Year 6 – The 20th Century

Enquiry Question

What were the most significant influences on life in the 20th century?

Learning Challenges

- Describe how life has life changed for everyday people since the beginning of the twentieth century.
- Explain the impact on daily life of major conflicts Britain was involved in (World War 1 and 2).
- Identify the changes in women's' roles and rights since the beginning of the century.
- Examine the impact of one person's life on the lives of others.

Key words

chronology
twentieth century
conflict
trenches
Blitz
women's suffrage
injustice
technology
life expectancy
infant mortality
census
Holocaust

LC: Can I place events/people/changes into correct periods of time?

We discussed what we already knew about the 20th Century, including any significant events, figures or movements.

We were presented with different 20th Century events/changes/inventions and we had to try to organise them into chronological order as a time line.

We discussed the timeline once we found out the correct order.

I expected the NHS to have started after WWII because of all the casualties.

Amar

Harley

I was shocked that the first heart surgery was so early [1967]. I thought it would be newer because it may need newer technology.

Ellie

I knew the date of the Titanic (1912) so I used this knowledge as a starting point so I could try and place events before and after this.

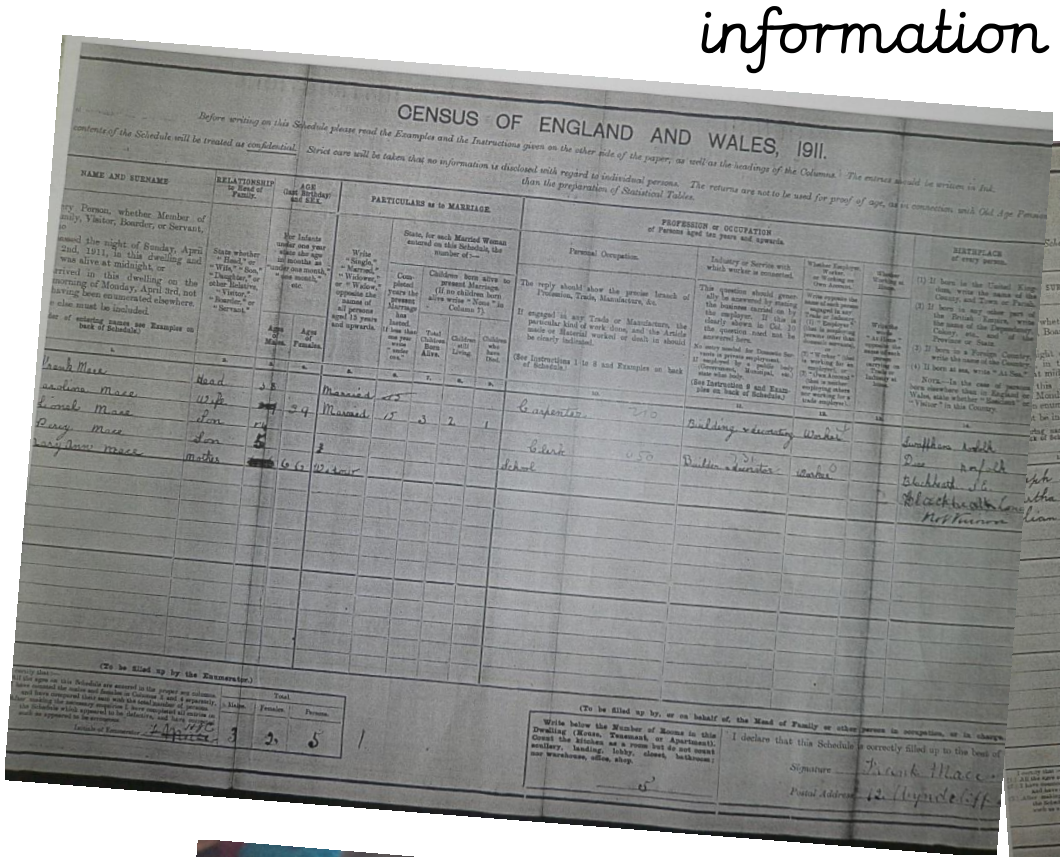
Emmanuel

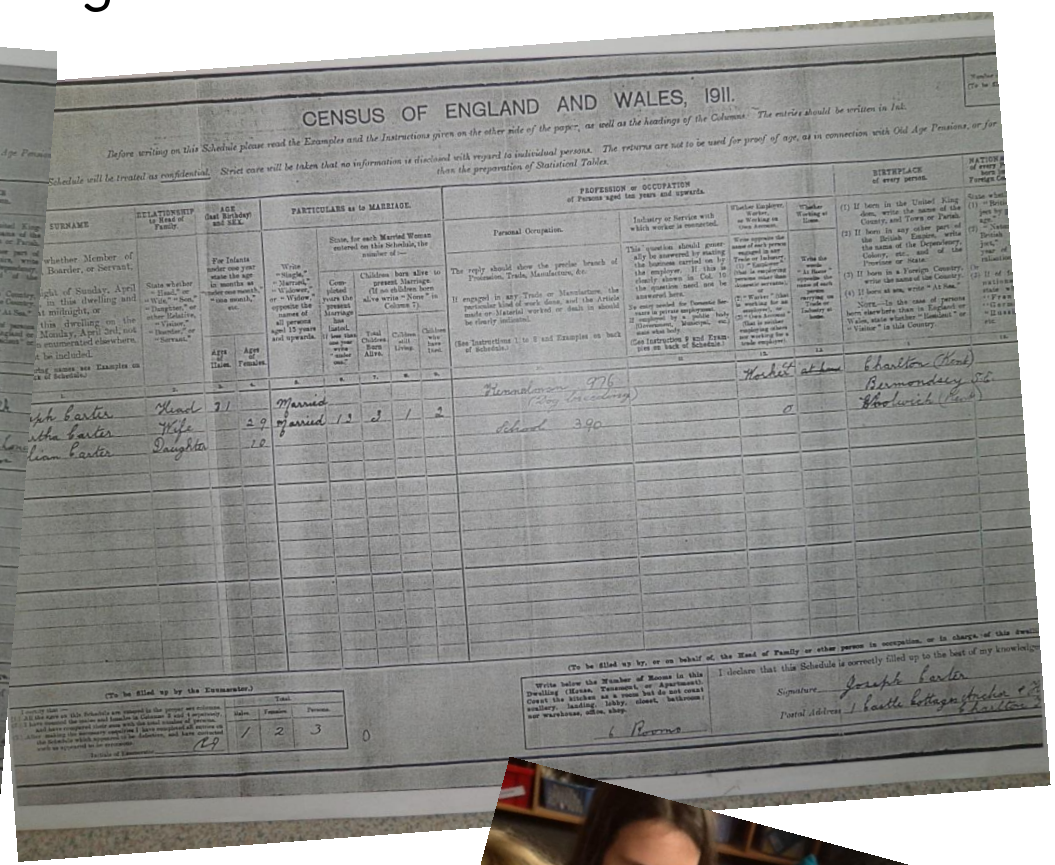
One of the surprises for our group was that the jet engine was invented after the first commercial flight.

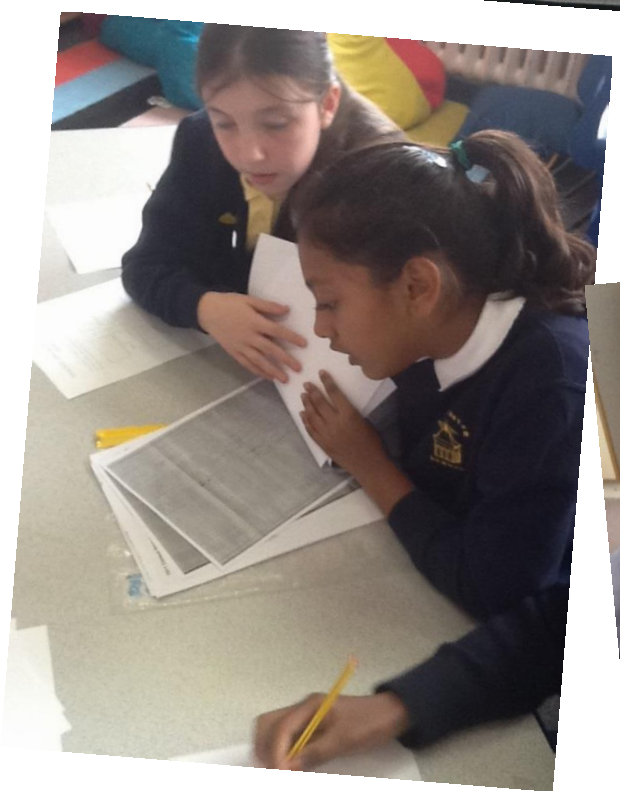
LC: Can I find out about people from the past using a range of appropriate sources of information?

We were shown different censuses and we tried to retrieve information to help understand early 20th Century life. The censuses we looked at were based on people who lived near our school's location.

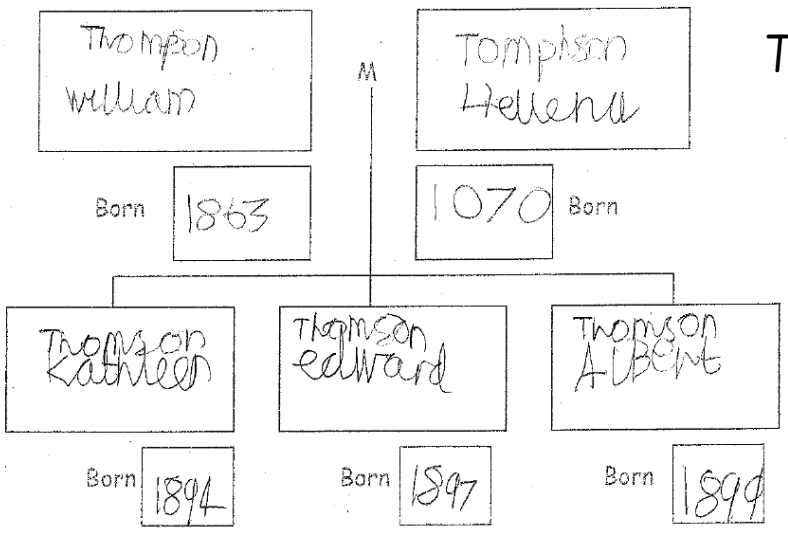
After analysing the data, we created a family tree and wrote a description about the family, based on the information gathered.



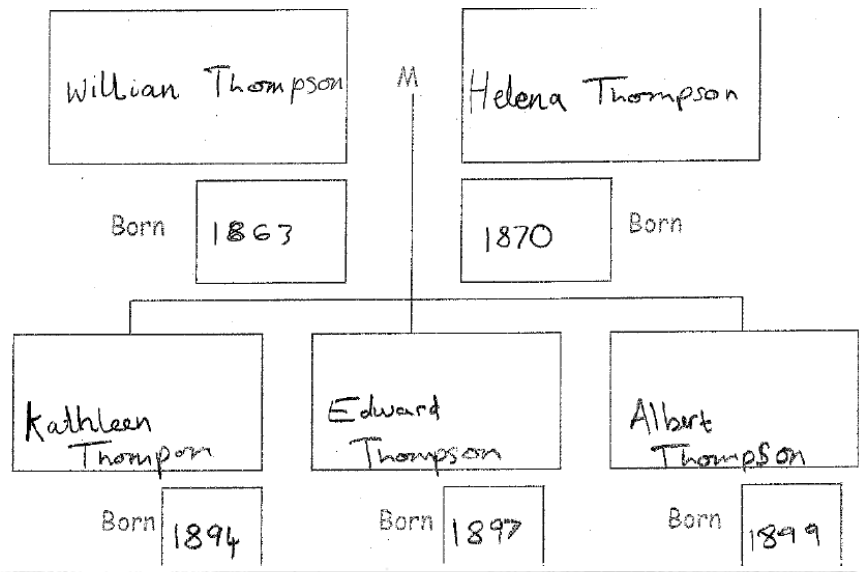




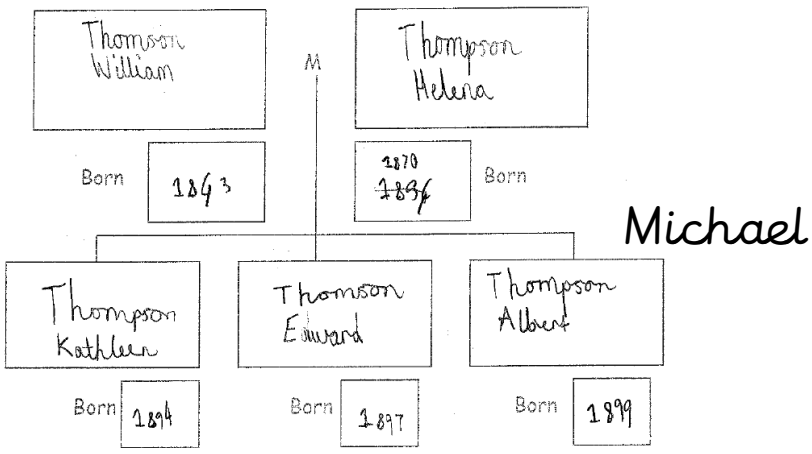
We created a family tree based on one household's Census data, along with notes about inferences we can make about that family.



Theo



Emmanuel



Michael

William Thompson lived at	2 Wyndcliff road e Charlton Kent
He came from	Ireland
He married	Helena ~~Thompson~~
In the year	1893
She came from	Dorset
They had 3 children who were	Kathleen, Edward, Albert
Their daughter did not work but	She was a student who ~~learnt~~ studied ~~for~~ Shorthand and typewriting
We know that the Thompson family moved from place to place because	The children were born in different places.
This may have been due to the fact that	The dad was in the army.

Jia

William Thompson lived at	2 Wyndcliff Road Charlton
He came from	IRELAND RESIDENT
He married	HELENA.
In the year	1893.
She came from	Potsell Portland.
They had 3 children who were	Kathleen, Edward, Albert.
Their daughter did not work but	She was a typewriting student.
We know that the Thompson family moved from place to place because	Because the children were born in different places.
This may have been due to the fact that	Because the dad was in the army.

We then chose a different family to analyse and wrote a report about their lives in 1911.

Augustus Parker was born in 1863 in Wickham NR Plumstead and in 1883 he married Eliza Parker (48) in 1911. Once married they had ~~to~~ two childeren Alfred Parker who was 22 and worked in Labourer. Edward Parker who was only 16 already worked as a Butcher assistant. Their family must not be that rich, maybe poor because their youngest son (Edward Parker) was only 16/9 and was already working ~~er en~~ even though he could still be at work. Augustus Parker lived in London, Charlton Kent, his occupation was a ship breaker, skilled laborer.

Layla

Rishona

Augustus Parker and ~~Eliza~~ Eliza Parker ~~b~~ were both born in 1863 and married in 1883. At the time of 1911, they had 2 sons; Alfred (22) and Edward (16). We can assume they're poor because their youngest son was working when other children may have been students. Augustus was a skilled laborer and Alfred worked as one. They lived in number 2, Castle Cottages, Anchor and Hope Lane, Charlton. Augustus worked as a ship-breaker and Edward was a butcherer's assistant.

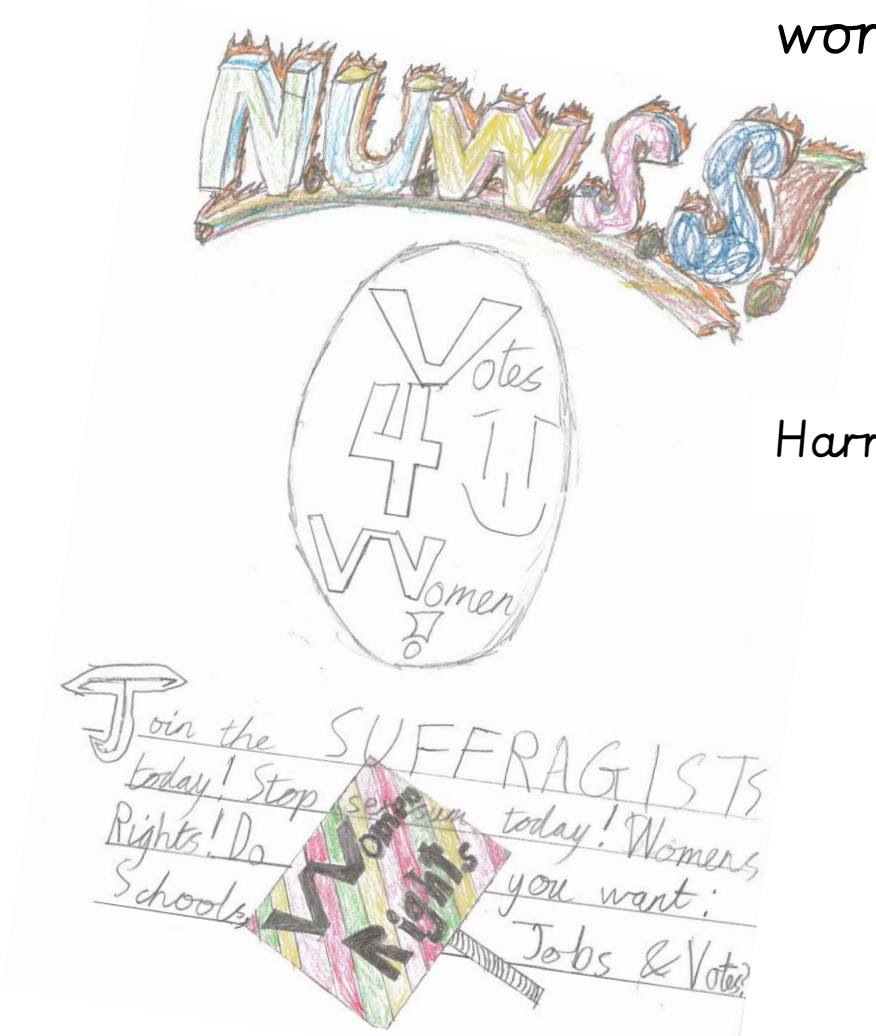
Augustus Parker was born in 1863 in Plumpsted wickham. In 1883 Augustus got married to Eliza Parker who was born in 1863 they had 2 chilcren. the eldest son Alfred Parker whow was born in 1889 And the yongest son Edward Parker who was born in 1895. They lived at 2 castle cottage anchor and hopekopene, new charlton kent. They were poor because at 16 the son was working to get money for the house.

Alaana

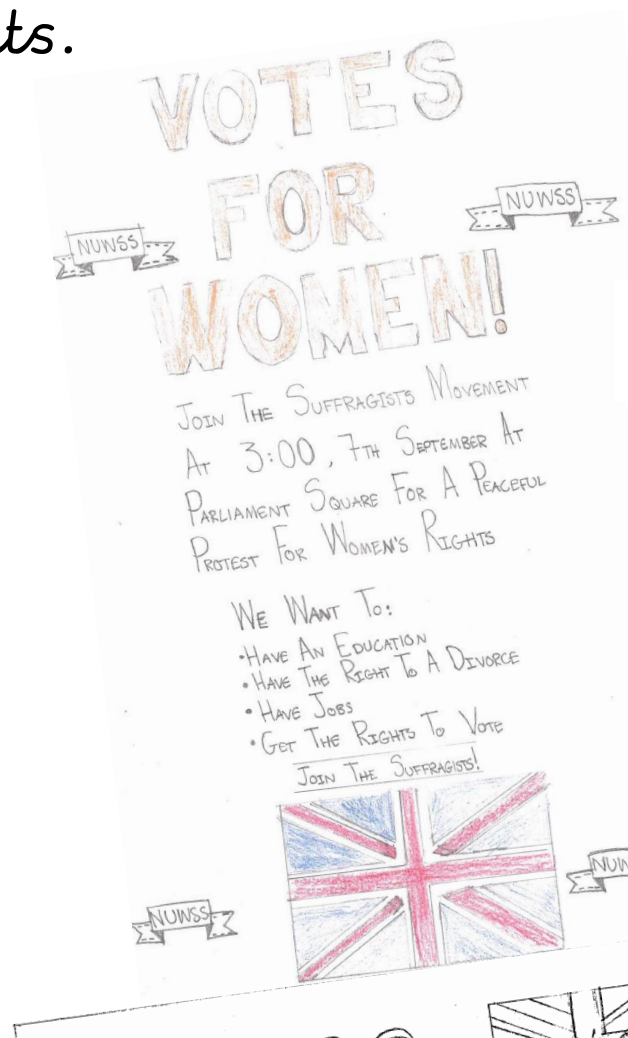
LC: Can I empathise with people from the past?

From our Census Data leaning, we discovered how women were treated in early 20th Century. We then discovered about the Suffragists – a political group who wanted equal rights for women, particularly equal voting rights.

We found out the Suffragists were a peaceful group, quietly campaigning for these rights. We created an example Suffragist poster, explaining the importance of women's rights.

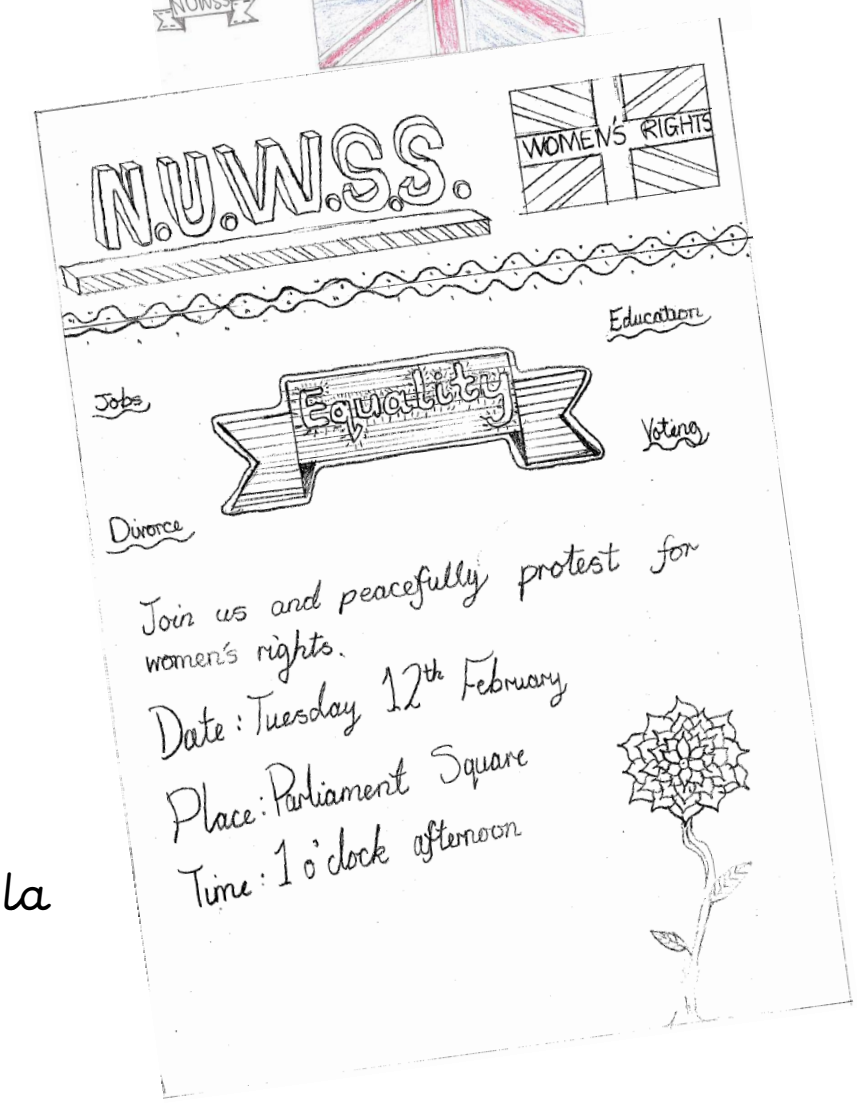


Harry



Alaana

Zak

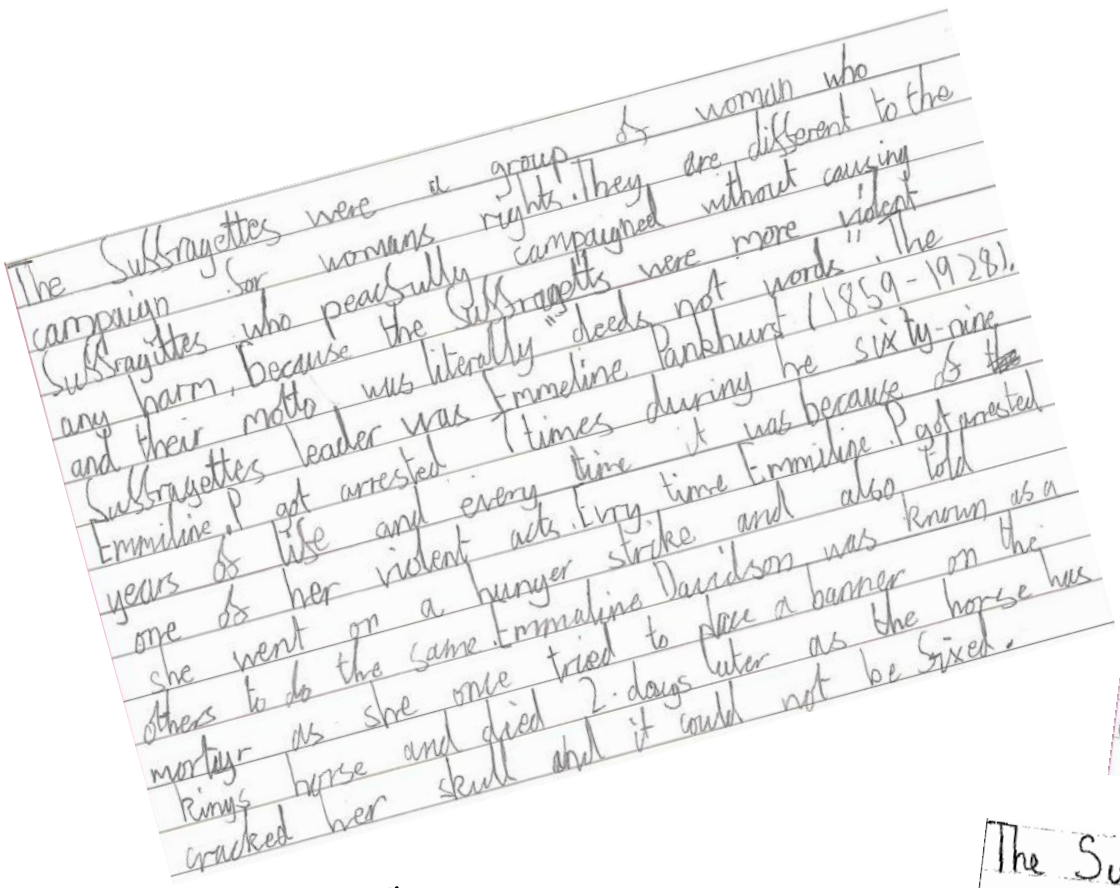


Layla

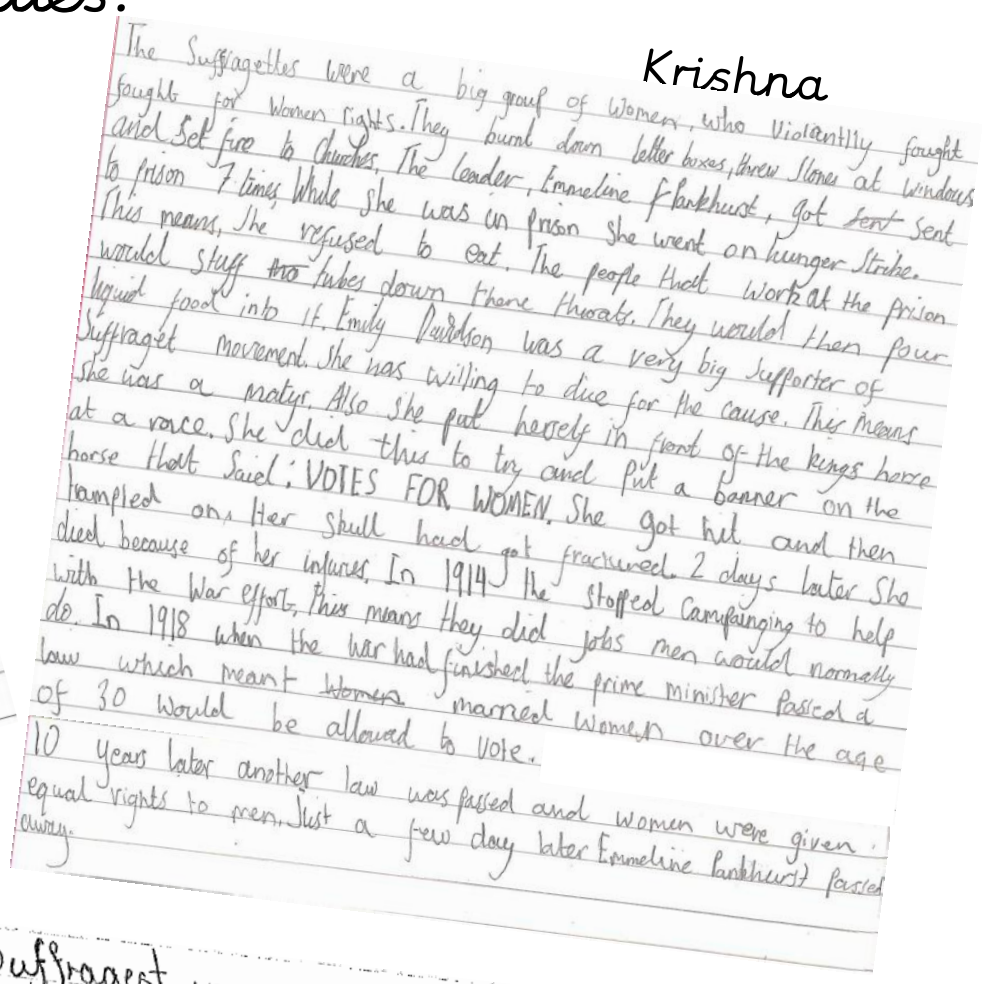
We researched about who the Suffragettes were and how they were different to the Suffragists. We found out that they were led by Emmeline Pankhurst and the Suffragettes campaigned for the same thing as the Suffragists.

However, they were a very controversial group due to the violent actions (their motto was *Deeds, not words*).

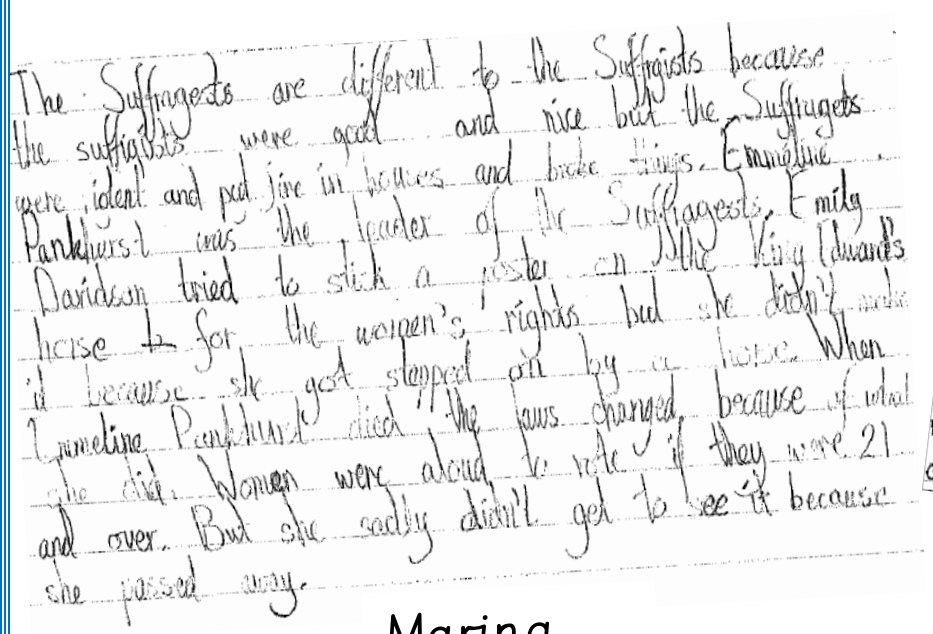
We also researched Emily Davison, who was from Blackheath, and about how she became a martyr for the Suffragettes.


The Suffragettes were a group of woman who campaign for womens rights. They are different to the Suffragettes who peacfully campaigned without causing any harm, because the Suffragetts were more violent and their motto was literally "deeds not words". The Suffragettes leader was Emmeline Pankhurst (1859-1928). Emmeline P got arrested 7 times during he sixty-nine years of life and every time it was because of the one of her violent acts. Every time Emmeline P got arrested she went on a hunger strike and also told others to do the same. Emmeline Davidson was known as a martyr as she once tried to place a banner on the Kings horse and died 2 days later as the horse has cracked her skull and it could not be fixed.

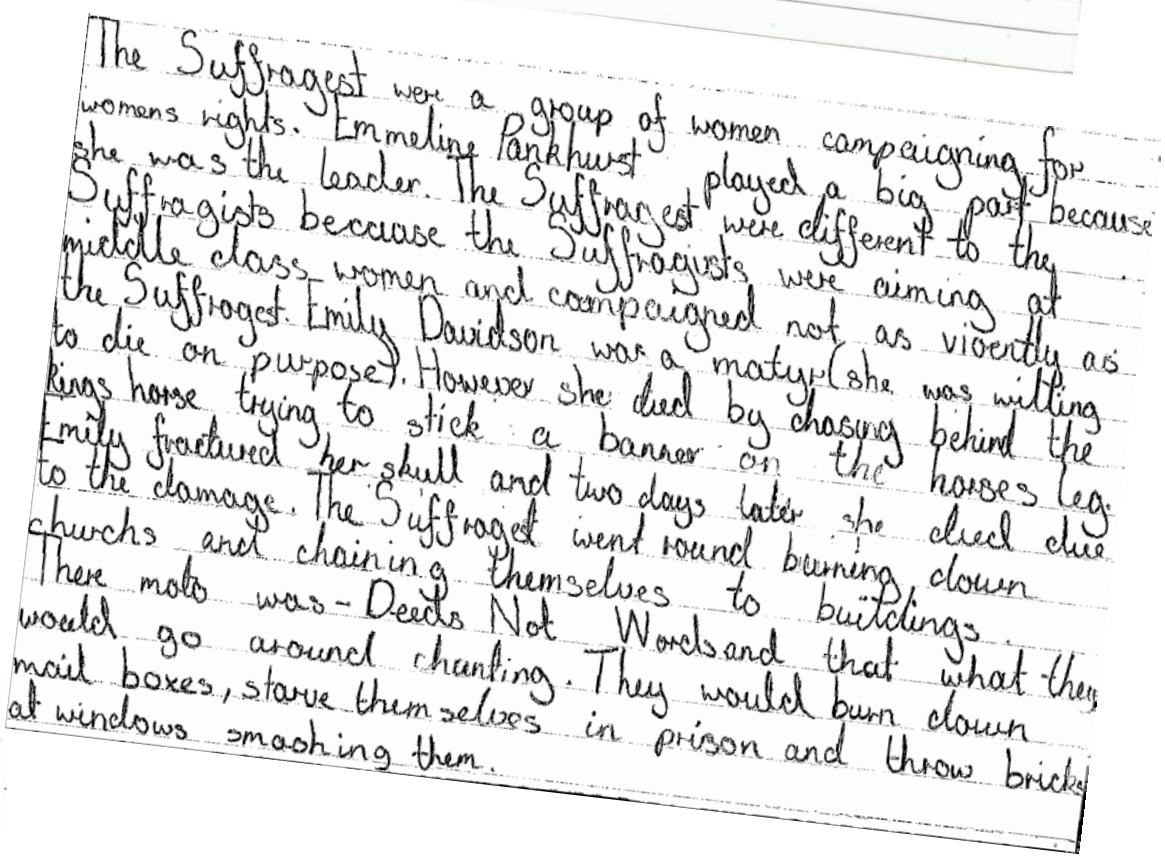
Ananya


The Suffragettes were a big group of Women, who violentlly fought fought for Women rights. They burnt down letter boxes, threw Stones at windows and set fire to churches. The leader, Emmeline Pankhurst, got ~~sent~~ sent to prison 7 times. While she was in prison she went on hunger strike. This means, she refused to eat. The people that work at the prison would stuff ~~tho~~ tubes down there throats. They would then pour liquid food into it. Emily Davidson was a very big supporter of Suffraget movement. She was willing to dice for the cause. This means she was a matyr. Also she put herself in front of the kings horse at a race. She did this to try and put a banner on the horse that said: VOTES FOR WOMEN. She got hit and then trampled on. Her skull had got fractured. 2 days later she died because of her injures. In 1914 the stopped campainging to help with the war effort. This means they did jobs men would normally do. In 1918 when the war had finished the prime minister passed a law which meant ~~women~~ married women over the age of 30 would be allowed to vote.
10 years later another law was passed and women were given equal rights to men. Just a few day later Emmeline Pankhurst passed away.

Krishna


The Suffragettes are different to the Suffragists because the suffragists were good and nice but the Suffragets were violent and put fire in boxes and broke things. Emmeline Pankhurst was the leader of the Suffragests. Emily Davidson tried to stick a poster on the King Edwards horse ~~to~~ for the women's rights but she didn't make it because she got stepped on by a horse. When Emmeline Pankhurst died the laws changed because of what she did. Women were aloud to vote if they were 21 and over. But she sadly didn't get to see it because she passed away.

Marina

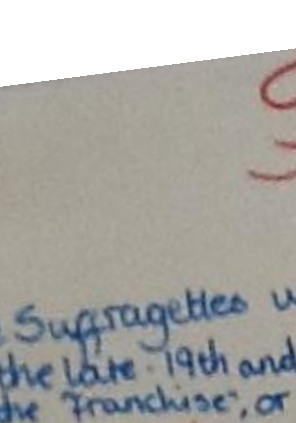

The Suffraget were a group of women campaigning for womens rights. Emmeline Pankhurst played a big part because she was the leader. The Suffraget were different to the Suffragists because the Suffragists were aiming at middle class women and campaigned not as viorently as the Suffraget. Emily Davidson was a matyr (she was willing to die on purpose). However she died by chasing behind the kings horse trying to stick a banner on the horses leg. Emily fractured her skull and two days later she died due to the damage. The Suffraget went round burning down churchs and chaining themselves to buildings. There moto was - Deeds Not Words and that what they would go around chanting. They would burn down mail boxes, starve themselves in prison and throw bricks at windows smashing them.

Rishona

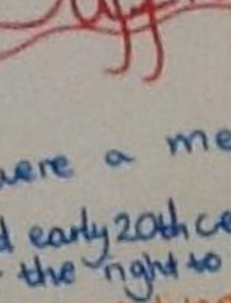
Suffragettes

The Suffragettes were a member of womens organisations in the late 19th and early 20th centuries which advocated the extension of the 'franchise', or the right to vote in public elections, to women. It particularly refers to militants in the United Kingdom such as WSPU (Womens social and Political Union).

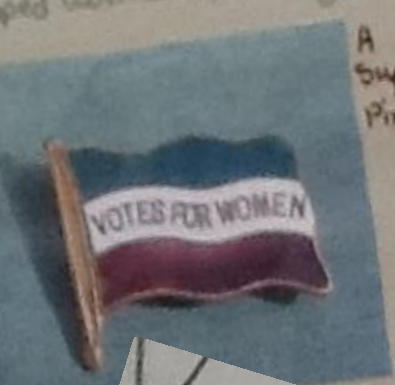
The WSPU adopted militant tactics. They chained themselves to railings, disrupted public meetings and damaged public property. In 1913, Emily Davison was killed throwing herself under the kings horse at the Derby. Suffragettes were imprisoned, but continued their protest in prison by hunger strike. "Suffrage" means the right to vote and that is what women wanted - hence its inclusion in Fawcetts title. Emmeline Pankhurst (née Goulden; 15 July 1858 - 14 June 1928) was a British political activist and leader of the British suffrage movement who helped women in the right to vote.



Emmeline Pankhurst, the leader of the suffragettes.



Emily Davison a lady in the suffrage movement that threw herself under the kings horse.



A suffrage Pin.

"Before 1920 women did not have the right to

The suffragets

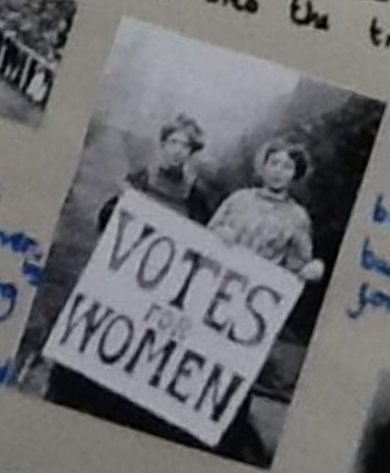
Votes For Women

Suffragettes were members of women organisations in the late 19th century and the 20th century which advocated the extension of the 'franchise', or the right to vote in public elections, to women. It particular refers to militantry in the united Kingdom such as members of the WSaPU. Suffragist is a more of a general term of the suffrage movement.

Emily Davison

Emily was a suffagette who fought for womens rights in the united Kingdom. A member of ~~WP~~ WSPU and a militant fighter for her cause, she was arrested on nine occasions. She died after being hit by King Goerges V's horse Anmer at the 1913 Epsom Derby when she walked into the track during the race.

This is Emily Davison when she gets run over by a horse. 4 days after she dies with a fractured skull.



These women may look peaceful but they actually burn down churches for attention.

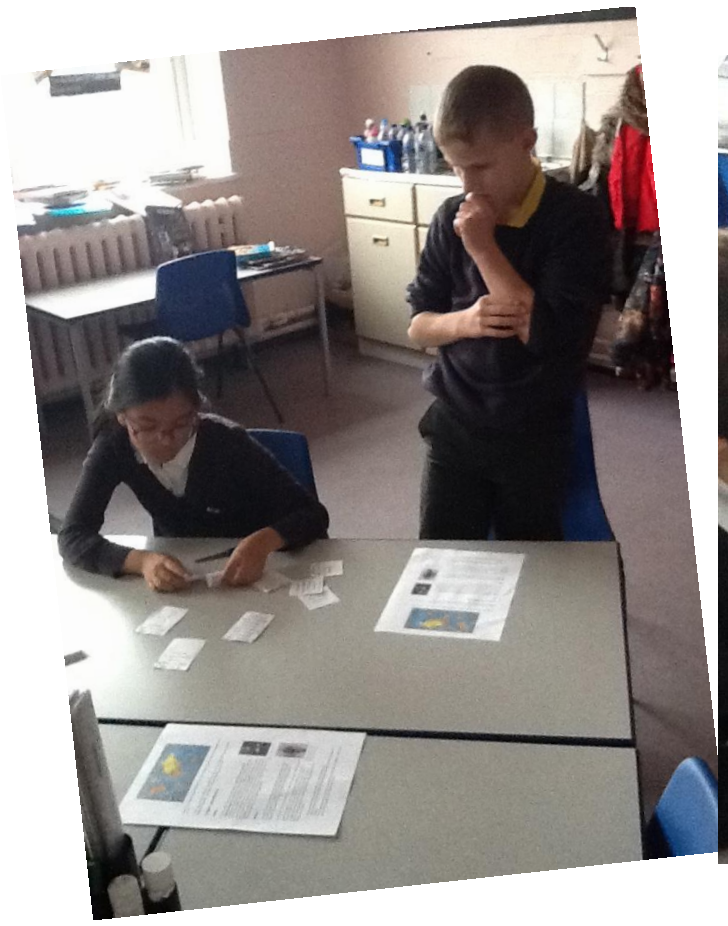
This is the ~~flag~~ flag of WSPU.

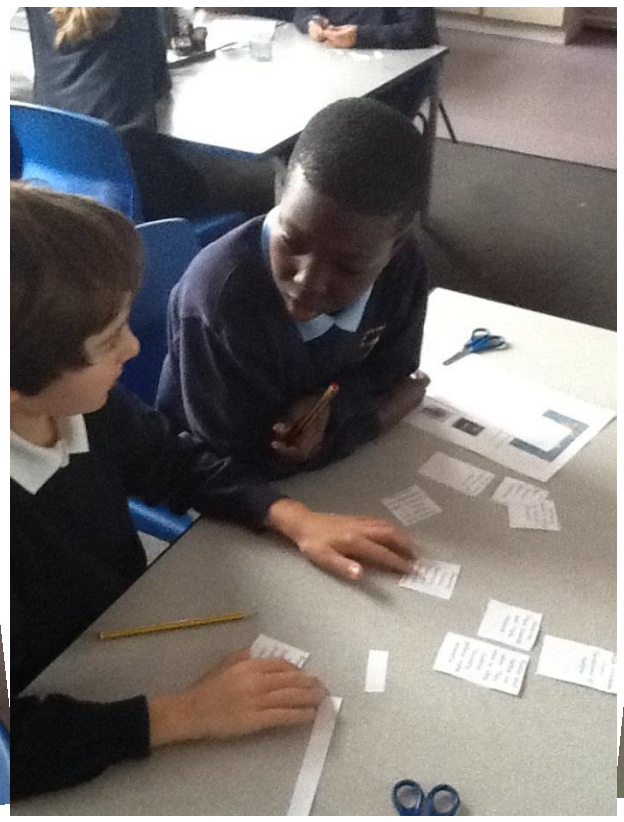
This is Emmeline Pankhurst leader of the WSPU.

LC: Can I explain the reasons for WWI?

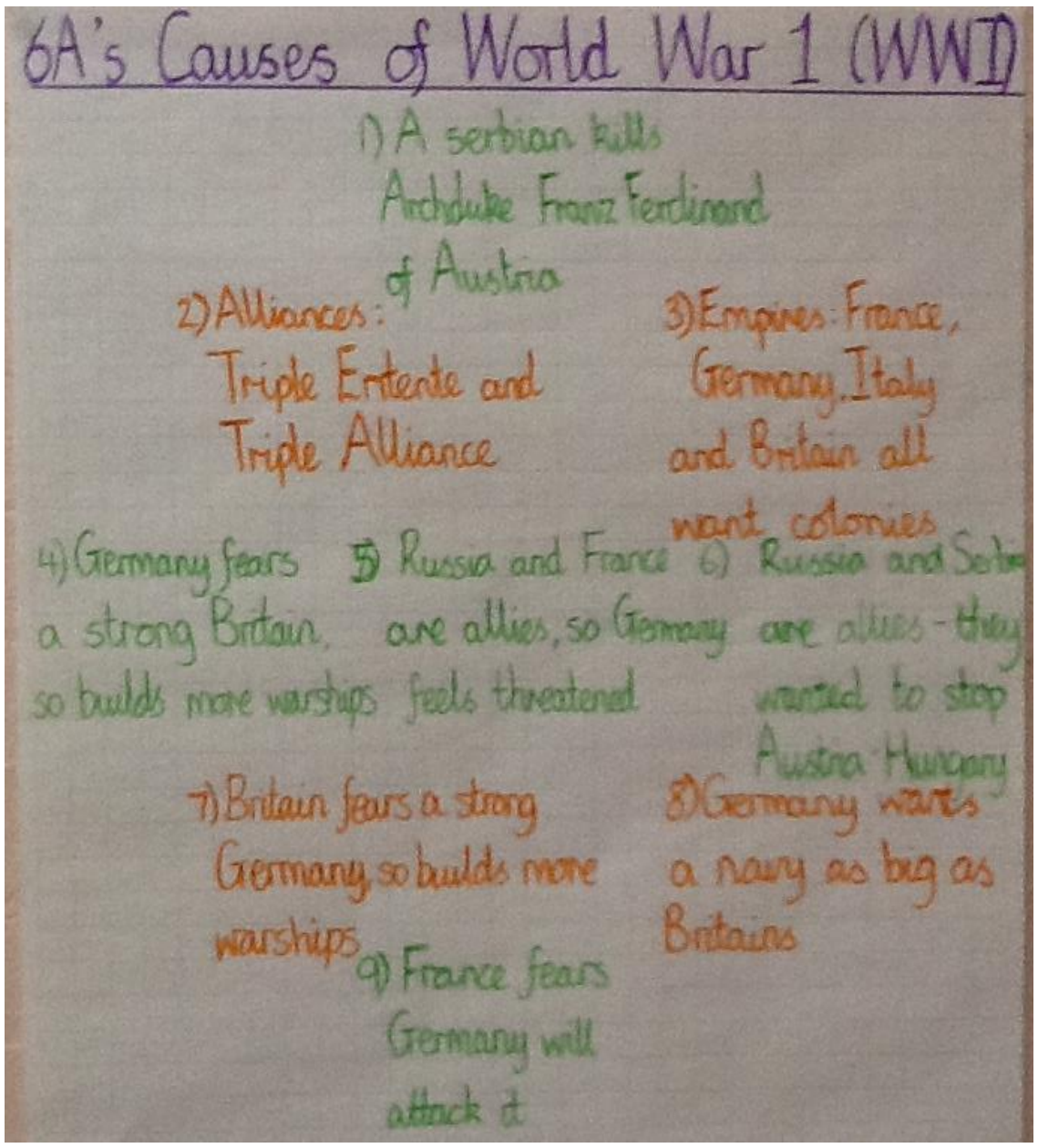
We first discussed what we already knew about WWI.

We then looked at the many, different causes of WWI. We then had to try to organise the reasons by importance, justifying our opinions.



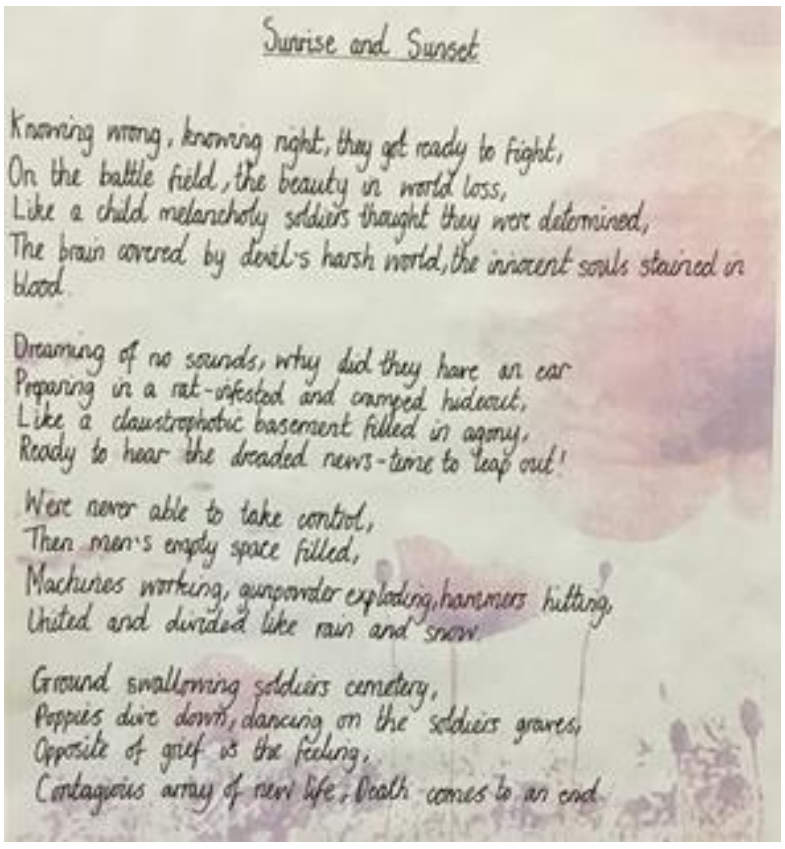


We then created a class version, on which we all agreed.



LC: Can I write a poem?

Linking to our learning about WWI, we created poems to describe different WWI aspects, including the soldiers who fought, the trenches of the war, the women's role and the significance of the poppy.



Sunrise and Sunset

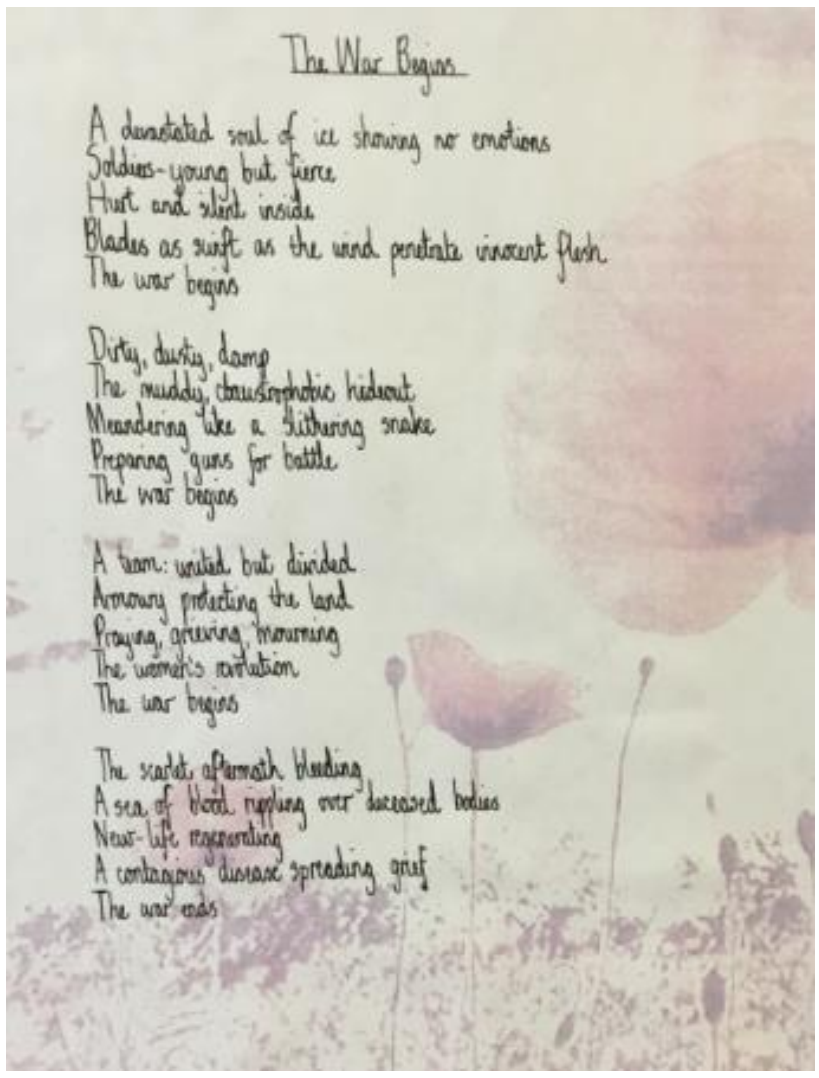
Knowing wrong, knowing right, they get ready to fight,
On the battle field, the beauty in world loss,
Like a child melancholy soldiers thought they were determined,
The brain covered by devil's harsh world, the innocent souls stained in blood.

Dreaming of no sounds, why did they have an ear
Preparing in a rat-infested and cramped hideout,
Like a claustrophobic basement filled in agony,
Ready to hear the dreaded news-time to leap out!

We're never able to take control,
Then men's empty space filled,
Machines working, gunpowder exploding, hammers hitting,
United and divided like rain and snow.

Ground swallowing soldiers cemetery,
Poppies dive down, dancing on the soldiers graves,
Opposite of grief is the feeling,
Contagious array of new life, Death comes to an end.

Grace



The War Begins

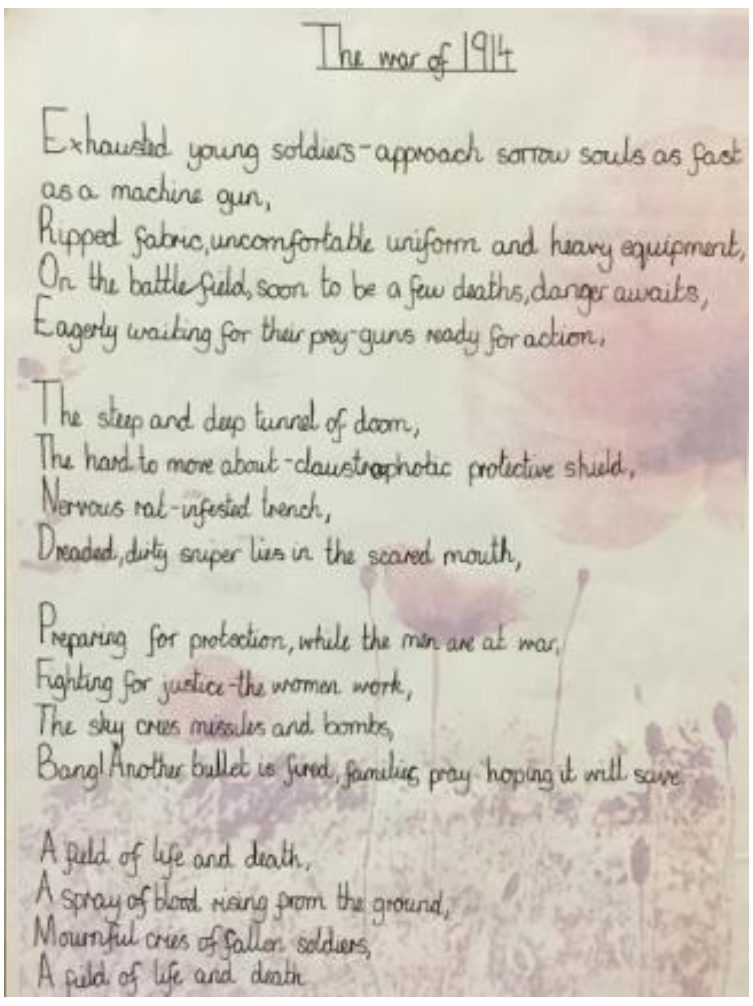
A devastated soul of ice showing no emotions
Soldiers-young but fierce
Hurt and silent inside
Blades as swift as the wind penetrate innocent flesh
The war begins

Dirty, dusty, damp
The muddy, claustrophobic hideout
Meandering like a slithering snake
Preparing guns for battle
The war begins

A team: united but divided
Armoury protecting the land
Praying, grieving, mourning
The women's contribution
The war begins

The scarlet aftermath bleeding
A sea of blood rippling over deceased bodies
Near-life regenerating
A contagious disease spreading grief
The war ends

Alaana



The war of 1914

Exhausted young soldiers-approach sorrow souls as fast as a machine gun,
Ripped fabric, uncomfortable uniform and heavy equipment,
On the battle field, soon to be a few deaths, danger awaits,
Eagerly waiting for their prey-guns ready for action.

The steep and deep tunnel of doom,
The hard to move about-claustrophobic protective shield,
Nervous rat-infested trench,
Dreaded, dirty sniper lies in the scared mouth,

Preparing for protection, while the men are at war,
Fighting for justice-the women work,
The sky cries missiles and bombs,
Bang! Another bullet is fired, families pray-hoping it will save.

A field of life and death,
A spray of blood rising from the ground,
Mournful cries of fallen soldiers,
A field of life and death.

Jia

World War I

Powerful weapons held by courageous lions,
Walking in troops after a sleepless night,
Determined, young soldiers-covered in thick mud like treacle,
Tired, scared and heart-broken.

A narrow, rat-infested tunnel of darkness,
An uncomfortable, long, thin worm of trenches,
A deep, dirty pit of cold,
Muddy, smelly and cramped.

While the men are away at war, the women defend their countries,
Staying home, helping in factories,
Working until their backs are sore,
Women, weapons and war.

The tower bleeds a river of scarlet,
Bright colours in a graveyard of green,
New life growing from a field of a deep sleep,
Life, death and hardship

Ellie

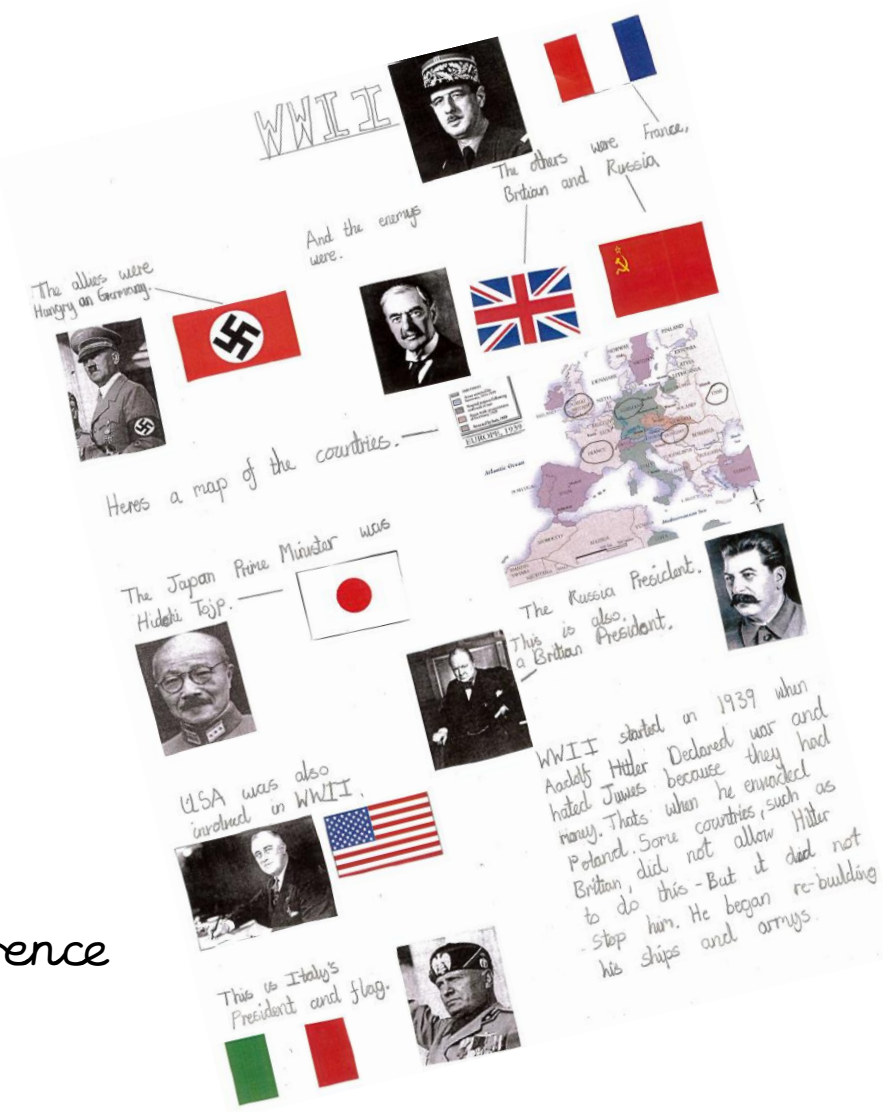
LC: Can I explain when and where WWII took place, and who was affected?

We researched about the causes of WWII and who were the main people involved. We looked at individual nations and the different sides of the war.

We created posters showing who was affected by WWII and some of the key facts.

Ellie, Alanna & Kerem

Grace & Zak

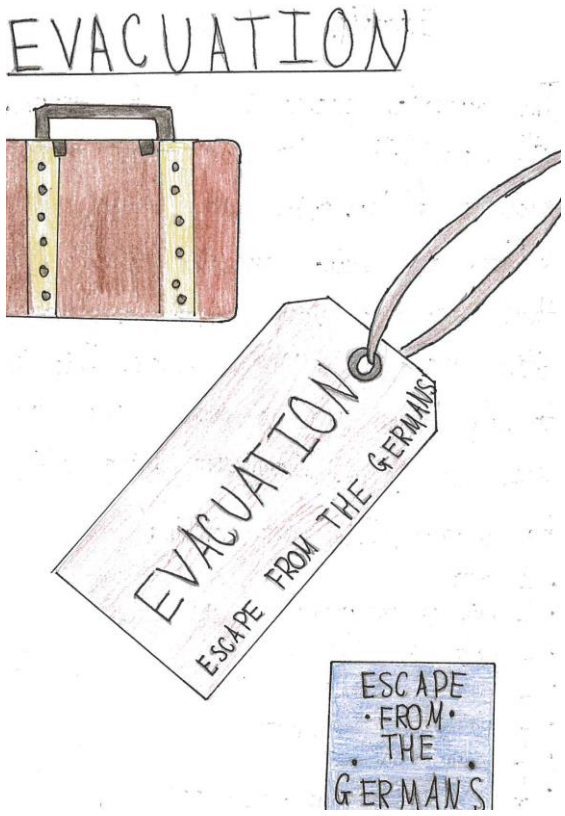


Shay & Terence

LC: Can I explain what the evacuation process during WWII?

We investigated life for children during the Second World War. This included the evacuation process, and its link to the Blitz, where we looked at the purpose and logistics of the process.

We created leaflets that explain the evacuation process.

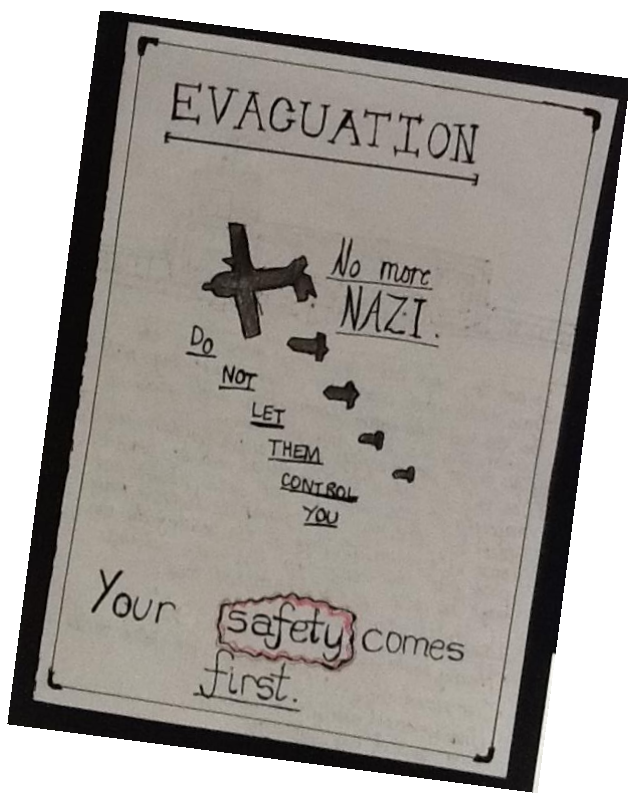


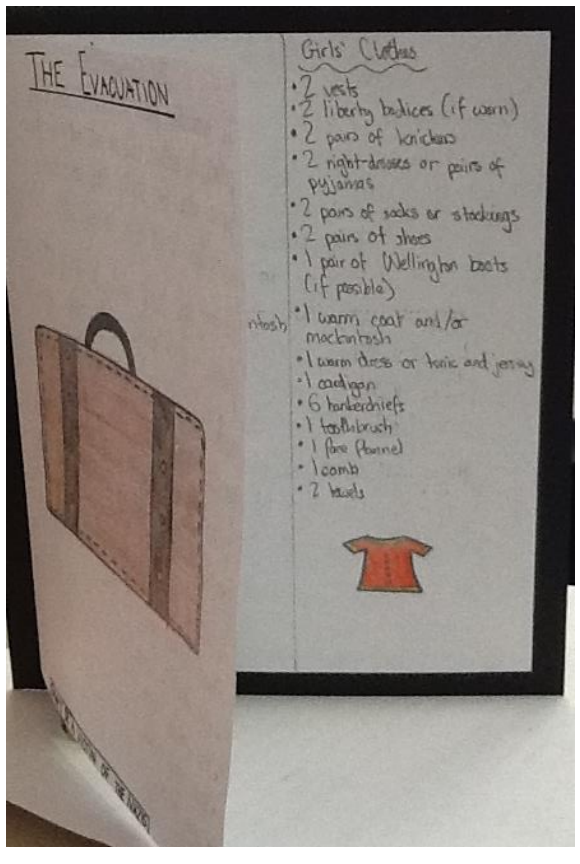
Evacuation

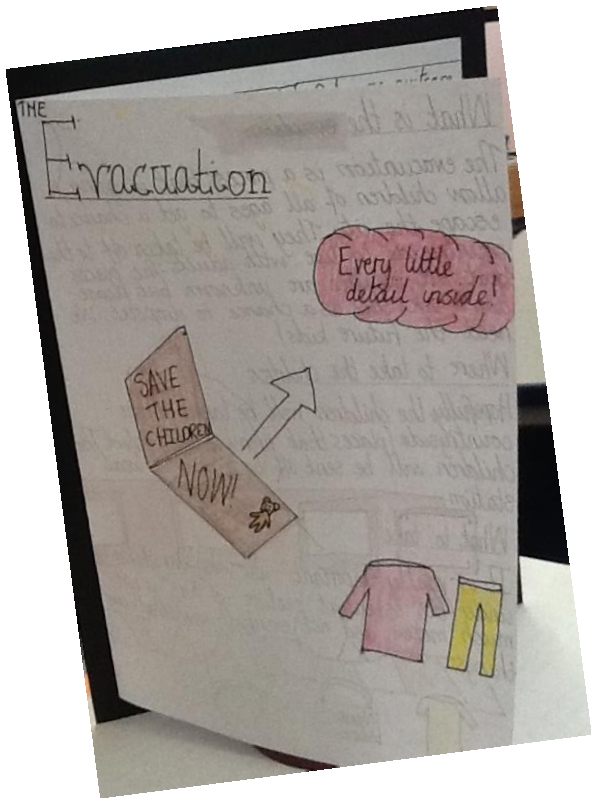
The evacuation process is when the government will move children into more tranquil areas such as the countryside and farming areas. Children are being evacuated here to keep them safe and away from the bombing of cities and less tranquil places. This is to help them and to ensure they stay safe and happy. Children must bring only one suitcase. This must contain:

- 2 vests
- 2 pairs of underwear
- 2 pairs of pyjamas
- 2 pairs of socks
- 2 pairs of shoes/boots
- 1 warm coat
- 1 pair of trousers or a dress
- 1 pullover / cardigan
- 1 toothbrush
- 1 flannel
- 1 comb
- 2 towels
- Identity card
- Ration book
- Gas mask

Children may also bring some money and a few small toys. Please note that large toys and heavy books will not be allowed. Children can also bring a letter and envelope to send to you.
You may or may not know where your child is being sent to but please be aware that we will keep them as safe as possible during their journey. Children's suitcases may be checked on arrival at the station.







LC: Can I create a Dazzle Ship?

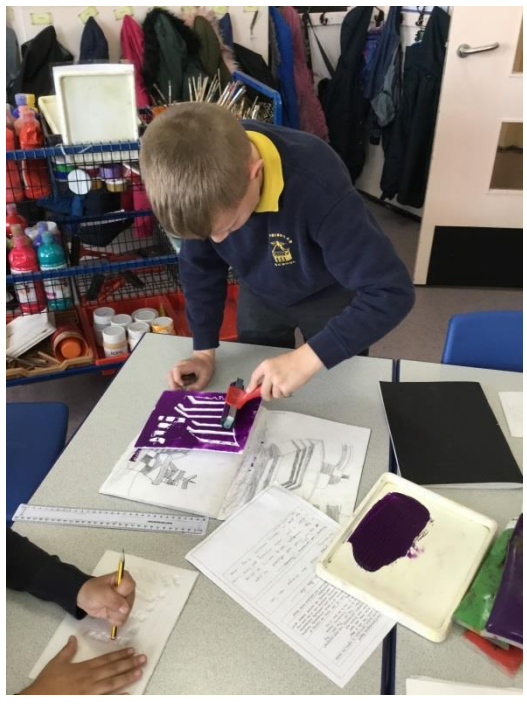
As part of our WWII topic, we looked at the artist Edward Wadsworth and his WWII Dazzle Ships.

We found out he created battleships to look as confusing as possible to the enemy to try and win sea battles.

In Art, we have created our own version of a Dazzle Ship print. We began by experimenting and drawing our own versions.

We then designed our Dazzle Ship by indenting Styrofoam before using ink to print our own Dazzle Ships onto card.

Alaana

Rishona

Bianca