



## Year 6 History

### A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066- World War 2

Key Knowledge	Key Skills	Key Vocabulary ( with definitions)	Key Questions
<p>To include:</p> <p>To know that this is classed as more recent history and differs from previous studies (Egyptians, Maya Roman etc as not a civilization but a period in history)</p> <p>To know that WW2 was a significant turning point in British history a study over time</p> <p>To know why the second world war started (this will involve a brief review of the ending of world war 1 treaty of Versaille)</p> <p>To include the rise of Hitler and the Third Reich</p> <p>To understand the events that led to the outbreak of war both in Europe and especially in Britain</p> <p>To know the key people in WW2. To include: Chamberlain, Hitler, Churchill</p> <p>To know the significant events of the War. To include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invasion of Poland</li> <li>• The Axis countries</li> <li>• The Allied countries</li> <li>• Invasion of France</li> </ul>	<p><u>Chronology</u> Understand the timeline of events within the period studied</p> <p>To have a chronologically secure knowledge of the events studied and how they fit into a wider chronological context</p> <p>To make comparisons between a wide range of different lives in history; Churchill, Hitler, Anne Frank</p> <p><u>Historical questioning and answers</u> Devise historically valid questions about change, causes, similarities, differences and significance within an event and across the period studied Responses to be informed, showing thoughtful selection and organisation of events</p> <p><u>Historical sources</u> To know that some events, people and changes have been interpreted in different ways and suggest possible reasons for this. Then, using their knowledge and understanding, to begin to evaluate sources of info and begin to identify those that are useful for particular tasks.</p> <p>To ask questions of sources- who wrote them and what was the reasoning behind the way information is presented?</p>	<p><u>Air-raid</u> An attack by enemy planes dropping bombs.</p> <p><u>Anderson shelter</u>- A small shelter made from corrugated steel to protect people in air-raids.</p> <p><u>Allies</u> Countries (including Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the USA) who fought the Axis Powers.</p> <p><u>Anne Frank</u> - a young Jewish girl who hid from the Nazis during the war and wrote a diary.</p> <p><u>Atomic Bomb</u> - a nuclear bomb that causes an enormous, devastating explosion.</p> <p><u>Axis Countries</u> Germany, Japan, Italy and other countries that fought against the Allies.</p> <p><u>Bias Prejudice (of sources)</u> to show inclination or prejudice for or against someone or something</p> <p><u>Blackout</u> A wartime ban on streetlights and other lights at night, to reduce the risk of bombing by enemy planes.</p> <p><u>Blitz</u> A prolonged period of German air raids on Britain. From the German 'blitzkrieg' which means 'lightning war'.</p> <p><u>Concentration camps</u> Prisons where Jewish people and other prisoners</p>	<p>Why did Germany invade other countries?</p> <p>How were the Nazis able to invade so many countries in such a short amount of time?</p> <p>How did Britain respond to Germany's invasions?</p> <p>Who was Prime Minister when the war was started? Why did this change?</p> <p>Why do sources of the same event differ? Why should we be cautious about the sources of evidence?</p> <p>What is propaganda and how was it used by both the Allies and the Axis?</p> <p>What do you think it would have felt like to be an evacuee?</p> <p>How did the role of women change during the war? Why? Did it stay the same after the war?</p> <p>What was the impact of war on children?</p> <p>Compare the invasions you have learnt about (Roman, Viking, Nazi). What is similar? What is different?</p>



## Year 6 History

### A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066- World War 2

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Invasion of the Channel Isles</li><li>• The Blitz</li><li>• Evacuation of children</li><li>• Evacuation of Dunkirk</li><li>• Battle of Britain</li><li>• America joining the Allies (Pearl Harbour)</li><li>• Operation Overlord</li><li>• To sensitively introduce the use of concentration camps</li></ul> <p>To understand what the home front was and to understand the impact of the war on people at home.</p> <p>To include: rationing, air raids, air masks, air raid shelters, creation of the home guard</p> <p>To know what it was like to be a soldier in the trenches</p> <p>To know key battles of the war: to include Operation Overlord (D-Day)</p> <p>To understand the role of soldiers from The Commonwealth in victory</p> <p>To know how the war ended in Europe and beyond.</p> <p>To know the chronology of events of WW2</p>	<p>To understand the difference between primary and secondary sources</p> <p><u>Changes over time</u></p> <p>To describe some of the main events, people and changes of the events or people studied and give reasons for, and results of, the main events and changes, recognising that not everyone shares the same views and feelings</p>	<p>were held by the Nazis.</p> <p><u>Conscription</u>- Forced signing up to be a soldier</p> <p><u>Enemy</u> – a hostile nation or person</p> <p><u>Evacuation</u> Moving people from dangerous areas to safer places e.g. from big cities to the countryside to avoid bombing.</p> <p><u>Fascism</u> A political system where the strength of the country is more important than the well-being of the people. Often ruled by dictators with unlimited power through suppression of any opposition and strict Control of society.</p> <p><u>Führer</u> German word meaning 'leader' or 'guide'. The title Hitler gave himself in 1934 when he gained absolute Authority in Germany.</p> <p><u>Gas masks</u> Face masks to protect people from poisonous gas attacks. Home front Home Guard</p> <p><u>Invasion</u> When an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country or area.</p>	<p>How did the end of WW2 change the world and the attitude to war?</p> <p>What social change came about from the war?</p>
--	--	---	--



## Year 6 History

### A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066- World War 2

To know who Anne Frank was

To understand the role of women in the war:

- The Land army
- Munitions workers
- WAF

To understand that the role of women changed across the period of the war.

To include the return of men at the end of the war and what this meant for women

To explore the role of propaganda in the war and its impact on how the war was viewed both in the UK and abroad

...local study to be continued from aftermath of WW2 (July 1946) with the rise of post war new towns; Hemel Hempstead post war creation and reasons for it

Liberated Freed from enemy control.

Luftwaffe The German air force during the war.

Occupied Taken over by enemy forces.

Nazi Short for National Socialist Party (in Germany) and the name given to supporters of Hitler.

Propaganda- Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.

Rationing Controlling the supply of food, clothes, petrol and other products to avoid or reduce shortages.

Spitfire A British aircraft, particularly used during the Battle of Britain and known for its speed and agility.

War - a state of armed conflict between different countries or different groups within a country.



## Year 6 History

### A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066- World War 2

#### Outcome.

NC statement: a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066

By the end of the unit children will know why and how the second world war started. They will know significant events throughout the war and sequence these chronologically. They will know that the way information is presented depends upon who is writing it and the  
They will know the impact that the war had on different groups of people; women, soldiers, politicians, the home-front and the commonwealth

#### Useful links

Hemel at war

<http://hemelatwar.org/>

BBC teach

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks2-world-war-two/zjnyscw>

BBC radio

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/history-ks2-world-war-2-clips-index/zjc8cqt>

British Pathe News

<https://www.britishpathe.com/blog/ww2-key-events/>

Imperial war museum

[https://www.iwm.org.uk/history/second-world-war?qclid=EA1aIQobChMIga2gnJzA9QIVjqZ3Ch1jrgijEAAYAiAAEgLkhPD\\_BwE](https://www.iwm.org.uk/history/second-world-war?qclid=EA1aIQobChMIga2gnJzA9QIVjqZ3Ch1jrgijEAAYAiAAEgLkhPD_BwE)

Eye witness to history- first hand accounts of events throughout the war

<http://www.eyewitnesstohistory.com/w2frm.htm>