





**Theme:** Remembrance Day

**Duration:** 5.5 hours

**Rationale:** A national day of remembrance linked to the history of the UK in war time.

	Vocabulary	Knowledge	Historical Figure	Catholic Life	Enrichment	Reading
<b>EYFS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Remembrance Day</li> <li>· special</li> <li>· country</li> <li>· war</li> <li>· poppy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Remembrance Day is a special time where people in our country remember people who have died in wars.</li> <li>· We wear a poppy to show people that we are remembering people who have died in wars.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Children are able to recall significant times in their lives that they can remember.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Children use different painting techniques (finger, stamping, brush..) to create a poppy. A selection of poppies to be laminated and attached to the school fencing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Poem: 'Little Poppy'</li> </ul>
<b>Year 1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· November</li> <li>· silent</li> <li>· stand still</li> <li>· bow head</li> <li>· remember</li> <li>· soldiers</li> <li>· died</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· At 11am, on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of November month – the whole country falls silent to remember people who have died in wars.</li> <li>· Wherever people are, they should stand still, bow their head and be silent. During this time, people calm their minds and remember soldiers who have fought and died in wars.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Children are able to identify special people in their lives that they would like to pray for.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Children use different red materials to draw and cut around their hands and create a whole class poppy wreath. On the hands, the children should identify their Catholic Life activity. The poppy wreath is laid outside the school prior to the silence.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Poem: 'Poppy Poppy'</li> </ul>
<b>Year 2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Remembrance Sunday.</li> <li>· wreath</li> <li>· Last Post</li> <li>· bugle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· On Remembrance Sunday, special services are held that helps us all to remember people who have died in wars. People lay poppy wreaths at these services.</li> <li>· The Last Post is a piece of music that is played using a musical instrument called a bugle. It is played at Remembrance services. In the past, it</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Arthur Lane (1921 – 2015). A bugler in the British army, captured by Japanese. His role during capture was to play the Last Post at his comrades funerals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Children are able to identify things in their lives that they are thankful for.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Children utilise the forest area and its natural resources to make a structure to support poppies. Weaving different materials such as wool, string, pipe cleaners are used to create the poppy itself.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Poem: 'I Am Wearing a Poppy' by S Ryan.</li> </ul>

		used to be played at the end of the day to mark the end of the day's activities.				
<b>Year 3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· London</li> <li>· Cenotaph</li> <li>· memorial</li> <li>· tomb</li> <li>· inscribed</li> <li>· mourn</li> <li>· Prime Minister</li> <li>· Royal Family</li> <li>· Veteran</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· On Remembrance Sunday, a special service takes place in London at the Cenotaph. The Cenotaph is in London. The Cenotaph is a war memorial. The Cenotaph means 'empty tomb'. The Cenotaph does not have any names of soldiers inscribed on it – instead it is used as a memorial for all people to mourn, remember and be thankful for sacrifices made during the war.</li> <li>· The Prime Minister and the Royal Family attend the service. Veterans and special groups of people attend the service.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Edwin Landseer Lutyens (1898 – 1944). A British architect who designed the cenotaph.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Reflecting upon the loss of life, children identify words and phrases that they relate to Remembrance and the fallen. Words are displayed in the school grounds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Children visit the war memorial in Kettering and draw similarities and differences between this and the Cenotaph.</li> <li>· Whilst there, the children use the words and phrases identified to hold a spiritual reflection around the memorial.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Poem: 'Remembrance Day Remembered' by John Mole</li> </ul>
<b>Year 4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Royal British Legion.</li> <li>· charity</li> <li>· military</li> <li>· rehabilitation</li> <li>· manifesto</li> <li>· annual</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The Royal British Legion is a charity that was established in 1921. It provides lifelong support to serving and ex-serving military personnel and their families. Their support ranges from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expert advice and guidance</li> <li>- Recovery and rehabilitation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>· They have a manifesto that outlines key actions that they encourage the Government to focus on in order to improve the lives of Armed forces.</li> <li>· They lead the annual poppy appeal each year as a fundraiser.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Captain Sir Tom Moore (1920 – 1921). A WW2 veteran who became a symbol of positivity and hope. He was passionate about supporting the RBL. Established Captain Tom Foundation to raise funds for Armed forces.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Children explore how the Poppy campaign works and how the money raised can help people.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Children in Year 4 organise the Poppy appeal sale in school and work to generate charitable donations. Consider how to market the various routes of fundraising.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Poem: 'In Flanders Fields' by John McCrae.</li> </ul>
<b>Year 5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· soldiers</li> <li>· World War 1</li> <li>· allies</li> <li>· symbol</li> <li>· hope</li> <li>· sacrifice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· We use Remembrance Day to remember all of those who have died in wars since World War 1.</li> <li>· In World War 1, conditions were terrible. British forces (and other allies) fought against the Germans. There was</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae (1872 – 1918). A Canadian poet, physician and soldier during World War 1. Wrote the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Children reflect upon the sacrifice of those fallen and relate to what we are</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Children make poppies, linked with their reflection on sacrifice and thanks. Poppies are planted in the school grounds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Poem: 'in Flanders Fields' by John McCrae.</li> </ul>

		huge loss of life. Flanders Field was a battle scarred field area in France that had endured lots of fighting. The poem, Flanders Field, was written as poppies began to grow up through the mud – becoming a symbol of hope, positivity and beauty in such circumstances.	famous war memorial poem ‘In Flanders Fields’.	thankful for in our lives.		
<b>Year 6</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· trench</li> <li>· weaponry</li> <li>· attack</li> <li>· evacuee</li> <li>· enrolment</li> <li>· refugee</li> <li>· auxillary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· World War 1 affected many different people in many different ways.</li> <li>· Compare and contrast the experience of different groups of people from World War 1 and modern day wars.</li> <li><b><u>Soldiers</u></b> Trenches/Weaponry/Air/Sea/Ground</li> <li><b><u>Child</u></b> Evacuees/Forced to enrol/Refugees</li> <li><b><u>Women</u></b> Soldiers/Auxillary Corps/VAD nurses/</li> </ul>	· Marie Curie (1867 – 1934) Discovered important chemical elements that meant Doctors could use x-ray machines to help war injured people.	· Children reflect upon the plight of refugees seeking asylum for war.	· Children learn the poem by memory and create a poetry performance.	· Poem: ‘The Refugee’ by Unknown. (Available: Land of Learning – TES)
<b>Whole School</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Gather together at 10.20am on Remembrance Day.</li> <li>· Each class give a short presentation about what they have learnt – show enrichment activities.</li> <li>· Y1 lay the wreath outside.</li> <li>· Y4 announce the total amount of money raised.</li> <li>· Y5 plant their poppies.</li> <li>· Y6 perform their poem.</li> <li>· School gathers together for the silence.</li> </ul>					