘Happy Christmas!', ‘How’s your father?’, ‘Come over and call!’, ‘Come and have breakfast!'”

Task -
Create a table like the one below to carefully consider what knowledge we gain from each source.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Who it was written by? Is it reliable?</th>
<th>What new information do I learn from this source?</th>
<th>Does it agree with the other sources?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Art - Drawing Flowers

Your task is to sketch a flower. Use a range of sketching techniques and focus on the detail of the flower. Use the images as inspiration, or you could even sketch a flower from your garden or street.

Allium  
Bamboo  
Cactus  
Grevillea  
Hibiscus  
Tropical Water Lily
Carolus Linnaeus, also known as Carl Linnaeus, was a scientist famous for his work in organizing, or classifying, living things into groups. This is also known as taxonomy. He was born in Sweden in 1707. Much of his work is still used today.

When he was young, Carolus loved nature and especially plants. He enjoyed walking with his father in the gardens and loved to plant the gardens as well. He was a smart student but found his classes rather boring compared to being outside with plants.

Linnaeus went to university, then to medical school, and became a doctor in only two weeks! He proved in that short time that he knew a great deal about medicine.

He is famous for creating a two-part naming system, binomial nomenclature. For example, when we refer to humans as Homo sapiens, we are using Linnaeus’s system of using two names. Carolus also wrote two famous books about nature and plants.

Due to his amazing contributions to science, Carolus was made a knight by the King of Sweden in 1761. Much of his work is still used by scientists today.

**Key Terms**
- taxonomy
- classifying
- medicine
- binomial nomenclature
- contributions

**Making Connections**
Many famous people are granted the honor of being named a knight. Another famous scientist who was dubbed a knight is James Watson, who helped discover the structure of DNA.

**Interesting Facts:**
- Linnaeus was the first scientist to place humans with primates in the same family group.
- He was one of the first to study ecology as a science.
- Linnaeus’s study expeditions encouraged Darwin and Wallace to make scientific expeditions.
- He invented index cards to keep track of his specimens.
Living things can be classified using the **Linnaean System**.

The number of living things in each group gets smaller and smaller, until there will just be one type of animal in the species group.
The Linnaean System

There are 3 domains: Archaea, Bacteria and Eukarya. Plants and animals are all eukaryotes.

There are 6 kingdoms, including animals, plants, fungi and bacteria.

The 6 kingdoms are then split into phyla. There are more than 30 phyla in the animal kingdom. Phylum chordata includes all vertebrates.

Each phyla is divided into classes. The chordata phylum includes amphibians, birds, mammals, reptiles and fish.

The order and the family divide into further groups.

The genus includes species that are very closely related and share unique body structures.

A species is defined as a group of animals that can reproduce to produce fertile offspring.

Dog Taxonomy

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Chordata

Class: Mammalia

Order: Carnivora

Family: Canidae

Genus: Canis

Species: Canis familiaris
Your task

Choose one of the living things below and find out how it is classified in the Linnaean system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jackal</th>
<th>clownfish</th>
<th>cat</th>
<th>ladybird</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>daisy</td>
<td>rabbit</td>
<td>fox</td>
<td>human</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Living thing: ________________________________

Domain: ________________________________

Kingdom: ________________________________

Phylum: ________________________________

Class: ________________________________

Order: ________________________________

Family: ________________________________

Genus: ________________________________

Species: ________________________________

What is the scientific name of your chosen living thing?

________________________________________
**PSHCE- Starting Secondary School**

**This lesson includes:**

- two videos about the differences pupils will encounter in a new larger school
- a practice activity to help you think about the change of schools

What is life like in the first year at secondary school?

Follow Alfie through a typical day in Year 7 from when he gets up in the morning to what happens during the school day.

The video includes tips about having the correct equipment for a school day and the opportunities to get involved in after school activities and clubs.

[https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zj2grj6](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zj2grj6)

In this video students from CBBC’s Our School, talk about how they got used to the size of their new school and offer tips on finding your way round.

[https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zj2grj6](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zj2grj6)
Your task

1. Make a checklist of all the things you would need for a typical school day in secondary school.

2. Think about and plan the things you might need to get, ahead of starting at a new school.

3. Write down the tips you learnt about how to find your way around a new school.

4. Write down any questions you may have about moving to secondary school and ask an adult to answer them. Or, you could send the questions to projects@beddingtonparkprimary.com 😊